

READING COMPREHENSION



Reading Comprehension Tests



▶/II Multiple Choice Questions with Videos





READING COMPREHENSION



Reading Comprehension Tests



►/II Multiple Choice Questions with Videos



MİLLÎ EĞİTİM BAKANLIĞI YAYINLARI YARDIMCI KAYNAK EĞİTİM MATERYALİ

Reading Comprehension for YDT

Grade 12

ISBN: 978-975-11-8546-4

Genel Yayın Yönetmeni

Halil İbrahim TOPÇU

Yayın Koordinatörü

Ömer SARICA

Editörler

Abdullah KARSLI

Mustafa KARAMAN

Mehmet SÖZÜGÜZEL

Zehra TAMER

Yazarlar

Arzu ŞENTÜRK YENİÇERİ, Öğretmen

Ayten KAYACAN, Öğretmen

Çiğdem OCAK, Öğretmen

Ebru ÜLER, Öğretmen

Gizem ÇEÇEN, Öğretmen

Gül Seda TOPAL, Öğretmen

İbrahim DURGUT, Öğretmen

Oğuz Nami ÜLER, Öğretmen

Görsel Tasarımcılar

Bülent DURSUN, Öğretmen

Ç. Volkan YILDIZ, Öğretmen

Türkçe yayın hakları MEB, 2025

Tüm yayın hakları saklıdır. Tanıtım için yapılacak kısa alıntılar dışında, yayıncının yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir yolla çoğaltılamaz ve kullanılamaz.





İSTİKLÂL MARŞI

Korkma, sönmez bu şafaklarda yüzen al sancak; Sönmeden yurdumun üstünde tüten en son ocak. O benim milletimin yıldızıdır, parlayacak; O benimdir, o benim milletimindir ancak.

Çatma, kurban olayım, çehreni ey nazlı hilâl! Kahraman ırkıma bir gül! Ne bu şiddet, bu celâl? Sana olmaz dökülen kanlarımız sonra helâl. Hakkıdır Hakk'a tapan milletimin istiklâl.

Ben ezelden beridir hür yaşadım, hür yaşarım. Hangi çılgın bana zincir vuracakmış? Şaşarım! Kükremiş sel gibiyim, bendimi çiğner, aşarım. Yırtarım dağları, enginlere sığmam, taşarım.

Garbın âfâkını sarmışsa çelik zırhlı duvar, Benim iman dolu göğsüm gibi serhaddim var. Ulusun, korkma! Nasıl böyle bir imanı boğar, Medeniyyet dediğin tek dişi kalmış canavar?

Arkadaş, yurduma alçakları uğratma sakın; Siper et gövdeni, dursun bu hayâsızca akın. Doğacaktır sana va'dettiği günler Hakk'ın; Kim bilir, belki yarın, belki yarından da yakın. Bastığın yerleri toprak diyerek geçme, tanı: Düşün altındaki binlerce kefensiz yatanı. Sen şehit oğlusun, incitme, yazıktır, atanı: Verme, dünyaları alsan da bu cennet vatanı.

Kim bu cennet vatanın uğruna olmaz ki feda? Şüheda fışkıracak toprağı sıksan, şüheda! Cânı, cânânı, bütün varımı alsın da Huda, Etmesin tek vatanımdan beni dünyada cüda.

Ruhumun senden İlâhî, şudur ancak emeli: Değmesin mabedimin göğsüne nâmahrem eli. Bu ezanlar -ki şehadetleri dinin temeli-Ebedî yurdumun üstünde benim inlemeli.

O zaman vecd ile bin secde eder -varsa- taşım, Her cerîhamdan İlâhî, boşanıp kanlı yaşım, Fışkırır ruh-ı mücerret gibi yerden na'şım; O zaman yükselerek arşa değer belki başım.

Dalgalan sen de şafaklar gibi ey şanlı hilâl! Olsun artık dökülen kanlarımın hepsi helâl. Ebediyyen sana yok, ırkıma yok izmihlâl; Hakkıdır hür yaşamış bayrağımın hürriyyet; Hakkıdır Hakk'a tapan milletimin istiklâl!

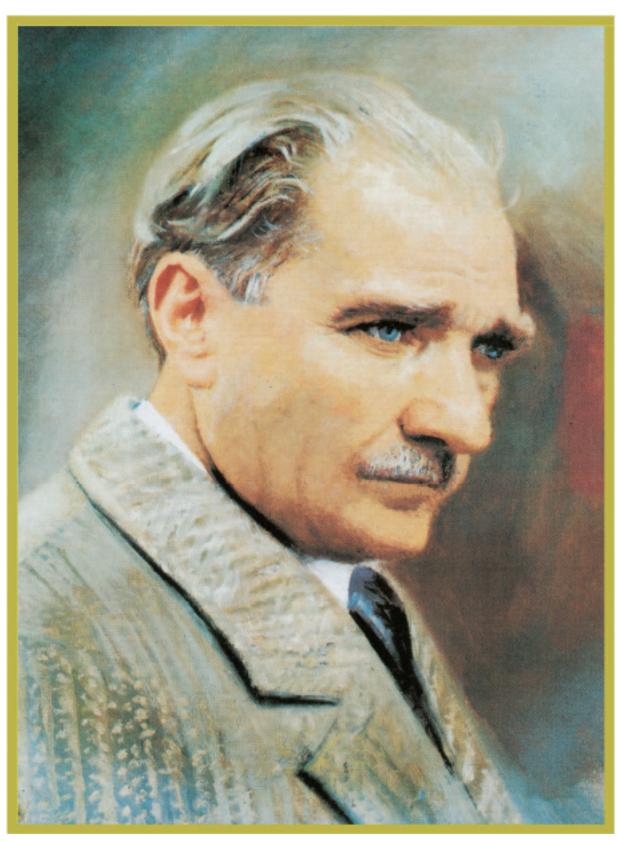
GENÇLİĞE HİTABE

Ey Türk gençliği! Birinci vazifen, Türk istiklâlini, Türk Cumhuriyetini, ilelebet muhafaza ve müdafaa etmektir.

Mevcudiyetinin ve istikbalinin yegâne temeli budur. Bu temel, senin en kıymetli hazinendir. İstikbalde dahi, seni bu hazineden mahrum etmek isteyecek dâhilî ve hâricî bedhahların olacaktır. Bir gün, istiklâl ve cumhuriyeti müdafaa mecburiyetine düşersen, vazifeye atılmak için, içinde bulunacağın vaziyetin imkân ve şeraitini düşünmeyeceksin! Bu imkân ve şerait, çok namüsait bir mahiyette tezahür edebilir. İstiklâl ve cumhuriyetine kastedecek düşmanlar, bütün dünyada emsali görülmemiş bir galibiyetin mümessili olabilirler. Cebren ve hile ile aziz vatanın bütün kaleleri zapt edilmiş, bütün tersanelerine girilmiş, bütün orduları dağıtılmış ve memleketin her köşesi bilfiil işgal edilmiş olabilir. Bütün bu şeraitten daha elîm ve daha vahim olmak üzere, memleketin dâhilinde iktidara sahip olanlar gaflet ve dalâlet ve hattâ hıyanet içinde bulunabilirler. Hattâ bu iktidar sahipleri şahsî menfaatlerini, müstevlîlerin siyasî emelleriyle tevhit edebilirler. Millet, fakr u zaruret içinde harap ve bîtap düşmüş olabilir.

Ey Türk istikbalinin evlâdı! İşte, bu ahval ve şerait içinde dahi vazifen, Türk istiklâl ve cumhuriyetini kurtarmaktır. Muhtaç olduğun kudret, damarlarındaki asil kanda mevcuttur.

Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK



MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

CONTENT

PREFACE	8
TEST 1	10
TEST 2	15
TEST 3	20
TEST 4	25
TEST 5	30
TEST 6	35
TEST 7	40
TEST 8	45
TEST 9	50
TEST 10	55
TEST 11	60
TEST 12	65
TEST 13	70
TEST 14	75
TEST 15	80
TEST 16	85
TEST 17	90
TEST 18	95
TEST 19	100
TEST 20	105
TEST 21	110
TEST 22	115
TEST 23	120
TEST 24	125
TEST 25	130
TEST 26	135
TEST 27	140
TEST 28	145
TEST 29	150
TEST 30	155
ANSWER KEY	160
REFERENCES	161

PREFACE

The ability to comprehend and interpret written text is one of the most vital skills in language learning. Strong reading comprehension skills not only allow individuals to grasp the essence of a passage but also enable them to infer, analyse, and evaluate information critically. In today's world, where information is readily available, the ability to read effectively has become more critical than ever to discern accurate knowledge and use it meaningfully while navigating vast amounts of data. Comprehension skill is especially crucial for students preparing for the YDT, where success depends significantly on understanding complex texts within a limited time.

Reading Comprehension for YDT Grade 12 has been meticulously designed to meet the needs of students aiming to excel in the YDT passages. It comprises 30 tests, each featuring 5 passages carefully crafted to enhance students' reading abilities. The progression of difficulty across the tests ensures that learners can gradually build their confidence and skills. The first 10 tests consist of easier passages that focus on helping students develop a solid foundation. Tests between 11 and 20 introduce moderately challenging content, encouraging learners to refine their analytical and inferential skills. Finally, tests between 21 and 30 present advanced-level passages, pushing students to navigate through more intricate ideas and structures, mirroring the complexity of actual exam texts.

The topics selected for the passages are diverse, including science, history, art, technology, and beyond. This variety aims to keep students engaged and broaden their knowledge and vocabulary, preparing them for the wide range of subjects they may encounter in the YDT. Moreover, each passage is accompanied by thought-provoking questions that test different aspects of comprehension, such as identifying main ideas, making inferences, and understanding contextual meanings.

For convenience, QR codes have been incorporated throughout the book, granting students instant access to video explanations for each question. Additionally, https://ogmmateryal.eba.gov.tr/ and https://mebi.eba.gov.tr/ can be visited for further resources, practice tests, and updates.

We hope *Reading Comprehension for YDT Grade 12* becomes an essential companion for students to enhance their reading proficiency substantially. We extend our best wishes for their success in the YDT.



READING COMPREHENSION FOR YDT



Öğrenme deneyimini daha da zenginleştirmek amacıyla karekodlar ile her soru için ayrıntılı açıklama ve stratejiler sağlayan soru çözüm videolarına ulaşabilirsiniz.

1.- 3. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Paper is different from other waste because trees are renewable. Unlike metals and plastics, which require minerals and oil to form, trees can be replanted. Also, when thrown away, paper is less harmful to the environment because it decomposes naturally. Thanks to these environmental benefits, Australia has made significant advances in recycling paper. At present, 45% of the wood fibre used to make paper in Australia comes from recycled paper, which is higher than the global average of 33%. This is a positive result for the country. With support from the government, the paper industry has developed new recycling methods, making it easier to use more recycled materials. In the next few years, the industry plans to use recycled fibre at twice the rate of new fibre, which will likely reduce the amount of waste going to landfills and help save natural resources.

1. Which of the following is true about paper?

- A) It needs some minerals to form naturally in the environment.
- B) It does not harm the environment as much as plastics and metals do.
- C) It is mainly preferred for industrial reasons compared to other resources.
- Its usage will decrease in Australia in the near future.
- E) The global demand for it has been increasing for a few years.



2. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A) Recycling provides one-third of wood fibre around the world.
- B) Governments will not focus on supporting recycling in the coming years.
- C) The only country working to preserve its natural resources is Australia.
- D) The paper industry will increase the rate of new fibre in paper production.
- E) Australia provides half of the paper used globally.



3. The underlined word 'decomposes' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) needs
- B) collects
- C) establishes
- D) defends
- E) decays



4.- 6. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Bird migration is fantastic because of the long distances many birds travel, often thousands of kilometres over land and sea. During these journeys, birds find their ways by using natural signs like the sun, stars, and Earth's magnetic pull—all without needing tools. However, migration takes a lot of energy and strength since birds face bad weather, dangers from wild animals, and sometimes a lack of food. Some birds, like the Arctic Tern, travel all the way from the Arctic to the Antarctic, making it one of the longest bird migration routes in the world. These animals also have to be very fast because some species need to complete their journey before the seasons change. Despite all these challenges, many birds can return to the same places each year. This incredible journey shows how strong and intelligent birds are, and it reminds us of nature's amazing wonders.

4. It is pointed out in the passage that birds ----.

- A) are able to navigate without the assistance of natural signs
- B) fly mostly over land instead of sea in summer
- C) can finish their journey even after the season changes
- D) struggle with many problems during migration
- E) are fascinating creatures that deserve further study



One can conclude from the passage that the Arctic Tern ----.

- A) avoids flying long distances in winter
- B) is one of the strongest bird species on Earth
- C) uses only stars to find its way
- D) is smarter than other migratory birds
- E) prefers to stay in the Arctic region all year



- A) How the weather influences the migration of birds
- B) The migration of birds and the amazing distances they cover
- The kinds of birds that live in the Antarctic and Arctic regions
- D) How birds build shelters in various environments
- E) The diets of various migratory bird species



7.- 9. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Trade in early societies was essential for survival and development. People traded items like food, tools, and clothing, often exchanging extra goods for things they needed. For instance, a group of skilled fishers could trade fish with another group that grew grains and vegetables. Trade was not only about goods; it also helped build relationships and trust between different communities, encouraging cooperation and cultural exchange. However, it was not always easy. Early societies lacked modern roads and transportation, so travel was slow, challenging, and sometimes dangerous. Differences in language and customs also caused misunderstandings and even conflicts. Despite these difficulties, trade allowed early cultures to grow, learn, and share knowledge. This exchange of goods and ideas helped many societies grow faster as they learned from each other in ways that continue to influence trade today.

7. It is stated in the passage that the challenges of the trade in early societies ----.

- A) affected the production of basic foods
- B) were mainly due to deficient facilities
- C) influenced fishers more than other professions
- D) could not limit the development of ancient communities
- E) enabled countries to adapt themselves to new trade practices



8. One can conclude from the passage that trade ----.

- A) is still complex to conduct in many parts of the world today
- B) has never been limited to the exchange of products
- C) will not be as crucial as it is today in the future
- D) required ancient societies to build better roads
- E) has lost its impact on people in recent years



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

- A) The Decline of Trade in Ancient Civilisations
- B) Modern Trade Routes and Transportation
- C) The Role of Trade in Early Societies
- D) Cultural Exchange Throughout History
- E) The Importance of Cooperation in Communities



10.-12. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Understanding deflation is important because it can disrupt economic balance and affect people's livelihoods. Deflation occurs when prices in an economy drop over time. It is the opposite of inflation, where prices rise. Although inflation happens often, deflation is rare but often more harmful due to its extended negative effects on economic growth. Each year, around 5% of countries face deflation, usually for a short period, mostly in less developed nations. However, even strong economies like those of the US, UK, Japan, and Canada experienced deflation in the past. The main cause of deflation is weak demand for goods and services. For example, during the Great Depression in the US, many people had little money to spend, and banks had limited funds to lend. The government and central bank were not able to increase spending or add more money to the economy, which further reduced demand. As a result, prices fell, leading to deflation.

10. According to the passage, deflation ----.

- A) occurs more frequently than inflation in developing countries
- B) has always been necessary for every stable and healthy economy
- C) can only be prevented by lowering demand for goods and services
- D) is the result of the wrong economic politics throughout the world
- E) may impact the economy more negatively than inflation does



11. Which could be inferred from the passage about the Great Depression in the US?

- A) The central bank did not show enough effort to stabilise the economy.
- B) People changed their spending habits and bought more goods than ever.
- C) It was mainly due to disagreements between the government and the central bank.
- D) Its effects lasted for decades and can be seen even today in some parts of the US.
- E) Both the majority of the people and the government were financially struggling.



12. What is the main purpose of the author?

- To compare deflation and inflation in various countries
- B) To explain the causes and effects of deflation in the economy
- C) To discuss how banks and governments manage inflation
- D) To emphasise the advantages of deflation in industrialised nations
- E) To explain how the Great Depression affected international trade



13.-15. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Computers have transformed our daily lives in countless ways. They make it easier for us to complete tasks like creating documents, organising schedules, and finding information guickly. Many individuals believe that computers greatly make our lives easier and save us time. For instance, online shopping allows us to purchase items with just a few clicks, and video calls help us stay connected with loved ones across the globe. Students can access a wealth of knowledge and learn new skills thanks to educational software and online resources. Even in the workplace, computers have made collaboration more efficient and opened up opportunities for remote work. While there are some concerns about screen time and its effects, the advantages that computers have brought to our everyday lives are undeniable. With responsible use, computers have the potential to make our lives richer and more connected.

13. One can infer from the passage that because of computers, ----.

- A) people no longer communicate in person throughout the world
- B) online shopping enables people to spend more time buying new goods
- C) the efficiency of teamwork in the workplace has increased
- D) people prefer handwritten documents over digital ones to read
- E) individuals are not worried about their children's screen time any more



14. What is the author's attitude towards computers?

- A) Unrealistic
- B) Tolerant
- C) Criticising
- D) Appreciating
- E) Dissatisfied



- A) The positive impact of computers on various aspects of our daily lives
- B) How computers affect the shopping behaviours of people
- C) The importance of using computers properly in education
- D) Why people should prefer the newest software at workplaces
- E) The possible results of spending too much time with computers



1.- 3. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Exercise before sleep can have both positive and negative effects on us. Which exercise is better depends on the kind of activity itself. Light exercise, like stretching, can be beneficial before bedtime. These activities can release tension in the muscles and prepare the body for sleep. Moreover, effective breathing techniques in these activities promote mental peace and comfortable sleep. On the other hand, challenging exercises like weightlifting, jogging, or rock climbing may have the opposite impact. Vigorous workouts make it more difficult to relax and go to sleep since they increase body temperature and heart rate. Therefore, experts often suggest finishing heavy workouts at least one to two hours before bed, which in turn gives the body enough time to cool down and get ready for rest. In summary, light exercise before bed can have a positive effect on sleep quality, but it is best to avoid hard workouts right before going to sleep.

1. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Heavy workouts cause the body to have a lot of pain.
- B) The type of activity we do before bedtime affects how well we sleep.
- C) Challenging exercises are more beneficial only for adults.
- D) It is best to avoid workouts before bed, as they may tighten muscles.
- E) Doing exercise in the early hours should be preferred.



2. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) People who regularly exercise will fall asleep earlier.
- B) One should always consult an expert before taking up an extreme sport.
- C) There are certain activities that may offer both mental and physical relaxation.
- D) Light exercise may relieve muscles, but it is not as good as challenging ones.
- E) Stretching includes many techniques that can increase the risk of internal injuries.



The underlined word 'vigorous' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) irregular
- B) simple
- C) unhealthy
- D) tough
- E) relaxing



4.- 6. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Romans were an ancient civilisation that began in a small town called 'Rome', which is now in Italy. They became an empire around 27 BCE and grew to include many countries across Europe, North Africa, and parts of Asia. They were famous for their impressive achievements in many areas, such as architecture, engineering, and government. The Romans built roads, bridges, and many other structures to transport goods and water, as well as beautiful buildings like the Colosseum and the Pantheon. Because they controlled a vast territory, the Romans maintained a strong army and appointed governors to different regions. The organisation of Roman society into separate classes played a crucial role in the control of all these areas and the distribution of wealth and power. It is known that they have influenced many aspects of our lives today, and the impact of Roman civilisation continues to be evident in our modern world.

4. Which of the following can be said about the Romans?

- A) Until they invaded Africa and Asia in 27 BCE, they were a small empire.
- B) The first civilisation to establish city-states throughout the world was the Romans.
- C) All of their buildings are still strong and well preserved.
- D) They had a wide range of achievements that affected many civilisations.
- E) Powerful generals and rich citizens controlled the empire.



5. According to the passage, the Roman Empire ----.

- A) distributed its wealth to mighty governors
- B) was founded in the late first century BCE
- C) focused mostly on its famous architecture
- D) only existed in Rome, Italy
- E) could invade all of Africa and Asia



6. What is the author's attitude towards the Roman Empire and Romans?

- A) Tolerant
- B) Critical
- C) Envious
- D) Hopeful
- E) Respectful



7.- 9. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It is not surprising that submarines, which travel underwater, are ideal places for diseases to appear. Because submarines are small and crowded, illnesses can easily spread among the crew. The most prevalent diseases include common colds and the flu, as they can pass quickly from one person to another. The lack of sunlight is another disadvantage of being on a submarine. It causes a vitamin D shortage and may make crew members feel worn out and weak. Moreover, the air quality in submarines can sometimes be poor, and it may lead to respiratory illnesses such as asthma and bronchitis. Despite having medical supplies and trained medical personnel on board, the crew constantly faces the risk of catching a disease due to the limited space and extended underwater time.

According to the passage, the illnesses on a submarine ----.

- A) could still emerge in spite of strict hygiene protocols
- B) stem from the crew members' insufficient care despite being rare
- C) are varied and can spread quickly due to poor living conditions
- D) may lead to many deaths among the crew if they are not treated immediately
- E) are sure to make medical personnel feel tired and extremely weak



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

- A) the crew members on a submarine could develop breathing problems
- B) submarines continuously travel underwater for months and even years
- C) the lack of vitamin D is one of the most common conditions in the world
- D) too little sunlight will make the crew breathe with difficulty and feel sick
- E) the air quality on submarines is so poor that all the crew needs medical supplies



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

- A) Sailing on a Submarine
- B) Health Challenges on a Submarine
- C) Problems on Board and Their Outcomes
- D) The Hidden Dangers of Marine Life
- E) How Submarines Improve Crew Health



10.-12. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Beowulf is an epic poem that was written in Old English. This poem is composed of 3,182 lines in a style characteristic of Old English poetry. It holds its place as one of the earliest poems that is still in existence in the English literature. The poem's author is unknown and is commonly referred to as the Beowulf poet. Although the poem's exact date remains uncertain, some literary critics argue that it was written as early as the seventh century AD. This literary work tells the story of Beowulf, a mythical member of the Geats; they were a North Germanic people who lived in what is now southern Sweden's Gotaland. The poem describes the hero as a bold and strong warrior who possesses bravery and loyalty. The importance of Beowulf goes beyond its narrative. It is one of the major and ancient pieces of English literature because the poem highlights not only early mediaeval Scandinavia's culture and morals but also its heroism and storytelling traditions.

10. According to some scholars, Beowulf ----.

- A) may have been written during the seventh century AD
- B) is about brave warriors who lived in Sweden's Gotaland
- C) is the oldest and most important poem in English literature
- D) is an epic poem with no fewer than four thousand lines
- E) has had a great impact on Scandinavia's culture and morals



11. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- English literature holds a remarkable place in world literature
- B) the poem consists of a few lines about mediaeval Scandinavia
- C) Beowulf is both the name of the poem and a mythical hero
- D) some critics have linked the *Beowulf* poet to a North Germanic people
- E) this epic poem has been able to survive thanks to the Scandinavian people



- A) The importance of a mythical hero in English literature
- B) The arguments that poetry researchers propose regarding the emergence of poems
- C) The heroism of Germanic people of Scandinavian origin
- D) The unknown poet of an Old English and Swedish poem
- E) An example of a classic and important piece in English literature



13.-15. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

With more than 270 million inhabitants, Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world. There are more than 17,000 islands in it, with Bali being one of the most well-known. Bali is famous for its beautiful beaches, rich culture, and gentle people. The local people of Bali, known for their warmth and friendliness, host a large number of tourists each year and create a welcoming atmosphere for visitors. In the 1970s, the Balinese economy was mainly based on agriculture; however, now it chiefly depends on tourism. The shift from agriculture to tourism has greatly benefited Bali. Since then, it has become one of Indonesia's wealthiest regions and most popular travel spots, with tourism serving as the primary source of income. The development of tourism has also improved education and healthcare for many Balinese people.

13. What can be inferred about the local population of Bali?

- A) Their work in agriculture has contributed to the national economy in Indonesia.
- B) They lead a peaceful and quiet life in the suburbs, away from the tourist areas.
- C) They are no longer engaged in any agricultural activities.
- D) Their kindness has helped Bali become a rich and popular place.
- E) Their income has increased, and they all have earned a good deal of money.



14. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) the Balinese economy benefited not from agriculture but from tourism
- B) Indonesia has become the world's most populous island nation thanks to Bali
- C) the natural beauty and the unique culture in Bali have been damaged by tourists
- D) Indonesia is a popular country with its pleasant weather and kind inhabitants
- E) Bali's transformation to a tourism-based economy has contributed to its wealth



15. What is the author's primary purpose in this passage?

- A) To inform readers about the history of Indonesia
- B) To explain the impact of tourism on Bali's economy
- C) To present agricultural practices in Bali during the 1970s
- D) To draw attention to population growth in Indonesia
- E) To persuade tourists to visit the islands that make up Indonesia



1.- 3. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A mystery region in the Atlantic Ocean is known as the Bermuda Triangle. It is located close to Miami, Puerto Rico, and Bermuda. There have been numerous unexplained disappearances of ships and planes in this area. Some people believe that unusual forces, like magnetic fields or strange weather, could cause these events. Others think they could be the result of human error or natural causes, such as strong currents or deep ocean trenches. Despite all these theories, scientists still do not have a precise explanation for the disappearances, yet the Bermuda Triangle never fails to attract people's curiosity and imagination. Regardless of its mysteries, the Bermuda Triangle remains a heavily travelled part of the ocean, with many ships and planes safely passing through each year. Some researchers argue that media attention has made the Triangle's dangers seem greater, adding to its reputation as a mysterious zone. However, true or not, this area continues to be a fascinating subject for scientific study and popular culture alike.

Which of the following can be said about the Bermuda Triangle?

- A) It is avoided by ships and planes because of frequent disappearances.
- B) Some theories suggest trenches under the sea could cause unexplained events.
- Scientists have confirmed that unusual weather patterns caused all incidents.
- D) Travellers are warned to stay away due to confirmed dangers in the area.
- E) The only reason for strange events is caused by magnetic energy.



2. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Because of strong currents, the Bermuda Triangle affects only ships in the area.
- B) Many people have stopped travelling through the Bermuda Triangle.
- C) The Bermuda Triangle fascinates people because of the lack of a proven explanation.
- D) The press contributes to the ignoring of stories concerning the Bermuda Triangle.
- E) Scientists are not interested in studying the Bermuda Triangle any more.



- A) How scientists proved the dangers of the Bermuda Triangle
- B) The effects of natural events on travel in the Atlantic Ocean
- C) The recent discovery of the reason for the disappearances in the Bermuda Triangle
- D) The beliefs and interests surrounding the Bermuda Triangle's mysteries
- E) Why planes and ships have stopped travelling near Bermuda



4.- 6. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Exploring space allows us to expand our understanding, search for life on other planets, and even consider the possibility of living on Mars. Technological advancements, such as reusable rockets, have made space travel more affordable and efficient. These developments could lead to more frequent missions and open the door for space tourism. On the other hand, space travel can be extremely dangerous. For instance, astronauts face health risks from radiation and the lack of gravity—the force that causes things to drop to the ground, which weakens bones and muscles. The vast distances between planets also pose a challenge, making it difficult to send people on long-term missions. Furthermore, there are environmental concerns, such as the growing problem of space junk, which could damage spacecraft. Despite these difficulties, space travel keeps inspiring innovations and holds the potential for discoveries in science, technology, and human exploration.

4. It can be understood from the passage that space travel ----.

- A) has become completely safe due to modern technology
- B) only focuses on space tourism as a result of its popularity
- C) is organised for only wealthy people and big companies
- D) presents opportunities for discovering different lives and settling on other planets
- E) no longer offers a challenge for astronauts to journey long distances



5. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Environmental issues such as space junk do not cause a problem during space travel.
- B) Reusable rockets have increased the cost of space travel.
- C) Astronauts are unaffected by radiation and the absence of gravity in space.
- D) Space travel has the possibility for new scientific breakthroughs.
- E) With the current technology, living on Mars seems like a dream.



6. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To argue that space travel is too dangerous to continue
- B) To emphasise the enormous expenses that space tourism places on governments
- C) To highlight both the benefits and difficulties associated with space exploration
- D) To suggest that astronauts should take measures for the lack of gravity
- E) To explain why space missions have become less frequent over time



7.- 9. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Vertical farming is a new way of growing food in cities. Instead of using large fields, farmers produce crops in tall buildings or towers. More food can be grown in less space thanks to this method. Vertical farms are often found inside buildings where light, temperature, and water can be controlled. By this way, it is possible to grow food all year round, even in bad weather. Moreover, it helps produce fresh food close to where people live. This reduces the need for long-distance transport, which cuts down pollution from lorries and aeroplanes. Vertical farms use less water than traditional farming, as water can be recycled. They also do not need pesticides, making the food healthier and better for the environment. Vertical farming can be expensive to start because of the cost of technology, lights, and building space. Yet, as more farmers become interested in this method, experts believe the costs will fall. As a conclusion, many cities around the world are trying vertical farming to help provide food for their growing populations.

7. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that vertical farming ---.

- A) makes it possible to grow any sort of plants without the need for sunshine or water
- B) requires no special building materials or technology
- C) is practicable mostly on vast agricultural lands near cities and metropolitan areas
- D) helps produce food close to urban areas, reducing transportation needs
- E) works well only in countries with warm climates



The underlined phrasal verb 'cuts down' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) rises
- B) focuses
- C) reduces
- D) improves
- E) ignores



9. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Vertical farms rely on pesticides to grow healthy food.
- B) More water is used in vertical farming than in traditional agriculture.
- C) Vertical farming is not yet being used in any cities.
- D) Vertical farms are an economical way of growing food in large areas.
- E) Fresh food can be provided throughout the year in vertical farming.



10.-12. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Harbin International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival is one of the largest winter festivals in the world. Every year, people from all around the world travel to Harbin, a city in northern China, to see the incredible ice and snow sculptures. Artists create huge sculptures out of ice blocks taken from the nearby Songhua River. These include famous buildings, animals, and even popular cartoon characters. Many of them are lit with colourful lights, making them look magical at night. Some of the ice structures are large enough for visitors to walk inside, and others have slides made of ice for people to enjoy. The festival also includes activities such as ice swimming, skating, and sledging. Visitors can try traditional Chinese food and enjoy local music and dance performances as well. With temperatures dropping as low as -30°C, visitors need to dress warmly to enjoy the attractions. Overall, the Harbin Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival brings people together to celebrate winter and showcases the amazing art that can be created from ice and snow.

10. According to the passage, The Harbin International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival ----.

- A) features sculptures made of artificial materials that are similar to ice
- B) attracts visitors from all over the world to see ice and snow sculptures
- C) includes only traditional sculptures of ancient Chinese art
- D) takes place in an area with a climate where visitors do not need to wear thick clothes
- E) consists of sculptures representing classic Chinese architecture and patterns



11. Which of the following is true about the festival?

- A) The sculptures are made of lightweight materials that can easily be moved.
- B) The sculptures are difficult to see at night because of poor lighting.
- C) Local people participate in the festival, as it is not well-known internationally.
- The visitors are not allowed to touch ice structures or walk inside.
- E) The festival offers visitors a chance to experience local food and music.



- A) The history of traditional ice sculpture art in China
- B) Famous winter festivals around the world
- C) How to slide and make ice sculptures in winter
- D) The features and attractions of the Harbin Festival
- E) The best foods to try in Harbin, China



13.-15. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The fashion industry produces a lot of waste each year, often from clothing that ends up in landfills-places where waste is buried. To help reduce this waste, some designers are now using biodegradable fabrics. These materials, like organic cotton, hemp, and bamboo, naturally decompose over time and do not harm the environment. Biodegradable fabrics can take just a few months or years to return to the earth. However, synthetic fabrics, such as polyester or nylon, can take hundreds of years to decompose. This process is important because many clothes release harmful chemicals as they break down. Moreover, these fabrics often require less energy and water to produce, which makes them a more sustainable choice. By using natural and biodegradable materials, the fashion industry can lower its negative impact on the planet. While biodegradable fabrics can be more expensive, more companies are investing in them as people become aware of the need for eco-friendly fashion options. In this way, the use of biodegradable fabrics can make a big difference in reducing waste and protecting the environment.

13. Which could be understood from the passage?

- A) Natural fabrics consume more resources, such as water and electricity.
- B) The fashion industry is doubtful about using organic cotton.
- C) Biodegradable fabrics can pollute the environment just like synthetic fabrics.
- D) Polyester and nylon take a few months to decompose.
- E) The use of biodegradable fabrics can help reduce waste.



14. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) The fashion industry has completely stopped using synthetic materials.
- B) Synthetic materials decompose at the same rate as biodegradable fabrics.
- C) Some companies have already started to use natural materials due to raising awareness.
- D) Organic cotton and hemp are not suitable for making fashionable clothing.
- E) The only reason for choosing biodegradable textiles is their lower production costs.



15. What is the author's attitude towards biodegradable fabrics?

- A) Cautious
- B) Uninterested
- C) Positive
- D) Critical
- E) Neutral



1.- 3. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Scientists were already aware that great apes used medicine to treat themselves, but they had never witnessed a wild animal putting a plant to a wound. In a study conducted in a national park in Indonesia, researchers reported the first case of a wild animal, a male Sumatran orangutan named Rakus, using a plant for wound treatment. They observed Rakus with a pink wound beneath his eye and another in his mouth, likely resulting from a fight with other males. Over the following days, he chewed on the leaves and stems of Akar Kuning, a plant known locally for its antibacterial properties and rarely eaten by orangutans. He then carefully applied the chewed plant material to his wound. Researchers also noted that Rakus covered his wound with leaves and rested more, probably to help his recovery. His wound healed completely within five days, setting a significant example of self-treatment and recovery among wild animals.

It can be understood from the passage that great apes ----.

- A) only live in the national parks in Indonesia
- B) often fight with other male orangutans
- C) seldom eat Akar Kuning, an antibacterial plant
- D) generally need additional rest to recover
- E) always have a positive relationship with researchers



2. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) scientists did not know great apes used medicine for treatment before
- B) researchers had seen a wild animal use a plant to treat its wound before observing Rakus
- C) Akar Kuning was grown in the park only for local people and researchers
- D) Rakus used different methods for treatment, like covering his wound and resting
- E) after a five-day treatment, Rakus partly recovered from the injury



- A) The research that shows a typical example among orangutans
- B) The first reported study on wound treatment in a wild animal
- C) Common traditional treatments for wounds of wild animals
- D) The importance of scientific reports in national parks
- E) The advantages of conducting research studies in Indonesia



4.- 6. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa between 1503 and 1506, possibly continuing to work on it until around 1517. He used a technique that involved gently mixing colours to create a lifelike appearance, which made the painting seem almost alive. It features a woman believed to be Lisa Gherardini, the wife of a wealthy Italian man. The woman's direct stare and mysterious smile capture viewers and add to the painting's charm. At first, the Mona Lisa did not get much attention, but its fame grew after Francis I, King of France, bought it in 1519 and displayed it in his palace. The Louvre Museum then acquired it in 1797. An Italian thief stole the painting in 1911, catching worldwide media attention before its return in 1913. Over the years, it has not only become a symbol of art but has also inspired numerous references in popular culture and the digital environment. Today, as one of the most famous artworks in the world, the Mona Lisa attracts millions of visitors to the Louvre Museum.

4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) It is now known exactly who the *Mona Lisa* was in real life
- B) Francis I, King of France, did not show interest in the *Mona Lisa*.
- C) The theft of the *Mona Lisa* drew attention only from France.
- D) When Leonardo completed the *Mona Lisa*, it was already popular.
- E) The Mona Lisa also captures viewers in the online world.



The underlined word 'lifelike' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) popular
- B) liveable
- C) realistic
- D) peculiar
- E) similar



6. What is the author's primary purpose in this passage?

- A) To inform readers about the historical importance and cultural effect of the *Mona Lisa*
- B) To finish the discussions about the identity of the woman in the *Mona Lisa* painting
- C) To provide a detailed analysis of the art techniques of Leonardo da Vinci
- D) To demonstrate the relationship between the King of France and Leonardo da Vinci
- E) To explain the reason why the *Mona Lisa* is displayed in the Louvre today



7.- 9. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Many people think environmental issues are a modern problem; however, ancient civilisations also faced them and looked for ways to reduce their impact. In the first century, an author talked about pollution in rivers and nature, and another noted how soldiers often polluted the water and air around their camps. To tackle these issues, ancient communities found innovative solutions to the problem, many of which still serve as effective models for us today. For instance, in 420 BCE, Athens passed a law to protect the Ilissus River, banning people from washing animal skins and laundry in its waters. Some ancient Egyptian rulers built sewers and canals to improve public health. In ancient India, people protected their forests by only cutting down what they needed. The Incas built terraces to prevent soil erosion, and the Maasai people followed grazing schedules to feed their animals and preserve their land. All in all, we can learn a lot from their wisdom by reducing waste, saving water, and respecting nature to promote better environmental practices.

7. Which of the following is <u>not</u> true about ancient civilisations?

- A) Athens implemented regulations to protect their water sources.
- B) Ancient Egyptian authorities developed innovative ways for a healthier life.
- C) Considering their conditions, the Indians did not waste their forests.
- D) The Incas used inefficient agricultural methods to manage their farms.
- E) The Maasai were cautious about feeding their animals to save their land.



8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about ancient civilisations?

- A) They expanded urban areas into the forest for new residential areas.
- B) They tried to conserve natural resources and ecosystems.
- C) They focused only on modern solutions for pollution.
- They set strict rules for citizens to improve public health.
- E) They were unaware of environmental issues and their harmful effects.



9. What is the author's attitude towards ancient civilisations' solutions to pollution?

- A) Patient
- B) Tolerant
- C) Aggressive
- D) Suspicious
- E) Approving



10.-12. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Have you ever imagined your future—where you will be and what you will be doing? Researchers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other institutions have developed an artificial intelligence (AI) system that allows users to interact with a modelled version of themselves in the future. The main goal is to help individuals, especially young people, feel more connected to their future. Asking questions of their future selves can help users reflect on their goals and choices. This may encourage better long-term decisions, such as saving money, focusing on education, or career choice. In studies, users reported feeling less anxious and more engaged in their future after using the system. The AI generates possible future actions or events based on the user's responses to make the experience seem more realistic. The researchers continue to improve the model and explore how it could help people make better decisions regarding their careers or everyday choices.

10. According to the passage, the primary reason for developing the Al tool is to ----.

- A) help users connect more with their future and make better choices
- B) improve the social lives of people by connecting them with others
- make a correct prediction of users' future goals and decisions
- D) eliminate users' anxiety about education and saving money
- E) encourage young people to adopt a specific career path



11. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) The tool was initially designed for financial planning purposes.
- B) Researchers intend to predict users' futures with high accuracy.
- C) Users are expected to have a conversation with others through the tool.
- D) The tool was developed especially for students and job seekers.
- Users of the tool mentioned being less concerned about their future.



12. It is clear from the passage that the researchers are ----.

- A) offering users advice, particularly young ones
- B) trying to guide professionals to change their careers
- C) still looking into how the system might help people more effectively
- D) developing a new model only for retired individuals
- E) searching how the Al tool could change a person's future completely



13.-15. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Do you know why so many people are eager to purchase popular items they see on social media? Experts say that psychological and social factors influence our tendency to buy popular products. For example, when we see many people using or recommending a product, it leads us to think, "If others like it, it must be good." Influencers strengthen this effect, as their recommendations feel genuine, encouraging us to follow their lead. The concept of 'Fear of Missing Out' also motivates us to make purchases because observing others' enjoyment can create a sense of being left out. Social media platforms boost popular posts and make these products seem essential. Additionally, buying popular items allows us to express ourselves and shape our identities since these products often represent qualities we want to show. Overall, these key factors could force us to buy for identity, connection, and a sense of belonging.

13. What does the author mean by the concept of 'Fear of Missing Out'?

- A) People buy only products that have been recommended by influencers.
- B) People avoid purchasing items seen on social media to refuse trends.
- C) People want to enjoy items they personally need, ignoring social influence.
- D) People may feel anxious when they are not part of the experience.
- E) People are more likely to buy products because they want to stand out from others.



14. Which could be understood from the passage?

- A) Social media platforms are designed to make us aware of all the available products.
- B) People buy popular items on social media mainly to fit in and show their identity.
- C) People often tend to discourage others when they shop online.
- D) Influencers have no significant effect on consumers' purchasing decisions.
- E) When people see a product suggested online, they often feel doubtful about buying it.



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

- A) What Drives People to Buy Popular Items
- B) The Secret to Falling for Popular Trends
- C) Easy Ways to Sell Your Product Online
- D) How to Waste Money on Online Shopping
- E) Shopping Online Without Thinking Twice



1.- 3. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Technology has an important effect on how we use and learn languages today. With the rise of the Internet and social media, communication has become faster and easier. Additionally, technology has completely changed language learning methods. Many apps have made it possible for anyone with a smartphone to start learning a new language, regardless of their location or background. These apps offer flexible schedules—which allow users to study and learn at their own pace-in addition to interactive lessons and instant feedback. Some online platforms also connect people from different countries, enabling them to practise languages with native speakers. However, technology has raised concerns about the potential decline in traditional language learning approaches. Instead of focusing on improving skills, many rely on technology to correct their mistakes, which could weaken their overall language abilities. To sum up, technology brings new ways to learn languages, but it is still important to use traditional methods to build strong language skills.

1. It can be understood from the passage that technology ----.

- A) has only changed written communication
- B) rarely makes people connect with others
- C) has decreased the use of all language skills
- D) has led to quicker and simpler communication
- E) helps traditional language learning methods to develop



One benefit of language learning apps mentioned in the paragraph is that they ----.

- A) do not require people to have a smartphone to use them
- B) make it easier to speak the language in a traditional way
- C) enable people to study languages independently everywhere
- D) teach students how to compare traditional and modern languages
- E) offer the opportunity to speak like a native in a short time



- A) The influence of technology on language learning
- B) The advantages and disadvantages of using language learning apps
- C) The development of digital language tools
- D) The comparison between traditional learning methods and modern ones
- E) The importance of learning a new language



4.- 6. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Hydrogen cars are a cleaner and more sustainable option than regular cars, with benefits for both the environment and travel. These cars produce electricity by combining hydrogen and oxygen. Unlike petrol-powered cars, they only give off water vapour, which is less harmful for the environment. Hydrogen cars also refuel faster than electric cars, which makes them a good choice for long trips. Another benefit is that hydrogen is a common fuel that can be made from renewable sources, helping reduce the use of fossil fuels. Governments and companies are working together to build hydrogen stations along major roads so that people can travel long distances without using regular fuels. However, building these stations is expensive, and there are not many yet. This makes it hard for hydrogen cars to become more popular. Even so, investment in hydrogen technology is increasing because it helps fight climate change and pollution. Experts think that as the technology gets cheaper and more stations are built, hydrogen highways could reduce greenhouse gases and make energy use more sustainable.

4. What is the reason for the unpopularity of hydrogen cars according to the passage?

- A) A lack of interest from governments and companies
- B) High energy consumption of hydrogen fuel cells
- C) High cost of building hydrogen refuelling stations
- The difficulty in manufacturing hydrogen fuel cell vehicles
- E) The limited availability of hydrogen as a natural resource



5. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Hydrogen highways have been used for many years.
- B) Vehicles that run on petrol send pollutants into the air.
- Climate change can be stopped by only building hydrogen highways.
- D) Hydrogen cars are faster than petrol-powered cars.
- E) The use of fossil fuels is the most important environmental problem.



6. The underlined phrasal verb 'give off' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) decrease
- B) store
- C) contain
- D) absorb
- E) release



7.- 9. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Senet is one of the oldest board games in history, going back to ancient Egypt around 3100 BCE. It was played on a board with thirty squares in three rows of ten. Players used small wooden pieces and threw sticks or bones, like dice, to decide how many spaces to move. Although the exact rules have been lost, the game likely involved strategic elements, such as blocking the opponent's pieces, similar to modern board games. Senet boards and pieces have been found in the tombs of wealthy Egyptians, showing the game's importance. Some of them were made with precious materials like ivory or gold, so it can be understood that only the rich and powerful could afford them. Today, archaeologists have rebuilt the boards based on what they found in the ancient tombs. All these findings give us a better understanding of Egyptian life and a connection with ancient history; thus, we feel closer to a civilisation from the 32nd century BCE.

7. It is pointed out in the passage that Senet ----.

- A) has been modernised by Egyptians recently
- B) has exactly the same rules as modern board games
- C) can be seen in all the tombs of ancient Egyptians
- D) is a board game played only in old times
- E) is known to have been played over five thousand years ago



8. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) information about modern Egypt can be obtained via Senet
- B) not all people in Egypt could play Senet
- C) Senet was played by using a dice
- D) Senet improved players' physical strength
- E) archaeologists changed the rules of the original game



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

- A) The Influence of Senet on Modern Games
- B) A Board Game of Ancient Civilisations
- C) The Development of Board Games
- D) Senet: A Connection to Ancient Egypt
- E) The Rise of Senet in Egypt



10.-12. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A Tale of Two Cities, written by Charles Dickens in 1859, is set in the years before and during the French Revolution. The story takes place in two cities, London and Paris, which represent two very different worlds. In the novel, we meet Charles Darnay, a French aristocrat who leaves his wealth and title behind to start a new life in England. He wants to escape the unfair treatment of the poor by the rich in France. Another main character is Sydney Carton, a British lawyer who feels disappointed with his life. Although Carton and Darnay seem very different, their lives become connected in surprising ways. The novel opens with the famous line, "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times." This line reflects the contrasts in the story, such as wealth and poverty, love and hate, as well as peace and conflict. Dickens shows how these opposites shape the lives of people in both cities. With exciting scenes, emotional moments, and vivid descriptions, A Tale of Two Cities captures readers' attention while showing the effects of a revolution on the two communities. It is one of Dickens's most popular novels and continues to be widely read today.

10. What can be said about the significance of the opening line, "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times."?

- A) It suggests a focus on romantic relationships.
- B) It highlights the division between personal happiness and public suffering.
- C) It introduces the theme of conflicting conditions in the story.
- D) It indicates a pessimistic outlook on the French Revolution.
- E) It reflects Charles Dickens's personal experiences.



11. What can be inferred from the passage about Charles Darnay's character?

- A) He is primarily motivated by a hope for wealth and status.
- B) He cares deeply about social justice and fairness.
- C) He is not interested in the struggles of others.
- D) He seeks power through his legal connections in England.
- E) He is not satisfied with his life and job in France.



12. What is the main purpose of the author in this passage?

- A) To explain why A Tale of Two Cities has become so popular
- B) To describe the French Revolution in detail
- C) To introduce the key themes and characters of *A Tale of Two Cities*
- D) To discuss the differences between the cities of London and Paris
- E) To compare Charles Dickens's novels



13.-15. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Capoeira is a unique martial art that comes from Brazil. It combines elements of dance, acrobatics, and music, which makes it different from many other fighting styles. It was created by enslaved Africans in Brazil during the 16th century. They developed this art form as a way to practise self-defence. They were pretending to dance so they could avoid getting in trouble. In capoeira, movements are smooth and rhythmic. Performers form a circle called a roda, where they take turns showing their skills. The kicks and flips in this practice are impressive, and they require a lot of strength and flexibility. It is not just about fighting; it is also about creativity and self-expression. Another important part of this performance is the music that goes along with it. Traditional instruments like the berimbau, a single-stringed instrument, and drums are played during practice and performances. This music brings everyone together and adds to the excitement. This helps build a strong sense of community and maintain cultural traditions. People who practise capoeira enjoy both the physical activity and the chance to connect with others.

13. According to the passage, which of the following is true about capoeira?

- A) It was first used as a form of self-defence, which seemed like a dance.
- B) It was created to entertain Brazilian people at festivals.
- C) It focuses mainly on physical strength rather than flexibility.
- It is silently performed by dancers in a big circle called roda.
- E) It is a traditional martial art that developed in Africa in the 1600s.



14. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Capoeira can help people show their own style and personality.
- B) Traditional instruments helped Brazilians to develop their dance skills.
- C) The *berimbau* is the instrument that made capoeira popular.
- D) Capoeira is a fighting style that has lost its popularity recently.
- E) Africans in Brazil were not strong and flexible enough to fight.



15. What is the author's attitude towards capoeira?

- A) Pessimistic
- B) Admiring
- C) Critical
- D) Disapproving
- E) Neutral



In many traditional societies, almost no food goes to waste. People make use of every part of an animal or plant that is suitable to eat. For example, the Maasai people in northern Tanzania see wasting food as something very serious—almost as unacceptable causing a loss of life-since it could mean others will not have enough to eat. In wealthier, industrialised countries, however, much more food is wasted. The United Nations (UN) reports that 17% of all food produced is thrown away, and a similar amount is lost before reaching consumers. This means about one-third of all food is never eaten. On average, each person in a household wastes around 74 kilograms of food each year. Food loss can happen for different reasons, such as poor storage or limited market demand. Today, the world produces enough food for everyone, but problems with distribution and costs still lead to hunger. The UN hopes to cut food waste by half to improve food security worldwide, especially as the global population approaches 10 billion. However, stopping food waste remains a big challenge.

According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A) The Maasai people do not think wasting food is a big problem.
- B) Poor food supply and high consumption are major causes of food loss.
- C) Most food waste and loss happens in traditional societies.
- D) About 35% of all food produced around the globe is not eaten.
- E) The UN aims to cut food production by half to reduce waste.



2. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To argue that traditional societies waste less food than modern ones
- B) To highlight the issue of food loss and waste and their global impact
- C) To give a detailed history of food production
- D) To compare different ways to solve global hunger
- E) To show the need for better food distribution around the world



3. What is the author's attitude towards food waste?

- A) Suspicious
- B) Optimistic
- C) Objective
- D) Hopeful
- E) Favouring



Tropical rainforests are found in places like West and Central Africa, Central and South America, Southeast Asia, and northeastern Australia. They cover only about 7% of Earth's surface, but they are home to many different species. Around 56% of the world's land animals live in these rainforests. Because the climate has stayed warm and stable for millions of years, these rainforests are home to many forms of life. Unlike regions affected by ice ages, tropical places remained warm, so fewer species disappeared. Not all rainforests are tropical, however. Temperate rainforests, which are mostly found in areas by the sea, such as the Atlantic coast of northern Europe and the Pacific coasts of North America and Eurasia, have cooler temperatures and less rainfall than tropical ones. Although these forests are green and dense like tropical rainforests, they have fewer species. Despite this, temperate rainforests are as essential as tropical forests and have active ecosystems.

- 4. According to the passage, the reason for the vast number of species in tropical rainforests is
 - A) the thick and dense layers of plants
 - B) the different kinds of food they provide
 - C) the constant temperatures all year round
 - D) their location far from the equator
 - E) the large area of land they cover



- 5. Which of the following is <u>not</u> a feature of temperate rainforests mentioned in the passage?
 - A) They are more common in colder areas.
 - B) The rainfall is not as high as it is in tropical rainforests.
 - C) They have a lower diversity of animals and plants.
 - The temperatures remain stable throughout the year.
 - E) They have highly valued ecosystems.



- 6. Which could be inferred from the passage?
 - A) Temperate rainforests are warm and wet.
 - B) Ice ages negatively affected the diversity of species.
 - C) All rainforests are found in equatorial regions.
 - D) Temperate rainforests are less important than tropical forests.
 - E) Coastal and mountainous regions are more biologically diverse.



Many people think chameleons change colour to match the world around them. This view does not show how complex this unique ability genuinely is. In fact, these fascinating lizards mainly change colour to communicate with each other, express their mood, or send different messages. Male chameleons, for example, show bright shades to show strength to a competitor, while less dominant males indicate darker tones. Additionally, the chameleon's skin colour can become different based on humidity, temperature, or light. To control its body temperature, a cold chameleon may become darker to absorb more heat, whereas a hotter chameleon may turn lighter to reflect it. So, while it is nice to think chameleons alter colour only to blend in, their skill actually serves many purposes, helping them adapt well in the wild.

7. According to the passage, what is the primary reason why chameleons change colour?

- A) To camouflage themselves against a background
- B) To contact with other chameleons
- C) To run away from potential threats
- D) To indicate that they are hungry
- E) To become more visible in the dark



8. Which of the following statements about male chameleons is true according to the passage?

- A) They may turn pale to threaten other chameleons.
- B) They can reflect just a few colours.
- C) They change colour only to hide from other animals.
- D) They can generate their body heat.
- E) They exhibit vivid colours as a sign of power.



9. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Chameleons: Masters of Disguising Themselves for Safety
- B) The Simplicity of Chameleon Colour Adaptations
- C) Chameleons' Different Shapes and Sizes
- D) The Most Common Chameleon Colours
- E) The Various Functions of Chameleon Colour Change



People have been consuming chocolate for over 3,000 years. It all began in ancient Mesoamerica, where the first cacao plants were grown. The Olmec people, who lived from around 1200 to 400 BCE, were probably the first to make chocolate. They used cocoa beans to create a bitter drink that was used during ceremonies and as medicine. In the early 1600s, Christopher Columbus took cocoa beans from the Americas to Europe. However, people did not pay much attention to them because his ship was carrying other valuable items. It was later, in 1528, that the Spanish explorer Don Hernán Cortés realised the potential of cocoa beans and brought them to Spain. The Spaniards mixed the beans with sugar, vanilla, or honey, and the excellent drink they made quickly became popular, especially among Europe's wealthy people. Chocolate remained a luxury drink until the Industrial Revolution. During this time, various technological advancements rapidly transformed it into the chocolate we know today. The first chocolate bar was created by an English company in 1847. Since then, chocolate has spread worldwide and been processed into different products and forms.

10. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- Chocolate was a common drink for all classes in Mesoamerica.
- B) The Olmec civilisation used chocolate primarily for casual occasions.
- C) Columbus's introduction of cocoa beans to Europe initially failed to make an impact.
- Chocolate was affordable for most Europeans before the Industrial Revolution.
- E) The Spaniards disliked the bitterness of cocoa beans and rejected them.



11. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Don Hernán Cortés's discovery led to chocolate's increasing popularity in Europe.
- B) Chocolate's availability was limited to the Americas until the 19th century.
- C) Chocolate was a common beverage for everyone in Europe after its introduction.
- D) The Olmec people were the first to introduce chocolate as a sweetened drink.
- E) Chocolate bars were consumed before the Industrial Revolution.



12. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Chocolate has always been an inexpensive and widely available product.
- B) Chocolate's historical journey involved many changes.
- C) In ancient Mesoamerica, cacao was used for various purposes.
- D) The health benefits of chocolate led to its popularity.
- E) Chocolate production has remained unchanged since the time of the Olmec.



The guestion of whether cats or dogs are more intelligent is a long-lasting debate. It is true that dogs generally have more neurones, which suggests they could be more intelligent. However, intelligence is a complex characteristic that depends on many different factors and situations. It is also important to think about intelligence beyond a human-centred view. One way to approach this question is to ask if cats and dogs could survive on their own without human help. In this case, most cats would likely manage well and could quickly find food, but many dogs might struggle. On the other hand, if we measure their intelligence by mental ability, dogs can learn over 150 words, but cats can only understand around 20 to 40 words. Naturally, individual differences exist, and their genetics, socialisation, early experiences, and daily life all make a difference. Nevertheless, one factor that can significantly enhance their intelligence is training. Even cats can be trained to form good behaviours with rewards. Ultimately, cats and dogs are smart in their own ways, and it is our responsibility to help them reach their full potential.

13. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) cats generally need more training than dogs to be smart
- B) dogs are likely to be less skilled than cats in finding food
- C) as dogs are social animals, they can understand more words than cats
- D) intelligence is only measurable by the number of neurones
- E) cats are unable to survive on their own without human assistance



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

- A) It is usually more difficult to train cats compared to dogs.
- B) Intelligence is easy to measure accurately in animals.
- C) Cats and dogs have identical abilities when it comes to vocabulary learning.
- D) Cats are smarter than dogs because they are independent.
- E) The qualities of animals are naturally determined and cannot be improved.



15. What is the primary purpose of the author in the passage?

- A) To emphasise that cats are better suited to survival than dogs
- B) To show that brain size determines intelligence in animals
- C) To explore different factors that affect the cleverness of cats and dogs
- D) To give information about how we should train and interact with our pets
- E) To highlight the limitations of comparing animals to human standards



Fish are highly valued for their nutritional benefits, providing protein, vitamins, minerals, and omega-3 fatty acids that support brain and heart health. Regular consumption of fish has been linked to a reduced risk of heart disease and improved mental function. However, not all types are equally beneficial. For example, deep-sea fish, such as swordfish and marlin, may contain high levels of heavy metals, including lead or mercury, due to pollution in ocean depths. That is because industrial waste and chemicals flow into the oceans and sink to the bottom, polluting the habitats of deep-sea species. Since these fish live long and feed on smaller fish, toxins build up in their bodies over time. When humans eat them, they risk taking in harmful substances, which may lead to health issues, especially in children and pregnant women. Therefore, while fish can be an excellent source of nutrition, it is crucial to choose types that are low in pollutants to fully benefit from their health advantages.

1. It can be understood from the passage that swordfish and marlin ----.

- A) are often preferred because they contain lower levels of chemicals
- B) possibly have high amounts of chemical pollutants as deep-sea species
- C) provide valuable nutrients and are recommended for regular meals
- D) can negatively impact mental performance despite promoting heart health
- E) are among the seafood that is generally safe for pregnant women to eat



The underlined phrasal verb 'build up' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) observe
- B) maintain
- C) produce
- D) remove
- E) increase



3. The author's primary purpose is to ----.

- A) inform readers about the health risks of consuming deep-sea fish
- B) encourage readers to choose safer seafood options for mental health
- C) argue that most seafood should be avoided due to pollution
- D) highlight the nutritional benefits of consuming various fish types
- E) explain the methods used to measure toxins in deep-sea fish



According to common theory, the word 'salary' has an interesting origin that dates back to ancient Rome. It is believed to have come from the Latin term salarium argentum, which means 'salt money'. Since salt was essential for preserving food, it was considered extremely valuable and even used as currency. Roman soldiers, spending long periods away on military campaigns, needed salt for their health, as it prevented their food from spoiling. For this reason, it is assumed that they received their pay in the form of salt. On the other hand, some sources suggest that the soldiers may have been paid to purchase salt instead of receiving salt directly. In other words, rather than being paid in salt, they might have been given money that could be used to buy salt. Overall, in spite of the etymological connection between salary and salt, the precise method of payment for Roman soldiers remains unconfirmed. This lack of clear proof leaves room for theories about the actual practices of the time.

4. According to the passage, why was salt regarded as valuable in ancient times?

- A) Its mining process was a challenging task, and it was quite rare.
- B) Armies relied on it to protect their military supplies during campaigns.
- C) It was primarily used as a flavour enhancer in cooking.
- D) It helped people keep their food for a longer time without going bad.
- E) Many nations widely recognised it as a common currency.



5. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) there is no proven evidence regarding the origin of the word 'salt'
- B) most people received their salaries in the form of salt in ancient times
- C) there are different opinions on how Roman soldiers were paid
- D) the word 'salary' originates from the Greek word for 'money'
- E) salt was considered valuable only by the Romans and not by other cultures



- A) The economic value of salt in daily life during the Roman Empire
- B) The historical significance of salt and its connection to the word 'salary'
- The average amount of salary received by soldiers in ancient Rome
- D) The methods of salt production and storage in ancient times
- E) The lack of evidence on the payment methods of Roman soldiers



Yuka is one of the most well-preserved woolly mammoth mummies ever found. She was discovered near the village of Yukaghir, Siberia, in 2010 by local people and was named after the village. Yuka was surprisingly complete; parts of her fur, skin, and even muscle tissue were undamaged. According to scientists, she is around 28,000 years old, and they think that the freezing temperatures helped keep Yuka's body in such remarkable condition. The discovery has provided researchers with valuable information about woolly mammoths and their environment during the Ice Age. By studying Yuka, scientists have gained a better understanding of woolly mammoth anatomy, diet, and possible reasons for their dying out. Some researchers are even exploring the possibility of using Yuka's DNA to bring mammoths back through cloning. Although this idea is complicated and raises ethical questions. Yuka's discovery continues to help us learn more about prehistoric life and Earth's ancient climates.

7. It is stated in the passage that Yuka was in complete condition because ----.

- A) the locals of Yukaghir handled the mummy with great care
- B) her fur was thick, keeping the skin and muscles unharmed
- C) the extreme cold preserved her body impressively well
- D) she had successfully adapted to the Ice Age environment
- E) scientists were able to protect her with their anatomical knowledge



8. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) The oldest mammoth mummy is 28,000 years old.
- B) The Ice Age conditions were not suitable for mammoths.
- C) Most mammoth species lived around Siberia.
- D) There are other mammoth mummies too.
- E) Woolly mammoths could not survive in hot regions.



9. What is the author's attitude towards the idea of cloning Yuka?

- A) Doubtful
- B) Pessimistic
- C) Impartial
- D) Supportive
- E) Hopeful



Sepak Takraw is a sport native to Southeast Asia that brings together features of volleyball, football, and martial arts. It emerged in Malaysia approximately 500 years ago. In the 15th century, it was played mainly by the royals. The game then spread beyond the country around the 16th century. It became more formal in the 1940s when Thailand and Malaysia adopted official rules. Historical sources show that it was rather popular among villagers in those regions, who played it with a woven ball and without a net. In the modern game, each team called a regu has three players, and the aim is to get the ball over the net using only feet, knees, shoulders, and head. The sport requires flexibility, balance, and outstanding foot-eye coordination, as players make complex moves and acrobatic kicks that keep audiences captivated. Today, it is part of the Asian Games and has tournaments, particularly in Asia. It has also started to gain international popularity and is being played in many countries. In the US, for example, there is already a Sepak Takraw community that is promoting the game across the nation.

10. It can be inferred from the passage that the players ----.

- A) do not need to have special physical skills at all
- B) were once recognised even in rural areas of Malaysia
- C) rely only on their foot strength to control the ball
- D) can be more than three, depending on the rules of the tournament
- E) are not allowed to use their hands during the game



11. Which of the following is <u>not</u> true about *Sepak Takraw*?

- A) Each match requires at least three regus.
- B) It has been played for around five centuries.
- C) Its fame is now beyond its original region.
- D) It did not have standardised rules until the 20th century.
- E) Unlike its past version, it is played with a net today.



- A) The differences between Sepak Takraw and volleyball
- B) The history, rules, and popularity of *Sepak Takraw*
- C) Sepak Takraw's growing popularity throughout the US
- D) The unusual techniques used by *Sepak Takraw* players
- E) Sepak Takraw's impact on Southeast Asian culture



Curiosity, NASA's Mars rover—a small spacecraft often controlled from the Earth—has been exploring Mars since its dramatic landing in 2012. It was designed to investigate whether Mars once had conditions that could support life. Evidence suggested that Gale Crater, the rover's primary landing site, used to hold a lake. Within a year of landing, *Curiosity* confirmed that Gale Crater indeed had ancient water and the right chemical ingredients to support microbial life. The rover's mission expanded after its initial findings, and it has continued its journey up Mount Sharp, a central peak within Gale Crater. Curiosity is analysing how Mars went from a wetter, more Earth-like environment to the dry desert it is now. This involves studying rock layers, atmospheric conditions, and radiation levels, which are necessary for planning future human missions to Mars. The rover also uses various advanced tools, such as its drill and on-board lab, to analyse rock samples for organic materials. Some of these materials could be signs of past life, but more research is needed to understand their significance.

13. It is stated in the passage that Gale Crater ----.

- A) is where Curiosity's mission will end
- B) provided all the answers about Mars's climate
- C) is located away from Mount Sharp
- D) was the rover's main landing spot
- E) will be the site of future human exploration



It is pointed out in the passage that Curiosity's analysis ----.

- A) involves only basic tools to take rock samples from Mars
- B) has shown that Mars has the ideal conditions for microbial life
- C) focuses on collecting information on Mars's environmental changes
- D) indicates the necessity of a more developed lab for the mission
- E) is limited to investigating the weather conditions on Mars



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

- A) Curiosity's Search for Life on Mars
- B) Curiosity's Drill and Rock Samples
- C) Understanding Mars's Radiation
- D) Curiosity's Journey to Mount Sharp
- E) The Evidence of a Martian Lake



The tongue is essential to experiencing flavours in food, as we can distinguish diverse types of tastes thanks to taste sensors on it. The sensors help us decide if the food is fresh or has any possible risks, such as spoilt ingredients. Moreover, they contain cells, which are critical for noticing flavours and sending signals to the brain. Although certain areas of the tongue may be more sensitive to specific tastes, recent research has shown that the entire tongue can recognise all flavours. Interestingly, besides the tongue, the sense of smell greatly influences the understanding of taste. Smells from food travel up to the scent sensors in the nose, enhancing flavours and adding the overall tasting sensation. For example, when our nose is stuffy, which causes the taste sensors not to work properly, food may feel tasteless. Altogether, the tongue and sense of smell cooperate to create a rich sensory experience and increase our enjoyment of food.

It is understood from the passage that the sense of taste ----.

- A) functions efficiently even when not stimulated by smell
- B) depends totally on cells for identifying all flavour types
- C) is shaped by the involvement of different sensory systems
- D) increases if taste sensors are exposed to strong flavours
- E) is only activated through specific areas of the tongue



It can be inferred from the passage that those who experience a loss of smell may ----.

- A) not have a problem with the taste signals sent to the brain
- B) become more sensitive to certain tastes over time
- C) produce fewer cells within their taste sensors
- D) be troubled with identifying potentially damaged food
- E) find that their ability to taste flavours remains unchanged



- A) The importance of taste sensors in identifying sour flavours
- B) The contribution of various senses to the taste function
- C) The role of the sense of scent in the tasting sensation
- D) The influence of taste cells on deciding the food quality
- E) The processes involved in sending taste signals to the brain



Billions globally lack access to adequate clean water due to water stress. This stress occurs when the demand for water is higher than the available supply or when poor water quality limits its use. For example, the Middle East and North Africa face severe water shortages because of low rainfall and urban growth. On the other hand, some developed countries encounter the same problem owing to old infrastructure and rising population. Climate change adds to the issue. It causes a 20% drop in water resources for every 1°C rise in global temperatures. Even with a limited temperature increase, 1 billion people are expected to endure extreme water stress by 2050. Currently, 4 billion people experience high water shortages for at least one month annually. Also, 83% of the population in the Middle East and North Africa suffers from extreme levels throughout the year. Weak efforts around the world to improve infrastructure and adopt sustainable management practices will, unfortunately, worsen the situation.

4. The relationship between rising temperatures and water availability is worrying because ----.

- A) global warming will greatly reduce the demand for water worldwide
- B) even a minor increase in temperatures may severely affect water resources
- C) climate change is predicted to have a greater effect on developed countries
- D) much of North Africa's population is facing a 20% decline in their water supply
- E) changing weather patterns can cause remarkable urban expansion



5. It can be inferred from the passage that Middle Eastern people ----.

- A) face growing water challenges for similar reasons to those in developed nations
- B) suffer from water shortages only because of human-made factors
- C) will have a severe water crisis once a year by the middle of this century
- can avoid extreme water issues with better infrastructure management
- E) experience water stress due to a greater need than what is accessible



6. What is the author's attitude towards the future of water availability globally?

- A) Encouraging
- B) Neutral
- C) Pessimistic
- D) Hopeful
- E) Controversial



Cockroaches are flat, brown, or black insects that can be found in warm places or where food is kept. Gene studies have provided interesting discoveries about them. The current species of these insects date back 235 million years, according to recent research. So, those species lived with dinosaurs and witnessed their extinction. They also saw the ice ages, the breaking up of the supercontinent 'Pangea', and even the first humans. Their remarkable adapting capacity has helped them survive many different periods. In another study, scientists examined 300 cockroaches for their ability to make quick decisions. The findings have shown that cockroaches can develop unique personalities, unlike other insects, such as ants. They can be brave or shy and have their own preferences. It has also been revealed that they are smarter, contrary to earlier beliefs. They can make group decisions, similar to humans and some animals, including birds. All these discoveries have proved that they are much more complex and stronger creatures than previously believed.

7. What has made certain kinds of cockroaches able to live for millions of years?

- A) Their courage under challenging circumstances
- B) Their unusual ability to adjust to diverse situations
- C) Their tendency to act together in decision-making
- D) Their developed skills in making rapid choices
- E) Their high level of intelligence in problem-solving



8. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) It is possible to come across cockroaches in mild environments.
- B) Scientists studied cockroaches to see if they are smart enough.
- C) Birds and cockroaches are the only animals that decide as a group.
- D) After the earliest people had appeared, cockroaches grew in number.
- E) Just like ants, cockroaches have distinct personalities of their own.



- A) The adapting capacity of the current species of cockroaches
- B) The cockroaches' ability to make their own choices
- C) The new findings from various cockroach studies
- D) The differences between cockroaches and other animals
- E) The nearly 200-million-year history of cockroaches



In 1929, a German scientist made a surprising discovery while scrutinising the documents in the Topkapı Palace library in Istanbul for his research. He found a map drawn on an animal skin from the early 16th century. The map was made by the Ottoman navy commander and mapmaker Piri Reis in 1513. It is quite remarkable since it reveals much more geographical information compared to other maps from that period. This could be because Piri Reis created it using more than 20 different maps, including the ones from India, Portugal, and ancient Greece. For instance, the map surprisingly shows the coasts of South America and Africa quite accurately. It also includes other details, such as exotic animals, sea monsters, and mythological figures. These figures provide information about seas and lands that were unknown at the time. Overall, this map proves how skilled Piri Reis was at drawing maps, and the science of mapping in the Ottoman Empire was way ahead of its time.

10. Which could be understood from the passage?

- A) Piri Reis benefited only from European maps to make his own unique map.
- B) All of the maps from the 1500s included animal figures from the local region.
- C) His expeditions to Africa helped Piri Reis draw its coasts in great detail.
- D) The other 16th-century maps provided less information than the Piri Reis map.
- E) The Piri Reis map was known globally and influenced many explorers of the time.



11. The underlined word 'scrutinising' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) examining
- B) presenting
- C) ruining
- D) manufacturing
- E) altering



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

- A) Analysing the Mysterious Figures on Piri Reis Map
- B) Remarkable Discoveries in 16th-Century Maps
- C) A Secret From 1513: Piri Reis Map Beyond Its Time
- D) Exploring the World Through the Maps of Piri Reis
- E) Piri Reis: The 16th-Century Ottoman Mapmaker



Civilisations have developed around water globally, as it is crucial for various needs, such as farming and providing drinking water. However, today, in some parts of the world, there are communities that live on the water rather than next to it. People there live in 'floating villages', where homes are built directly on the water. The homes are constructed on floating platforms made of wood and bamboo. The villages float because water levels change throughout the year. During the rainy season, the houses rise with the water. But in the dry season, the water level drops, and the houses remain low. In floating villages, people travel by boat to go to work, school, or shop at the floating markets. They also use boats for fishing, which is the main source of income. While floating villages are fascinating, they have their own challenges. The biggest problem is that when water levels rise too high, houses can get damaged. Luckily, people in those villages know how to handle such situations. In a world filled with cities, floating villages provide us with a window into a completely different way of life.

13. According to the passage, people in 'floating villages' ----.

- A) construct their homes similarly to those in other civilisations
- B) depend heavily on agriculture for their economic well-being
- C) have developed ways to adapt to the changing water levels
- D) frequently go on land to meet their basic needs, like food
- E) use bamboo boats as their primary means of transportation



14. It is pointed out in the passage that seasonal changes in water levels ----.

- A) have a direct impact on the floating villages, affecting the height of homes
- B) make it quite difficult for people to travel by their boats in dry months
- C) cause enormous damage, particularly when water reaches its lowest point
- D) require the use of special equipment to keep houses from floating away
- E) lead to people temporarily leaving their villages during the wet season



15. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To explore why civilisations prefer to settle near water
- B) To describe the unique way of life in floating villages
- C) To explain how changing water levels affect communities
- D) To compare the lifestyle in floating villages with that in cities
- E) To discuss the challenges faced by people living on water



For centuries, people have been captivated by the Moon. It is Earth's closest neighbour in space, and so appears to be nearly the same size as the Sun, so it looks much larger than the stars in the sky. Unlike the Earth, the Moon cannot support life because it lacks oxygen, water, and wind. Its surface experiences extreme temperatures, and becomes very hot during the day and cold at night. Throughout history, humans have observed and studied the Moon to create calendars and keep track of time. This permanent curiosity led to a significant achievement when astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first human to walk on its surface in 1969. Moon missions have since revealed findings about its origins, the presence of frozen water, and its influence on Earth's tides. As explorations continue, our understanding of the Moon and the solar system grows, revealing new possibilities for future space travels.

1. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) The Moon is smaller than the stars, as it is farther from the Earth.
- B) The continued pursuit of the Moon greatly aided the growth of space exploration.
- C) Neil Armstrong's historic walk on the Moon ended the exploration of space travel.
- D) People did not use to pay attention to the Moon as much as they do today.
- E) The Moon is unsuitable for living primarily because of its extreme temperatures.



One can infer from the passage that moon missions ----.

- A) have shown humanity that the Moon is a better place to live than the Earth
- B) are not on the agenda in the near future due to their high costs
- C) have not contributed much to our understanding of the solar system
- D) are no longer necessary since we have already gathered enough information
- E) have provided valuable information about the Moon and its relationship with the Earth



3. The underlined verb 'curiosity' is closest in meaning to ---.

- A) survey
- B) effort
- C) existence
- D) interest
- E) background



Tigers are one of the most impressive and feared wild animals, which play a crucial role in the ecosystem. These powerful animals mainly hunt deer, wild boar, and sometimes smaller animals like birds and fish. Some people believe that tigers are a threat to humans, but in reality, they rarely attack unless they feel threatened. Instead, they help control the population of other animals, preventing excessive feeding on vegetation and maintaining balance in their natural environment. However, tigers face serious threats from deforestation and habitat loss. Conservation efforts are critical to their survival, so many organisations work to protect their habitats and stop hunting. Some critics believe that protecting tigers is less important than solving other problems. However, supporters say that saving tigers is essential for preserving the variety of plants and animals in nature and keeping ecosystems healthy. Stronger action is needed to ensure their survival and the preservation of the entire ecosystem they support.

4. Which of the following is <u>not</u> true according to the passage?

- A) Numerous organisations are looking for ways to maintain the natural habitats of tigers.
- B) Forest loss and habitat destruction pose significant threats to tigers.
- C) Smaller animals, like fish and birds, are occasionally preferred as prey by tigers.
- Tigers assist in the regulation of the population of other animals.
- E) All authorities agree on the urgent need to protect tigers and their habitats.



5. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage about the tigers?

- A) The current efforts are not enough to keep them completely safe.
- B) Their negative impact on ecosystem health is increasing day by day.
- C) Their role in the environment can easily be played by other wild animals.
- D) They are considered the strongest animals in the wild.
- E) Not many people are afraid of encountering them in nature.



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

- A) Tigers: The Most Dangerous Animals on Earth
- B) The Efforts to Stop Hunting Wild Animals and Save Natural Habitats
- C) The Importance of Protecting Tigers for Ecosystem Balance
- D) Why Tigers are a Threat to Other Animals in the Ecosystem
- E) How to Solve the Problem of Deforestation and Habitat Loss



Effective studying is a skill that can be developed with the right tactics. To begin with, having a clear and organised study strategy is essential. Planning helps you manage your time better and ensures you cover all the necessary topics before an exam or a deadline. As another important step, choosing a quiet and neat place allows you to focus entirely on your tasks. Therefore, make sure your desk is tidy and well-lit, and keep any interruptions, like your phone, out of reach. Besides these, using active learning techniques can make studying more effective. Instead of simply reading your notes, you may try brainstorming or playing games like puzzles to remember concepts better. Last but not least, get enough sleep, eat nutritious meals, and exercise regularly. These habits boost your energy and concentration, making it easier to store information. By following these tips, you can develop better study habits and achieve your academic goals more efficiently. Remember, successful studying is not about how long you study but how well you use your time.

7. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) It is essential to have your phone with you while working if you need it.
- B) Planning and organising are more critical than using active learning techniques.
- C) Achieving academic goals relies entirely on how long you study each day.
- D) A well-organised study environment contributes to concentration and efficiency.
- E) A lack of sleep has no influence on your ability to remember information.



8. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Time management is unnecessary as long as the study environment is peaceful.
- B) Brainstorming is an encouraging technique that significantly improves learning outcomes.
- C) Prioritising sleep and exercise is more critical than focusing on study techniques.
- D) A disorganised study routine is unlikely to impact overall academic success.
- E) Modern technologies help students develop effective study habits.



9. What is the author's attitude towards effective studying according to the passage?

- A) Supportive
- B) Indifferent
- C) Suspicious
- D) Pessimistic
- E) Admiring



Wearable wireless technology for health management is becoming increasingly popular. One example of this technology is smart rings, which fit on a finger. These are designed to monitor health, fitness, and daily activities. They use sensors to watch heart rate, body temperature, blood oxygen levels, and sleep patterns, then send this data to users' smartphones or tablets. This information allows them to make the right decisions about when to exercise, how hard to work out, when to sleep, and when to wake up. These rings are especially beneficial for following sleep quality, assessing stress levels, and reminding users to drink water; therefore, they can support overall health. With their simple design and long battery life, they are comfortable to wear all day. They are also water-resistant and suitable for handwashing and swimming. In conclusion, smart rings provide a practical and efficient way to monitor health, and they are an ideal choice for modern lifestyles.

10. According to the passage, which of the following is true about smart rings?

- A) They use sensors to discover illnesses correctly and then treat them.
- B) They can help users make better decisions about their overall health.
- C) They have no connection with smartphones, as they are small devices.
- D) They can store all the users' information for a long time for medical advice.
- E) They are the only popular wearable devices that monitor your daily activities.



11. It is stated in the passage that smart rings ----.

- A) require special care despite having a simple design
- B) can be effective on condition that you wear them all day
- C) are convenient for long-term, daily wear without discomfort
- D) will not need to be charged because they have long battery life
- E) are not ideal for activities involving water, such as swimming



12. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To persuade readers to buy the latest models of smart rings for their health
- B) To inform readers about smart rings as an effective option for health monitoring
- C) To argue that smart rings are the best devices for monitoring health
- D) To give a detailed description of the scientific method behind how smart rings work
- E) To demonstrate how smart rings are better than traditional methods for health management



Calligraphy is the art of beautiful handwriting, and it involves special techniques to create artistic letters and words. This ancient skill has been practised for thousands of years and is found in cultures all around the world. In early history, people used calligraphy not only for decoration but also for the creation of important documents, religious texts, and art pieces. Different regions developed their unique styles, with each reflecting the values and aesthetics of its culture. For example, Chinese calligraphy often emphasises the flow of brushstrokes, while Arabic calligraphy highlights curves and symmetry. This style has been used in many Islamic manuscripts and on the walls of mosques too. Today, calligraphy is popular for wedding invitations, greeting cards, and even digital designs and social media posts. Many people enjoy learning calligraphy as a hobby because it offers a relaxing way to escape from their daily routines and express creativity. Although modern technology has changed the way we write calligraphy, it remains a respected art form and continues to inspire people worldwide.

13. According to the passage, what was one of the original purposes of calligraphy in early times?

- A) To improve people's handwriting skills
- B) To compose religious scripts
- C) To write letters to family members
- D) To make simple decorations for homes
- E) To teach children how to write



14. It can be understood from the passage that each style of calligraphy ----.

- A) uses the same symbols and techniques
- B) avoids using curves and symmetry
- C) is influenced by modern technology
- D) is based only on religious practices
- E) reflects the unique values of its culture



15. What can be concluded from the passage about the impact of technology on calligraphy?

- A) Technology has replaced the need for calligraphy.
- B) Calligraphy has become less important today because of technology.
- Technology has inspired new ways of using calligraphy.
- D) Traditional calligraphy styles have been completely erased by technology.
- E) Technology has led to a decline in interest in calligraphy.



Television is an essential part of entertainment in many homes around the world. An American inventor, Philo Farnsworth, invented the first fully electronic television system in 1927. Farnsworth was just 21 years old when he successfully transmitted the first electronic television image. His invention scanned images and projected them onto a screen using an electric light. At the time, televisions were large and difficult to move, and the picture quality was quite poor. In the 1950s, television became more common in homes as companies began to make smaller, more affordable sets. Over the years, technology improved, and colour televisions became popular in the 1960s. Today's televisions, or rather smart TVs, are slim and have advanced screens. They can connect to the Internet, stream films, and even support video games. With the rise of these devices, televisions have become much more than just a way to watch programmes; they serve as a centre for information, communication, and entertainment.

1. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) televisions and their purposes have remained mostly unchanged
- B) Philo Farnsworth's invention had immediate and global success in the entertainment market
- C) colour televisions were available but not well known until the 1960s
- D) televisions were initially designed for household use in America
- E) the focus of television technology has always been on its size and quality



2. According to the passage, Philo Farnsworth ----.

- A) created the first device that could project images onto a screen through scanning
- B) gained unique status as the first person to design an app for television
- C) invented the first colour television, which changed how people watched TV
- b) transmitted the first television image accidentally by using an electric light
- E) was too young to gain a global fame for his great invention



3. According to the passage, which of the following is true about smart TVs?

- A) Numerous companies have mass-produced them since the 1960s.
- B) The popularity of these products at home depends on their availability and affordability.
- C) Their picture quality is so great that they offer a fantastic experience.
- D) Without Farnsworth's generous financial support, they would not be on the market.
- E) They have changed not only our viewing habits but also engagement with technology.



Many people today use their private cars even for short trips. Although they are quick and easy, they can harm the environment and lead to less physical activity. Moreover, using private transportation too much causes more traffic, air pollution, and damage to the planet. To fix this, we should think about walking, cycling, or using public transport for short distances instead. These options are better for the environment, and some of them help us stay fit. They not only help the planet but also may let us enjoy the fresh air, do some exercise, and feel less stressed. If more people make small changes, cities could become cleaner, quieter, and more pleasant to live in. For example, adopting the use of public transportation or other forms of eco-friendly transport might have a big impact. In the long run, these simple choices could improve our quality of life and create a healthier and brighter future for everyone. Choosing alternative transportation methods can contribute to both environmental protection and personal well-being.

4. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A) It may be good to avoid any modern conveniences to have a better lifestyle.
- B) More budget-friendly transportation policies should be adopted.
- C) Only large-scale changes in transportation can help the environment.
- D) Some small decisions could make a big difference for next generations.
- E) The world will not witness any changes in the way people travel.



It is clearly pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) some prefer public transport because it is quicker and easier than private one
- B) simple changes will definitely make cities cleaner and quieter
- C) people are likely to use their own vehicles for longer distances
- D) exercise in fresh air will definitely prevent us from feeling unhappy and stressed
- E) the more people use their cars, the more harm they will do to the environment



- A) The reasons why people should walk or cycle for short trips
- B) The use of environmentally friendly transportation options over private cars
- C) How to make our unique planet a cleaner, healthier place
- The advantages of having an active life to stay fit and healthy
- E) Ways to reduce traffic problems and pollution thanks to public transportation



The exact origins of cooking are unknown, but learning to combine food and fire changed human history. Cooking does many important things: it makes food easier to eat, and it kills microbes, helping to prevent illness. It also allows us to enjoy a greater variety of flavours. For early humans, cooking created new food options to include tough and even poisonous plants, such as potatoes and cassava if consumed raw, and it helped them preserve food for the future. Cooking not only helped their bodies grow, but also gave them extra free time to devote themselves to more productive activities like exploring and inventing. Over time, our relationship with food has changed, and now, food is so much more than just about eating. It turned into a source of joy and pleasure, a way to share, bond, and celebrate. In this way, cooking has become a big part of human culture, bringing people together and making life richer.

7. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that cooking ----.

- A) was originally developed to enhance flavour and make food enjoyable
- B) has allowed humans to eat certain foods that would otherwise be harmful
- C) helped early people by reducing the need for gathering food regularly
- D) has always been a way to bond and celebrate with others
- E) made early humans less likely to fall ill from diseases caused by hunger



8. The word 'tough' in the passage is closest in meaning to ---.

- A) hard
- B) sweet
- C) ripe
- D) smooth
- E) mild



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

- A) Cooking: The Most Important Invention in History
- B) The Cultural and Practical Origins of Early Fire Use
- C) From Survival to Social Bond: The Role of Cooking in Human History
- D) How Fire Shaped Early Food and Hunting Practices
- E) The Development of Food Choices in Early Human Societies



Multitasking-managing multiple tasks simultaneously—might seem ideal for being more productive and saving time. However, research has proven the opposite. The brain struggles to focus on more than one thing at a time. Therefore, trying to handle several tasks at the same time reduces attention and increases mistakes as well as stress. Multitasking can also lead to mental exhaustion over time, making it harder to engage with even basic tasks. It is unlikely to have negative effects only when the activities are simple, such as cooking while listening to music. On the other hand, monotasking—completing one task before starting another—provides deeper concentration and helps you finish things with better results. It not only improves quality but also lowers stress since the brain processes fewer things at once. People who monotask feel more satisfied at the end of the day, as they fully complete their responsibilities. All in all, while multitasking may seem like a time-saving strategy, focusing on one task at a time is better for getting things done.

10. It can be understood from the passage, focusing on more than one task at a time ----.

- A) results in better performance compared to handling a single activity
- B) reduces the quality of work only when the activities are very complex
- c) prevents wasting your time, as it keeps you much more productive
- D) makes it harder to concentrate on each one fully and causes errors
- E) allows the brain to manage things effectively by boosting attention



11. According to the passage, multitasking ----.

- A) helps you to concentrate deeply on one activity and improves quality
- B) may not be harmful as long as the tasks are not demanding
- c) contributes to a decrease in the frequency of mistakes
- D) can be much more effective for things that require longer attention
- E) has no impact on the level of stress or mental well-being



12. What is the author's attitude towards monotasking?

- A) Suspicious
- B) Admiring
- C) Tolerant
- D) Critical
- E) Favourable



Toys have always caught children's attention, offering more than just entertainment. From simple stuffed animals to complex building sets, they are important materials for growth and learning. Therefore, choosing the right toys is about more than fun—it involves providing opportunities for acquiring various skills. The child's age, interests, and developmental stage should be considered during the selection process. For example, babies benefit most from toys that stimulate their senses, such as rattles, soft toys, or colourful objects. As children grow, they need more complicated ones, like building blocks, puzzles, and art materials. They help develop hand-eye coordination, creativity, and problem-solving abilities. Moreover, certain toys encourage social development. Board games, for instance, teach children about turn-taking, teamwork, and communication. In short, each type of toy serves a unique purpose in a child's development, so it is crucial to choose them carefully to promote growth in essential areas.

13. Rattles, soft toys, or colourful objects are examples of ----.

- A) complex toys that increase the problem-solving skills of kids
- B) products designed for babies to develop social skills through taking turns
- C) items that can enhance sensory development in very young children
- D) materials aiming to boost mainly the visual intelligence of babies
- E) tools that may also improve muscle coordination in older children



14. It can be inferred from the passage that parents

- A) should avoid toys that limit creativity
- B) can ignore the learning benefits of toys
- C) must always let their kids choose toys
- D) would prefer to buy only entertaining toys
- E) need to pick toys that offer a challenge



15. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To list different types of toys and their psychological benefits
- B) To persuade us that children should only play with educational toys
- C) To describe how toys can influence a child's learning potential
- D) To explain the importance of selecting toys based on children's needs
- E) To discuss the role of toys in establishing strong social connections



Jazz music, which originated in the early 20th century in the United States, is a genre deeply connected to African-American culture. Emerging from the streets of New Orleans, it combines elements of blues, ragtime, and gospel music. Unlike many other genres, jazz focuses on making music spontaneously, allowing musicians to express themselves freely within the structure of a song. This freedom is what makes it unique and inspiring. While jazz shares some characteristics with classical and pop music, such as melody and rhythm, it is distinguished by its unexpected musical patterns and varying tempos. For example, pop music often prioritises catchy tunes and popularity, whereas jazz values creativity and technical skill. Despite these differences, jazz has influenced genres like rock and hip-hop, which have incorporated its rhythms and styles. Although some argue that jazz is losing popularity today, it still remains a vital genre. Jazz music also continues to bridge cultural gaps and inspires countless musicians around the world. Its adaptability ensures it will remain popular for future generations.

1. Which of the following is true about jazz music?

- A) It has its roots in New Orleans, like plenty of other music genres.
- B) It is special and inspirational because of being flexible and surprising.
- C) It is expected to be preferred by a small number of people in the future.
- D) It shares no specific characteristics with other music styles in terms of rhythm.
- E) It frequently places a greater emphasis on appealing tunes.



2. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A) There are not as many musicians in America as in Africa.
- B) The global impact of jazz music goes beyond entertainment.
- C) One could easily find a place to listen to jazz in all parts of America in the 1900s.
- D) The primary purpose of pop music artists is to be more popular than others.
- E) Jazz is the only genre that allows musicians to express themselves creatively.



3. What is the main purpose of the author in the passage?

- A) To discuss jazz music's influence on different types of music
- B) To describe how jazz musicians use varying tempos in their performances
- C) To explain the origins and cultural significance of jazz music
- D) To compare jazz music with other genres in terms of rhythm
- E) To argue that jazz remains popular despite its decline in popularity



Dentistry has a long history that dates back thousands of years. It began with simple methods used to treat dental problems. Early treatments, which often involved pulling teeth to relieve pain, were both basic and painful. However, as knowledge and tools improved, dentistry developed into a field focused not only on fixing problems but also on preventing them. Modern dentistry now offers a wide range of treatments, including fillings, braces, and surgeries for the mouth and jaw. It also collaborates with other branches of medicine, such as general health care, to ensure overall well-being. In short, doctors from all branches advise patients to avoid sugary foods. brush their teeth properly, and get regular check-ups to maintain oral health. Today, dentists use advanced tools and techniques that make procedures faster and more comfortable, and this shows the significant progress the field has made so far. These advancements in dentistry reflect its growing ability to meet the needs of people worldwide with greater efficiency and availability.

4. According to the passage, as a result of scientific and technological advances, ----.

- A) removing teeth to ease the pain has become the standard way for tooth problems
- B) dentistry's history is now being studied more closely by scientists
- c) only a minority of people are able to get good oral health care globally
- D) dentists hesitate to use many of the modern dental procedures available
- E) dentistry has evolved to address both treating and preventing dental problems



5. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) People will no longer need to visit dentists for regular checkups in the future.
- B) Dental improvements have not made a major difference to public health.
- Early dental treatments were uncomfortable and often complicated.
- D) In dentistry, treatments have become more effective and easier for people to access over time.
- E) Modern dentists often choose surgery to treat mouth and jaw problems.



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

- A) The Decline of Dental Practices in Modern Times
- B) Historical Remedies for Tooth Problems and Pain
- C) The Evolution and Importance of Modern Dentistry
- D) The Role of Dentistry in Modern Health Care
- E) Barriers to Accessing Dental Care Worldwide Today



The Migration Period, lasting roughly from 300 to 600 AD, was a time of great movement across Europe that reshaped the continent's history. During this era, various tribes such as the Goths, Vandals, and Huns entered Roman territories as a result of climate changes, overpopulation, and pressure from other groups. These migrations contributed to the decline of the Western Roman Empire, which had previously been a dominant force in the region. Because political disputes and regional fights forced local populations to leave their lands, this period was marked by violence and instability. However, it also brought cultural and societal changes that shaped Europe's future. The blending of Roman traditions with those of migrating tribes gave rise to new languages, customs, and political systems. All in all, the Migration Period emphasises how movement and interaction between different societies can lead to both obstacles and opportunities, influencing history significantly.

7. According to the passage, ----.

- A) Roman contact with migrating tribes resulted in the development of a common language
- B) the Western Roman Empire was more populated before the Migration Period
- C) local inhabitants suffered due to tribal conflicts and power struggles
- D) the Goths, Vandals, and Huns were at peace with other tribes
- E) the Migration Period lasted for more than three centuries



8. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) The Migration Period caused the immediate fall of the Western Roman Empire.
- B) Tribal conflicts were the primary reason for the movement of tribes.
- C) Environmental factors influenced the migration patterns of many tribes.
- D) The Migration Period helped all European tribes to unite under one authority.
- E) The drawbacks of the Migration Period were greater than the advantages.



- A) The decline of the Western Roman Empire and its causes
- B) The political structure of the Western Roman Empire during the migrations
- C) The various factors contributing to the migrations in Europe
- D) The reasons for cultural conflicts during the Migration Period
- E) The integration of Roman and tribal cultures during the Migration Period



The Stone Age refers to a period when humans relied on stone tools before the widespread use of metalworking. It began about 2.5 million years ago and ended in the Near East around 3000 BCE with the introduction of bronze. Archaeologists divide this era into three phases: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic, but only Palaeolithic is widely known today because it represents the longest and most important phase of early human history. During this period, humans survived by gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. Around 8000 BCE, collecting food became more specialised, with some groups focusing on farming by using tools like polished stone axes and knives. Remarkably, some societies continued using Stone Age technology well into modern history. For example, European explorers in the 1400s encountered groups in the Americas, Africa, and the Pacific who were still utilising stone tools. Even today, a few isolated communities, such as those in New Guinea, practise these ancient customs, which spotlights the adaptability of early technologies and the varied pace of human cultural development.

10. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) The impact of the discovery of bronze on the Stone Age was not noteworthy.
- B) Early humans used to polish their tools to hunt animals more efficiently and quickly.
- C) A significant number of people still make use of stone tools in the present day.
- D) Humans living during the Palaeolithic period had several options to feed themselves.
- E) European archaeologists studied the Stone Age, mainly in New Guinea.



11. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Metal tools were used by a minority of people during the Stone Age.
- B) Not all societies experienced cultural advancement at the same speed.
- C) The Mesolithic and Neolithic phases witnessed more developments than the Palaeolithic one.
- D) It took approximately 5,000 years for people to invent farming tools.
- E) European explorers introduced stone tools to the American, African, and Pacific people.



12. The underlined word 'spotlights' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) assembles
- B) features
- C) promotes
- D) surrenders
- E) cultivates



Silk has played a transformative role in history, influencing trade, culture, and daily life for thousands of years. According to legend, its invention dates back to ancient China around 2700 BCE, when Empress Leizu discovered the process of extracting silk threads from silkworm cocoons. This luxurious fabric, prized for its softness, strength, and appearance, quickly became a symbol of wealth and status. While silk was initially reserved for royalty, its use eventually spread to broader populations. In fact, the Silk Road, which connected Asia to Europe, was named after this invaluable material, which shows its importance in trade and cultural exchange. However, some critics argue that silk production, involving the harming of silkworms, raises ethical concerns. Supporters, on the other hand, stress its environmental advantages over synthetic materials, as it is biodegradable and renewable. The ongoing demand for silk can lead to a greater focus on ethical farming practices, allowing the industry to grow responsibly. Silk's journey from a royal luxury to a globally significant material demonstrates its long-lasting value.

13. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) silk managed to have an impact on people's lives for a short time
- B) China was the leading silk provider of ancient times
- C) the elite did not allow ordinary people to produce silk at first
- D) the appeal of silk was credited to more than one quality
- E) the Silk Road was used mostly by Chinese traders



14. Which could be inferred from the passage about ethical farming practices?

- A) They are the only solution to increase the number of organic materials.
- B) Their critical role was underestimated by the industry at the beginning.
- C) Their primary focus is to lessen the global demand for silk.
- D) They were inspired mainly by ancient Chinese production methods.
- E) They may balance environmental benefits and diminish concerns related to silk production.



- A) The comparison of silk with modern synthetic materials
- B) The development of ethical practices in silk farming
- C) The economic benefits of the Silk Road on ancient trade
- D) The historical importance and changing role of silk in societies
- E) The luxurious qualities of silk that made it a symbol of status



Sunsets and sunrises hold a unique magic that fascinates people worldwide. A sunrise symbolises the start of a new day, bringing fresh opportunities and a sense of renewal. The calm morning air is often filled with the sound of birds singing, which creates a peaceful and energising atmosphere. In contrast, sunsets are associated with closure and reflection. The sky transforms into a stunning palette of warm and vibrant colours, which offer a perfect moment to relax after a busy day. These natural events not only provide visual beauty but also evoke deep emotions and inspire people to appreciate life's brief moments. They are reminders of the rhythm of time and teach us that every ending carries the promise of a new beginning and vice versa. Moreover, people spend these moments in different ways—some prefer watching them alone, while others enjoy sharing the experience with loved ones. Whether it is the deep silence of dawn or the calm farewell of sunset, both moments connect us to the timeless beauty of nature.

1. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that people ----.

- A) should prefer to greet sunrises alone because mornings are quieter
- B) need to spend time outdoors to appreciate nature's beauty
- can realise the cycle of time and the potential for fresh starts during sunrise
- D) must watch sunrises rather than sunsets due to their relaxing atmosphere
- E) may find sunsets and sunrises enjoyable only when shared with loved ones



One can conclude from the passage that sunsets and sunrises ----.

- A) stimulate a sense of completion and selfawareness
- B) inspire the same emotions in everyone who experiences them
- C) are primarily appreciated for their bright and vibrant colours
- D) offer moments of beauty and inspiration that touch people deeply
- E) are frequently neglected in today's fast-paced world



3. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To highlight the emotional and symbolic significance of sunsets and sunrises
- B) To compare the advantages of sunrises over sunsets in terms of beauty and meaning
- C) To explain how sunsets and sunrises affect the physical environment
- D) To argue that sunsets and sunrises are similar as they remind the Earth's cycles
- E) To describe scientific facts about the occurrence of sunsets and sunrises



Body language is a powerful form of communication that can often convey more than words. Through gestures, facial expressions, and posture, people can express emotions, build connections, and even influence others without saying a word. For example, a smile can show friendliness and openness, while crossed arms may suggest defensiveness or discomfort. Similarly, maintaining eye contact during a conversation signals confidence and interest, whereas avoiding it might indicate shyness or dishonesty. Understanding body language is essential to building relationships. A warm handshake, for instance, can create a positive first impression, but playing with a pen during a meeting might suggest boredom or disinterest. However, body language is not universal and can vary across cultures. In Western cultures, nodding typically means agreement or "yes," but in some cultures, a head nod can actually mean "no." Therefore, being aware of cultural differences is key to effective non-verbal communication. In conclusion, body language, intentional or subconscious, is a powerful tool that shapes how we interact with others.

4. According to the passage, ----.

- A) crossed arms and handshake convey similar meanings at a meeting
- B) body language may have a more significant impact than verbal expression
- C) cultural differences rarely influence how body language is perceived
- smiling during a conversation is always a sign of honesty
- E) non-verbal cues are usually intentional and carefully planned



5. Which of the following is true about body language?

- A) Since body language conveys the same meaning everywhere, it is understandable.
- B) Non-verbal communication often requires spoken words to clarify the meaning.
- C) Avoiding eye contact can sometimes be interpreted as a lack of confidence.
- D) Body language is only effective in personal relationships, not in professional settings.
- E) Playing with a pen always indicates a defensive or negative attitude.



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

- A) Mastering the Art of Verbal Communication
- B) Non-Verbal Cues: Building Bridges Across Cultures
- C) The Power of Body Language in Everyday Life
- D) The Secrets Behind Non-Verbal Communication
- E) How to Avoid Miscommunication in Body Language



The creation of perfume is a delicate and elegant process that combines art, science, and creativity. At its core, perfume-making involves blending various essential oils. natural extracts, and synthetic compounds to craft a harmonious scent. These components are categorised into top, middle, and base notes—each contributing to the perfume's complexity and longevity. The top notes are the first to be detected and fade quickly, while the middle ones emerge as the heart of the perfume, and the base notes provide depth and last the longest. Perfume-making is not just about pleasing smells; it is about evoking emotions and memories. A single essence can remind someone of a cherished moment, a loved one, or even a distant place. This emotional connection is why perfumers often spend years perfecting a single smell. The process requires not only a sensitive nose but also an understanding of how different ingredients interact. Ultimately, perfume-making is an art form that transforms simple scents into timeless creations that are valuable for people.

7. It can be understood from the passage that to create a harmonising aroma, ---.

- A) only natural extracts should be used for their longevity
- B) synthetic ingredients must dominate the composition for consistency
- C) a balanced combination of scents from different layers must be achieved
- D) the focus should only be on creating a long-lasting base note
- E) the top notes should be stronger than the other layers of scent



8. Which of the following best describes the relationship between smell and emotions?

- A) Smells are scientifically proven to improve mood instantly.
- B) Some scents can bring feelings that are deeply tied to personal experiences.
- C) Emotions are entirely unaffected by aromas unless they are intense.
- Smells are meant to please the feelings and make people feel positive.
- E) Specific scents are universally associated with the exact locations for everyone.



- A) The history of perfume-making and its cultural importance
- B) The technical challenges of producing synthetic perfumes
- C) The process of blending expertise with artistry in perfume creation
- D) The role of essential oils in improving mental well-being
- E) How perfumes are marketed to create strong brand loyalty



Ancient myths and legends have left a remarkable impact on modern pop culture, shaping countless films, books, and video games. For example, stories from Greek, Norse, and Egyptian mythology continue to inspire designers worldwide. Characters like Zeus, Thor, and Anubis have found new life in blockbuster films, while epic myths such as The Odyssev or The Epic of Gilgamesh are retold in modern literature with fresh twists. Mythological settings and characters are also often used in video games. They make the games more immersive and allow players to explore lost worlds and connect with legendary beings. This influence goes beyond entertainment, as myths provide timeless themes like heroism, betrayal, and the battle between good and evil, themes that **resonate** deeply with audiences. By revising these age-old tales, designers not only keep them relevant for new generations but also introduce their own cultural and artistic perspectives. All in all, myths serve as a rich source of inspiration, bridging the past and present in ways that captivate and unite us all.

10. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) myths are no longer popular in contemporary creative works
- B) video games based on mythology represent the history accurately
- C) modern films use elements from Greek mythology to make the story realistic
- D) themes from ancient legends are rarely adapted for modern audiences
- E) ancient myths have inspired various forms of current entertainment



11. It can be understood from the passage that myths are essential tools of creation because they ----.

- provide universal themes that influence new versions in modern works
- B) emphasise authenticity over imagination in artistic projects
- C) prevent designers from using characters and settings from ancient cultures
- enable designers to explore original and innovative ideas
- E) focus solely on the historical accuracy of ancient traditions



12. The underlined verb 'resonate' is closest in meaning to ---.

- A) disturb
- B) compete
- C) negotiate
- D) connect
- E) struggle



Throughout history, flowers have been used to express emotions and convey messages, forming a symbolic language that varies across cultures. In Victorian England, this practice was known as floriography, where flowers were chosen carefully to demonstrate feelings that words cannot express. Although some meanings have changed over time, many remain the same. For example, in many cultures, red roses still symbolise love and passion, while white lilies represent purity and virtue. Cherry blossoms are a sign of the temporary beauty of life in Japan's hanakotoba, an art form that uses the symbolism of flowers to convey emotions and messages. Meanwhile, marigolds in Indian culture are often associated with devotion and used in religious ceremonies. Flowers also express sympathy or remembrance; for instance, in some parts of Europe, chrysanthemums are linked to mourning. Even though some traditions have faded over time, giving flowers is still a universal way to celebrate, comfort, and connect. Understanding the cultural meanings of flowers not only deepens our appreciation for their beauty but also enhances the way we communicate through nature's most delicate creations.

13. According to the passage, flowers ----.

- A) are mostly used in modern times for decoration rather than communication
- B) hold the same meaning across all regions and traditions
- C) play a role in conveying emotions that are difficult to put into words
- D) have lost their significance in representing human feelings
- E) are used to express sadness in ceremonies in the Far East



14. What can be inferred from the passage about cultural practices involving flowers?

- A) Flowers are mainly used as a luxury for celebrations in modern cultures.
- B) The meaning of flowers is influenced by a society's beliefs and traditions.
- C) The practice of assigning meanings to flowers is limited to specific ceremonies.
- D) The use of flowers as symbols is a recent trend in today's cultures.
- E) Giving flowers to express feelings is exclusive to Asian traditions.



15. Which of the following could be the main idea of this passage?

- A) Flowers' cultural meanings enrich their beauty and promote their role in communication.
- B) Red roses and white lilies are the most widely recognised flowers across the globe.
- C) Flowers are primarily used for religious purposes in various societies.
- D) The possibility of communication with the flowers depends on the country in which you live.
- E) The physical appearance of flowers is used as a symbol in communication.



In today's ever-connected world, the rise of digital nomads has revolutionised the way people work and live. These people are remote workers who use technology to earn a living while travelling the globe. They are often freelancers, entrepreneurs, or employees in fields such as marketing, software development, writing, and design. This lifestyle offers the freedom to plan their schedules, balance work and leisure, and operate from inspiring locations like a beach in Phuket or a café in Paris. It also allows them to explore new destinations as they are maintaining their careers and potentially saving money in countries with a lower cost of living. Because this trend continues to grow, many governments are beginning to recognise the value of inviting digital nomads to their countries through innovative visa programmes. These initiatives not only benefit the nomads but also boost local economies by attracting skilled professionals, fostering cross-cultural connections, and generating international income. In conclusion, the digital nomad lifestyle combines freedom, adventure, and professional growth, which makes it an appealing choice for those seeking a modern and rewarding way of working.

1. According to the passage, digital nomads ----.

- A) may take extended holidays only if they visit host countries
- B) have the chance to settle in a foreign country permanently
- C) save much more money and earn higher salaries than traditional jobs
- D) are supposed to work only with clients from other countries
- E) can experience different places while pursuing their careers



2. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) while travelling abroad, digital nomads are restricted to working part-time
- B) digital nomads must minimise their expenses because of high taxes
- Only freelancers and entrepreneurs can be considered digital nomads
- D) digital nomads enjoy the benefits of flexibility and autonomy while working
- E) rural or underdeveloped areas are the most popular destinations for all remote workers



3. Which of the following is true about host countries that offer digital nomad visa programmes?

- A) They appeal to qualified employees who contribute to local economies.
- B) They decrease the diversity of their workforce in regional industries.
- C) They reduce their unemployment rates by supporting international workers.
- D) They restrict applicants to working for local businesses within their borders.
- E) They enhance international tourism while reducing reliance on domestic travellers.



Early humans likely started wearing shoes around 10,000 years ago to protect their feet from harsh environmental conditions. Natural substances, such as animal skins, plant fibres, and wood, formed primitive footwear. By 3000 BCE, artisans began using more sophisticated materials, particularly leather. The Egyptians relied on papyrus and leather, and the Greeks and Romans preferred open-toed sandals. In the Middle Ages, shoes became a symbol of social status as Europeans wore fancy and decorative footwear to display wealth and rank. During the Renaissance, fashion and practicality influenced shoes, with a notable focus on fit, comfort, and aesthetics. In the 17th century, high heels emerged as a significant fashion trend, especially in France. The Industrial Revolution marked a major transformation in the shoe industry by introducing mass production methods that made footwear more accessible to the middle class. The 20th century saw the rise of specialised shoes for purposes such as sports and performance. In the 21st century, designers of those shoes have achieved incredible variety and expertise by blending advanced technology, sustainability, and fashion. Today, footwear continues to evolve as the shoe market combines style, comfort, and innovation like never before.

4. According to the passage, footwear was ----.

- A) first made from leather by the Greeks and Romans
- B) shaped by both trends and functionality in the Renaissance
- C) used only for fashion reasons in the 17th century
- D) exclusively designed for protection in the 20th century
- E) mass-produced for the first time in the 21st century



5. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Footwear has served various purposes throughout history.
- B) For thousands of years, footwear design was unchanged.
- Footwear in ancient times was identical across different civilisations.
- D) The materials used in footwear have remained largely the same over time.
- E) Footwear was always affordable and accessible to the general population.



6. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The invention and spread of footwear styles across the globe
- B) The role of shoes in defining cultural and social status
- C) The importance of traditional materials used in shoemaking
- D) The transformation of footwear from simplicity to ingenuity
- E) The impact of modern technology on footwear design and fashion



Bees are among the most vital creatures for maintaining the health of our ecosystems because they play a crucial role in pollination. Without them, food production would face catastrophic consequences, leading to severe shortages of many crops. Apart from their ecological significance, bees are fascinating animals with extraordinary capabilities that often go unnoticed. Despite having brains the size of sesame seeds, bees can recognise human faces and process spatial patterns much like humans do. Through the famous 'waggle dance', they share precise directions to food sources, including distance and location. They can use their antennae and sense vibrations in total darkness. Bees can also perform challenging tasks, such as identifying shapes, counting up to four, and even understanding the concept of zero—a rare skill in the animal kingdom. Furthermore, they communicate and determine whether they have already collected nectar by using the electric fields from flowers. Beyond that, perhaps the most amazing is their honey, which never spoils due to its low moisture content and antimicrobial properties. Scientists have even discovered 3,000-year-old edible honey in Egyptian tombs. In short, bees are far more than tiny insects, as they are critical to our ecosystems and demonstrate incredible features.

7. The underlined word 'catastrophic' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) vigorous
- B) mandatory
- C) disastrous
- D) hospitable
- E) intentional



8. According to the passage, bees ----.

- A) can survive in environments different from their natural habitat
- B) show some cognitive skills which are uncommon in animals
- C) are capable of using their antennae to detect flowers for pollination
- D) can identify geometric figures in a way that is distinct from humans
- E) convey a message about whether their honey is edible or not



9. The author's primary purpose is to ----.

- A) explain the ways bees navigate and locate food sources for sustainability
- B) draw attention to the advanced communication methods of bees while dancing
- C) illustrate the connection between bees and crop production for ecosystems
- D) present the essential contribution bees make to nature and their impressive traits
- E) emphasise the sensory adaptations that help bees function in darkness effectively



The Panama Canal is an essential artificial waterway in Central America that connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The United States constructed the canal after a failed French attempt, opened it in 1914, and handed it over to Panama in 1999. The canal, which spans approximately 82 kilometres, is not completely at sea level. A fascinating engineering achievement, the lock system raises and lowers ships by transferring water between chambers to adjust their height. Each passage requires about 52 million gallons of water to fill the lock chambers and move vessels between different heights. Panama's abundant rainfall feeds Gatun Lake, an artificial reservoir that supplies this water. Interestingly, the system operates entirely through gravity, with no pumps needed, as the water naturally lifts and lowers ships. This clever mechanism makes the canal both functional and dependent on the region's unique tropical climate. Additionally, the canal enables massive vessels to cross from the Atlantic to the Pacific in about 8 to 10 hours. This saves weeks of travel compared to navigating around South America's southern tip. With thousands of vessels transiting annually, the role of the Panama Canal in global trade is undeniable.

10. It is clear from the passage that the Panama Canal ----.

- A) facilitates faster maritime transportation between the two major oceans
- B) serves as the main centre for distributing goods across Central America
- C) improves access to freshwater resources for ships passing through the region
- D) enables small ships to compete with larger vessels by providing a different passage
- E) creates an alternative route for avoiding harsh weather conditions near the equator



11. Which could be inferred from the passage about the engineering behind the Panama Canal?

- A) It takes advantage of ocean tides to regulate the flow of water.
- B) It uses tunnels to allow ships to pass through the oceans.
- C) It requires pistons to generate power to move the ships.
- D) It needs irrigation systems redirecting water from the Pacific Ocean.
- E) It relies on the surrounding area's natural geography and climate.



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

- A) Challenges of Maritime Travel Around South America
- B) A Revolutionary Waterway Linking Continents
- C) Tropical Climates and Global Trade Routes
- D) How Rainwater Moves Giants Across a Waterway
- E) Where Rain Moves Hills for Large Vessels



A recently published study has demonstrated that athletes have notably better working memory than individuals who engage in little or no exercise. It primarily focused on the relationship between sports expertise and working memory, so researchers compared the cognitive performance of athletes and non-athletes. They also looked into the type of sport and the level of performance. They conducted the research with 1,455 participants in Finland. The findings showed that athletes have superior sports-related information processing abilities to non-athletes. Additionally, the results highlighted the negative impact of a physically inactive lifestyle on cognition. They supported the idea that exercise enhances brain health. Researchers noted an active lifestyle can reduce the effects of ageing on brain function and promote cognitive well-being. Crucially, they observed benefits in mental performance across various sports and skill levels. All in all, the study confirms that regular physical activity can increase working memory, support brain health, and help protect against the cognitive decline associated with inactivity and ageing.

13. Which of the following is <u>not</u> true about the conclusions of the study?

- A) A physically inactive lifestyle has a harmful influence on cognitive function.
- B) Sports expertise boosts working memory across different sports and levels of skill.
- C) An active lifestyle can help improve cognitive performance and well-being.
- D) Exercise develops brain health only if individuals participate in multiple sports.
- E) Athletes have significantly better working memory compared to non-athletes.



14. According to the passage, an active lifestyle affects the ageing process because it ----.

- A) stimulates specific age-related functions in non-athletes
- B) remarkably strengthens cognition as athletes grow older
- C) lessens the impacts of ageing on cognitive performance
- D) has no measurable effect on mental performance
- E) promotes physical health much more than brain development



15. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The role of different types of sports in physical fitness
- B) The consequences of ageing on the brain and working memory
- C) The benefits of an active lifestyle for athletes across various sports
- D) The physical health outcomes of little or no exercise on cognitive development
- E) The association between physical activity and cognitive performance



In temperate regions, bats typically build significant fat reserves during the autumn to prepare for hibernation. This usually lasts from mid-December to late February. These fat reserves should be sufficient to sustain them through the winter without the need for food. However, according to recent research, the changes in climate mean that bats are not gaining as much weight in the autumn as they used to. Unlike males, female bats generally have poorer body condition at both the beginning and end of hibernation, as well as during the active season in March. Poor health can adversely impact females, potentially their ability to reproduce. Fortunately, female bats have enough time between the end of hibernation and the start of the reproductive season to regain their weight and achieve an optimal body condition for the next hibernation. However, ongoing climate changes may continue to disrupt the delicate balance for their survival and reproduction. Monitoring changes in bats' body weight and health is essential. By doing this, it might be possible to implement conservation strategies and support bat populations in adapting to their changing environment.

1. How does the climate change affect bats?

- A) Their reproduction levels decrease enormously, and they need more food.
- B) The hibernation period becomes shorter, and this gives bats less time to rest.
- C) It allows bats to increase their fat reserves and reproduce more quickly.
- D) Females can regain their health more easily before giving birth to their offspring.
- E) It destroys the fragile balance that allows them to sustain themselves and breed.



2. According to the passage, ----.

- A) bats lose their habitats and ability to survive because of climate change
- B) bat populations are crucial for the ecosystem and other animals' well-being
- C) females cannot reproduce without conservation strategies any more
- D) male bats do not interbreed as much as they used to, and it disrupts their natural patterns
- E) both males and females experience a less satisfactory body condition during hibernation



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

- A) Climate Change and Its Impact on Bats
- B) How Bats Adapt to Temperate Winters
- C) The Struggles of Bat Populations
- D) The Function of Hibernation in Animals
- E) The Role of Male Bats in Reproduction



People have lived in what is now California and Baja California—a part of Mexico—for almost 20,000 years. Because the landscape includes many different habitats, the ancient people who settled here split into hundreds of smaller groups. Each developed their own culture and lifestyle. For example, the area around Coloma was inhabited by the Nisenan, who were part of the larger Maidu group. The Nisenan had a strong connection to the land, and depended on activities such as hunting, fishing, gathering, and plant cultivation. They lived in small, family-orientated villages and had a rich cultural life, including ceremonies, storytelling, and elaborate rituals. However, following the discovery of gold in Coloma, California, hundreds of settlers from around the world moved to this tribal territory, displacing the Nisenan. In the late 1800s, they were forced to live on small parcels of land called 'reserves'. Today, a large number of Native Americans continue residing on reservations, where they lead modern lives. Despite the obstacles they faced, Native Americans honour and pass down their histories by preserving their customs and rituals.

4. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the Nisenan were descendants of a larger group known as the Maidu
- B) all Native American groups in California were displaced in the late 1800s
- C) people in California have had a strong connection to their traditions and culture
- D) Baja California has been a part of Mexico for nearly two thousand years
- E) the first inhabitants to arrive in Coloma divided it into hundreds of reservations



5. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) Native Americans in California have lost most of their traditional customs and rituals
- B) the discovery of gold resulted in the migration of the Nisenan people to California
- the landscape of California has always been the same for thousands of years
- D) California might have been a more peaceful place for Natives before other settlers arrived
- E) the Nisenan were superior to the Maidus in terms of their advanced farming techniques



6. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The territory expansion in California due to the arrival of numerous distinct tribes
- B) The history and cultural development of the native tribes, particularly the Nisenan people
- C) The linguistic diversity that has been handed down through generations
- D) The economic and cultural challenges faced by Native Americans in the 1800s
- E) The rituals and ceremonies practised by the Nisenan as a way of protecting their cultures



Body odour results from microorganisms that inhabit our skin, which break down sweat and are responsible for the production of strong smells. Both deodorants and antiperspirants are designed to tackle this issue, but they work differently. Antiperspirants prevent sweating entirely, whereas deodorants mainly focus on neutralising scents. absorbing sweat, or killing bacteria. Antiperspirants commonly contain aluminium compounds, which obstruct the sweat glands, especially the eccrine and apocrine ones. On the other hand, deodorants do not stop sweating; they mask odours and can include antimicrobial ingredients, like baking soda, which may be useful for some individuals. However, bear in mind that while most experts consider deodorants and antiperspirants safe, not all of them agree. Some natural deodorant alternatives avoid synthetic chemicals and use plant-based ingredients. Yet, they may also have potential drawbacks, such as causing skin irritation or being less successful at controlling unpleasant smells. Therefore, consulting with a healthcare professional for personalised advice is always the best approach before using such products.

7. It is clear from the passage that bacteria residing on our skin ----.

- A) cause many skin diseases such as irritation when they multiply excessively
- B) can lead to variations in the smell due to their reactions with different ingredients
- C) have the ability to decompose sweat, resulting in the production of unpleasant smells
- D) contribute significantly to the number of infectious microbes that neutralise each other
- E) might naturally prevent body odour unless they are located in eccrine and apocrine glands



8. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) There are two kinds of sweat glands within our body, both of which produce odours.
- B) Natural antiperspirants are better at absorbing sweat and killing bacteria.
- C) Dermatologists recommend opting for other products rather than natural ones.
- D) Not many experts agree on the safety of deodorants with plant-based compounds.
- E) The effectiveness of fragrance-based products can vary depending on the individual.



9. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To illustrate the differences between deodorants and antiperspirants
- B) To encourage people to use fragrance-free products instead of natural fragrances
- C) To explain the causes of body odour and solutions applied to control it
- D) To warn about the potential drawbacks of natural deodorant alternatives
- E) To compare the functions, ingredients, and efficacy of synthetic products



One of the most influential philosophers in history is Aristotle, a Greek thinker living over 2,300 years ago. He was a student of Plato, another important philosopher of ancient Greece who greatly influenced Aristotle's thinking. Today, philosophers continue to study Aristotle's works, which have shaped much of Western thought. He wrote about a wide range of subjects, including ethics, politics, biology, and logic. In his book Nicomachean Ethics, Aristotle explored the idea of happiness and how people can live a good life. He believed that living morally and finding a balance between extremes leads to true happiness. In his political writings, Aristotle discussed different forms of government and aspects of an equitable society. He also made significant contributions to science by classifying animals and studying the natural world. His approach to learning was based on observation and reason, laying the foundation for modern scientific methods. Even though some of his ideas have been revised over time, Aristotle's influence on philosophy and science is undeniable.

10. According to the passage, Aristotle's ideas ----.

- A) must have resulted from his sufferings in an unfair system
- B) have undergone changes throughout history, but his foundational impact is still recognised
- C) were mainly related to the relationship between morality and happiness
- b) have also been valid for the animal world for more than two thousand years
- E) could draw the attention of Western philosophers with his views on politics



11. What can be said about Aristotle?

- A) He focused on moral philosophy and equality in his book *Nicomachean Ethics*.
- B) He was instructed by Plato in the fields of philosophy and politics.
- C) His thoughts went beyond philosophy and impacted many other fields as well.
- D) He established the basis for various forms of government after examining politics in the West.
- E) The discussions that he made in his writings made him gain a degree in political science.



12. What is the author's attitude towards Aristotle's works?

- A) Tolerant
- B) Suspicious
- C) Hopeful
- D) Objective
- E) Decisive



Throughout the history of science, many innovative instruments have enhanced or altered our comprehension of the world and beyond. The Hubble Space Telescope. for example, is a testament to that concept. Named after the astronomer Edwin Hubble, this telescope has been providing incredible photos and valuable data about the universe for over three decades. Imagine studying the depths of space and uncovering the mysteries of distant planets—Hubble has done just that! It has helped us learn about the atmospheres of planets orbiting other stars and contributed to our comprehension of dark energy. With more than 1.6 million observations, the telescope has also been the source of over 21,000 scientific papers. Its discoveries have a permanent place in almost every astronomy textbook today. Hubble's journey has not just been about distant galaxies. It has also tracked interstellar objects in our solar system, witnessed a comet's collision with Jupiter, and even discovered moons around Pluto. Thanks to this telescope, we have seen galaxies collide, dive into the mysteries of supermassive black holes, and capture insights into the history of our ever-expanding universe. And the best part? Hubble will continue to amaze and inspire us for many years to come.

13. Which of the following is <u>not</u> true about the Hubble telescope?

- A) It has observed both planets within and beyond our solar system.
- B) Astronomers have been gathering data from the moons of Jupiter and Pluto with its help.
- C) Its observations and discoveries may have led some scientific documents to be rewritten.
- D) Hubble's voyage through space has produced worthless findings.
- E) Our understanding of the universe's history has changed significantly thanks to it.



14. The underlined word 'testament' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) miracle
- B) flaw
- C) block
- D) legacy
- E) proof



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

- A) Hubble has observed millions of mysterious objects that were previously unknown
- B) the Hubble telescope may stop functioning soon, although it has not completed its mission
- C) the universe has been expanding for a long time, indicating that it is not inactive
- D) Edwin Hubble was the inventor and designer of the enormous telescope, Hubble
- E) earlier inventions played a less crucial role in the development of space exploration



Urban gardening refers to the cultivation of plants in cities, offering dwellers the opportunity to engage with nature despite limited space. Many urban residents live in small apartments without traditional gardens, but they can still do gardening on balconies, rooftops, or in shared community spaces. The activity allows individuals to grow vegetables, herbs, and flowers, which foster a sense of accomplishment and provide a rewarding hobby. This engagement with nature can also have therapeutic effects, reducing stress and promoting mental well-being. Beyond personal satisfaction, urban gardening has broader benefits. It enhances the environment by improving air quality and introducing much-needed greenery to densely populated areas. Additionally, some gardeners adopt sustainable practices, such as using recyclable materials as planters, aligning with eco-friendly principles. Whether the goal is growing fresh vegetables for cooking or simply enjoying the beauty of flowers, anyone can design a garden and get its rewards, even in the heart of a bustling city.

1. Which of the following statements about urban gardening is true according to the passage?

- A) Urban gardening is suitable only for people with large backyards.
- B) Urban gardening can be done in various locations and conditions.
- C) A significant amount of resources and space are needed for urban gardening.
- D) Only community gardens can be categorised as urban gardens.
- E) Urban gardening is a practice that is limited to the cultivation of vegetables.



2. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) urban gardening is primarily focused on aesthetic purposes
- B) individuals in cities cannot benefit from gardening due to space limits
- C) urban gardening strengthens the connection between people and nature
- D) growing food in urban settings is an outdated practice
- E) only specific types of plants can be grown in urban gardens



3. What is the author's attitude towards urban gardening?

- A) Pessimistic
- B) Neutral
- C) Sarcastic
- D) Disapproving
- E) Encouraging



The Blue Hole, located on the coast of the Red Sea near Dahab, is one of the most famous dive sites in the world. This natural underwater sinkhole, descending to depths of over 100 metres, is renowned for its extraordinary marine life and striking geological features. Divers are drawn to the Blue Hole not only for its vibrant coral reefs but also for the thrill of exploring the 'Arch', a challenging underwater passage. Despite its beauty, the site is notorious for being one of the most dangerous dive locations. Its depth and harsh conditions make it especially challenging for inexperienced divers to determine their depth or direction. Rapidly changing water currents and the lack of adequate surface support in remote areas increase the risks. Tragically, these factors have contributed to numerous diving accidents. As a result, the site has been nicknamed 'Diver's Cemetery'. However, divers often describe it as a unique experience as long as safety protocols are followed. By ensuring appropriate depth limits, controlled ascending, and adequate preparation, those who dive there can fully enjoy an unforgettable adventure.

4. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the Blue Hole?

- A) It is a human-made structure with a depth of more than a hundred metres.
- B) It can make it hard for divers to navigate their surroundings accurately.
- C) It is a safe location for divers only if they have special equipment.
- D) Divers are only attracted to the Blue Hole thanks to its bright coral reefs.
- E) Diving accidents have occurred at the Blue Hole due to the adverse climatic conditions.



5. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Proper knowledge and precautions can lead to a rewarding experience in the Blue Hole.
- B) Many divers lost their lives in the Blue Hole only because of strong tidal currents.
- C) The geological features of the Blue Hole make it unsuitable for marine life.
- D) Professional divers always rely on external assistance to ensure their safety.
- E) The 'Arch' is a widely accessible passageway for casual diving enthusiasts.



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

- A) Vibrant Coral Reefs in the Blue Hole
- B) The Fascinating 'Arch' in the Blue Hole
- C) The Blue Hole: A Thrilling Yet Hazardous Dive
- D) The Red Sea: A Hidden Treasure
- E) Tips for Underwater Risks in the Blue Hole



Tiny houses are compact homes designed to promote simplicity, sustainability, and affordability. They offer a unique way of living that emphasises minimalism and environmental responsibility. These houses are often built using eco-friendly materials and designed to maximise energy efficiency, which makes them appealing to those seeking a greener lifestyle. Additionally, they encourage a focus on meaningful experiences over material possessions. However, tiny houses have seen a decline in popularity in recent years. The drawbacks of living in such small spaces, including limited storage, lack of privacy, and difficulty accommodating families, have led many to reconsider this lifestyle. Furthermore, high land costs, complicated zoning laws-regulations governing land usage—and permitting processes have made it challenging for tiny house owners to find suitable locations. These obstacles have changed the focus of many individuals towards more traditional housing options. While the tiny house movement may no longer dominate housing trends, its emphasis on sustainable living and innovative design continues to inspire changes in the broader field of housing and architecture.

7. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) A tiny house is a way of living that promotes prioritising experiences over things.
- B) Tiny houses have become the most popular housing trend in recent years.
- C) Living in a tiny house eliminates concerns about zoning laws and land costs.
- D) Tiny houses are primarily built for extended families who need more living space.
- E) Traditional housing options have become less appealing owing to the rise of tiny houses.



8. What can be said about the key philosophy behind tiny houses?

- A) Providing vast storage space is a significant focus of their design.
- B) Emphasis is placed on sustainability and resource conservation.
- C) Large families are the primary demographic they aim to serve.
- D) The goal is to completely eliminate financial challenges in housing.
- E) Luxurious living is prioritised over other lifestyle values.



9. What is one of the reasons for the decline in the popularity of tiny houses mentioned in the passage?

- A) Lack of interest in sustainable living
- B) Reduced awareness of the tiny house movement
- C) Difficulty in sourcing eco-friendly materials
- D) Increase in traditional housing costs
- E) Difficulties in finding suitable locations due to zoning laws



Virtual reality (VR) has recently made its way into the world of theatre, offering a fresh, engaging experience for audiences. Traditionally, theatre relies on stage, live performances, and actors' skills to captivate the audience. However, with the introduction of VR, theatre has developed the potential to go beyond physical limitations. This innovation allows viewers to not only observe the action but also interact with the setting and characters. which makes them an active part of the performance. By enabling them to choose their perspective or influence the storyline, this interactivity transforms the audience from passive observers into participants. This creates a dynamic and personalised experience. VR also makes it possible to develop fantastical settings that would be impossible to build on stage. It gives playwrights, directors, and designers the opportunity to experiment with new methods. The integration of VR into theatre seems to mark the beginning of a new era and reshape the theatre industry. Therefore, it is expected that more theatre companies will embrace this innovation, making VR an essential part of the future of performances.

10. Which of the following is <u>not</u> true about VR in theatre according to the passage?

- A) With the advent of VR, viewers may enjoy a more customised experience.
- B) VR technology removes the need for physical sets by providing virtual environments.
- C) Playwrights and directors can now try out scenarios that would be hard to create.
- D) During VR-enhanced performances, the audience has to sit back and simply watch.
- E) The audience can shape the development of the story through the use of VR.



11. Which could be understood from the passage?

- A) In traditional theatre, constructing fantastic environments on stage is not achievable.
- B) VR technology in theatre has proven to be the most effective method ever used.
- C) The introduction of VR has caused traditional theatre to become less popular.
- D) VR in theatre is going to eliminate the need for physical actors in future performances.
- E) Theatre companies have always been in favour of virtual productions.



12. Which statement best summarises the impact of VR on theatre as described in the passage?

- A) VR aims to preserve traditional theatre practices without significant changes.
- B) The introduction of VR into theatre has little effect on how performances are delivered.
- Theatre companies are hesitant to incorporate VR due to its limitations.
- D) VR primarily focuses on enhancing physical sets rather than reimagining theatre.
- E) The use of VR is estimated to initiate a transformative period for the theatre industry.



The Zeigarnik effect is a psychological concept where people tend to remember unfinished tasks more vividly than completed ones. Named after the Russian psychologist Bluma Zeigarnik, this effect was discovered in the 1920s during her experiments with memory. She noticed that waiters could easily recall unpaid orders but forgot them soon after the payment was made. This finding highlights how the human brain naturally focuses on unresolved tasks, keeping them on the back burner until we get around to completing them. Psychologists believe this tendency may have evolved as a survival mechanism, encouraging individuals to direct their attention towards important goals. While the Zeigarnik effect can motivate people to finish their tasks, it can also cause stress, especially when there are too many unfinished items on their to-do lists. For instance, students might feel anxious about assignments they have not started yet, even when they are trying to relax. Similarly, workers may find it hard to concentrate on new projects while old ones remain incomplete. To reduce the mental burden caused by this behaviour, experts suggest breaking large tasks into smaller, achievable steps or writing them down. These strategies can help organise thoughts, relieve stress, and boost productivity, making it easier to manage daily responsibilities.

- 13. What does the underlined phrase 'keeping them on the back burner' mean in the context of the passage?
 - A) entirely forgetting about unfinished tasks
 - B) holding incomplete duties in mind until they are dealt with
 - C) abandoning unresolved tasks unless they become urgent
 - D) actively hindering the completion of uncompleted responsibilities
 - E) pushing completed tasks to the forefront of attention



14. What can be the major driving force behind the Zeigarnik effect in humans, as suggested by psychologists?

- A) The motivation to avoid stress caused by unfinished tasks
- B) The instinct to ignore irrelevant distractions in daily life
- C) The desire to remain centred around critical goals to stay alive
- D) The urge to multitask efficiently and reduce mental load
- E) The need to relax and forget about incomplete tasks



15. The author's primary purpose is to ----.

- A) explain how Bluma Zeigarnik found a crucial psychological concept
- B) describe the Zeigarnik effect and its impact on everyday tasks
- C) argue that unfinished tasks are harmful to productivity
- D) emphasise the importance of completing tasks for mental well-being
- E) discuss the history of the Zeigarnik effect and its discovery



The first known rugs were woven by Turkish people in Central Asia, and this weaving tradition was brought to Anatolia during their migration. For centuries, handwoven rugs called 'Turkish carpets' or 'Anatolian rugs' have been produced in the Aegean, Marmara, as well as Central and Eastern Anatolia regions. Each region has its own distinctive weaving techniques and designs. In terms of design, the rugs are grouped based on geometric and floral patterns. The former category, prevalent in Central and Eastern Anatolia, symbolises protection or fertility, while the latter, common in the Aegean and Marmara regions, reflects the bond between nature and spiritual things. The materials that are used to make rugs—wool, cotton, and silk—are mostly natural and locally sourced. Wool from Anatolian sheep is valuable for its durability and softness. The dyes for the Turkish carpets are derived from plants, roots, insects, and minerals. Unlike synthetic alternatives, which fade more rapidly, these natural materials give the rugs vibrant colours that stay bright longer. Unfortunately, the production of Anatolian rugs faces challenges today. The rise of machine-made rugs and a declining number of young weavers have reduced the availability of handwoven ones.

1. What can be said about the rug weavers in Anatolia?

- A) They often prefer using synthetic dyes on rugs to create vivid colours.
- B) They acquire the materials needed to make rugs from regional suppliers.
- They make rugs with geometric designs in only Central Anatolia.
- D) They apply the same weaving techniques in different geographical areas.
- E) They heavily rely on advanced machinery in the production of rugs.



2. What can be inferred from the passage about the Anatolian rugs?

- A) Wool is the most favoured material for the rugs thanks to its long-lasting quality.
- B) Modern improvements have had no impact on the rug production process.
- C) Patterns like tulips and roses can often be featured in Western Anatolian rugs.
- D) The rugs are coloured with natural dyes obtained only from plants.
- E) Some rugs have designs that reflect the personal tastes of the weavers.



3. Which of the following could occur if the art of rug weaving continues to decline in Anatolia?

- A) Machine-made rugs may replace handwoven ones over time.
- B) The manufacturing of cotton and silk for the rugs might increase.
- C) New regional motifs and weaving techniques could emerge.
- D) The quality of handwoven rugs may get significantly better.
- E) Mineral-based dyes can become more popular in rug-making.



Today, advertisements are everywhere, appearing on television, social media, billboards, and even in other public spaces. They influence consumers' emotions, thoughts, and behaviours to shape purchasing decisions. By evoking strong emotional responses, such as joy, sadness, or fear, adverts make people connect with the brands. This encourages individuals to repeat their purchases from the same companies. In addition, every detail in adverts has strong psychological effects on consumers. For instance, red tones can inspire a sense of urgency, while a calm melody may create a feeling of relaxation. Words like 'exclusive' can make people feel special, and shapes, such as a heart, often represent love or care. Advertisers develop strategies that take all these visual and auditory elements into account. Moreover, adverts not only impact individual choices but also play a role in establishing cultural standards. When advertising companies portray certain lifestyles as desirable, they can indirectly affect what society perceives as 'ideal' or 'successful'. In conclusion, adverts have power over both individual behaviour and public attitudes while driving people to buy more.

4. Which of the following advertisement elements affecting people's choices is <u>not</u> mentioned in the passage?

- A) Certain colours
- B) Symbols
- C) Verbal expressions
- D) Brands' logos
- E) Music



5. What is the main goal of adverts designed to create intense emotions in people?

- A) To influence consumers' opinions about the popular products
- B) To make individuals question their previous buying habits
- C) To create a sense of urgency that drives immediate purchases
- D) To establish a fear of missing out on a limited-time offer
- E) To motivate people to shop frequently from the same brands



6. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The cultural standards of the society established by advertisements
- B) The influence of adverts on consumer behaviour and public perception
- The emotions that advertisements frequently try to evoke in consumers
- D) The meanings of the visual and auditory elements in advertisements
- E) The strategies used in adverts that appear on social media platforms



Every year, distinguished language organisations choose different words as the 'word of the year'. Some base their choice on popular search data. Others focus on words that reflect significant global events, the general mood of the year, or new linguistic trends. One notable example of such an organisation is Oxford Languages, which is a research institution that studies the development of languages worldwide. It selects the word of the year by assessing how well it captures the year's social, cultural, political, or linguistic changes. Out of six potential words decided by its experts, Oxford Languages chose 'brain rot' as the word of the year 2024 via a public poll, worldwide debates, and data analysis. The concept does not indicate actual brain damage. It refers to cognitive deterioration, such as mental fog and reduced attention span, caused by the consumption of trivial online material to an extreme degree. The expression has recently gained prominence on social media, but the behaviour pattern it represents has been familiar to many for a longer time. If your daily routine involves endless scrolling on social media with no focus, leaving you unaware of the hours lost, you might also be experiencing brain rot.

7. According to the passage, the behavioural pattern that results in brain rot ----.

- A) occurs when prolonged periods of time spent on offline activities
- B) may be specific to younger generations who are affected by digital trends
- c) is a newly emerged condition caused by technological advances
- D) involves engaging with insignificant online content excessively
- E) can be observed in a limited population of individuals globally



8. The underlined word 'prominence' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) achievement
- B) popularity
- C) authority
- D) confidence
- E) access



It is understood from the passage that the word of the year 2024, brain rot ----.

- A) draws attention to an online practice that adversely impacts cognitive health
- B) was determined by the collaborative work of different language organisations
- C) reflects only the most frequently searched expression on social media platforms
- D) came from a list of six candidates which was prepared by general public
- E) emphasises the physical harm that too much screen time does to the brain



The addition of reading time estimates in digital articles, e-books, and academic materials has become a common feature. These estimates help readers better manage their time by giving them an idea of how long it will take to finish a piece of content. The length of the reading time can encourage people to engage with it immediately or save it for later. So, how are these times calculated? Most platforms estimate reading speeds based on an average of 200 to 250 words per minute, which is the typical reading speed of an adult. While these estimates work for most individuals, they may not suit all readers. For instance, someone who is reading in a foreign language or focusing on technical or academic material may read more slowly. Additionally, the estimates can be less accurate for some people, as reading habits and comprehension vary by individual. Despite all these inaccuracies, adding estimated reading times has the advantage of making content more accessible or helping readers decide when to interact. Ultimately, reading time estimates are not perfectly correct, but they remain a valuable tool for modern readers. They reflect the increasing importance of time management in our fast-paced world.

10. One can understand from the passage that reading time estimates ----.

- A) only show how much academic text a reader can finish in a given time
- B) are useful for planning when to start reading, as they are always accurate
- C) consider the type of the content while focusing on the total number of words
- D) are often based on the idea that all adults have the same reading speed
- E) may be much more misleading for those reading in their native language



11. It could be inferred from the passage that reading time estimates can be more precise when ----.

- A) technical or academic materials are excluded from the calculations altogether
- B) distractions are minimised and people are in a controlled environment
- C) they are adjusted for individual variations in reading habits and comprehension
- D) a person is able to read at a rate that is more than 250 words per minute
- E) the reader has prior knowledge of the average reading speed for the articles



12. The author's primary purpose is to ----.

- A) inform the reader about the benefits and limitations of reading time estimates
- B) discuss how different types of content can affect reading speeds of people
- C) explain why reading time estimates are unreliable for most individuals
- D) highlight the importance of time management in contemporary reading habits
- E) provide information on how reading time estimates are typically calculated



The history of cinema had a turning point with the Lumière brothers' invention of the cinematograph in the late 19th century. The Lumières improved the kinetoscope, the first device to show moving pictures only for individual viewing. They skillfully projected black-and-white moving images onto a larger screen, which made the films accessible to wider audiences. At first, films were very short, only a few minutes or less, and lacked synchronised dialogue. Later, cinema evolved both technically and narratively. Since the 1900s, it has grown not only as a tool of entertainment but also as a power, reflecting societal problems and achieving social change. For example, during World War II, some films were used by governments to influence public opinion. Similarly, in the 1960s and 1970s, many films addressed themes like civil rights, gender equality, and anti-war movements. Cinema has also fostered international recognition and adoption of cultures. For instance, the Hollywood film industry has popularised American values worldwide and affected everything from fashion to language. The art form, especially via documentaries, offers educational content and raises awareness about global issues as well. Overall, cinema continues to be both a mirror of society and shape it in many ways.

13. Which of the following is <u>not</u> true according to the passage?

- A) Cinema was used as a tool to achieve political goals in times of global conflict.
- B) The earliest films had the technical ability to convey long and complex narratives.
- C) Cinema's influence extended beyond entertainment as time progressed.
- D) In the two decades after the mid-20th century, social issues dominated cinema.
- E) The black-and-white films of the late 1800s were without synchronised speech.



14. According to the passage, what does it mean for cinema to be a mirror of society?

- A) Cinema's focusing on how communities develop throughout time
- B) Cinema's inspiring societal change by highlighting major problems
- C) Cinema's serving as a platform to inform people about social issues
- D) Cinema's spreading the cultural values of societies around the world
- E) Cinema's being a tool that reflects the realities and problems of society



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

- A) The Contribution of Cinema to Raising Awareness of Social Problems
- B) Cinema, From a Local Activity to an International Entertainment Resource
- C) The History and Evolution of Cinema: A Portrait and Shaper of Society
- D) Lights, Camera, Change: The Technical Journey of Cinema Globally
- E) Beyond the Screen: Cinema's Power to Educate Populations Worldwide



Bibliotherapy—the use of reading materials to support mental well-being—is becoming a more recognised form of psychological therapy. It frequently serves as a complementary approach to regular mental health treatments without replacing them. The idea behind it is that reading certain texts can encourage self-reflection and foster personal growth. It is being widely used in clinical settings to support individuals facing a range of issues, from everyday challenges to more severe conditions like anxiety and depression. Studies suggest that reading, especially fiction, allows individuals to identify with characters and scenarios, which can promote empathy and reduce feelings of isolation. For instance, a person struggling with grief might find comfort in a novel where a character experiences a similar feeling. This connection can help them process their own emotions. However, its effectiveness largely depends on the characteristics of the individuals in need of help. The therapy may be more beneficial for people who regularly read and have average or higher reading skills. For those with very low reading levels, focusing on reading skills can take priority. As a result, it becomes harder for them to concentrate on themselves and their problems.

How does bibliotherapy help individuals experiencing psychological challenges?

- A) It allows them to escape their emotions and focus on fictional stories instead.
- B) It provides direct guidance on how to overcome their challenges.
- C) It enables them to reflect their feelings through the characters in books.
- D) It makes them think about their problems in an entertaining way.
- E) It helps them understand other people with the help of psychology books.



2. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) all therapies are equally effective for every individual, regardless of their personalities
- B) bibliotherapy often acts as an additional method besides traditional mental therapies
- C) fiction is the only genre used in bibliotherapy to support one's mental health
- D) the therapy works best in those who have serious issues like depression and anxiety
- E) there are specific books on treatment selected by psychological authorities



3. It can be understood from the passage that the reading capabilities of individuals ----.

- A) should be considered when determining the suitability of bibliotherapy
- B) are irrelevant as long as the person shows interest in the reading materials
- C) have little to no influence on the success of bibliotherapy
- D) must be carefully assessed by an expert throughout the therapy
- E) are only important when the therapy involves highly complex texts



Living on the International Space Station (ISS) offers a unique and challenging experience for astronauts. In zero gravity, simple everyday tasks become adventures. For example, water does not pour—it floats in small spheres, and even moving around requires the crew to grip handles on the walls to prevent them from drifting aimlessly. Mealtimes also differ; food arrives in sealed packages, and each bite must be controlled carefully to avoid floating away. There are other challenges too. Astronauts on the ISS must adapt to restricted spaces and work extended hours for their scientific research. Moreover, they follow a strict workout routine. Their mornings start with exercise since the lack of gravitational force weakens their muscles and bones. They use special machines to run and lift weights without needing gravity to stay in place. On the other hand, being on this spacecraft gives the chance to witness countless miracles. Astronauts often capture stunning images of lightning storms, oceans, and cities at night. Orbiting the Earth every 90 minutes, the station provides them with the extraordinary opportunity to view 16 sunrises and sunsets within a 24-hour day. In short, although life on the ISS involves various hardships, the experience is incredibly rewarding.

4. The underlined word 'grip' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) clap
- B) treat
- C) fasten
- D) hold
- E) lose



Astronauts on the ISS work out regularly because ----.

- A) the absence of gravity requires them to protect their body's strength
- B) it is an obligation to use the specialised equipment aboard the ISS
- C) they must maintain their energy levels for long work hours
- D) they need to lose weight in order to fit within the station's limited space
- E) the experiments they carry out demand physical fitness



6. Which of the following is true about the ISS?

- A) Astronauts rarely encounter physical difficulties while living on the ISS.
- B) It completes an orbit around the Earth every hour and a half.
- C) Only 16 sunsets and sunrises can be seen during the entire mission.
- D) There is no clear distinction between day and night on the ISS.
- E) The crew on the ISS is also trained to analyse weather conditions on Earth.



The relationship between birth order and intelligence has fascinated scientists for a long time. Many theories have tried to explain how one's position in the family affects personality and cognitive development. A study published in a prestigious journal takes a closer look at this correlation, focusing specifically on intelligence quotient (IQ). The research has analysed data from 20,000 people in multiple countries and found that birth order does affect IQ. First-born children generally have a slightly higher IQ than their younger siblings. However, the difference is small—about 1.5 IQ points on average. To explain this advantage, several hypotheses have been suggested. According to the most widely accepted theory, first-born children benefit more from parental resources, receiving greater mental stimulation during their early years. They spend more time with their parents reading together, playing educational games, and having conversations that encourage creative thinking, all of which contribute to their cognitive growth. Furthermore, older siblings often gain intellectual profit by acting as 'teachers' to their younger ones, which improves their own learning abilities. To conclude, the link between birth order and IQ could stem from sibling relationships and changes in parenting, particularly in supporting early cognitive development.

It is clear from the passage that parental resources ----.

- A) might primarily benefit younger siblings in their early stages of life
- B) can be used more effectively through entertaining activities
- C) are less important than sibling interaction in determining IQ
- D) have little impact on the mental growth of later-born children
- E) are unevenly distributed among siblings, favouring the first child



8. Which of the following can be said according to the passage?

- A) Mental capability heavily depends on personal characteristics.
- B) Children can think creatively only if they participate in family discussions.
- C) Teaching helps the firstborns to strengthen their intellectual skills.
- Firstborns tend to have a considerably higher IQ than second-borns.
- E) Family dynamics are considered insignificant in influencing IQ scores.



9. The author's primary purpose is to ----.

- A) criticise the earlier studies on intelligence in terms of one's position in the family
- B) persuade the reader that IQ can be assessed much more accurately in early childhood
- C) inform parents about the influence of external factors on brain development
- D) present findings from a study showing how IQ is connected to the order of birth
- E) prove that IQ scores can be misleading about one's overall cognitive abilities



Bacteria and viruses are microscopic organisms that can lead to various diseases in humans, animals, and plants. Although they have some similar properties, they differ significantly in structure, behaviour, and how they interact with the body. Bacteria are single-celled organisms that can live in diverse environments, from extreme heat to the human body. Not all bacteria are harmful; some are beneficial, such as those that aid digestion in the gut, yet the harmful ones can cause conditions like pneumonia or strep throat. Bacterial infections are typically treated with antibiotics. However, misuse or overuse of antibiotics can reduce their effectiveness, making some infections even harder to treat. Viruses, on the other hand, are much smaller and simpler than bacteria. They are not considered living organisms because they cannot reproduce on their own. Instead, they invade host cells and use the cells' mechanisms to make more copies of themselves. Unlike bacteria, viruses do not respond to antibiotics. Therefore, antiviral medications are prescribed to fight against viral infections. In conclusion, bacteria and viruses are different in several aspects, so understanding their unique characteristics is key to developing a proper treatment approach.

10. Which of the following is the common characteristic of bacteria and viruses?

- A) Both have the potential to cause illnesses in certain living beings.
- B) Both multiply uncontrollably if they are not blocked by medications.
- C) Both serve an essential function in the human digestive system.
- Both are complex organisms that require specific conditions to live.
- E) Both possess the same number of cells in their composition.



11. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) It is impossible to fully understand the structures of viruses and bacteria.
- B) Some infections are incurable, whether they are viral or bacterial.
- C) The human body recovers faster when it is supported by antiviral medications.
- D) Pneumonia is an illness that can be healed with the help of antibiotics.
- E) Guts are the only place where friendly bacteria can survive.



12. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Why bacteria are more life-threatening and widespread than most viruses
- B) The complicated process of using antibiotics and antiviral medication for some infections
- C) How bacteria and viruses contribute to the spread of various infectious diseases
- D) The similarity of bacteria to viruses and the way each affects the overall health
- E) The distinctions between bacteria and viruses and how to treat infections caused by them



In 2014, scientists discovered a vast underground water reservoir located about 700 kilometres beneath the Earth's surface. This huge water source is trapped in a layer made of a special mineral called 'ringwoodite'. This mineral acts like a sponge, holding water in a way that is different from liquid, solid, or gas—it is in a fourth state. The geophysicist leading the research explained that ringwoodite can store large amounts of water under the Earth's deep conditions thanks to its unique crystal structure. To make this discovery, researchers used seismic data from more than 2,000 seismometers across the United States. They detected unusual movements deep in the Earth, which showed that water was stored in ringwoodite. If the mineral has just 1% water, it could mean there is three times more water underground than in all the surface oceans combined. This exploration has led scientists to rethink the source of Earth's water. The water may not have come from comets as previously thought. Instead, it could have reached the surface through geological activities.

13. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true about ringwoodite?

- A) It can hold water in an unusual state that differs from the familiar ones.
- B) It may contain much more water than the total of all the Earth's oceans.
- It was discovered through the analysis of seismic activities.
- D) It has an exceptional formation that can absorb vast amounts of water.
- E) It is mostly found in shallow soil layers close to the Earth's surface.



14. It can be inferred from the passage that until 2014, ----.

- A) geophysicists assumed that water on Earth was only present near the surface
- B) it was believed that the Earth's water had originated from outer space
- C) geological processes beneath the Earth's crust were not studied much
- D) there was too little understanding of the Earth's deep, intense conditions
- E) scientists thought that minerals underground could not store any water



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

- A) An In-Depth Analysis of Earth's Oceanic Surface Waters
- B) How Ringwoodite Creates New Forms of Water
- C) The Seismic Impact of Earth's Deep-Water Supply
- D) Discovering Earth's Hidden Underground Water Reservoir
- E) The Comprehensive Examination of Earth's Water Systems



Time capsules are fascinating tools that allow people to interact with future generations by providing an image of life as it exists today. These containers, filled with artefacts, letters, photographs, or everyday items, are buried or sealed with the intention of being opened decades or even centuries later. The items chosen for a time capsule often reveal not only the personal lives of individuals but also the collective values and priorities of the era. For example, a capsule buried during the 1960s might include things reflecting the Space Race, while one created today may feature technology like smartphones or references to global movements. However, time capsules are more than just a tool for preserving pieces of the past. They serve as a bridge between generations, arousing curiosity and encouraging reflection on how much society and technology have evolved over time. On the other hand, there is always the risk that a capsule might be lost, damaged, or never recovered. Yet, the hope of sharing stories and knowledge with an unknown future keeps this tradition alive and makes a time capsule both a historical tool and a symbol of optimism.

According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A) Time capsules are typically discovered within a few years of being buried.
- B) The tradition of using a time capsule has become obsolete in modern times.
- C) Time capsules can explain the cultural and historical context of an age.
- D) The items in time capsules are mostly selected for their financial value.
- E) Time capsules are exclusively designed for crucial and formal occasions.



The underlined word 'arousing' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) evoking
- B) ignoring
- C) destroying
- D) overlooking
- E) concluding



3. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The challenges and hopes of identifying and restoring lost time capsules
- B) The influence of modern technology on the creation of time capsules
- C) The significance of time capsules to connect with future generations
- D) The role of time capsules in preserving historical documents for the future
- E) The development of time capsule customs throughout various cultures



Every two weeks, a language disappears, taking with it an entire culture's history, traditions, and unique way of understanding the world. Endangered languages, often spoken by small communities, hold the key to centuries of wisdom, including knowledge about local environments, medicinal plants, and traditional practices. For instance, many Indigenous languages describe natural events with a precision unmatched by more widely spoken ones. Losing these languages means losing an irreplaceable part of humanity's cultural heritage. While globalisation has brought people closer, it has also contributed to the dominance of a few major languages, pushing smaller ones towards extinction. To reduce this, efforts like teaching younger generations or documenting these languages through writing and recordings are crucial to their preservation. These attempts not only save languages but also strengthen the communities that speak them, fostering a sense of pride and belonging. By valuing linguistic diversity, we ensure that future generations inherit a richer and more vibrant cultural landscape.

4. It is pointed out in the passage that preserving endangered languages ----.

- A) involves the task of recording words in writing without addressing the cultural transfer
- B) requires completely replacing dominant universal languages with endangered ones
- C) is no longer necessary today, as people are connected through shared major languages
- D) helps maintain the cultural identity and customs of even smaller communities
- E) can be achieved through eliminating the spread of globalisation



5. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) The survival of a language depends on its ability to adapt to modern technology.
- B) The disappearance of languages can also lead to the loss of data about herbal remedies.
- C) Preventing language extinction requires only resisting the effects of major languages.
- D) Teaching a language to younger generations guarantees its global spread.
- E) Documenting endangered languages can help to conserve ecological information.



6. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To highlight the advantages of speaking popular global languages
- B) To show the impact of globalisation on education systems worldwide
- C) To describe the process of documenting endangered languages
- D) To explain why universal languages should replace smaller ones
- E) To argue that protecting linguistic diversity enriches humanity's future



The word 'sandwich' is closely linked to John Montagu, the 4th Earl of Sandwich, a British statesperson and aristocrat of the 18th century. Seeking a practical solution for eating without interrupting his activities, he instructed his servant to prepare slices of meat placed between two pieces of bread. This simple yet ingenious idea allowed him to eat with one hand while continuing his tasks. Montagu's inventive dining habit quickly caught the attention of his peers. Fascinated by its practicality, they began to request 'the same as a sandwich' when dining. Over time, the term 'sandwich' evolved to refer to this specific food arrangement, regardless of its ingredients. The concept soon spread beyond his social circle and gained widespread popularity across Britain. By the 19th century, the sandwich had crossed borders, reaching other parts of Europe and eventually the world. Its adaptability made it popular among people of all ages and backgrounds, whether as a guick snack or a full meal. Today, the sandwich is enjoyed worldwide, with many variations reflecting different cultures and tastes. From simple recipes to gourmet versions, blending practicality with endless cultural expressions of taste.

7. According to the passage, what is the primary purpose of John Montagu's invention of the sandwich?

- A) To impress his aristocratic peers by showcasing a unique dining habit
- B) To revolutionise British cuisine by introducing an entirely new method
- To create a way to eat without having to stop what he is doing
- D) To establish a legacy in the culinary world by inventing a dish
- E) To fulfil a desire for luxurious meals that reflected his status



8. What can be understood from the passage about the sandwich?

- A) It was widely recognised beyond the walls of Britain in the 1800s.
- B) It has remained a meal limited to aristocrats throughout history.
- C) Its origin story made it an iconic symbol of British culinary tradition.
- D) It served as a model for other ready-made food innovations in history.
- E) Its modern variations differ significantly from the original idea.



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

- A) One Hand, One Meal
- B) Dining Habits of John Montagu
- C) The Invention of Fast Food
- D) The Earl's Practical Meal and Its Global Impact
- E) The Most Famous Snack of The World



Have you ever knocked over a glass of water while trying to look cool or walked straight into a doorframe? Relax—your brain is not broken. You might just be part of the wonderfully clumsy crowd! While some people glide through life like ballerinas, others seem to have a magnetic connection to disaster. But what drives us to these "oops" moments? Sometimes, serious conditions like attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) can make it harder to focus, leading to more spills, slips, and those "I didn't see that there!" moments. Poor hand-eye coordination, exhaustion, or stress also love to come into play at times and make us forget how limbs and objects work together. Even gravity is against us some days, but here is the funny truth: a little clumsiness is perfectly normal and, in some cases, a sign of a busy, creative mind. Some of the sharpest brains-Einstein, for instance—were famously awkward in daily life. Maybe they were too busy solving universal mysteries to notice the banana peel in their path. So, next time you send a pen flying across the room or trip over your own feet, don't worry! Your brain may just be busy being brilliant elsewhere, and who knows-your next great idea might just come after you pick yourself up.

10. Which can be said about clumsiness?

- A) Individuals frequently label their intentional actions as clumsiness.
- B) Clumsiness can result from cognitive challenges, as well as external factors.
- C) Dancing may help maintain better muscle coordination in clumsy people.
- D) Clumsiness almost always leads to severe harm or damage to everyone.
- E) If a person is deeply preoccupied with science, they will inevitably become clumsy.



11. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) those with ADHD are not very good at managing their sensory input
- B) clumsiness always indicates a lack of physical skill or awareness
- there is no direct connection between intelligence and clumsiness
- D) gravity is one of the subjects that many great minds have examined
- E) bright ideas generally blossom under calm and stress-free circumstances



12. Which of the following best describes the tone of the author?

- A) Didactic
- B) Aggressive
- C) Emotional
- D) Humorous
- E) Surprised



Soil is not just 'dirt'; it is a fundamental need for life. Soil serves as a water filter, regulates the discharge of excess rainwater to prevent flooding, and provides the medium for plant growth. It is also home to living organisms working non-stop to recycle nutrients, transforming dead organisms into the basis of new living things. A single spoon of soil contains more living organisms than the entire world's population. When you pick up your spoon from the soil, you will find minerals, organic matter, and micro- and macroorganisms like bacteria, fungi, mites, worms, ants, and insects. These creatures all contribute to the creation of the soil that yields our food, but this natural material may do more than just nourish you; it can also make you happy. Among the countless organisms, a bacterium called Mycobacterium vaccae is found in soil which gives off that beautiful earthy smell after it rains. When inhaled or absorbed through the skin, it increases the levels of serotonin, which is a chemical in the brain responsible for mood regulation, thereby acting like antidepressant medications. Given that soil is the foundation of our physical and mental health, we must take care of it to secure a sustainable future for all.

13. Which of the following is <u>not</u> mentioned in the passage?

- A) Soil's ability to store water during heavy rainfall is crucial.
- B) Soil is a habitat for living organisms that create nutrients continuously.
- C) The smell of soil is beneficial for mental well-being.
- Soil helps to mitigate climate change by storing carbon dioxide.
- E) Soil contains a diverse range of microscopic and larger organisms.



14. Which of the following is true about *Mycobacterium vaccae*?

- A) It is only useful when consumed in food grown in soil.
- B) Its effects resemble those of certain medicines to treat depression.
- C) It enhances soil fertility by breaking down organic matter.
- D) It can solely be absorbed through direct skin contact with soil.
- E) Its role in soil biodiversity is unrelated to its effects on humans.



15. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) the primary role of soil organisms is to prevent the spread of harmful bacteria
- B) human dependence on soil is limited to its ability to produce plants
- C) the living organisms in soil pose risks to human health if improperly managed
- D) soil's role as a water filter is more significant than its contribution to food production
- E) soil supports multiple critical processes through a variety of functions



Since the term 'dinosaur' first appeared in 1842, our understanding and portrayal of these creatures have undergone many changes. Initially, dinosaurs were viewed as slow-moving reptiles, mainly based on incomplete fossil evidence and visual depictions of the time. However, as palaeontologists made discoveries, these ideas began to shift. By the late 20th century, scientists started to consider dinosaurs as more active animals that could move quickly, with some species thought to be warm-blooded. Evidence suggesting that certain dinosaurs had feathers further challenged the old notion of them as reptilian giants. These changes in perception are mainly due to breakthroughs in fossil research, as well as advancements in imaging technologies that allow scientists to study bones and fossils in greater detail. As a result, our understanding of dinosaurs is likely to continue evolving, and future discoveries may bring even more surprising revelations about these fascinating creatures. Who knows how dinosaurs will be depicted in the future?

1. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) the first fossil research enabled palaeontologists to prove dinosaurs had feathers
- B) the word 'dinosaur' has changed many times with the advancements in technology
- C) although all dinosaurs were thought to be cold-blooded, they were not
- D) the future can bring further changes to our understanding and picturing of dinosaurs
- E) the initial description of dinosaurs depended only on the portrayal of the people at the time



What can be inferred from the passage about dinosaurs?

- A) Their bones and feathers have provided crucial insights into their true nature.
- B) They may have possessed qualities that are yet to be identified.
- C) Fossil research is the only tool that has transformed our understanding of them.
- D) Over the past century, more research has been conducted on these creatures.
- E) The new findings have not changed long-held beliefs about these giants.



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

- A) How Science Has Transformed Dinosaurs' Image and Revealed New Insights
- B) The Myth of Featherless, Dynamic Giants: Dinosaurs
- C) The Effects of Imaging Technologies on Our Perspective
- D) The Discovery of New Types of Dinosaurs That Challenge Our Understanding
- E) Evolving Views on Animals: From Reptilian to Dynamic Creatures



Calendars have long been important tools for organising time and planning activities in different societies. They not only show the passage of time but also reflect the priorities and traditions of their users. For example, the Gregorian calendar, now widely used, is based on the solar year and marks significant global events such as New Year's Day, while the Islamic calendar, based on a lunar system, serves the specific needs of Muslim communities. These differences show how societies have adapted their calendars to their environments and beliefs. Calendars also mark religious and cultural events, such as Ramadan in the Islamic calendar or Easter in the Gregorian one. Despite their distinctions, all calendars show the shared human need to bring structure and meaning to the passing of time. On the other hand, as technology advances, the use of traditional paper calendars is decreasing because of digital tools that offer instant schedules and reminders. They cease to be just practical tools, and become symbols of shared heritage, values, and history, remaining meaningful even in the digital age.

4. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Each religion should have its own calendar to easily mark important days.
- B) Celestial bodies can be used to create calendars based on natural cycles.
- C) The Islamic and Gregorian calendars are identical in structure and usage.
- D) The majority of people prefer the Islamic calendar around the world.
- E) Some societies are better than others in terms of adjusting calendars to their needs.



5. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) digital solutions have not reduced the symbolic value of calendars for humanity
- B) calendars are primarily used to plan cultural and religious activities
- a society's way of life rarely influences the design of a calendar
- D) a new type of calendar will definitely be invented and used by future generations
- E) the concept of time and how it is structured has always been universal



6. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The technological advancements replacing traditional calendars in modern societies
- B) A technical comparison between the Gregorian and Islamic calendars
- C) How different societies have adapted their calendars to fit their specific needs
- D) The role of calendars in measuring time and reflecting cultural and religious values
- E) The impact of religious events on the structure of calendars throughout history



In today's fast-paced and ever-changing world, mastering 21st-century skills is crucial for personal and professional success, especially for young people. Among these skills, critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, and communication (the 4Cs) stand out as particularly essential for thriving in any environment. Critical thinking allows individuals to analyse problems, evaluate solutions, and make informed decisions in complex situations. Industries like technology and design highly value creativity because it fosters innovation and encourages fresh perspectives. Collaboration is equally important, as it promotes teamwork and helps achieve common goals in diverse work or learning environments. Effective communication, whether through speaking or writing, enables people to express ideas clearly and build strong relationships. In education, students applying the 4Cs can efficiently tackle group projects or solve real-world problems. In business, teams that embrace these skills often develop innovative products or improve customer satisfaction. In the long term, these abilities enhance employability, drive innovation, and support lifelong learning and personal growth. By cultivating the 4Cs, young people can navigate challenges, adapt to change, work effectively with others, and succeed in the modern and dynamic global society.

7. The underlined phrasal verb 'stand out' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) interact
- B) emerge
- C) launch
- D) declare
- E) maintain



8. Which of the following is <u>not</u> true about the 4Cs according to the passage?

- A) They enable individuals to adjust to changes and thrive in the dynamic world.
- B) They are critical for achieving shared objectives in varied work or educational settings.
- C) They specifically prepare the young to work independently without the need for other skills.
- D) They are useful for communicating effectively and developing meaningful connections.
- E) They contribute to the development of solutions and making wise choices.



9. What is the author's attitude towards the 4Cs?

- A) Suspicious
- B) Envious
- C) Indifferent
- D) Unrealistic
- E) Favouring



The '5-second rule' is a popular belief that claims food dropped on the floor is still safe to eat if it is picked up within five seconds. Although many people use this rule as a reason to avoid wasting food, scientific studies have revealed that bacteria can transfer to food even in less than a second. The time of contact can change depending on several factors, such as the type of food, the surface it lands on, and the cleanliness of the environment. For instance, foods with higher moisture levels, such as watermelon or pasta, get bacteria much faster than dry items like toast or chips. Similarly, carpeted floors tend to transfer fewer bacteria compared to tile surfaces, which allow germs to move more freely. Also, dirty floors cause food to be exposed to bacteria much more quickly. However, even seemingly clean surfaces can contain harmful microorganisms that are invisible to the naked eye and can transfer to food within seconds. According to research, the kitchen is often the germiest place in a house due to the high foot traffic and food crumbs that fall on the floor frequently, providing the perfect habitat for bacteria. All in all, it might be tempting to rely on the 5-second rule, but experts advise avoiding the consumption of dropped food to minimise the risk of food-related illnesses.

10. Which of the following is true about the relationship between bacterial transfer and time?

- A) It is unlikely that bacteria will transfer to food picked up from the floor within five seconds.
- B) The transmission of bacteria, which is invisible to the naked eye, occurs slower on dirty floors.
- C) The rate at which bacteria interact with food might vary based on a number of circumstances.
- D) Due to fewer germs on clean floors, it can take even minutes for bacteria to contact the food.
- E) Food in places with regular human movement is exposed to bacteria in less than a second.



11. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) moist foods are not affected by the surface in terms of bacterial transfer
- B) many people follow the 5-second rule even if they know bacteria spread quickly
- C) bacteria cannot survive on dry surfaces for more than a few seconds
- D) food on a tile surface picks up more bacteria than it does on a carpeted floor
- E) the cleanliness of a floor eliminates the risk of the growth of bacteria entirely



12. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To explain how different surfaces affect the speed of bacterial transfer
- B) To warn against the 5-second rule and the consumption of dropped food
- C) To emphasise that bacteria can only transfer to food after several seconds
- D) To show that food waste is not an issue when following the 5-second rule
- E) To inform about the types of bacteria that lead to food-related diseases



Igloos, or snow houses, are ingenious shelters built by the local people of the Arctic, the Inuit. They showcase the brilliance of adapting to challenging conditions. These dome-shaped structures, traditionally made from blocks of compacted snow, are both practical and efficient. Despite its cold nature, snow acts as an excellent thermal barrier, preserving body heat and maintaining a surprisingly warm interior temperature of around 16-17°C. These remarkable buildings were primarily used as temporary shelters for hunters and travellers during extreme weather. When summer arrived, they would melt naturally, indicating the end of their seasonal use. Although modern housing has largely replaced them, Inuit communities still construct igloos today for cultural preservation, survival training, and tourism. Building igloos is a process that requires both skill and precision. They first locate a thick layer of hardened snow to ensure strength and durability and then draw a circle on the ground to mark the foundation. Afterwards, they cut blocks using a special snow saw and carefully arrange them in a spiral pattern to create a tough, self-supporting dome. To block icy winds and reduce heat loss, they often add a small entrance tunnel and drill air holes in the walls for airflow. Beyond their functional value, igloos are both fascinating and enduring, remaining an iconic part of Arctic heritage.

13. Which could be understood from the passage?

- A) Snow houses are intended to be permanent structures that last throughout the year.
- B) The entrance to the igloo is built to be spacious and open to allow airflow.
- C) Igloos are constructed to withstand both heat and cold, ensuring comfort in all seasons.
- D) The curved design is specially engineered to make igloos strong in harsh conditions.
- E) The use of snow in construction is a recent innovation introduced by modern builders.



14. It is clear from the passage that modern igloos

- A) are primarily built for educational purposes and to attract visitors
- B) continue to be an essential part of daily life in the Inuit culture
- C) are constructed only for hunting purposes during the winter months
- D) have been replaced by more advanced forms of housing in the Arctic
- E) are mainly used as a practical shelter in the absence of current technology



15. What is the author's primary purpose in the passage?

- A) To argue for the preservation of igloos as permanent houses in modern times
- B) To emphasise the role of igloos in tourism for Inuit communities today
- C) To explain the Inuit's traditional methods of constructing snow houses and their uses
- D) To highlight the history of igloos and their cultural importance to the Inuit
- E) To present the impact of igloos on modern Arctic housing designs



Stonehenge, which is in southern England is one of the most impressive prehistoric monuments in the world. The unique stone circle is distinguished by the use of huge stones, the largest weighing over 40 tonnes, and the long distance they were transported, up to 240 kilometres. The earliest parts of the structure were built about 5,000 years ago, and it was completed in a series of stages. Some evidence suggests that Neolithic people came from all corners of England during the winter months and put an enormous effort into building this extraordinary structure. Many theories have been proposed regarding the origin and purpose of Stonehenge. The most popular one is that it was used to mark significant astronomical events because the standing stones were carefully aligned to mark the movements of the sun and the moon. Another theory suggests that Stonehenge was primarily a ceremonial site since there are human remains and signs of feasting that hint at its use for religious rituals or gatherings. No matter how many discoveries have been made about Stonehenge, it seems that it will keep its mystery alive.

According to the passage, Stonehenge ----.

- A) contains no evidence of human activity other than construction
- B) continues to be a riddle for many despite numerous discoveries
- could have been a burial site for important individuals
- D) was completed within a relatively short period of time
- E) seems to have been built earlier than previously thought



It can be understood from the passage that the transportation of some stones to Stonehenge ----.

- A) may have been over land and then via sea networks
- B) caused widespread environmental damage in the region
- C) proved the technological superiority of ancient civilisations
- D) must have required significant collaboration and a vast amount of work
- E) could have led to the abandonment of nearby settlements



3. What can be inferred about Stonehenge based on the passage?

- A) All the stones at Stonehenge were taken from places close to the monument.
- B) It proves what an advanced civilisation the British were.
- The arrangement of the stones indicates a knowledge of astronomy.
- D) Its construction methods were simple and unsophisticated.
- E) The main reason for the construction of Stonehenge was to unify people in ancient Britain.



Despite the infinite energy available from renewable sources, we still heavily rely on fossil fuels. This is because transitioning to green energy requires overcoming numerous challenges. The most obvious barrier to renewable energy is cost, as building infrastructure for renewable sources like solar panels, wind turbines, hydroelectric dams, tidal barrages, and nuclear fusion plants is very expensive, and storing energy from these sources can be pricey as well. Another major issue is the unpredictability of weather. For example, wind is inconsistent, or solar energy is only available during clear daytime hours. Furthermore, solar panels or wind turbines require vast areas to generate the same amount of power as non-renewable sources. This can lead to opposition from residents who believe wind farms ruin the landscape and can also harm local ecosystems. Hydroelectric dams alter river flows, disrupting wildlife and communities, and tidal barrages may adversely affect marine life. Location also restricts some sustainable solutions. For example, geothermal power plants need to be near volcanic areas, and tidal energy requires strong tides, typically found in coastal regions with narrow bays or channels. Overall, at least in the short term, fossil fuel consumption is likely to continue unless some major obstacles are eliminated.

4. According to the passage, which of the following presents the greatest challenge of renewable energy adoption?

- A) Its inability to match the energy output of fossil fuels
- B) The limited availability of renewable resources in some regions
- C) Misconceptions about the reliability of clean energy sources
- The high expense of renewable energy installations
- E) The environmental disruptions caused by green energy technologies



One can understand from the passage that renewable energy ----.

- A) may face public resistance due to its impacts on the environment
- B) contributes to the development of rural areas by creating new jobs
- C) can be completely adopted in the near future despite some limitations
- D) is a viable alternative to traditional fuels in all regions of the world
- E) requires fewer resources and less land than fossil fuel production



One can conclude from the passage that the author is ----.

- A) optimistic about the rapid application of renewable energy technologies
- B) indifferent to the environmental consequences of energy production
- C) unconcerned about the challenges associated with renewable energy transition
- D) supportive of using fossil fuels as a long-term solution
- E) sceptical of the feasibility of renewable energy replacing fossil fuels entirely



Have you ever wondered why we yawn? Yawning serves various purposes, from physiological functions to social communication, and its triggers and meanings have fascinated researchers for years. Often linked with fatigue, stress, sleepiness, and boredom, this behaviour can also be surprisingly contagious. Seeing others perform it can easily cause the same reflex in people. There are two main types of this phenomenon: spontaneous and contagious yawning. Contrary to popular belief, spontaneous yawns, also known as physiologically driven yawns, do not raise oxygen levels. Instead, they may be triggered in response to an increase in brain temperature as a cooling mechanism. On the other hand, studies link contagious yawning to empathy, indicating that individuals who struggle with empathy are less likely to 'catch' the reflex. It may also have evolved to improve group safety. It promotes collective awareness and threat detection. In the modern world, this might seem absurd, but for our cave-dwelling ancestors, who had to stay alert as a group to survive, it might have signalled the need to be more aware of potential threats or dangers. So, the next time you yawn, keep in mind that it could be for a variety of reasons, including empathy, communication, or even survival.

7. According to the passage, yawning ----.

- A) is an instinctive reaction that lacks any functional significance
- B) ensures sustained cognitive function by regulating brain temperature
- C) is triggered during high states of active attention in a group
- D) only serves a respiratory function by increasing breathing
- E) often occurs in the evening to prompt sleep instead of maintaining focus



8. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Yawning is only a sign of tiredness, boredom, or lack of enough air.
- B) Yawning behaviour is universal and unaffected by individual differences.
- C) Contagious yawning could offer insights into emotional connections between individuals.
- D) Spontaneous yawning is something we do to get in more oxygen.
- E) Contagious yawning has a similar mechanism to spontaneous one.



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

- A) The Science Behind Yawning
- B) Yawning: A Social Bonding Tool
- C) Common Misconceptions About Yawning
- D) The Surprising Benefits of Yawning
- E) Why is Yawning Contagious?



Fingerprints, the unique skin patterns on our fingertips, have played a crucial role in the fields of identification and forensic science for a long time. Tiny sweat glands under the skin make sure that when we touch a surface like glass, wood, or fabric, our fingerprints leave an impression. These patterns form before birth, and no two individuals share the same fingerprint pattern, not even identical twins. Remarkably, fingerprints remain unchanged throughout our lives. Thus, the uniqueness and permanence of fingerprints make them an invaluable tool in crime solving. At crime scenes, if fingerprints appear, they are photographed, but invisible ones are revealed by dusting them with fine powder and brushing it off. The prints are then lifted using clear tape, placed on glass or a card, and sent for analysis. They can also be detected using ultraviolet light and chemicals. Traditionally, fingerprints were recorded with ink and paper, but modern methods use electronic scanning. Today, computer databases enable police to determine if there is a match between the collected prints and the known ones almost instantly.

10. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) The detection of visible fingerprints requires the use of various methods.
- B) Fingerprints are more easily detected on rough surfaces than on smooth ones.
- C) The use of fingerprints for identification is a relatively recent innovation.
- D) The sweat glands in fingertips play a role in leaving fingerprints behind.
- E) Identical twins are likely to share similar fingerprint patterns.



11. One can understand from the passage that the process of fingerprint analysis ----.

- A) has remained largely unchanged since it was first used
- B) needs faster and more accurate identification methods
- C) should be used only when the prints are visible to the naked eye
- D) requires ink and paper in modern criminal investigations
- E) involves several steps, such as collection, examination, and comparison



- A) The uniqueness and forensic importance of fingerprints and their analysis process
- B) The special properties of fingerprints and their use in various applications
- C) How fingerprints are formed and why they are significant
- D) The comparison between traditional and modern fingerprint analysis techniques
- E) The role of fingerprinting technology in forensic science



We spend about a third of our lives sleeping, which is critical to our existence. Sleep is separated into two major stages: non-rapid eye movement (NREM) and rapid eye movement (REM) sleep. The vast majority of our sleep, around 75-80%, is NREM. It is characterised by short bursts of brain activity called 'sleep spindles' lasting 0.5 to 3 seconds and high, slow delta waves. This is when we sleep the deepest. Without NREM sleep, we struggle to create **declarative** memories, information about facts and events that can be consciously brought to mind and recalled, such as people's birthdays or phone numbers. Deep sleep is required for transferring short-term memories into long-term storage. It is also when the body produces its highest levels of growth hormone, which is essential for cell reproduction and repair. On the other hand, REM sleep is believed to play a crucial role in emotional processing. It is the part of the night when dreams mostly occur, yet people dream during both stages. NREM sleep dreams are more conceptual, whereas REM sleep dreams are more vivid and emotional.

13. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A) NREM sleep is a stage of lighter sleep where you do much of your dreaming.
- B) NREM sleep occupies about three-quarters of the total sleep time.
- C) Insufficient NREM sleep does not cause as much trouble as REM sleep loss.
- Sleep spindles are a physiological feature of REM sleep.
- E) During REM sleep, most of the body's restoration and repair occurs.



14. The word 'declarative' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) vague
- B) extraordinary
- C) spontaneous
- D) temporary
- E) explicit



15. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) During REM sleep, delta waves get higher and slower.
- B) Unlike NREM sleep, there is little or no eye movement during REM.
- REM sleep is not primarily focused on physical restoration like NREM sleep.
- It can be difficult to awaken people during REM sleep.
- E) Growth hormone production is independent of sleep stages.



The history of timekeeping blends art and science, transforming how humans experience and organise life. In ancient times, people relied on natural cycles like the Sun and Moon to measure time. Early timekeeping devices, such as sundials and water clocks, helped divide the day into measurable intervals. However, mechanical clocks were not developed until the Middle Ages. The first ones, invented in the 13th century, were large and found in church towers, marking a shift towards more precise time measurement. The Industrial Revolution brought a demand for greater accuracy, as factories and railroads needed synchronised schedules. This led to the creation of standard time systems and the establishment of time zones, allowing for more efficient coordination worldwide. With the invention of atomic clocks in the 20th century, timekeeping became more exact than ever. These clocks, based on atomic vibrations, are crucial for technologies like GPS and global communications providing unparalleled precision. Timekeeping has also been an art form, with intricate designs in pocket watches and clocks reflecting artistry and creativity. Over time, clocks have evolved from simple tools to symbols of human achievement and innovation. In conclusion, timekeeping has not only shaped industries and societies but also reflects the human drive to understand and control time. Its development continues to influence how we live, work, and connect with the world.

1. Which of the following is true about the first timekeeping devices?

- A) Their primary function was to facilitate international scheduling and communication coordination.
- B) They were used in religious or ceremonial contexts, reflecting cultural significance.
- C) They depended on natural events like the movements of the celestial bodies to segment the day.
- D) They were created to regulate factory schedules and support the demands of industrial work.
- E) They were not widely used and were mainly limited to technologically advanced societies.



It can be understood from the passage that clocks ----.

- A) were originally intended for use only in scientific research and technological innovation
- B) originated as simple instruments and have transformed into symbols of advancement and human accomplishment
- Were initially developed to communicate universally at the same time and find ways to support global transportation systems
- D) were designed for religious observance, with little consideration for social or economic issues
- E) became an important part of people in the 1200s when mechanical clocks were invented to arrange shifts for workers



3. Which of the following could be the main idea of this passage?

- A) Timekeeping devices have been exclusively artistic symbols throughout history, despite a few new technical adjustments.
- B) The development of clocks reflects the human desire to control and understand the passage of time.
- C) Clocks became important tools in technology and global communication just after the Industrial Revolution.
- Timekeeping innovations have largely shaped industries and societies in the modern world.
- E) The evolution of timekeeping devices has influenced both practical needs and cultural values.



Physical disabilities often present significant challenges, but countless individuals have proven that determination. resilience, and passion can triumph over any obstacle. Their stories are not just tales of personal achievement but also reminders of the boundless potential of the human spirit. In the world of sports, English wheelchair racer Tanni Grey-Thompson is an example. Although born with spina bifida—a birth defect affecting the spinal cord and backbone—she won 16 medals, including 11 golds, in five Paralympic Games. Despite her mental and physical challenges, her relentless training, which involved consistent effort and determination, has motivated many disabled and non-disabled people. Art history is also filled with stories of disabled individuals who overcame adversity to leave an indelible mark. Frida Kahlo, the celebrated Mexican painter, endured lifelong physical pain after a bus accident left her severely injured. Rather than allowing her disability to define her, she poured her emotions into her art, creating vivid self-portraits that continue to captivate audiences worldwide. In the realm of music, the legendary Ray Charles proved that blindness was no barrier to greatness. Despite losing his sight young, he created a unique style that blended jazz, blues, gospel, and country, giving him the nickname 'The Genius'. These stories emphasise that success in art, sports, or any field is not contingent upon physical ability but upon the courage to dream and the determination to act.

4. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) Tanni Grey-Thompson's success was mainly due to advancements in wheelchair technology
- B) achievements by individuals with disabilities are mostly confined to personal successes rather than inspiring wider audiences
- C) physical disabilities do not prevent individuals from making great accomplishments in diverse fields
- D) the success of disabled individuals often depends on public support and external encouragement
- E) individuals with impairments frequently avoid competitive sports owing to societal expectations



5. The underlined word 'relentless' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) persistent
- B) domestic
- C) hesitant
- D) cautious
- E) sufficient



6. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A) Recognition in some fields is frequently limited to those without physical challenges.
- B) Overcoming physical challenges often requires a combination of perseverance and great dedication.
- Success stories of disabled individuals like Ray Charles always inspire those with similar challenges.
- D) Achievements in sports are more impactful than those in art or music for the disabled.
- E) Frida Kahlo and Ray Charles are the only two people in the history of art who exemplify perseverance and persistence.



The Ottoman Empire was renowned not only for its contributions to science and art but also for its innovative use of music as a therapeutic tool. Music therapy was practised in hospitals known as darushifas, where melodies and rhythms were carefully selected to treat various physical and mental ailments. Doctors believed that specific *magams*, or musical scales, had distinct effects on the human psyche and could help alleviate conditions such as melancholy, insomnia, and even physical pain. For example, the Rast magam was thought to bring tranquillity, while the Hicaz magam was associated with evoking deep emotions. Patients were treated in serene courtyards where the soothing sounds of instruments like the ney-reed flute-and the tanbur—long-necked lute—complemented the natural healing environment. This integration of music and medicine reflected the empire's holistic approach to health, blending scientific knowledge with an understanding of the human spirit. It also highlights the enduring power of music to heal, a legacy that continues to inspire modern therapeutic practices.

7. Which of the following is true about music therapy?

- A) Music therapy in the Ottoman Empire relied on the calming effects of natural sounds rather than musical instruments.
- B) Ottoman hospitals used *ney* and *tanbur*, which were believed to be effective because of their cultural significance.
- C) Ottoman music therapy aimed to treat both mental and physical conditions by carefully using specific *maqams*.
- D) Doctors in the Ottoman Empire believed that the same musical scales were universally effective for all types of ailments.
- E) Music therapy in the Ottoman era focused on entertaining patients rather than providing actual medical benefits.



8. According to the passage, patients were treated

- A) in isolated rooms with complete silence, which was thought to help individuals recover faster by minimising irrelevant distractions
- B) in specially designed therapeutic spaces with calming instrument sounds and serene natural surroundings in addition to medicine
- by having popular folk songs performed to uplift their spirits, without much consideration for the type of melody or rhythm used
- with randomly selected melodies, as doctors were experimenting to discover the effects of different musical patterns
- E) in areas filled with noise and interruptions, where various instruments were played to create a diverse auditory experience



- A) The Ottoman Empire's unique healthcare method uniting music and medicine
- B) The history of *maqams* in Ottoman culture and their impact on spiritual and artistic traditions
- C) Darushifas' architectural brilliance combining beauty and function to aid patient rehabilitation
- The influence of Ottoman music therapy on modern medicine, particularly mental health and neuroscience
- E) Advanced Ottoman musical instruments used in creativity and therapeutic practices



Optical illusions are fascinating because they reveal how our brains can be tricked into seeing things that are not actually there or interpreting images in a way that defies logic. Our brains rely on visual cues, such as light, shadow, and colour, to make sense of the world around us. Sometimes, these cues can interact in ways that lead to confusion in our perception. For instance, an image might appear to be moving, even though it is perfectly still, or two lines of equal length may seem unequal due to surrounding patterns. These illusions occur because the brain processes visual information based on patterns and prior experiences, which can lead to confusion. Interestingly, optical illusions are not just tricks; they are valuable tools in neuroscience and psychology for studying the complexities of human perception. Research into illusions has also contributed to advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), as scientists attempt to replicate human visual processing in machines. Furthermore, they are used in art and design to create attractive effects that challenge our understanding of reality. By studying illusions, scientists gain valuable insights into how the brain works and how we perceive our environment, reminding us that looking is not always seeing.

10. Which of the following is true about optical illusions according to the passage?

- A) They show how visual perception can be influenced by past events and patterns in the brain.
- B) They function exclusively as humorous illusions without any additional applications in science or art.
- C) They depend on simple optical effects rather than involving complex neurological processes.
- They demonstrate that our comprehension of visual reality is totally trustworthy and rarely mistaken.
- E) They can be created with the help of AI systems and have benefited from researchers' attempts.



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

- A) cultural differences play a significant role in how optical illusions are perceived
- B) optical illusions are irrelevant to understanding the link between art and science
- C) machines that imitate visual processing have already exceeded human perception
- D) the study of optical illusions has provided an understanding of how the brain interprets visual information
- E) optical illusions are only effective when viewed under appropriate lighting conditions



12. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To explore how optical illusions can be used to deceive people for entertainment
- B) To argue that optical illusions are becoming obsolete in modern neuroscience
- C) To describe the practical, scientific, and artistic significance of optical illusions
- D) To highlight the dangers of relying on optical illusions in AI
- E) To explain why the human brain cannot adapt to processing optical illusions



Procrastination, putting things off till later, is often misunderstood as mere laziness, yet it frequently stems from deeper psychological factors, such as fear of failure, perfectionism, or a lack of confidence in one's abilities. This avoidance behaviour is reinforced by the temporary sense of relief procrastinators feel, perpetuating a cycle that hinders productivity. Moreover, procrastination can increase anxiety, creating a feedback loop where looming deadlines amplify feelings of overwhelm. While these psychological factors shape behaviour, neuroscience research offers insights into the brain's role in procrastination. It highlights the role of the prefrontal cortex, responsible for decision-making and impulse control, which struggles to compete with the limbic system's drive for immediate satisfaction. Recognising these underlying mechanisms is essential for addressing procrastination effectively. Breaking free from this pattern requires cultivating self-awareness and managing emotions. Employing strategies such as breaking tasks into smaller, manageable steps and using techniques like the Pomodoro method can be highly effective. This method involves working in focused intervals, typically 25 minutes, followed by short breaks. Understanding procrastination as a psychological coping mechanism rather than a moral failing empowers individuals to address its root causes and adopt healthier habits for effective time management and personal growth.

13. What can be inferred from the passage about procrastination?

- A) It is a behavioural pattern in which individuals escape from tasks they perceive as challenging or uncomfortable.
- B) Procrastination is primarily caused by external pressures such as deadlines or societal expectations.
- C) Individuals unfamiliar with the Pomodoro technique often struggle to establish objectives or attain achievement in their lives.
- It is a term employed by lazy people who try to attribute it to cognitive processes and emotional factors to disguise their lack of effort.
- E) Procrastination is a random habit that occurs without any psychological basis, making it impossible to understand or tackle.



14. Which of the following is <u>not</u> true about procrastination?

- A) Procrastination can be a psychological response driven by fear or perfectionism, which creates a temporary sense of relief but hinders long-term productivity.
- B) An inner conflict between the planning regions and reward-seeking regions of the brain, known as the limbic system, contributes to procrastination.
- C) Effective techniques for overcoming procrastination, such as breaking tasks into smaller steps or using time management strategies, can help cultivate better habits.
- D) Recognising procrastination as a psychological coping mechanism can help individuals manage their emotions and adopt healthier behaviours.
- E) While procrastination has psychological and neurological roots, it primarily enhances creativity by allowing the brain more time to process complex tasks.



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

- A) Understanding the Complex Relationship Between Anxiety and Productivity
- B) Breaking the Cycle of Avoidance: Psychological Insights into Procrastination
- C) The Hidden Costs of Delayed Decision-Making in Everyday Life
- D) Overcoming Emotional Obstacles in Trying to Stop Procrastination
- E) The Pomodoro Method to Eliminate Procrastination



Motivation is an important aspect of understanding human behaviour, and it plays a central role in achieving success. It can be categorised into two types: intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation refers to an internal drive to engage in activities for their inherent satisfaction or enjoyment. For instance, an individual might read a book out of curiosity or pursue creative writing due to a genuine passion for storytelling. Conversely, extrinsic motivation involves performing tasks to attain external outcomes, like gaining benefits or avoiding negative consequences. Examples include a student studying diligently to get high academic grades or an employee working overtime to earn a financial bonus. The distinction between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation lies in their sources. Intrinsic motivation arises from internal gratification, whereas extrinsic motivation is driven by external factors, such as rewards or sanctions. Studies indicate a strong correlation between intrinsic motivation and long-term satisfaction, creativity, and sustained engagement, underscoring its crucial role in promoting self-development and innovation. In contrast, extrinsic motivation is often more effective for reaching specific, short-term objectives, particularly in structured environments where external incentives play a key role. To summarise, both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation are essential for shaping behaviour and reaching goals. While intrinsic motivation promotes passion, creativity, and personal growth, extrinsic motivation provides guidance and reinforcement to accomplish externally defined objectives.

According to the passage, which scenario best illustrates a combination of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation?

- A) A musician who practises an instrument as they find joy in playing and the process of improving their skills and creativity
- B) A worker who meticulously follows company procedures and meets deadlines for fear of receiving a poor performance review or losing their job
- C) A reader who picks up a book merely due to their passion for exploring new ideas and expanding their knowledge to broaden their horizons
- D) An actor who takes on roles in various films and television shows to gain fame and the opportunity for higher-paying roles in the future
- E) An artist who paints since they genuinely enjoy expressing their emotions and hopes to sell their artwork and gain recognition in galleries



Which of the following can be said about motivation?

- A) Extrinsic motivation is always superior to intrinsic motivation in attaining inherent objectives.
- B) Rewards and punishments are among the most effective mechanisms for influencing human behaviour.
- C) Both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation have distinct and complementary roles in facilitating the achievement of success.
- Contrary to general belief, intrinsically motivated individuals never require external incentives such as promotion.
- E) There is no situation in which either internal or extrinsic motivation is less significant than the other.



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

- A) The Role of Motivation Types: A Path to Personal Growth
- B) Motivation as a Key to Short-Term and Long-Term Goals
- C) Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation: The Key to Rewards
- D) How to Use Motivation to Control Human Behaviour
- E) The Secrets of Motivation: Internal Versus External Drivers



In recent years, many people have been discussing whether robots, powered by advancements in artificial intelligence, could one day experience emotions similarly to humans. Today, modern robots equipped with specially developed hardware can predict emotions from facial expressions, posture, walking patterns, or tone of voice. Based on this data, they can react in ways that show awareness of a person's emotions and foster a more responsive interaction. To achieve this, software engineers are creating 'emotion chips' that enable machines to detect and interpret various states, such as happiness, sadness, excitement, and fatigue. These chips can allow a robot to recognise stress by analysing body language and tone of voice, prompting it to respond with calming words or suggest relaxing activities. If the system detects excitement, it may replicate the enthusiasm and provide encouraging feedback. While truly emotion-responsive robots are not yet a reality, the rapid progress in this kind of technology suggests we may see machines capable of identifying and addressing complex tasks in the near future.

4. According to the passage, emotion chips can ----.

- A) help robots understand human speech without interruption
- B) create more efficient robots performing physical tasks in daily activities
- C) make robots interpret human emotions more naturally and empathetically
- D) facilitate robots in feeling emotions to give only positive feedback
- E) develop robots' own emotional experiences through special hardware



5. Which of the following can be understood from the passage about the future of emotional intelligence in robots?

- A) Robots may be able to simulate human-like emotions as technology advances within the next decade.
- B) Emotions in robots could remain basic and limited to simple responses since machines are different from humans.
- C) Current technology can make robots predict future emotions of humans by detecting them in advance.
- D) Robots may have advanced emotional intelligence, improving their interactions and performance in the short term.
- E) Emotional intelligence can play a minor role in the development of robots despite the efforts of software engineers.



- A) The development of emotional intelligence technology in robots
- B) How robots can be programmed to imitate human behaviour
- C) The physical expressions of robots as they respond to emotions
- D) The ethical concerns surrounding human-robot interaction
- E) The history of artificial intelligence and its influence on robots with emotions



Space debris has become a growing threat to our planet's orbit, which could imperil both satellites and future space missions. As more nations and private companies have explored space, the amount of waste has steadily increased. Currently, millions of fragments encircle the Earth, ranging from tiny chips to large satellite components. They may pose a significant risk to operational satellites and the International Space Station, as even small pieces can cause serious harm at high speeds. This accumulation is primarily due to the absence of systems for recycling or deorbiting non-functional objects, as well as collisions between existing debris. To address this concern, researchers are seeking several solutions. One approach involves designing satellites and rockets with features that enable safe deorbiting at the end of their missions. Another promising method is the development of technologies like robotic arms or nets to capture and get rid of space junk, as demonstrated by the European Space Agency, which has initiated a mission to test this technique. Governments and private organisations are also working together to combat this global challenge. With ongoing innovation and international cooperation, solving this problem is not only achievable but also vital for the future of space exploration.

7. The underlined verb 'imperil' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) violate
- B) menace
- C) intervene
- D) penetrate
- E) neglect



8. Which of the following statements about space debris is not true according to the passage?

- A) Tiny fragments, despite their size, can result in substantial damage due to their rapid movement.
- B) Space junk is a rising problem that may create a major hazard to missions in the future.
- C) Greater involvement in space exploration contributes to the accumulation of debris.
- D) Current strategies for space debris disposal are experimental and in the development phase.
- E) Methods to tackle the problem focus mainly on the prevention of new debris rather than removal.



9. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) stricter regulations to address debris have already been widely implemented
- B) international collaboration guarantees a solution to space junk
- C) space debris is expanding due to a lack of proper waste management systems
- D) solving the waste issue would eliminate costs associated with satellite launches
- E) managing space pollution will make interplanetary travel accessible to all nations



Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS), also known as digital eve strain, has emerged as a common health issue in today's technology-driven world. It refers to a range of eye and vision problems caused by prolonged use of electronic devices like computers, smartphones, and tablets. Research shows that approximately 65% of adults in Türkiye and 59% in the United States experience symptoms of CVS, with prevalence rates even higher among individuals who spend more than three hours a day on digital devices. As more people devote extended periods to staring at screens for work, study, and entertainment, this condition affects millions worldwide. The primary causes of CVS include poor screen ergonomics, inadequate lighting, and sustained focus on digital screens without regular breaks. Constant exposure to bright screens reduces blinking rates, often leading to symptoms such as dry eyes, headaches, and blurry vision. Fortunately, this syndrome is manageable and preventable through simple habits. Following the 20-20-20 rule—looking at an object 20 feet (approximately 6 metres) away for 20 seconds every 20 minutes—can significantly ease visual fatigue. Additionally, maintaining proper lighting, adjusting screen settings, and using blue light-blocking glasses can aid in alleviating discomfort. Adopting these small but effective strategies can help individuals protect their eyes from screen-related strain and support long-term visual health.

10. It is clear from the passage that CVS ----.

- A) is more likely to increase in those spending over three hours of screen time daily
- B) can be lessened by decreasing the frequency of blinking while using screens
- c) primarily occurs due to hereditary factors and cannot be influenced by environmental conditions
- D) is inevitable for anyone who uses digital devices regularly, regardless of preventive measures
- E) impacts vision permanently, with no possibility of improvement through lifestyle changes



11. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Younger individuals are more prone to experience severe symptoms of digital eye strain compared to adults.
- B) The overuse of smartphones or tablets with high screen brightness is strongly associated with vision loss.
- C) People who use digital devices for work-related tasks have fewer opportunities to implement the 20-20-20 rule during the day.
- D) With simple yet consistent modifications to screen use and lifestyle, individuals can effectively minimise the risk of eye problems.
- E) The key solution to preventing CVS lies in developing more advanced technology for smarter screens.



12. The main purpose of this passage is to ----.

- A) discuss how to diagnose and treat typical eye problems universally
- B) inform readers about a common vision problem and give some practical advice
- C) highlight the importance of regular eye check-ups in the long term
- D) emphasise the harmful effects of excessive screen time on overall health
- E) present sustainable medication methods to promote eye muscle strength



Copyright is a legal framework that grants creators exclusive rights to their original works, including literature, music, and artwork. By safeguarding these creations from unauthorised reproduction, distribution, or performance, the owners of the works can retain control and protect them from misuse. Copyright has its origins in the early 18th century, specifically with Britain's enactment of the 'Statute of Anne' in 1709. This groundbreaking law provided authors with control over their works for a limited period, marking the first formal effort to secure intellectual property. It also paved the way for modern legal systems by recognising the need to balance artistic ownership with public access. The 1769 case of Donaldson vs. Beckett was another significant event in history. The British court ruled that property protection was not indefinite, establishing the principle that producers' rights eventually expire to allow public access. This decision became a cornerstone for copyright systems worldwide. In the modern era, these types of laws have expanded globally, with international agreements like the Berne Convention standardising coverage across borders. In conclusion, copyright remains vital in fostering creativity and innovation while striking a delicate balance between protecting creators' rights and ensuring public access to knowledge and art.

13. According to the passage, what was the historical significance of the 'Statute of Anne'?

- A) It made it impossible for others to use the works by providing owners with unlimited rights to their works.
- B) It introduced the concept of public domain, allowing all works to be freely accessed and utilised by the public without restriction.
- C) It led to the widespread adoption of international patent laws to promote global consistency across Europe and other continents.
- It was the first official attempt to establish intellectual property rights for authors, granting them control over their works for a definite period.
- E) It was new legislation that recognised copyright as a perpetual and inviolable right for creators to ensure their exclusive ownership of their works.



14. Which of the following statements about the 1769 case of Donaldson vs. Beckett is true according to the passage?

- A) It established the idea that all works should be permanently protected by legal rights.
- B) It determined that intellectual rights were not everlasting and ultimately granted public access.
- C) It supported the standardisation of international treaties to safeguard legal ownership.
- D) It invalidated the 'Statute of Anne' and created standard copyright legislation in Europe.
- E) It focused on the financial benefits of copyright regulations for authors.



- A) The development of the 'Statute of Anne' in Britain and its universal impact on copyright law
- B) The vast expansion of copyright laws across various industries in modern times
- C) The clear distinction between artistic ownership and property laws in the legal system
- D) The global standardisation of copyright protection through international agreements
- E) The history, purpose, and development of copyright for protecting intellectual property



Police dogs, also known as K-9 units, are specially trained animals that play an indispensable role in modern law enforcement. These animals are chosen for their intelligence, physical strength, and absolute loyalty, with breeds like German Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, and sometimes Labrador Retrievers. Their keen senses, particularly their acute sense of smell, make them invaluable in situations that extend beyond human capabilities. Police dogs perform a wide range of tasks, including detecting dangerous materials, searching for missing persons, apprehending suspects, and assisting in crowd control. They are also trained in evidence recovery. often locating critical items at crime scenes that would otherwise remain undiscovered. Their ability to navigate challenging environments, such as collapsed buildings or dense forests, emphasises their versatility and agility. The training process for these dogs is rigorous, often lasting several months. During this time, they are conditioned to respond to commands under high-pressure scenarios and to work seamlessly with their handlers. A strong bond between the dog and its handler is essential, built on mutual trust, respect, and countless hours of practice. Despite the risks they face in the line of duty, police dogs discharge their responsibilities with remarkable dedication and courage. Truly, K-9 units are irreplaceable allies in the pursuit of justice, embodying the spirit of service and sacrifice.

1. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Police dogs perform amazingly well in forensic tasks, particularly because of their ability to process complex data independently.
- B) The bond between a police dog and its handler is firmly established through physical training.
- C) K-9s are specifically selected and trained for tasks that require high sensory perception, precision, and endurance.
- K-9s are predominantly used for public demonstrations and events, showcasing their controlling capabilities.
- E) Police dogs primarily contribute to the execution of law by intimidating suspects, reducing the need for human intervention.



2. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) the training process for police dogs takes a reasonably short amount of time and is not complicated
- B) Labrador Retrievers are the most common breed used in K-9 units due to their physical strength and agility
- C) the specific duties assigned to K-9 dogs are determined according to their individual ability to socialise
- D) it is inevitable that a suspect will be caught when pursued by a trained K-9 dog during an operation
- E) the sensory capabilities of police dogs are significantly higher than those of human beings in some respects



3. The word 'discharge' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) draw up
- B) stave off
- C) stem from
- D) carry out
- E) look through



Located near the Cürüksu River in present-day Denizli, Türkiye, the Laodicea Ancient Theatre is a remarkable testament to Roman architectural brilliance. It was constructed in the 2nd century BCE during the Roman Empire and was central to the social and cultural life of Laodicea. The theatre hosted various events, including theatrical and musical performances besides public speeches, reflecting its multifunctional role in the community. Its intricate design features, such as beautifully carved friezes and columns, showcase the artistic expression of a bustling civic life. The semi-circular structure provides panoramic views of the surrounding area, enhancing the experience for visitors exploring the historical site. Most notably, the theatre's design reflects an advanced understanding of acoustics, which ensures that sound reaches even the highest tiers of seating with absolute clarity. Today, the Laodicea Ancient Theatre stands as a symbol of the city's historical significance and cultural vitality. Ongoing restoration efforts aim at preserving its architectural integrity and presenting its artistic splendour to audiences. The presence of the theatre serves as a bridge between ancient cultures and future generations and emphasises the lasting influence of the past on today. It also stands as a powerful reminder of the ingenuity of ancient civilisations, offering valuable insights into their artistic and architectural achievements.

4. Which of the following best describes the function of the Laodicea Ancient Theatre in around the 100s BCE?

- A) It was primarily a religious centre, hosting rituals and ceremonies that shaped the cultural identity of the ancient city.
- B) It served as a powerful symbol of Roman authority, with its grand architecture and capacity to host performances.
- C) It functioned exclusively as a venue for theatre plays that have a central role in the social dynamics of the city.
- It is an architectural marvel that was employed for activities such as drama, musical performances, and speeches.
- E) It was a symbol of Laodicea's aristocracy, mainly used for private gatherings rather than public performances.



5. What feature of the Laodicea Ancient Theatre is emphasised in the passage as crucial?

- A) The mastery shown in the building's ornamentation like carved friezes and columns
- B) Its clear sound distribution, even to the top sections of the theatre
- C) The large, open-air stage designed for outdoor performances
- The complex network of passageways and secret entrances
- E) Its isolated location away from the rest of the city that provides privacy



6. What can be said about the current status of the Laodicea Ancient Theatre?

- A) The acoustic features of the theatre have been lost due to irreversible damage over time.
- B) The theatre has been fully returned to its original state and is now in perfect condition.
- C) Work is still being done to conserve and maintain the theatre's historical features.
- The theatre is now used exclusively for private events and is not available for public viewing.
- E) The theatre has been completely modernised to cater to contemporary performances and activities.



Hygge is a concept that has gained global attention as a remedy for the stresses of modern life. Rooted in creating a sense of cosiness and well-being, it emphasises the importance of simplicity and mindfulness. Originating in Denmark, a country frequently ranked among the happiest in the world, hygge encourages people to prioritise experiences that foster togetherness and tranguillity. This philosophy aligns with a strong focus on work-life balance and communal living. At its core, hygge is about enjoying the present moment, whether through sharing a meal with loved ones, reading a good book, or relaxing in a softly lit room. Beyond its cultural origins, hygge has grown into an international movement, influencing lifestyle trends, interior design, and even approaches to mental well-being. It invites individuals to embrace imperfection and find joy in simplicity, offering an alternative to the pressures of materialism and constant busyness. While critics argue that its global commercialisation reduces hygge to a marketable trend, others believe its principles are still meaningful and impactful for many people all around the world. Consequently, as the world grows more chaotic, hygge reminds us of the importance of grounding ourselves in life's simplest and most meaningful joys.

7. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) hygge's emphasis on simplicity and mindfulness has made it challenging for people accustomed to fast-paced lifestyles
- B) the increased attention to hygge worldwide has completely shifted its focus towards consumerism, losing its original intent
- hygge has not extended to areas like interior design and remains confined to its original cultural context
- D) despite its growing popularity, hygge has largely remained confined to Danish traditions, failing to significantly influence global lifestyles
- the globalisation of hygge has transformed it into a product for profit, which some critics view negatively



8. Based on the information given in the passage, which of the following activities could be an example of the concept of hygge?

- A) Hosting a grand event with sophisticated decor and meticulous preparations
- B) Going for a stroll in the park while listening to the birds sing
- C) Rushing through a busy schedule to meet multiple deadlines
- D) Furnishing a home with pricey items to impress guests
- E) Shopping for elegant goods to enhance personal prestige



9. What is the author's attitude towards hygge?

- A) Appreciative
- B) Neutral
- C) Sceptical
- D) Critical
- E) Dismissive



A panda nanny is a specialised caretaker responsible for the well-being of giant pandas, ensuring their comfort and health in conservation centres, wildlife sanctuaries, and other facilities dedicated to the care and protection of pandas. Panda caregivers primarily work in China, home to the largest population of giant pandas, although the same job opportunities are available in other countries. To become a panda nanny, one typically needs a degree in zoology, biology, or animal science, along with relevant experience in animal care, particularly with large animals. It is also essential to have a deep passion for wildlife conservation. Since pandas can weigh over a hundred kilogrammes and need constant care, the job is physically demanding, requiring strong stamina and resilience. The daily responsibilities of a panda nanny include feeding the pandas with a specific diet, which mainly consists of bamboo, cleaning their enclosures, and monitoring their physical and behavioural health. Nannies must also track the pandas' reproductive cycles to guarantee that they receive the proper care for successful breeding. These tasks are crucial, as pandas are unable to survive independently in the wild due to habitat loss or other environmental challenges. Additionally, nannies must exhibit patience and a calm demeanour because pandas are shy creatures and need gentle handling. In conclusion, being a panda nanny is a rare but vital role, and it offers the opportunity to contribute to the protection of one of the world's most iconic species.

10. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) those interested in panda caretaking do not have to possess a veterinary background to handle medical care for pandas
- B) the main duties of the job include only feeding and cleaning the pandas without involvement in monitoring them
- China is the only country where panda nanny positions are available for those interested in this career
- D) physical strength and patience are essential traits for the job, as pandas need constant care and can be difficult to grip
- E) conservation efforts for pandas primarily involve relocating them to wildlife sanctuaries, with little focus on their natural habitat



11. It can be understood from the passage that pandas ----.

- A) are dependent on human intervention to meet their vital requirements since their natural habitat is limited
- B) require minimal upkeep despite their size, as their dietary and health needs are inherently simple and easy to manage in any context
- are naturally inclined to interact with humans, making them highly approachable animals with minimal stress
- D) reproduce effortlessly in zoos; thus, human oversight is unnecessary for the continuity of their population
- E) exhibit remarkable adaptability to diverse surroundings, thriving both in their habitats and captivity without specialised care



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

- A) The Role of Nannies: Ensuring Conservation of a Vulnerable Species
- B) Preserving Pandas: The Responsibilities and Challenges of Panda Nannies
- C) A Panda Caretaker: An Overtly Simple Job in Animal Care
- D) A Day of a Panda Caretaker: Working for Pandas in Captivity
- E) Pandas in the Wild: A Journey Through Their Natural Habitat



Nails are more than just an aesthetic feature: they serve as an important indicator of one's general well-being. Changes in their appearance, texture, or colour could be early warning signs of various health issues. For example, nails that appear pale or have a whitish hue could suggest anaemia, liver disease, or a lack of sufficient circulation. Yellowing nails are commonly associated with fungal infections but can also indicate more serious conditions such as diabetes, lung diseases, or thyroid disorders. A common condition called 'spoon nails'-where the nails become concave, curving downwards—is frequently indicative of iron deficiency anaemia, as well as heart disease or hypothyroidism. Another concerning sign is the presence of vertical ridges, also known as 'longitudinal striations'. While they simply indicate the natural ageing process, these ridges can sometimes be linked to malnutrition or stress. Additionally, nails that grow abnormally fast or slow may be a sign of thyroid dysfunction. Healthy nails should ideally be smooth, without discolouration or spots, and exhibit a consistent pinkish hue, reflecting good circulation and adequate nourishment. They also indicate a well-functioning body with the absence of signs of stress, infection, or chronic ailments. Therefore, regular monitoring of nail health can be an invaluable tool for recognising potential health issues at an early stage and for prompt medical intervention and prevention.

13. According to the passage, which of the following is not true?

- A) Nails with a pinkish look generally reflect proper blood flow throughout the body and sufficient nutrient intake.
- B) The presence of spoon nails that are in a concave shape is a condition that might be attributed to cardiac issues.
- C) Anomalies in the rate at which nails grow may suggest a problem connected with thyroid hormones.
- D) One of the most common symptoms of fungal infections is a change in the colour of the nails, such as yellowing.
- E) Noticeable changes in nail appearance, such as having longitudinal striations, are often signs of anaemia.



14. Which can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Discolouration or structural deterioration of the nails might be the root cause of a broad range of health issues.
- B) Many people are unaware that colour or structural changes in their nails are indicators of certain ailments.
- C) The condition of nails is entirely related to lifestyle choices, such as diet, rather than medical conditions.
- D) Stress can cause some structural changes in the body, potentially leading to serious health problems.
- E) Temporary changes in nails result in permanent conditions, even if the underlying health issue is resolved.



15. What is the main purpose of the author in this passage?

- A) To explain the relationship between the condition of nails and early detection of underlying health issues
- B) To provide a detailed guide on how to maintain aesthetically pleasing nails
- C) To illustrate the process of nail growth and the impact of external factors on it
- D) To advocate for the use of specific treatments to address nail discolouration and texture changes
- E) To highlight the importance of regular nail care practices for improving nail strength and overall nail health



Board games have long been a source of entertainment and intellectual challenge, offering opportunities for meaningful social connections. Unlike digital games, which often isolate players behind screens, board games encourage face-to-face interaction and collaboration. One of the main appeals of board games is their ability to stimulate critical thinking and problem-solving. Many games require players to plan strategies, anticipate their opponents' moves, and adapt to changing scenarios—more relevant than digital games. Furthermore, they promote cognitive health by engaging the mind and reducing the risks of mental decline. Despite these benefits, some argue that board games feel outdated in today's digital age. First of all, reliance on physical pieces and manual setup can seem inconvenient compared to the instant accessibility of online games. Secondly, board games often require significant time and patience, which may not align with the fast-paced nature of modern life. Moreover, some games can be complex to learn and discourage casual participants. Lastly, the number of players can be restrictive, preventing larger groups from joining in. Nevertheless, supporters suggest that these challenges actually enhance the value of board games, as they encourage concentration and reduce technological distractions. In this way, they remain timeless tools for recreation, learning, and social bonding.

1. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- digital games always lead to solitary experiences, where players engage in virtual environments to limit direct human interaction.
- B) board games' popularity in entertainment, education, and connection with others stems from their ability to combat technology
- digital games can be just as helpful as board games for scenario preparation and strategy development
- D) modern people prefer digital games since they have fewer and easier-to-follow rules than board games
- digital games may provide less mental stimulation, as they often lack the strategic depth found in board games



2. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Board games are gaining popularity again, although they may be regarded as complex and time-consuming for modern lifestyles.
- B) Board games are more effective than digital games in preparing people for the obstacles they would face in real life.
- C) Board games are primarily attractive thanks to their ability to entertain large groups of people at once.
- D) The reliance on physical components can limit collaboration in board games compared to the consistent interaction of digital games.
- E) Digital games offer more value than board games by encouraging deeper social connections and faster interactions.



- A) The advantages of board games for social bonding, excluding any drawbacks related to game duration or complexity
- B) The preference for digital games over traditional board games due to their quick access and pace
- C) The diminishing popularity of board games owing to their deficiency in terms of cognitive or social benefits
- The importance of board games in promoting strategic thinking, despite their complexity and lengthy playtime
- E) The positive and negative aspects of board games, including mental stimulation, social interaction, and time management



The Milky Way, our galaxy, is a vast and intricate collection of stars, planets, and cosmic phenomena. Besides its breathtaking beauty that has been impressive for centuries, its scientific significance is beyond dispute. Astronomers argue that studying the Milky Way is essential for understanding both our place in the universe and the fundamental forces that shape it. For example, the galaxy's structure offers key insights into the distribution of dark matter. This mysterious substance continues to puzzle scientists, as its behaviour contradicts present scientific knowledge. However, some researchers question the practicality of prioritising galactic research when urgent problems on Earth remain unresolved. They claim that the resources used to explore phenomena billions of light-years away could instead be directed towards addressing critical issues such as climate change or poverty. Yet, proponents of space exploration indicate that astrophysical studies frequently yield indirect but significant benefits on Earth. For instance, technological advancements such as satellite imaging and medical innovations often originate from projects aimed at investigating our galaxy. Ultimately, the Milky Way is not only a subject of scientific curiosity but also a source of inspiration, reminding us of humanity's capacity to tackle challenges, both terrestrial and cosmic.

It is pointed out in the passage that galactic studies are ----.

- A) overstated in terms of comprehending where we stand in our galaxy and the underlying processes that form it
- B) criticised for diverting resources from addressing serious global challenges, such as environmental and social issues
- C) praised for explaining the distribution of dark matter to ordinary people without contradicting present scientific knowledge
- D) believed to motivate humanity to transcend its limitations and seek solutions to the obstacles it encounters
- E) thought to help scientists discover new stars and galaxies other than the Milky Way by providing precious data



5. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Space exploration focuses solely on the practical benefits it can provide to everyday human life.
- B) Studies in astrophysics often lead to innovations in various fields, showing its far-reaching influence beyond studying the galaxy.
- C) Astrophysical research aims primarily to improve Earth's environmental conditions immediately rather than exploring other aspects of space.
- Advancements in space exploration, mainly driven by the desire to exploit resources from other planets, are undermined by most people.
- E) Research into the Milky Way has little relevance to improving life on Earth or solving global issues.



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

- A) Galactic Mysteries: How the Milky Way Has Shaped Human Civilisation
- B) The Milky Way as the Centre of Space Research Funding Debates
- C) The History of Human Fascination with the Milky Way
- D) The Milky Way: Scientific Exploration and Its Broader Impacts
- E) Dark Matter and the Structural Secrets of the Milky Way



Oral traditions, deeply rooted in human history, have played a key role in protecting cultural identity and passing down knowledge across generations. Unlike written records, which require literacy and accessibility, oral storytelling depends on memory and performance, making it a flexible and adaptable form of communication. This flexibility allows stories, songs, and proverbs to evolve, which reflects the changing needs and values of the societies that maintain them. Nevertheless, oral traditions face significant challenges in the modern world. They are at risk of disappearing when communities are forced to relocate or when younger generations show less interest in preserving their cultural heritage. Despite these threats, oral traditions continue to **flourish** in many parts of the world, especially among indigenous communities, where they serve as living records of history, spirituality. and practical knowledge. Moreover, oral traditions bring people together, fostering a sense of connection and community through active participation, whether by listening, performing, or retelling. Many critics claim that modern technology undermines these traditions by prioritising written and digital communication. However, others argue that technology can also be an ally, helping to record and share oral histories in addition to ensuring their survival. In this way, oral traditions remain invaluable as dynamic, living archives of human experience.

7. Which of the following is <u>not</u> true according to the passage?

- A) Oral traditions are more changeable than written records since they rely on memory and performance.
- B) The disappearance of oral traditions may be linked to the disinterest of younger generations and forced migrations.
- C) Technology frequently favours written and digital forms of communication and plays little part in sustaining oral traditions.
- In order to safeguard their past, religious principles, and practical experience, indigenous groups keep practising oral traditions.
- E) Oral storytelling can strengthen social bonds by encouraging participation through listening, acting, and recounting.



The underlined word 'flourish' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) fluctuate
- B) reside
- C) decline
- D) thrive
- E) vanish



9. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A) By virtue of technological advancements, young people are eager to conserve their cultural legacy.
- B) Record-keeping and oral storytelling are equally effective in protecting the culture and transferring data between generations.
- C) In many societies, the continuation of written records is in danger due to various factors, like migration and urbanisation.
- D) The balance between traditional practices and technological integration has nothing to do with the survival of oral traditions.
- E) Communities facing displacement or modernisation are at a high risk of losing their oral traditions and cultural identity.



The global population, which has grown dramatically over the past century, presents many challenges for people around the world. In 1950, it was about 2.5 billion, but by 2024, it had exceeded 8 billion, with projections suggesting it may reach 10 billion by 2050. This rapid growth raises critical concerns about sustainability and resource management. For example, regions like South Asia, home to some of the world's most crowded cities, suffer from high population density, resulting in resource depletion and environmental damage. They also face unique struggles, including challenges in maintaining essential services such as healthcare, education, and transportation infrastructure, which can hinder economic growth. Another problem is that urban areas, where populations often concentrate, are particularly affected by housing shortages, traffic congestion, and pollution, all of which reduce the quality of life. Addressing these issues requires strategies on education, family planning, and sustainable resource management. By promoting fair development and enhancing international cooperation, societies can effectively mitigate the negative consequences of population growth while preparing for future demands.

10. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) High population numbers in rural areas lead to overcrowding and increased pressure on local resources, similar to cities.
- B) Population growth necessitates strategies that can address resource challenges while fostering opportunities for sustainable development.
- C) Regions with low population levels experience economic stagnation but can provide basic public services efficiently.
- D) Rising population leads to better educational opportunities and improved healthcare access throughout the world.
- E) An urban population with a qualified workforce may promote technological advancements and support global cooperation.



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

- A) uncontrolled population growth cannot exacerbate inequality between regions due to limited resources and unequally distributed services
- B) economic development in areas with low populations may slow population increase naturally by drawing in larger workforces
- C) the number of people has little effect on resource distribution and environmental quality in both urban and rural areas
- D) population growth is a primary cause of unemployment and poverty, leading to economic stagnation worldwide
- E) urbanisation can strain existing infrastructure, making it difficult for cities to maintain the necessary services for growing populations



12. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To emphasise the benefits of rising population while ignoring its negative consequences
- B) To propose specific economic policies to control increasing population numbers in urban and rural areas
- C) To compare the living conditions in densely and sparsely populated regions across the world
- D) To analyse the unfavourable effects of population growth and suggest solutions for related challenges
- E) To criticise governments for failing to effectively manage the consequences of rapid population expansion



Known for its economic success and forward-thinking attitude. Singapore exemplifies the harmonious blend of tradition and progress. The city-state's cultural diversity, shaped by Chinese, Malay, Indian, and Western influences, defines its unique character. This diversity is particularly evident in its cuisine, where popular dishes combine different culinary styles, reflecting the city's multicultural heritage. Local food markets, recognised globally for their diverse richness, not only show Singapore's vibrant food culture but also highlight its strong sense of community and togetherness. Moreover, tourism mirrors this careful balance of heritage and innovation. Visitors can explore historic districts that offer a glimpse into the country's rich past, while modern landmarks feature its innovative future. Cultural celebrations bring people together, reinforcing the nation's multicultural nature. Events like the Singapore Food Festival attract tourists from around the world, which boosts the city's reputation as a global culinary hub. As tourism continues to grow, it also improves the city's urban design and infrastructure, as well as benefiting both locals and visitors. In addition to its cultural vibrancy, Singapore's efficient public transport system and expansive green spaces reflect its commitment to sustainability and thoughtful urban planning. By preserving its cultural heritage while embracing development, Singapore demonstrates that progress can coexist with preservation. This balance offers valuable lessons for other nations navigating the complexities of modernisation while maintaining their cultural identity.

13. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the public transportation system in Singapore is so efficient and eco-friendly that it allows seamless travel across any city with minimal environmental impact
- B) Singapore's tourism thrives mostly on its natural parks and outdoor activities, while urban landmarks play a minimal role
- C) Singapore's diverse food culture, shaped by various ethnic influences, plays a central role in its social structure
- D) cultural festivals in Singapore celebrate the traditions of a single ethnic group, with little involvement from other communities
- E) Singapore prioritises traditional practices and limits the adoption of technological progress in most sectors, despite the potential for modern advancements



14. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) modern landmarks in Singapore were designed to replace historical areas, removing traces of the country's heritage
- B) the mix of various cultural influences has contributed to a distinctive national identity that embraces diversity
- C) Singapore's economic prosperity stems entirely from its emphasis on culinary tourism and international food festivals
- D) public transportation in Singapore predominantly serves tourists and reflects the city-state's focus on foreign visitors over locals
- E) Singapore used to have trouble establishing a balance between urbanisation and conserving its historical and cultural character



- A) Singapore's struggle to maintain its traditional food culture amidst rapid modernisation and globalisation
- B) How Singapore's historical monuments influence its tourism industry more than its contemporary attractions
- The challenge of achieving both sustainability and economic growth in Singapore as a result of poor infrastructure
- D) The balance between preserving cultural heritage and embracing modern progress in Singapore's development
- E) The role of cultural festivals in shaping Singapore's international political relationships and trade agreements



You have probably heard the expression 'shedding crocodile tears'. But have you ever wondered what it truly means or where it comes from? In everyday language, the expression is typically used to describe a situation where someone shows insincere emotions, especially fake sorrow. Historically, the origin of this phrase can be traced back to an ancient myth about crocodiles. It was once believed that crocodiles shed tears while consuming their prey, creating the false impression of regret. This notion can be found in various cultural and historical references. In the 14th century, for example, Sir John Mandeville's travel accounts popularised the idea in Europe, describing crocodiles weeping to attract their victims or expressing false grief. However, science provides a different explanation for this. Crocodiles do, in fact, produce tears, but not because they feel anything. In a study conducted in Florida, scientists observed caimans—a close relative of crocodiles—as they were feeding and noticed that some animals appeared to weep during their meals. The researchers suggested that this could happen because warm air, forced through the sinuses while eating, stimulates the tear glands and causes fluid to be released into the eyes. In conclusion, science shows that the weeping associated with crocodiles during feeding may be a natural, physical reaction rather than a display of emotion.

1. Which of the following situations best illustrates the underlined expression 'shedding crocodile tears'?

- A) A classmate pretending to be happy about another's excellent exam results but secretly feels envy
- B) A manager praising teamwork during a meeting but taking all the credit for a successful project afterwards
- C) A celebrity expressing concern for environmental issues but frequently flying on private jets for personal trips
- A neighbour offering to take care of a friend's plants while they are away but forgetting to water them
- E) A person promising to help a friend with their work but making excuses and avoiding it when the time comes



2. Which could be understood from the passage?

- A) The metaphoric meaning of 'shedding crocodile tears' holds a distinct interpretation in different cultures.
- B) Scientific revelations are insufficient to clarify why crocodiles appear to cry while eating.
- C) In addition to extreme emotional distress, crocodiles can also activate their tear glands to attract their prey.
- D) The commonly known myth about crocodile tears finds its roots exclusively in old European literature.
- E) Caimans may have been chosen for the study due to their shared characteristics with crocodiles.



3. The author's primary purpose is to ----.

- A) highlight the scientific perspective on the meaning of 'shedding crocodile tears'
- B) explore the potential physiological and emotional causes behind crocodiles weeping upon feeding
- analyse the popular misconceptions about crocodiles and the saying 'shedding crocodile tears' with a historical approach
- D) explain the phrase 'shedding crocodile tears' by linking its mythological roots to scientific findings
- demonstrate how humans and certain species of crocodiles react similarly to specific sensory stimuli



The Human Library is a global organisation that aims to embrace diversity through personal storytelling to create more inclusive and cohesive communities across cultural, religious, social, and ethnic differences. Founded in Denmark in 2000, it is currently active in over 80 countries. The concept replaces traditional books with 'human books'-predominantly the individuals who challenge a stereotype, sharing their lived experiences and engaging in thought-provoking conversations with 'readers'. Participants can 'borrow' a person—such as a refugee or a visually impaired individual—and ask questions to better understand their stories and perspectives within the safe space created by open dialogue and mutual respect. Although it is similar to a conventional library with readers, librarians, and catalogues, the Human Library is not permanent; instead, it mainly takes the form of events. Apart from its role in promoting social integration, it has also found practical applications in both educational and professional settings. For instance, a collaboration with the University of Glasgow encourages medical students to interact with human books to learn the skills needed as future doctors. To summarise, by providing a comfortable environment for constructive dialogue, the Human Library seeks to break down prejudices and nurture a collective sense of shared humanity.

4. Which of the following can be said about the 'human books'?

- A) They can be invaluable tools to open new horizons for participants and help them strengthen their empathy skills.
- B) They generally come from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds, persuading readers to change their opinions.
- C) They serve as live resources in traditional libraries by offering unique perspectives that cannot be found in physical books.
- They must have proficient storytelling techniques in order to successfully convey their experiences to readers.
- E) They inspire people to look out for books that will lead them to a deeper understanding of the world around them.



5. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that the Human Library ----.

- establishes voluntary partnerships specifically with higher education institutions across the world
- B) largely operates on a temporary basis rather than sustaining its activities on fixed occasions
- c) creates a catalogue to store detailed records of all its human books for future reference
- employs paid professionals to guide university students to gain practical insights through direct interaction
- E) condemns all sorts of discrimination while manipulating participants to adopt a certain viewpoint



6. Which of the following sayings most appropriately reflects the philosophy of the Human Library Organisation?

- A) If you don't like to read, you haven't found the right book.
- B) Drop by drop, you break the rock.
- C) A room without books is like a body without a soul.
- D) Actions speak louder than words.
- E) You can't judge a book by its cover.



Biomimicry, the science of studying nature's designs and processes to solve human problems, has become a growing field of innovation. It involves observing and imitating living organisms through reverse engineering to create original products and technologies in countless industries. For instance, the design of aeroplane wings has been influenced by the shape and formation of bird wings, allowing for greater aerodynamics and fuel efficiency. Similarly, high-performance swimsuits used by professional athletes are modelled after the texture of shark skin, which reduces drag and helps swimmers move faster through the water. Another fascinating example is the advent of self-cleaning surfaces, such as paint or glass, which mimic the lotus leaf's ability to keep away water and dirt. Biomimicry is not just about copying nature but also about learning how to create sustainable and efficient designs in response to today's deteriorating environmental conditions. For example, engineers are exploring how termite mounds regulate temperature to design energy-efficient buildings. Likewise, researchers are analysing the structure of certain plant roots, which can absorb and filter water effectively, to build systems that reduce water waste and improve irrigation practices in arid regions. To sum up, biomimicry proves that looking at the natural world can lead to remarkable advancements that benefit society.

7. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) The basic idea behind biomimicry is to replicate the behaviours of animals.
- B) Plants can be an inspiration for experts to develop water-saving solutions.
- C) Lotus leaves could be used to remove water and paint stains on glass surfaces.
- D) Termite mounds' capability to create energy may come from the heat they generate.
- E) Shark skin has attracted the producers' attention owing to its natural waterproof properties.



8. What can be inferred from the passage about the potential of biomimicry?

- A) It may increase dependence on technology while shifting focus away from global concerns.
- B) Due to the technical difficulties, biomimicry might be less prevalent than expected in the future.
- It is likely to contribute to many more creative approaches to addressing ecological issues.
- D) Conventional farming practices will be completely replaced by biomimicry techniques.
- E) It has the ability to solve almost all environmental problems without human intervention.



9. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To argue that biomimicry is a superior alternative to traditional engineering methods
- B) To discuss the disadvantages of relying solely on biomimicry in innovation
- C) To compare the efficiency of natural designs with human-made ones
- D) To illustrate how nature affects technological and scientific developments
- E) To explain how biomimicry can be applied in a specific area, such as aviation



Handedness, the tendency to prefer one hand over the other, is a characteristic that varies across individuals and is often defined by the hand one uses for writing. About 85-90% of people are right-handed, while around 10-15% are left-handed, and a very small percentage are ambidextrous—able to use both hands equally well. The hand preference typically emerges in early childhood and remains stable throughout a person's life. Scientists suggest that a combination of biological, genetic, environmental, and social factors could influence handedness. It is thought to be closely tied to brain lateralisation, a process in which each hemisphere of the brain regulates movement on the opposite side of the body. Additionally, recent research indicates that up to 40 genes may contribute to this trait, potentially causing the right-left asymmetry in the body. Environmental factors can also play a significant role. For example, prenatal conditions, such as synthetic hormone exposure in the foetus, may impact brain development and hand preference. Another theory argues that ultrasound screenings during pregnancy could affect the dominant hand, potentially leading to higher rates of left-handed children. Moreover, it can also be determined by cultural norms; certain societies discourage or deem the use of the left hand inappropriate in specific social settings. In short, handedness can be the result of the complex interaction of various elements that collectively determine an individual's preferential use of one hand.

10. Which of the following is true about handedness?

- A) Right-handed individuals exhibit a more symmetrical brain structure than left-handed ones.
- B) Ultrasound images can demonstrate which hand will be preferred by a person long before birth.
- C) A substantial portion of the population is able to skillfully use both hands, easily switching between hands for any task.
- D) The inclination to favour one hand commonly develops at a young age and persists consistently into adulthood.
- E) The most prevalent hypothesis about handedness is that it is entirely a learnt behaviour acquired through cultural practices.



11. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the left hemisphere of the brain is probably less involved in controlling the left hand
- B) more than 40 genes were previously believed to influence handedness, pointing to a strong genetic determination
- C) mental processes and handedness should be considered as completely independent phenomena
- D) the use of the right hand is always encouraged by society without any negative connotations or restrictions
- E) by merely looking at the hand a person uses for writing, it is impossible to tell their overall hand preference



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

- A) The Cultural and Environmental Forces Shaping Handedness
- B) Unravelling the Mystery: Do Prenatal Factors
 Determine Handedness?
- C) Understanding Handedness: A Multifaceted Trait Beyond Genetics
- D) The Biological Foundations of Handedness: A Complex Interaction
- E) The Role of Neuroscience on the Hand Preference



The circadian rhythm, an intrinsic 24-hour cycle, governs many physiological processes, aligning them with the natural progression of day and night. This internal clock, deeply attuned to sunlight, is pivotal in maintaining optimal health by regulating hormone secretion, sleep patterns, and energy levels. One of the key ways in which the circadian rhythm is influenced by sunlight is through its interaction with multiple wavelengths of light within the visible light spectrum. Blue light, for instance, is characterised by its relatively short wavelength and has the strongest impact on the circadian rhythm. Abundant in the early morning sunlight, it helps signal the brain's master clock to adjust the body's internal rhythms accordingly. Exposure to blue light stimulates the release of cortisol, a hormone necessary for alertness and energy mobilisation, supporting a state of wakefulness. As the day progresses and evening approaches, blue light diminishes, and red light becomes more prominent with its longer wavelength. At this time of the day, melatonin—a critical hormone that regulates sleep-wake cycles—begins to rise, facilitating the onset of sleep. Additionally, studies indicate that other hormones, such as insulin and growth hormone, follow circadian patterns as well. Insulin sensitivity peaks in the morning, making it an ideal time for carbohydrate-rich meals in healthy individuals, whereas growth hormone is primarily released during deep sleep at night, supporting tissue and muscle repair. Taking all of this into account, exposure to natural light and darkness is essential for having a well-synchronised circadian rhythm.

13. The underlined word 'attuned' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) held
- B) set
- C) faded
- D) led
- E) bent



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

- A) living in a well-lit home that receives ample sunlight can increase melatonin production, potentially preventing sleep disorders like insomnia
- B) the more the wavelength of light increases, the more powerful its effect on the circadian rhythm becomes
- knowing how the circadian rhythm works enables one to determine the optimal times during the day for consuming certain foods
- D) growth hormone can be secreted throughout the entire day as long as sleep occurs in complete darkness
- E) light consists of two wavelengths, each activating a different hormone, thereby influencing many biological functions



- A) The distinct working mechanisms of numerous hormones in the human body and their interdependence
- B) How a well-balanced circadian rhythm affects overall health, including hormone levels, energy, and sleep quality
- C) The interference of artificial lighting with the body's hormonal regulation, particularly disrupting insulin levels
- Why blue light triggers hormonal changes, activating the cortisol while suppressing melatonin secretion
- What the circadian rhythm is and its role in regulating hormonal activity and various bodily processes



Digital identity refers to the collection of data points. such as usernames, passwords, social media profiles, and online activities, that represent an individual in the digital realm. While it simplifies access to online services and personalises user experiences, it also raises critical issues regarding privacy and security. Unlike traditional forms of identity that rely on tangible documentation like identification cards, digital identity exists entirely in virtual spaces. One key component of digital identity is authentication, which ensures that individuals are who they claim to be. Methods such as passwords, biometrics, or multi-factor authentication are commonly used for that purpose. Although these systems provide security, they are not flawless. Moreover, digital identity often creates a paradox. On the one hand, it enhances convenience by allowing users to perform tasks like logging into multiple accounts with a single sign-on system. On the other hand, systems that store identity data can be vulnerable to hacking, which causes users to lose trust in the platforms that store their sensitive information. All in all, digital identity is both a necessity and a risk. To ensure a secure and equitable future, governments, businesses, and individuals must collaborate to create systems balancing comfort with privacy and security.

According to the passage, users with digital identities ----.

- A) completely guarantee the safety of their data when they use a single sign-on system
- B) can log in to social media platforms solely if their identity is biometrically confirmed
- C) share full responsibility for protecting their personal information from hacking attempts
- D) may face risks of unauthorised access even when using multi-factor authentication methods
- E) benefit from the usage of all online services without needing to verify their identity regularly



The underlined word 'tangible' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) touchable
- B) limited
- C) flexible
- D) complex
- E) adequate



3. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is likely to be supported by the author?

- A) Digital identity offers no substantial benefits to individuals compared to traditional forms of identity.
- B) While digital identity is essential in modern society, it demands ongoing efforts for the protection of personal details.
- C) Users will eventually abandon digital identity systems since they fail to fully protect data from potential vulnerabilities.
- D) Digital identification systems must prioritise convenience over safeguarding personal information.
- E) The growth of digital identity systems derives from the increased online interaction of specific professional fields.



Voice acting is the art of using one's voice to perform characters, narrate stories, or communicate information across various media. It is performed in areas like animation, television, video games, radio dramas, audiobooks, educational materials, and automated announcements in daily life. It requires voice actors who possess vocal control and flexibility to adjust their tone, tempo, and emphasis as required by a text. Clear diction is also essential to effectively communicate with the audience. The art has distinct fields of specialisation; narrators, for instance, guide audiences through stories by providing context and commentary, which can enhance the listener's understanding of complex plots. In commercial voice acting, actors must deliver messages that resonate with target audiences. The dub artists must consider cultural nuances to maintain the work's original intent. With advanced microphones and tools for sound editing and effects, voice acting has evolved significantly. Artificial intelligence has contributed to this as well. However, its generated voices are only effective for simple applications, lacking the human touch required in projects that demand greater authenticity. To conclude, this art form is constantly developing, and the actors stand as storytellers, shaping how audiences connect with characters, narratives, and ideas.

4. Which statement is true about voice acting?

- A) The technical side of the art has advanced tremendously, driven purely by artificial intelligence technology.
- B) Since the audience is expected to infer the meaning from other elements, clear diction is less crucial in voice acting.
- C) The art is only relevant in traditional forms of media, with little to no impact on modern digital platforms.
- Voice acting focuses on conveying information rather than bringing fictional characters or stories to life.
- E) A certain branch of the art necessitates a combination of language proficiency and cultural expertise.



5. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) dub artists prioritise the accuracy of literal translations over capturing the essence of the work
- B) without making any interpretation of the stories, narrators concentrate exclusively on delivering content
- voice actors typically maintain a steady vocal style, avoiding alterations while voicing diverse texts
- D) actors are essential in tasks needing a more genuine performance than automated voices can offer
- E) commercial voice actors transmit globally relevant messages instead of addressing specific groups



6. The author's primary purpose is to ----.

- A) outline the roles of voice actors in creating authentic narratives across various media
- B) explain how voice acting has developed as an indispensable tool in storytelling
- C) inform the reader about the art of voice acting and its diverse areas of expertise
- D) explore the range of resources used in voice acting and their impact on performance
- E) discuss the areas in which voice acting is employed and their respective demands



The heart and brain are in constant communication: the brain affects the rhythm and speed of the heart, while signals from the heart to the brain influence the brain's psychological processes. It was once thought that the heart was controlled solely by the nervous system. which transmits signals from the brain. The nerve network embedded in the outer layers of the heart wall was also believed to be a simple structure. However, a recent study has revealed that the heart is not an organ controlled only by the brain but also has its own independent nervous system. The study was conducted on the zebrafish, whose heart exhibits strong similarities to the general function and rate of the human heart. It was found that this newly discovered system, called the 'intrinsic nervous system' or 'heart's mini-brain', plays a role in managing rhythmic activities, just as the brain maintains functions such as movement and breathing. It helps regulate heart rate and control heart contractions as well. The scientists particularly noted that this study could contribute to the development of new treatment methods for diseases like irregular heartbeat. In addition, studies are ongoing to understand how disruptions in the heart's nerve network may lead to diverse cardiovascular issues.

7. What cannot be inferred from the passage?

- A) The heart has been found to possess a far more intricate system than was previously thought.
- B) The heart's pumping action is influenced by signals both from the brain and the intrinsic nervous system.
- C) The tiny brain of the heart contributes to sustaining some of the heart's general functions.
- D) The research challenges earlier assumptions about the simplicity of the heart's own nervous system.
- E) The heart's independent neural network also has an effect on the brain's psychological processes.



8. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) rhythmic activities of the heart, such as heartbeat, are controlled only by signals from the brain
- B) the two-way interaction between the heart and brain involves both physical and mental functions
- a marine animal was used to examine the resemblances between human and animal hearts
- D) it has turned out that the neural network outside the heart wall has a less complex structure
- E) processes, including heart contractions and movement, are maintained by the heart's mini-brain



9. According to the passage, the findings of the research ----.

- A) provide an understanding of how the heart's nerve network affects mental health
- B) eliminate the requirement for further research into the mini-brain of the heart
- are expected to aid in finding medical solutions for various heart-related conditions
- D) prove that cardiovascular issues are caused solely by disruptions in signals from the brain
- E) indicate that the heart's outer wall is a minor structure in regulating heart functions



The ancient city of Pergamon, located in İzmir, Türkiye, stands as a testament to the architectural and cultural achievements of Hellenistic civilisation. Although it was not as large as cities like Ephesus or Alexandria, Pergamon distinguished itself through its intellectual and artistic contributions. Its library, once rivalling the famous Library of Alexandria, contained over 200,000 scrolls and was considered one of the most significant centres of learning in the ancient world. Because Pergamon's rulers valued knowledge and innovation, the city became a hub for scholars, artists, and engineers. The development of parchment, a writing surface made from processed animal hides, contributed to that role, facilitating the creation of more durable and portable texts. Furthermore, the city boasted architectural marvels, including the Great Altar of Zeus, which is celebrated for its intricate reliefs depicting mythological battles. In comparison to cities such as Rome, which symbolised political dominance, Pergamon reflected a balance of cultural and scientific progress. Although its prominence eventually declined under Roman rule, its legacy endures as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, reminding us of the great impact it had on shaping the ancient Mediterranean world.

10. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) Pergamon was primarily known for its political power, although it surpassed other ancient cities in size and influence
- B) politicians' initiatives prioritising knowledge, new ideas, and methods increased intellectuals' interest in Pergamon
- Pergamon's decline was exclusively due to its inability to compete with the power of the Roman Empire
- D) despite its contributions, Pergamon's cultural impact was limited when compared to other cities in the Mediterranean
- E) among its many achievements, the invention of parchment was the main driver of Pergamon's scholarly eminence



11. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the development of intellectual pursuits in ancient cities was often a secondary concern compared to their military and political ambitions
- B) Pergamon's library, though comparatively small, might have included more scientific or philosophical works than the Library of Alexandria
- C) parchment, being more robust and movable than earlier materials, must have greatly aided in the preservation and dissemination of texts
- D) the intellectual progress of cities in the ancient world was generally confined to specialised areas, with limited impact on the broader Mediterranean
- rather than depicting legendary themes, the elaborate reliefs on the Great Altar of Zeus mostly portrayed historical conflicts



- A) The development of Pergamon as a prominent hub for technological advancements after Ephesus
- B) The role of Pergamon's rulers in fostering scientific and engineering innovations in the Mediterranean region
- The contributions of Pergamon's library to the development of written knowledge in the Hellenistic period
- The intellectual and cultural achievements of Pergamon and its importance in the ancient world
- E) The significance of Pergamon's architectural and artistic achievements in defining its historical legacy



Far from being passive organisms, plants sense and adjust to the things around them in astonishing ways, even without organs or sensory receptors akin to those of animals. For instance, they can detect alterations in light, temperature, and humidity, modifying their development patterns accordingly. Such behaviours may appear to indicate emotions, yet they are better explained as adaptive mechanisms to ensure survival. Unlike animals, plants do not act in ways that are associated with consciousness or subjective experiences. However, when faced with stressors, such as being eaten by herbivores, they not only display defensive actions but also emit chemical signals. These signals alert neighbouring plants to activate their defence systems. which has also led some researchers to propose that plants can communicate. In fact, plants have evolved remarkable sensitivity to their environment, as they rely on external conditions for growth and their very existence. This ability allows them to notice even minor changes in their surroundings and react in ways that maximise their chances of staying alive. Although these responses are often mistaken for emotions, they are actually instinctive reactions to external stimuli, as plants operate without the capacity for emotions or feelings found in humans and more complex animals.

13. It is pointed out in the passage that plants ----.

- A) can trigger collective defence mechanisms within their own species through certain biochemical processes
- B) respond to environmental stimuli in the same way animals perceive and react to external factors
- may sense solely large-scale shifts, such as humidity changes, which force them to regulate their adaptive strategies
- D) communicate using signals to warn nearby plants about shifts in conditions affecting their consciousness
- exhibit instinctual behaviour via sensory receptors, allowing them to avoid dangers to their survival



14. Which of the following cannot be an example of a response that a plant may give?

- A) Changing the direction of its leaves dynamically according to light intensity to maximise exposure
- B) Enhancing the protective systems of surrounding plants with signals it sends against insect invasion
- Adjusting its physiological processes, such as developmental rate, in reaction to variations in temperature
- D) Folding its leaves immediately as a defence mechanism when it is threatened by a herbivore
- E) Deliberately selecting certain locations for optimal growth based on meticulous considerations



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

- A) The Mechanisms Behind Plant Growth and Development
- B) The Adaptive Strategies and Environmental Sensitivity of Plants
- C) How Plants Communicate Through Chemical Signals
- D) The Emotional Responses of Plants to Environmental Changes
- E) Plant Survival: The Role of Consciousness in Adaptation



For decades, scientists have been issuing warnings regarding the hazards of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). In 2019 alone, drug-resistant infections claimed the lives of nearly five million individuals, highlighting the severity of the problem. Recognising the scale of the threat, the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared AMR one of the top 10 global public health hazards in the same year. Furthermore, the United Nations (UN) has estimated that AMR could harm as many as 10 million people annually by 2050 if urgent action is not taken. AMR refers to the phenomenon where the remedies that were previously employed to combat bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other pathogens are no longer effective. Resistance develops naturally over time; however, the overuse or misuse of antimicrobial medications in agriculture and medicine accelerates the rate of evolution. For example, antibiotics are often used to promote growth and prevent disease in healthy animals, which can lead to the development of resistant bacteria. A focus on the welfare of humans, animals, and the environment will be necessary to resolve this issue. Both local and international cooperation is essential, as AMR transcends borders and can spread rapidly across countries and continents. Policies that encourage responsible antibiotic use, combined with improved infection prevention and control measures, can reduce the burden of AMR considerably.

What can be concluded from the passage?

- A) AMR has the potential to destroy millions of human populations, more than any other disease in history.
- B) The main factors contributing to AMR are both human-induced and inherent in nature.
- C) Even with notable changes in practices and policies, the case of AMR will continue to deteriorate.
- D) Human interventions, particularly in agriculture and animal husbandry, will alleviate the natural process of AMR.
- E) The depletion of antibiotics is undoubtedly one of the reasons for the prevalence of AMR.



2. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) AMR is claimed to be a by-product of human actions that thwart the evolution of resistant pathogens
- B) there is a need for policies that secure borders to reduce the burden of AMR on farming and people's well-being
- C) given its fatality rate, AMR is considered the greatest threat to human beings, according to WHO and the UN
- D) AMR is a key issue that will demand a comprehensive approach across various sectors and nations
- E) scientists have yet to find the root causes of AMR since its debut, and it continues to be an intriguing area of research



3. What is the author's attitude towards antimicrobial resistance?

- A) Satirical
- B) Disappointed
- C) Superficial
- D) Concerned
- E) Uncertain



Many cities around the world have adopted traffic enforcement cameras to help ensure that drivers follow speed limits and stop at red lights. These systems. while not equally prevalent, are essential for preventing significant safety threats by automatically capturing images of motorists that violate rules. For example, in Paris, the introduction of speed cameras has made a noticeable difference—drivers are less likely to speed. and this has led to fewer accidents and safer roads overall. Similarly, red-light cameras at busy intersections in Melbourne have reduced dangerous side-impact crashes, which often happen when drivers run lights. These cameras are not just about catching violators; they also act as a reminder to everyone on the road to drive responsibly. As a result, drivers typically tend to slow down when they are aware of these systems. Most of the time, the locations of these cameras are strategically chosen using data on pedestrian injuries, past accidents, and traffic violations to maximise their impact. Nevertheless, the implementation of these devices remains a subject of controversy. Some people argue that these cameras might not improve safety, especially when placed in areas with fewer accidents. Others worry about privacy and whether the cameras always get it right. Despite these concerns, traffic enforcement cameras continue to be a key tool in the advancement of safer driving practices and decreasing the risk of accidents.

4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Some countries have regulations that are less rigorous but still effective for drivers and pedestrians.
- B) The current infrastructure in several countries is no good at handling the strategic placement of surveillance systems.
- C) Traffic control devices boost motorist security by promoting responsible driving, in addition to lowering the incidence of collisions.
- There are public apprehensions regarding the potential cost of installing traffic cameras and their impact on confidentiality.
- E) Traffic cameras are omnipresent and evenly distributed, so drivers should bear this fact in mind to avert any penalties.



5. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) the two cities that have benefited the most from cameras have been Paris and Melbourne, with a decrease in traffic-related incidents
- B) the final outcome of traffic enforcement cameras is rewarding because of the strategic urban planning that has ensured their uniformity
- c) failure to abide by traffic regulations will result in the permanent voiding of a driver's license in the event of a fatal accident
- D) while it is ideal to take into account a variety of factors when deciding where to position the cameras, this is not always the case
- E) most drivers do not obey traffic rules as much as expected, which overshadows these systems' success



6. The main purpose of this passage is to ----.

- A) urge governments to install more cameras in places where there happen to be many accidents
- B) argue about the effectiveness of traffic systems in improving road safety despite not being ethical
- c) explain the undeniable role of traffic enforcement cameras while also addressing the controversy surrounding their use
- alert drivers to the safety regulations they must follow while driving in order to prevent fatal crashes
- E) give information about implementations of surveillance systems apart from monitoring activities or enhancing security



In 2018, archaeologists made a groundbreaking discovery in the ancient city of Pompeii, Italy, which had been buried under volcanic ash since the catastrophic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD. They unearthed a remarkably well-preserved horse in the stables of a grand villa, complete with its harness and saddle. This finding was astounding, as organic materials such as leather and textiles typically do not endure for such a long period. The horse's perfect preservation was thanks to the rapid burial beneath volcanic ash, creating an ideal environment that significantly slowed down decomposition. Further examination of the horse revealed that it was of a type used by the Roman elite for ceremonial purposes, which indicates the wealth and high social status of the villa's owner. The presence of the harness and saddle also provided valuable insights into the craftsmanship and materials used in Roman riding equipment. This discovery shed new light on the daily life and social structure of Pompeii before its destruction, revealing the extent of luxury and attention to detail in the lives of its affluent residents who had once inhabited this vibrant city. The site continues to be a rich source of information, with ongoing excavations and research efforts.

7. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the volcanic ashes from Mount Vesuvius' eruption allowed the horse to remain intact for an extended period of time
- B) the Romans were a prosperous people who achieved a wide range of accomplishments in almost every field
- the owner of the villa and, by extension, the horse held a prominent position in the ruling class of Roman society
- D) archaeologists are still trying to find out the exact location of the once-bustling city of Pompeii, buried by Mount Vesuvius
- E) people used to ride horses in mainly religious processions, sometimes reflecting the wealth and power of Roman elites



8. What conclusion could be drawn from the horse's excavation findings?

- A) The materials found beside the horse reflect the social status of the people, giving a broad hint about their modest lifestyles.
- B) Without decay creating a suitable environment, scientists would not have discovered the exceptional organic materials.
- C) The discovery of the horse and its equipment revealed the sophistication of Roman crafting and the materials used.
- D) A natural disaster was the culprit behind the damage that completely wiped out the ancient city of Pompeii with no trace.
- E) It challenges the long-held notion that the mastery of Romans was solely in their military and engineering skills.



- A) A revealing look at the unexpected role of Mount Vesuvius' eruption in preserving Pompeii's complete past
- B) An unearthed horse and its equipment as fresh evidence of the society and position of the people in Pompeii
- The importance of enlarging a research area to achieve a definitive conclusion in archaeological excavations
- An excavation report's significant contribution to the understanding and classification of ancient Roman life in detail
- The study of organic materials to ascertain the reason behind the disappearance of the historic city of Pompeii



10.-12. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Caesar cipher, a classic encryption method, originated around 58 BCE and was devised by Julius Caesar, a Roman general and statesperson. He developed this technique for secure communication with his military officers. While Caesar's was the first recorded use of this scheme, it is believed that other swapping algorithms had been in use prior to it. This simple substitution technique shifts letters of the alphabet by a fixed number or key. For instance, A becomes D when encrypted, and D becomes A when decrypted. Caesar himself used this system to shield his strategic plans from enemy interception and protect sensitive messages from adversaries. In history, the Caesar cipher was also utilised by spies and intelligence agents, particularly during times of war, as a simple yet effective way to communicate secretly. It is no longer used for high-level espionage or security because modern cryptanalysts can break the cipher in a matter of seconds, using methods such as frequency analysis to reveal the underlying message. However, such encryption methods have heavily influenced modern-day cryptographic systems that protect sensitive communications between governments, corporations, and individuals. Although modern encryption techniques have far surpassed their capabilities, the cipher's legacy remains influential in the development of more complex systems like the Vigenère cipher and contemporary cryptographic algorithms. These modern forms rely on similar principles but are far more advanced.

10. According to the passage, ----.

- A) modern versions like the Vigenère cipher may be considered predecessors of the Caesar cipher
- B) it is out of the question that alternative substitution algorithms had been established earlier than the adoption of Ceasar's
- O) older encryption methods used to take longer for foes to decipher because of their phased procedures
- frequency analysis is one of the contemporary techniques that can accurately decode hidden messages in a nutshell
- E) early adoption of cryptographic systems would have aided in protecting sensitive ancient correspondence



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

- A) Caesar's cryptography, for example, renders the message 'Leave Rome' as 'Evael Emor' because it uses an anticlockwise method
- B) the Caesar cipher, though outdated, may be applied by certain groups for sophisticated communication purposes
- C) during the World Wars, encoded messages were easily recognisable as a result of their excessive and indiscreet use by agents
- D) Caesar encryption is a great sample of cipher methods in history and is mainly based on an intricate code
- E) today, encryption is still employed, but in a different way, involving complex algorithms and digital keys



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

- A) Cryptographic Techniques: From Primitive Substitution to Advanced Cipher Systems
- B) Securing Strategic Communications: The Role of the Cipher in Military Encryption Protocols
- C) Espionage and Encryption: The Strategic Application of Cipher in Covert Operations
- D) The Heritage of the Romans: Caesar's Cryptography
- E) Classical Encryption Methods and Their Transition to Single-Stage Cipher Systems



13.-15. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Life thrived on our planet over 360 million years ago, with the first trees arising on land as fish and invertebrates populated the oceans. However, a succession of mass extinctions resulted in the loss of over half of all Earth's species. Recent research has demonstrated that the emergence of trees, a key player in Earth's history, may have influenced the beginning of these events. According to the principal author of a recent study, the development of land plants led to the growth of more intricate root systems that could reach deeper into the ground for water capture. Archaeopteris, an early type of tree similar to modern evergreen trees, grew in clusters or groups that formed primitive forests. Their deep tree roots drained the bedrock of essential minerals, including phosphorus, which subsequently decayed, forming mineral-rich soil. Large quantities of this soil were periodically swept into the seas and lakes, where the abrupt influx of phosphorus caused harmful algal blooms that drained oxygen from the water below. These algal blooms, which abounded in the excess phosphorus. created adverse conditions in aquatic environments with insufficient oxygen for marine life to survive. While trees and their complex root systems played an important role in shaping terrestrial landscapes, they also inadvertently triggered a series of ecological changes that disrupted marine habitats.

13. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Phosphorus plays a pivotal role in refreshing the aquatic environments for marine creatures.
- B) Both plant and animal species admirably flourished in the fully integrated ecosystems of the era.
- C) The rapid refinement of aquatic environments testified to a time of biological growth and variety.
- D) The early forests, those formed by Archaeopteris, were not as advanced or diverse as today's forests.
- Algal blooms might have enhanced other organisms by creating oxygen-rich conditions in the water.



14. The underlined phrasal verb 'abounded in' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) delved into
- B) pinned down
- C) carried out
- D) counted against
- E) teemed with



15. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) a majority of all Earth's species went extinct over 360 million years ago due to successive natural disasters
- B) during their growth, the first trees developed more complex root systems that could penetrate deep into the Earth
- Significant amounts of mineral-laden soils helped accelerate the maturation process of all marine creatures
- D) the mixture of minerals and oxygen in aquatic environments resulted in the emergence of harmless algal blooms
- E) the ecological fluctuations caused many habitats to disappear despite creating favourable conditions for some species



1.- 3. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In the 21st century, humans are constantly bombarded with information. It has been claimed that a single edition of a modern newspaper contains more information than the average English person in the 17th century would have encountered in their lifetime. While this claim may be debated—given the challenges of comparing knowledge gained through observation, conversation, and life experience with that found in written form—it highlights the tremendous amount of information we are exposed to today. But how does the human brain deal with this overwhelming volume of information? A 2016 study revealed that the brain's memory capacity may be ten times greater than previously believed. Researchers suggest that the average human brain could store approximately one petabyte of information, equivalent to one quadrillion bytes or one million gigabytes. This is a staggering amount of storage—comparable to the total amount of data available on the Internet in 2016. Moreover, research in many areas of neuroscience has shown that our brains are built to learn and adjust to a changing world. A distinct method that the human brain employs to identify significant events is to select a few items that we observe or hear, retain them, and conduct a more thorough examination to gain a deeper understanding of them. This prevents us from being inundated with the numerous stimuli that we encounter. In conclusion, while the vast influx of information in our daily lives may seem overwhelming, the remarkable capacity of the human brain suggests that we are equipped to handle it.

According to the passage, comparing modern information with that of the 17th century is problematic because ----.

- A) a newspaper publishes more factual knowledge than any other source
- B) written knowledge is far more accurate than information acquired through real-life experience
- it is challenging to equate different types of knowledge acquisition methods
- D) people living in the 17th century lacked any means of knowledge dissemination opportunities
- E) the Internet has made all historical knowledge obsolete and incomparable



It is pointed out in the passage that the brain's memory capacity is ----.

- A) likely to exceed previous estimates tenfold, allowing it to process immense amounts of data
- B) unable to keep up with the information overload of the 21st century
- C) insufficient to handle the amount of information found on the Internet today
- D) equal to the total amount of data available in modern written publications
- E) directly comparable to the information processed in the earlier centuries



3. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Comparing modern information access to that of the 17th century highlights how knowledge acquisition has changed over time.
- B) The Information Age has brought challenges related to information technology and knowledge overload.
- C) The Internet contains more data than the human brain is capable of handling.
- D) The human brain's extraordinary capacity enables it to handle the immense volume of data in the Information Age.
- E) Observational and conversational information are superior to written information.



4.- 6. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The origins of metro systems date back to 19th-century London when the city's population exceeded one million, and industrial expansion demanded more efficient means of transportation. Before the metro system, travellers had to rely on the Thames River's main boat crossing while waggons and carts were forced to cross via the London Bridge, two miles away. A tunnel under the river would be the best solution, but machinery and expertise to build an underground thoroughfare were not yet available. However, as one of the first attempts to exploit underground space, a pedestrian tunnel beneath the Thames was built between 1825 and 1843 using a novel technique. French-British architect Marc Isambard Brunel invented the tunnelling shield after witnessing shipworms digging tunnels in wood. This device, akin to a colossal iron worm, enabled labourers to excavate dirt and rock without compromising structural integrity, a design still used today. Inspired by the success of the underwater tunnel, which conveniently connected the two banks of the Thames, the London government decided to adopt similar technology for an underground rail system. The construction of the initial six-kilometre metro line commenced in 1860, utilising the traditional 'cut-and-cover' technique, although tunnelling shields were subsequently employed for other lines. The new mode of transportation was a huge success: in the first year of operations, 9.5 million passengers travelled on the underground despite the fact that steam locomotives smoked terribly—electric trains only appeared at the end of the 19th century. Currently, metro systems function not only in London but also in many major cities globally, accommodating millions of people each day, underscoring the lasting significance of this transformative advancement in urban transit.

4. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the Thames Tunnel and the London Underground?

- A) The Thames Tunnel was constructed to serve as a part of the first metro line.
- B) The invention of the tunnelling shield allowed for the creation of London's underground railway system.
- C) The tunnel was the first tunnel for public traffic ever to be driven beneath a river.
- D) The Thames Tunnel was expanded to accommodate rail systems.
- E) The tunnelling shield from the Thames Tunnel was abandoned in favour of 'cut-and-cover' methods.

5. Which of the following is <u>not</u> true according to the passage?

- A) The London Bridge was the only means of crossing the Thames before the construction of the underground railway.
- B) The technique that was employed to build the tunnel beneath the river continues to be used in the construction of tunnels.
- C) A pedestrian tunnel was constructed under the Thames River before the underground line.
- D) Early metro systems relied on steam locomotives before switching to electric trains.
- E) The 'cut and cover' method and tunnelling shields were used to build the London Underground.



6. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the tunnelling shield was designed to address the environmental issues caused by steam locomotives
- B) the London Underground promptly adopted electric trains to reduce smoke emissions
- the introduction of the metro system offered a popular, albeit imperfect, solution to urban transportation challenges
- D) the popularity of the London Underground led to the total decline of other forms of public transport
- E) the invention of Marc Isambard Brunel's novel technique revolutionised metro systems worldwide



7.- 9. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

One of Jupiter's moons, Ganymede, is the largest in our solar system. It is more than twice as massive as Earth's moon and even surpasses both Mercury and Pluto in size. Based on its proportions, Ganymede would be a planet if it orbited the Sun instead of Jupiter. It is remarkable not only for its size, but also for its unique characteristics and contributions to our perception of the universe. Discovered by Galileo in 1610, Ganymede was the first moon found orbiting a planet other than the Earth. This groundbreaking discovery demonstrated that other planets could have their own satellites, revolutionising our understanding of the solar system. Beyond its historical significance, Ganymede has distinctive features that set it apart. It is the only moon in our solar system with a magnetosphere, a comet-shaped area that traps or deflects charged particles streaming off the Sun, creating a kind of radiation belt. Another fascinating aspect is its vast subterranean ocean, which was revealed through observations made by the Hubble Space Telescope. This ocean, estimated to be 100 kilometres thick, is ten times deeper than the ones on Earth and is believed to contain more water than all of Earth's combined. However, it lies beneath a 150-kilometre-thick layer of ice and is thought to be extremely salty. Water is a critical indication in the quest for life beyond our planet, and numerous theories about Ganymede's unique features have been proposed. For this reason, the European Space Agency has recently launched a mission to Jupiter's icy moon to gather more information regarding potential habitability.

7. Which of the following could be the best definition of 'magnetosphere' regarding the passage?

- A) The region of space surrounding a celestial body that attracts other objects
- B) A gravitational pull that causes a moon to orbit a planet
- C) A layer of atmosphere that makes a planet or moon habitable
- D) A thick crust of ice and water found on moons in the solar system
- E) The magnetic field that protects a celestial body from solar particles



8. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Ganymede's size alone makes it the most important celestial body for astronomers.
- B) Before the discovery of Ganymede, it was believed that there were no moons orbiting other planets.
- C) Like Ganymede, the other planetary moons all possess magnetospheres.
- The European Space Agency's mission to Ganymede aims to explore the moon's size and gravity.
- E) The ocean in Ganymede provides the right conditions for a potential location for life.



9. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Ganymede's unique properties, such as its size, magnetosphere, and subsurface ocean, make it similar to the Earth's moon.
- B) Ganymede's thick ice cover prevents it from being classified as a habitable moon.
- C) The origins of Jupiter's moons are a mystery that scientists have been trying to solve for decades.
- D) Jupiter's moon, Ganymede, could have played a role in shaping the planet itself.
- E) Ganymede's discovery led to a better understanding of the solar system and paved the way for future discoveries.



10.-12. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Hummingbirds, the smallest bird species on the planet, are remarkable creatures, known not only for their size but also for their memory. The tiniest hummingbird weighs 2 grammes, while the largest reaches 24 grammes, and a hummingbird's brain is the size of a grain of rice and can weigh as little as 10 milligrammes. When it comes to good recollection in animals, elephants, with brains weighing around 5 kilogrammes, get the lion's share of the glory, but now research on hummingbirds shows that intelligence is not solely a matter of brain size. Their hippocampus, the area of the brain responsible for learning and memory, is up to five times larger than that of other birds. This might explain how they can remember multiple aspects of their visits to different flowers. They feed on nectar and travel from flower to flower, gathering as much as they can. Timing is critical: if they return to a bloom too soon after draining it, the flower will not have enough time to replenish. On the other hand, when they wait too long, another creature might consume the nectar first. Observations have shown that these birds remember the locations of flowers in their territory and return only after the flowers have had time to refill. This demonstrates their use of episodic memory—the ability to recall unique experiences. Thought to be exclusive to humans, the talent in question suggests that hummingbirds, if they can accurately monitor their visits, also possess 'a sense of self'.

10. According to the passage, what can be inferred about the relationship between brain size and memory?

- A) Animals with smaller brains have less reliable memory capabilities.
- B) Memory strength is not proportional to the physical size of the hippocampus.
- C) The size of an animal's brain does not necessarily dictate its memory abilities.
- D) Elephants are far superior to hummingbirds in memory due to their larger brains.
- E) Episodic memory is a trait unique to animals with small brains.



11. What reasoning supports the conclusion that hummingbirds' memory abilities may suggest a 'sense of self'?

- A) Hummingbirds exhibit a remarkable ability to learn and adapt to new environments, implying advanced cognitive functions.
- B) The hippocampus formation in hummingbirds is significantly larger than in other birds, which suggests complex memory systems.
- C) Hummingbirds keep track of colour, location, and sequence using basic maths while searching for nectar.
- D) Hummingbirds' record-keeping skills indicate that they have an internal awareness of their experiences.
- E) Hummingbirds' remembering which flowers they have visited and returning to them at the right time shows their ability to plan.



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

- A) Small Brains, Big Memories: Hummingbirds Redefining Intelligence
- B) The Role of Episodic Memory in Animal Behaviour
- C) From Elephants to Hummingbirds: Brain Size and Intelligence
- D) Hummingbirds: Masters of Nectar and Navigation
- E) Hippocampus Formation and Its Role in Avian Memory



13.-15. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Microplastics, defined as plastic fragments smaller than 5 millimetres, and their associated chemicals are widely present in the air, water, and food, making human exposure a close certainty. Studies reveal the alarming extent to which microplastics can travel within the human body, with particles detected in the lungs, placenta, and even breast milk. While it is established that microplastics can be ingested and inhaled—potentially triggering allergic reactions, inflammation, and increasing the risk of certain diseases—the question remains: can they be absorbed through the skin? Synthetic clothing releases microplastics during washing, and these particles are not only harmful to our oceans but may also pose risks through skin contact. Our skin, designed to act as a protective barrier, is effective at keeping most external substances out. Current evidence suggests that microplastics cannot penetrate the skin's outermost layer, also known as the stratum corneum. However, researchers have discovered microplastics beneath the skin, prompting further studies to determine whether they can enter the body this way. Microplastics are known to lodge in hair follicles and wrinkles but are unlikely to reach the bloodstream. Still, certain chemical additives in them can breach the skin barrier. For instance, flame retardants from furniture and electronics can penetrate the skin at very low levels, entering the bloodstream at less than 0.1% of the exposed amount. Ultimately, the complex interactions between microplastics, human biology, and the environment underscore their pervasive impact and the challenges they pose to health.

13. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) microplastics can pass through the *stratum* corneum but cannot reach deeper layers of the skin.
- B) flame retardants, a chemical additive associated with microplastics, can be absorbed by the skin in significant amounts, posing serious health risks
- C) researchers have found that microplastics from synthetic clothing are more harmful when inhaled than when they come into contact with the skin
- D) the skin acts as a strong barrier, completely preventing microplastics and their chemical additives from entering the body
- E) microplastics have been detected in organs like the lungs, placenta, and breast milk, but their ability to enter the body through the skin remains unconfirmed



14. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn about future research on microplastics from the passage?

- A) Future research will focus on the role of clothing in shedding microplastics and their effects on ocean pollution.
- B) Researchers will explore whether microplastics can cross the skin barrier into deeper layers of the body.
- C) Studies will investigate the specific diseases caused by inhaled and ingested microplastics.
- There will be an increased emphasis on the impact of chemical additives in microplastics on human health.
- E) Research will aim to determine the likelihood of microplastics reaching the bloodstream through hair follicles and wrinkles.



15. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To discuss the harmful effects of microplastics on human health and ecosystems
- B) To examine the chemical properties of microplastics and their ability to penetrate the skin
- C) To explain how microplastics are produced and their widespread presence in daily life
- D) To analyse the potential routes of microplastic exposure in humans and their impact on health
- E) To highlight the sources of primary microplastics and their distribution in the environment



1.- 3. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Impressionism, which emerged in France in the late 19th century, revolutionised the art world by rejecting traditional techniques and embracing novel approaches. It was characterised by loose brushwork, vivid colours, and an emphasis on light and movement. Unlike realism, impressionism emphasised that the perception of reality could vary from one individual to another, suggesting that there was no single truth. The name 'impressionism' itself originated from Claude Monet's painting Impression, Sunrise, which critics initially made fun of but later recognised as the movement's defining work. Impressionists celebrated the beauty of everyday life, but male and female artists explored different themes due to societal expectations and gender norms. Male painters like Claude Monet and Edgar Degas frequently depicted bustling urban scenes, natural landscapes, and social life, reflecting their broader access to public spaces. In contrast, female artists such as Berthe Morisot and Mary Cassatt turned their focus to intimate subjects like motherhood, family life, and domestic interiors because societal norms often restricted their mobility. All in all, impressionism not only challenged established artistic customs but also mirrored the societal structures and gender dynamics of its era, offering a unique lens into 19th-century culture.

It can be understood from the passage that realist painters ----.

- A) relied on absolute reality over personal interpretations of truth
- B) depicted characters in dim settings and focused on constant motion
- C) were criticised for their lack of technical precision and moral values
- D) inspired impressionists the most to question conventional societal norms
- E) preferred a shadowy palette and ignored previous art techniques



2. Which of the following scenes might have been portrayed by Mary Cassatt?

- A) A group of ballerinas practising on stage during a ballet rehearsal
- B) Elegant women enjoying lively conversations at a café
- C) A woman standing on a busy Parisian street, gazing at shop windows
- D) Two ladies sitting in a cosy living room, sharing tea and having a chat
- E) Women walking along a crowded city park with trees and sunlight all around



3. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Impressionist movement and the theme of gender equality in European art
- B) How male and female artists in the impressionist movement were treated differently
- C) The origin of impressionism and its transformation of traditional painting styles
- D) Themes and techniques used by impressionist artists in 19th-century France
- E) Impressionism and thematic distinctions between male and female painters



4.- 6. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Arctic and Antarctic are both characterised by extreme cold and ice but differ markedly in geography, ecosystems, and human impact. The Arctic is a region bordered by landmasses and countries like Canada, Russia, and Greenland, making it geopolitically and ecologically unique. In contrast, the Antarctic includes an isolated, icy continent enclosed by the Southern Ocean, with an even more inhospitable climate due to its elevation and extensive ice sheet. The Arctic experiences relatively milder conditions influenced by the surrounding oceanic currents and hosts diverse species such as polar bears, Arctic foxes, and tundra plants. Conversely, the Antarctic is almost entirely devoid of terrestrial life, with only resilient microorganisms and a few species of moss enduring its harsh land conditions. However, its surrounding waters support marine species like krill, seals, and emperor penguins. Notwithstanding these contrasts, both regions face the same threat: global warming. Melting sea ice in the Arctic threatens wildlife and indigenous communities and may accelerate environmental degradation. In the Antarctic, rising temperatures and collapsing ice shelves could significantly raise global sea levels. Ultimately, both serve as vital indicators of Earth's ecological health, emphasising the need for global action for climate change.

4. The phrase 'devoid of' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) capable of
- B) dependent on
- C) lacking in
- D) content with
- E) eligible for



5. Which of the following most accurately compares the Arctic and Antarctic according to the passage?

- A) The Antarctic is less affected by climate change than the Arctic, which has a thicker ice sheet and higher elevation.
- B) The Arctic is more integrated into global affairs, whereas the Antarctic remains distant and has limited human interaction.
- C) Due to its geographical position, the Antarctic does not experience as extreme a climate as the Arctic.
- D) Both the Arctic and Antarctic have similar ecosystems, with large populations of terrestrial wildlife, including polar bears and penguins.
- E) The Arctic and Antarctic both support marine life, but the former has much more diversity than the latter.



It is understood from the passage that global warming ----.

- A) influences both the Arctic and Antarctic, but the Arctic's ice is increasing due to colder waters, leading to healthier ecosystems
- B) primarily affects the Arctic, where ice loss is harming wildlife, while the Antarctic's larger ice cover prevents any significant impact
- C) increases the temperatures of the Arctic and Antarctic, but the surrounding ocean considerably reduces the effect on the Arctic
- D) is driving the melting of ice in both the Arctic and Antarctic, underscoring the necessity for coordinated global efforts
- E) leads to a faster disintegration of ice shelves in the Arctic than in the Antarctic, with the latter's local people suffering more



7.- 9. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Nazca Lines, massive geoglyphs carved into the arid terrain of southern Peru, are among the ancient world's most captivating mysteries. Created over 2,000 years ago by the Nazca culture, these intricate designs span more than 80 kilometres of the Nazca Desert. The geoglyphs include animals, geometric shapes, and humanoid figures and were crafted by clearing reddish-brown pebbles to reveal the pale earth. Some designs stretch over 300 metres, which are fully discernible only from above—a perspective first achieved with 20th-century aerial photography. The purpose of these geoglyphs remains a subject of debate. Theories suggest that the lines may be astronomical markers aligned with celestial events to aid agricultural planning, ceremonial pathways for religious rituals, or indicators of underground water sources or territorial boundaries. Their construction also puzzles researchers, as the lines show remarkable precision without advanced tools. It is believed that simple tools like ropes and stakes, combined with generational knowledge, made them possible. Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994, the Nazca Lines remain an enduring symbol of the ingenuity and mystery of the Nazca civilisation, fascinating researchers and visitors alike.

7. Which statement is true about the Nazca Lines according to the passage?

- A) They are thought to have been created around the 1st century AD across an extensive stretch of the Nazca Desert.
- B) The colourful stones that cover the desert were used to make these lines, which depict animals, geometric forms, and human-like figures.
- C) They were designed to mirror specific astronomical patterns that could be observed only from above.
- D) They have become a UNESCO World Heritage Site since they are the best surviving example of ancient geoglyphs in South America.
- E) Their carving methods have been fully resolved by scholars, though debates still persist about their exact purpose and significance.



According to the passage, the geoglyphs in the Nazca Desert ----.

- A) represent an intricate system of irrigation channels devised by the Nazca people to ensure a consistent water supply for agriculture
- B) were constructed using advanced surveying equipment and mathematical calculations that allowed the Nazca people to achieve remarkable precision
- c) primarily functioned as territorial markers that defined the boundaries between distinct communities existing within the Nazca civilisation
- D) were only recognised for their full scale and significance in the 20th century following the development of innovative satellite imaging technologies
- E) were likely created for various purposes, such as helping in farming organisations, serving water-related functions, and facilitating religious practices



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

- A) Marks on the Nazca Desert: Deciphering the Purpose of the Nazca Lines
- B) The Nazca Lines: A Cosmic Puzzle Carved into the Earth
- C) Tracing the Enigmatic Culture of Peru's Nazca People
- D) Decoding the Past: The Geoglyphs That Define the Nazca Civilisation
- E) Paths Across the Nazca Desert: The Birthplace of Ancient Astronomy



10.-12. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The idea of creating a mausoleum to honour Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the great leader of the Turkish War of Independence and the founder of the Republic of Türkiye, emerged as the common wish of the Turkish nation. With this desire in heart. Anıtkabir's construction began in 1944 and lasted over nine years. Anıtkabir combines modern Republican architecture with Seljuk and Ottoman decorative stone ornaments. It includes ten symmetrically placed towers with pyramid-shaped roofs and bronze spearheads at their tips, reminiscent of ancient Turkish tents. The Lion Road, with 24 Hittite-style lion statues evoking strength, leads to the Monument Block. Along the road, towers and statues embody themes of independence, unity, and resilience. For instance, the Independence Tower depicts a young man with a sword, signifying the Turkish nation's defence of freedom, and an eagle, a symbol of power and liberty in mythology and Seljuk art. Nearby, a statue of three women reflects Turkish women's resolve, even in mourning Atatürk's passing. Similarly, the Liberty Tower features an angel with the Declaration of Independence and a rearing horse representing freedom. Other towers highlight significant themes and events, including the opening of the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye and the Republic's founding reforms. Beyond being merely a mausoleum, Anıtkabir symbolises the Turkish nation's struggle for independence and commitment to modernisation, embodying Atatürk's ideals.

10. Which of the following is true about Anıtkabir?

- A) Anitkabir incorporates various elements that evoke notions such as freedom, solidarity, and perseverance.
- B) The figures in the Independence Tower suggest that the struggle for liberty is an eternal, universal concept.
- C) The integration of lions and eagles into Anitkabir's composition represents the ancient Turkish warrior culture.
- Anıtkabir's decorative stone ornaments were solely Ottoman-influenced, emphasising a distinct break from earlier styles.
- E) The 24 lion sculptures are a reflection of different historical eras in Türkiye's journey towards independence.



11. One can understand from the passage that Anitkabir's architectural style ----.

- A) implies that the Republic aimed to remain neutral, avoiding any commitment to either traditional or modern influences in the country's development
- B) reflects a design that honours the nation's cultural heritage while simultaneously embracing modernity and the principles of the Republic
- mainly focuses on symbolic representations of historical events, with minimal consideration for the aesthetic features of the building
- D) draws primarily from the art and structures of other nations yet integrates elements of Turkish history to create a unique place
- E) places an emphasis on military accomplishments above all else, without addressing other aspects of the Turkish nation



12. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To explore the influence of Seljuk and Ottoman architectural styles on Anıtkabir's overall design and symbolic representation
- B) To describe the role of Anıtkabir as a central monument in preserving and commemorating Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's legacy
- C) To explain how Anitkabir serves as a symbol of the national identity of Turkish people and their historical values
- D) To discuss the specific historical events represented through Anıtkabir's statues and monuments
- E) To emphasise the aesthetic qualities of Anıtkabir as a stunning example of modern Turkish architecture



13.-15. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Writing has been a cornerstone of human civilisation, evolving from simple pictographs—simple images symbolising objects like crops or animals—to the diverse alphabets we use today. This transformation reflects humanity's need to record and share ideas. The earliest writing, over 5,000 years ago in Mesopotamia, began as pictographs. Similarly, while ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs blended pictures and phonetics, early Chinese characters were also completely logographic, with each symbol representing a word or concept. A major leap occurred around 1500 BCE with the Phoenician alphabet, which introduced symbols for sounds rather than objects. This innovation streamlined writing and influenced the creation of the Greek and Latin alphabets. The Greeks refined the system by adding vowels, and the Romans adapted it to develop the Latin script, which forms the basis of many modern languages. As a result, writing systems revolutionised communication, enabling societies to document laws, preserve history, and facilitate trade. As writing evolved, it transitioned from simple representations to developed systems designed to communicate intricate ideas. However, the essence of conveying meaning through symbols remains even in the modern era, with emojis serving as a contemporary echo of ancient pictographs. In conclusion, from pictographs to alphabets, the evolution of writing indicates humanity's ingenuity in overcoming communication challenges and conserving knowledge for future generations.

13. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the transformation of writing?

- A) The Phoenician alphabet was the first writing system to incorporate vowels, which simplified communication.
- B) Chinese characters evolved to represent only phonetic sounds, losing their symbolic nature over time.
- C) Writing systems have enabled societies to preserve and convey legislation and commerce throughout the ages.
- Early writing systems often combined visual symbols with sounds to improve communication efficiency.
- E) The digital age has rendered traditional writing systems obsolete and turned them into relics of the past.



14. Writing has contributed to the advancement of human civilisation by ----.

- A) focusing primarily on aesthetic forms of expression rather than practical communication needs
- B) creating a universally accepted script that allowed cultures to communicate seamlessly
- C) replacing verbal communication with visual symbols to enhance understanding
- D) serving primarily as a tool for documenting legal forms in ancient Mesopotamia
- E) fostering the exchange of ideas and ensuring the preservation of knowledge through written records



15. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To examine how different cultures adapted writing systems to reflect their unique societal needs
- B) To trace the history of writing systems and highlight their significance in communication
- C) To compare the complexity of ancient and modern writing systems in different societies
- To argue the superiority of modern digital communication over traditional writing systems
- To highlight the differences between pictographic and phonetic writing



1.- 3. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Balancing on one leg may seem simple, but recent research has found that how long you can maintain this posture reflects the rate at which your neuromuscular sensory system is declining, especially for the elderly. This system comprises the nerves that connect your muscles to your brain and spinal cord, enabling smooth and controlled movements. When it weakens, your motions and reflexes slow down. Balancing for 30 seconds does not require significant muscle strength, but it does demand good neuromuscular control. Unfortunately, as people age, both muscle strength and neuromuscular function deteriorate, leading to increased swaying and shorter balancing times. In another study, researchers tested the ability of 40 volunteers aged from 50 to 80 to balance on one leg. Each participant performed the test four 30-second tests—twice on each leg: once with their eyes open and once with their eyes closed. The results showed that with every additional decade of age, swaying increased by 6.3% with eyes open and 10.5% with eyes closed. Additionally, balancing time decreased by an average of 2.2 seconds per decade on the non-dominant leg and 1.7 seconds on the dominant leg. Could we counteract this age-related decline? Numerous studies have shown that balance exercises and cardiovascular activities like swimming, running, or cycling can help mitigate it, preserving both balance and overall neuromuscular health.

1. Which of the following can be concluded about the relationship between age and balance?

- A) Older adults can maintain balance better with their dominant leg than their non-dominant leg.
- B) Balancing ability remains consistent with each passing decade after the age of 50.
- C) When eyes are closed, the ability to stand still increases twofold, regardless of age.
- The 30-second balance test is the only predictor of life expectancy in older adults.
- E) The loss of muscle strength influences age-related swaying more than neuromuscular ageing.



2. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Cardiovascular exercises are more effective than other forms of physical activity in reducing ageing effects.
- B) Neuromuscular decline is inevitable but can be slowed with proper intervention.
- C) Age-related balance issues are caused by external environmental factors.
- D) There are no differences in the length of time a person can stand on one leg across different age groups.
- E) Testing with open eyes entirely eliminates the subject's risk of falling, indicating the crucial role of vision in balance.



3. The passage mainly deals with ----.

- A) the exercises to prevent balance-related issues in ageing individuals
- B) the physiological mechanisms behind balance control
- C) the relationship between sensory systems and balance, independent of ageing
- D) the decline in balancing ability as a marker of ageing
- E) research methodology used to measure balance performance



4.- 6. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

All clouds are made of fundamentally the same thing: water droplets or ice crystals in the sky. However, each differs slightly, and sometimes, these differences can be used to predict a change in the weather. Most clouds fall into one of three categories: high, mid-level, or low, depending on the height of the cloud's base above the surface of the Earth. High clouds are typically found at altitudes ranging from 5,000 to 13,700 metres. They are often thin and wispy, formed mainly of ice crystals due to the frigid temperatures at such heights. One prominent example of this type is the cirrus cloud. It can signal weather changes, such as a shift in temperature or the approach of a warm front. Mid-level clouds occur between 2.000 and 7.000 metres and can be composed of either liquid water droplets, ice crystals, or a combination of the two. A common type of this cloud is the altocumulus cloud. It is usually seen during fair weather, but when observed in large numbers, it may indicate the possibility of thunderstorms or unsettled weather in the coming hours. Low clouds are formed at altitudes lower than 2,000 metres. They are generally denser and have a greater effect on the weather near the Earth's surface. A notable type of low cloud is the cumulonimbus cloud, which is mostly associated with severe weather. Cumulonimbus clouds can extend through the entire troposphere and are capable of producing heavy rainfall, lightning, hail, and strong winds.

4. According to the passage, which of the following is true about altocumulus clouds?

- A) Since they are mainly composed of liquid water, they are heavier and have higher densities compared to the cirrus clouds.
- B) Much as they tend to appear in clear skies, their presence in huge quantities might be a sign of an approaching harsh weather event.
- C) While many other types of clouds can vary in height, these clouds remain confined within a specific altitude range and do not exceed it.
- Unlike the cumulonimbus clouds, these clouds may contain either water droplets or ice crystals, but not both at the same time.
- E) High clouds are the coldest ones, but altocumulus clouds may exhibit temperatures that are even lower than theirs.



5. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the temperature at the height where a cloud is located has no relation to the type of precipitation it will produce
- B) only when cumulonimbus clouds completely cover the troposphere does a fierce storm break
- C) the higher the clouds' altitude, the less their influence on the Earth's surface weather
- D) all clouds are strictly divided into three distinct categories, with no exceptions
- E) mid-level clouds are capable of changing their direction to lower altitudes as soon as they encounter a hot air mass



6. The author's primary purpose is to ----.

- A) show why cloud formations are of supreme importance for detecting variations in the atmosphere
- B) inform readers about the three basic categories of clouds and their profound effect on recurring weather patterns
- compare the varying weather conditions caused by a wide array of clouds and the way they impact the climate
- D) prove that the weather cycles are wholly predictable by analysing the shapes of clouds that occur at certain heights
- E) provide an explanation of how different cloud types are classified and their potential role in weather forecasting



7.- 9. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Ocean acidification is a critical environmental challenge, often overlooked despite its profound impacts on marine life. This process refers to the ongoing decrease in the pH levels of the ocean, making it more acidic as it absorbs excess carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere. Human activities like burning fossil fuels and deforestation increase the CO_o levels absorbed by the oceans, leading to the formation of carbonic acid. Studies have shown that since the Industrial Revolution, the pH of the oceans has dropped by about 0.1 units, representing approximately a 30% increase in acidity. While this may seem minor, it has detrimental consequences for marine organisms, particularly for those that rely on calcium carbonate to build their shells, such as oysters and certain plankton species. It is also noted that coral reefs, often referred to as the 'rainforests of the sea', are especially vulnerable to this danger. Ocean acidification not only weakens calcium carbonate-dependent organisms but also disrupts marine food webs and threatens biodiversity. To combat this issue, global efforts must prioritise reducing CO_o emissions through renewable energy sources, reforestation, and carbon capture technologies. Additionally, establishing marine protected areas and enhancing conservation efforts for endangered species can help build resilience against ocean acidification. Without immediate action, this crisis will have devastating effects on marine ecosystems and the biodiversity they support.

7. According to the passage, ocean acidification affects marine organisms adversely because ----.

- A) increased acidity makes it difficult for the ones with shells to maintain their structural integrity, leading to impairment
- B) the shift in ocean pH causes certain species to overproduce calcium carbonate, resulting in fragile and unstable structures
- C) it reduces the CO₂ levels in the water, depriving marine species of a necessary resource for growth and survival
- D) a decrease in pH forces them to migrate to deeper waters where calcium carbonate is less affected by acidity
- E) it regulates the proliferation of toxins in the water, which attack the shells and skeletons of calcium carbonate-reliant species



8. According to the passage, what are the potential consequences of ocean acidification unless it is prevented?

- A) Rising sea levels due to climate change might be accompanied by a reduction in ocean salinity over time.
- B) A temporary decline in rainforests can alter local climates, leading to severe impacts for surrounding ecosystems.
- C) The complete destruction of coral reefs could cause the immediate collapse of marine food webs, including the loss of all plankton populations.
- The deterioration of marine organisms and ecosystems can disrupt the delicate balance of marine life and threaten biodiversity.
- E) The disappearance of all vulnerable fish species and a permanent increase in ocean temperatures may result in irreversible damage to ecosystems.



9. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The chemistry behind the formation of carbonic acid and its influence on marine biodiversity and ocean acidification
- B) How global efforts like the establishment of marine protected areas can help address the challenges of ocean acidification
- The vulnerability of coral reefs to environmental changes, including ocean acidification and rising temperatures
- D) The process, causes, and consequences of ocean acidification, along with potential solutions to lessen its impact
- E) The role of human activities, such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation, in increasing CO₂ levels and driving ocean acidification



10.-12. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Once people started utilising vehicles such as carts pulled by oxen or horses, the issue of whether oncoming traffic should pass on the left or right side emerged. One can reasonably conclude that even the earliest civilisations had a consensus on this road traffic rule. However, it remains unclear which side ancient civilisations like Egypt, Assyria, or Greece preferred. Even the ancient Romans, renowned for their sophisticated legal system, did not provide clear rules on this matter. Some indirect evidence indicates that ancient Rome adopted left-hand traffic. For instance, in 1998, an ancient Roman guarry was uncovered in England, revealing that the left side of the road was more worn than the right one. This suggests that heavily loaded carts departing from the quarry travelled on the left. Furthermore, representations on Roman coins illustrate horse riders positioned on the left side, which implies left-hand traffic in certain Roman contexts. Until the 18th century, left-hand traffic prevailed in much of the world, likely as a legacy of Roman customs. However, a shift towards right-hand traffic began to occur in Europe during the late mediaeval period, driven by changes in transportation needs. One widely accepted explanation is that as larger horse-drawn carriages became more common, the need for better coordination increased. Drivers often using their dominant right hand found it easier to guide reins from the right. Since most individuals are right-handed, this led to a gradual shift toward keeping to the right side of the road. With the rise of automobiles, this informal guideline was formalised through legislation in many countries.

10. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the ancient Roman traffic system?

- A) Some evidence points to a particular conclusion without explicitly proving it through formal documentation or clear records.
- B) Roman influence stretched into all other ancient civilisations, including the conventions for road use.
- C) The design and handling of horse-drawn carriages influenced the practical choice of left-hand traffic.
- D) One of the main reasons why ancient Romans drove on the left side of the road was the need for self-defence.
- E) The ancient Romans were mostly left-handed, leading to the widespread adoption of left-hand traffic out of personal preference.



11. Which could be understood from the passage?

- A) Traffic regulations in ancient Rome were largely determined by the structure of their legal system, which explicitly dictated how roads and vehicles should be managed.
- B) Following a legal amendment in the 18th century, right-hand traffic was adopted across all European civilisations, with no regional exceptions or variations.
- C) The tradition of left-hand driving in England is a historical legacy that originated only from ancient Roman practices.
- The widespread adoption of right-hand traffic in mediaeval Europe was primarily a consequence of Roman law being directly imposed across Europe.
- E) The use of horse-drawn carriages during the Middle Ages in Europe likely contributed to driving on the right side of the road.



12. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

- A) The Evolution of Left-Hand Traffic in Ancient Civilisations
- B) Roman Influence on Mediaeval and Modern Traffic Rules
- C) Right-Hand Versus Left-Hand Traffic: A Historical Perspective
- D) The Role of Horse-Drawn Carriages in Shaping Traffic Practices
- E) Uncovering the Effects of Right- and Left-Hand Road Traffic Across Societies



13.-15. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Prosopagnosia, commonly known as face blindness, is a neurological condition that impairs an individual's ability to recognise faces, even those of close friends or family members. This condition can vary in severity, from difficulty in identifying unfamiliar faces to an inability to recognise one's own reflection. It can result from brain injuries such as strokes or trauma, but the majority of cases are congenital, meaning individuals are born with the condition. Contrary to what one might initially assume, prosopagnosia is not linked to general vision problems or memory impairments. Those with the condition can often recall specific details about a person, such as their voice, clothing, or hairstyle, but have trouble identifying their face. This raises an important question: how does the brain compensate for such a specific deficit, and what alternative cues become most reliable for identification? Research suggests that those with prosopagnosia develop coping strategies, like focusing on contextual clues or distinctive features, to navigate social interactions. Despite these adaptations, the condition can still lead to serious challenges in daily life, including social anxiety and worries about sustaining relationships. Scientists are still exploring the genetic and developmental factors underlying prosopagnosia, aiming to improve diagnostic tools and interventions for those affected.

13. According to the passage, individuals with prosopagnosia ----.

- develop coping strategies that completely eliminate the social challenges caused by the condition
- B) experience the same level of trouble identifying people, with no variation from person to person
- C) may struggle to recognise familiar faces despite retaining other sensory information about them
- D) can always distinguish the faces of their close relatives from those of new acquaintances
- rely solely on visual cues to identify people without any difficulty in unknown situations or settings



14. Which of the following can be said about the cause of prosopagnosia?

- A) The condition can be either acquired or hereditary, depending on the individual case.
- B) Memory loss affecting the recognition of faces is a key reason for prosopagnosia.
- C) Emotional trauma experienced during childhood can result in prosopagnosia.
- D) Vision problems, such as impaired eyesight, are directly responsible for prosopagnosia.
- E) Prosopagnosia is often linked to psychological issues arising from reduced social interactions.



15. What is the primary purpose of the passage?

- A) To explain the social difficulties faced by those with prosopagnosia and the methods they employ to manage these obstacles
- B) To present an overview of prosopagnosia, its impact on individuals, and ongoing scientific efforts to aid affected people
- To discuss the latest advancements in research aimed at diagnosing and better understanding prosopagnosia
- D) To examine the potential influence of genetics on the development and severity of prosopagnosia symptoms
- E) To inform the reader about the neurological factors contributing to prosopagnosia and their effect on brain function



ANSWER KEY



TEST 1		TEST 2		TEST 3		TEST 4		TEST 5		TEST 6		TEST 7		TEST 8		TES	TEST 9		T 10
1.	В	1.	В	1.	В	1.	С	1.	D	1.	D	1.	В	1.	С	1.	В	1.	С
2.	Α	2.	С	2.	С	2.	D	2.	С	2.	В	2.	Е	2.	D	2.	Е	2.	Α
3.	Е	3.	D	3.	D	3.	В	3.	Α	3.	С	3.	Α	3.	В	3.	D	3.	Е
4.	D	4.	D	4.	D	4.	Е	4.	С	4.	С	4.	D	4.	В	4.	Е	4.	D
5.	В	5.	В	5.	D	5.	С	5.	В	5.	D	5.	С	5.	Е	5.	Α	5.	Е
6.	В	6.	Е	6.	С	6.	Α	6.	Е	6.	В	6.	В	6.	С	6.	С	6.	В
7.	D	7.	С	7.	D	7.	D	7.	Е	7.	В	7.	С	7.	В	7.	D	7.	В
8.	В	8.	Α	8.	С	8.	В	8.	В	8.	Е	8.	D	8.	Α	8.	В	8.	Α
9.	С	9.	В	9.	Е	9.	Е	9.	D	9.	Е	9.	Α	9.	С	9.	Α	9.	С
10.	Е	10.	Α	10.	В	10.	Α	10.	С	10.	С	10.	Е	10.	D	10.	В	10.	D
11.	Е	11.	С	11.	Е	11.	Е	11.	В	11.	Α	11.	Α	11.	Α	11.	С	11.	В
12.	В	12.	Е	12.	D	12.	С	12.	С	12.	В	12.	В	12.	С	12.	В	12.	Е
13.	С	13.	D	13.	Е	13.	D	13.	Α	13.	В	13.	D	13.	С	13.	В	13.	С
14.	D	14.	Е	14.	С	14.	В	14.	Α	14.	Α	14.	С	14.	Α	14.	Е	14.	Α
15.	Α	15.	В	15.	С	15.	Α	15.	В	15.	С	15.	Α	15.	В	15.	С	15.	D

TEST 11		TEST 12		TEST 13		TEST 14		TEST 15		TEST 16		TEST 17		TEST 18		TEST 19		TEST 20	
		0		1.20															
1.	В	1.	С	1.	Е	1.	Е	1.	В	1.	В	1.	С	1.	С	1.	D	1.	В
2.	В	2.	D	2.	D	2.	Е	2.	С	2.	С	2.	В	2.	Α	2.	В	2.	D
3.	С	3.	Α	3.	Α	3.	Α	3.	Е	3.	Α	3.	Α	3.	С	3.	Α	3.	С
4.	Е	4.	В	4.	В	4.	Α	4.	В	4.	D	4.	D	4.	D	4.	В	4.	D
5.	D	5.	С	5.	Α	5.	D	5.	Α	5.	Е	5.	Α	5.	В	5.	Α	5.	Α
6.	С	6.	С	6.	D	6.	В	6.	С	6.	В	6.	В	6.	Е	6.	D	6.	Е
7.	С	7.	С	7.	С	7.	С	7.	Α	7.	D	7.	Е	7.	С	7.	В	7.	В
8.	С	8.	В	8.	В	8.	Е	8.	В	8.	В	8.	С	8.	Α	8.	С	8.	С
9.	Е	9.	С	9.	D	9.	С	9.	Е	9.	Α	9.	D	9.	D	9.	Е	9.	Α
10.	D	10.	Е	10.	Α	10.	В	10.	D	10.	D	10.	Α	10.	В	10.	С	10.	D
11.	В	11.	Α	11.	Е	11.	С	11.	Α	11.	С	11.	D	11.	С	11.	D	11.	Е
12.	В	12.	D	12.	В	12.	D	12.	Е	12.	Α	12.	Е	12.	D	12.	В	12.	Α
13.	D	13.	С	13.	D	13.	D	13.	В	13.	В	13.	Е	13.	D	13.	D	13.	В
14.	Е	14.	В	14.	С	14.	Е	14.	С	14.	Е	14.	В	14.	В	14.	Α	14.	Е
15.	D	15.	Α	15.	Е	15.	С	15.	В	15.	С	15.	D	15.	Е	15.	С	15.	С

TEST 21 TEST 22 TEST 23					TEST 24 TEST 2			T 05	TEC	TOC	TECT 07		TECT OO		TECT OO		TECT 20		
1631 21 1631 22		1531 23		1551 24		TEST 25		TEST 26		TEST 27		TEST 28		TEST 29		TEST 30			
1.	С	1.	Ε	1.	С	1.	Ε	1.	С	1.	D	1.	В	1.	С	1.	Α	1.	Α
2.	В	2.	С	2.	Е	2.	В	2.	Е	2.	Α	2.	D	2.	Α	2.	D	2.	В
3.	Е	3.	Α	3.	D	3.	Е	3.	D	3.	В	3.	D	3.	D	3.	Е	3.	D
4.	С	4.	С	4.	D	4.	В	4.	Α	4.	Е	4.	С	4.	В	4.	С	4.	В
5.	Α	5.	D	5.	В	5.	В	5.	В	5.	D	5.	D	5.	Α	5.	В	5.	С
6.	В	6.	Α	6.	С	6.	D	6.	Е	6.	С	6.	С	6.	С	6.	D	6.	Е
7.	С	7.	В	7.	Е	7.	С	7.	В	7.	D	7.	Α	7.	Е	7.	Α	7.	Α
8.	В	8.	Е	8.	В	8.	D	8.	С	8.	В	8.	С	8.	В	8.	Е	8.	D
9.	Α	9.	С	9.	Α	9.	Е	9.	D	9.	С	9.	В	9.	Е	9.	В	9.	D
10.	Α	10.	Α	10.	D	10.	В	10.	D	10.	В	10.	D	10.	С	10.	Α	10.	Α
11.	D	11.	D	11.	Α	11.	Е	11.	Α	11.	С	11.	Е	11.	D	11.	В	11.	Е
12.	С	12.	В	12.	В	12.	D	12.	С	12.	D	12.	Α	12.	Α	12.	С	12.	С
13.	Α	13.	D	13.	Е	13.	С	13.	В	13.	Α	13.	D	13.	Е	13.	С	13.	С
14.	Е	14.	В	14.	D	14.	В	14.	С	14.	Е	14.	Е	14.	В	14.	Е	14.	Α
15.	В	15.	Е	15.	Α	15.	D	15.	Е	15.	В	15.	В	15.	D	15.	В	15.	В

REFERENCES



This reference list is formatted according to the 6th edition of the APA style.

360 on History. (2024, May 1). *The curious case of driving on the right vs. the left.* Retrieved from https://www.360onhistory.com/history/curious-case-driving-right-vs-left/

American Scientist. (n.d.). American Scientist. Retrieved from https://www.americanscientist.org/

Bond Vet. (n.d.). Are cats smarter than dogs? *Bond Vet.* Retrieved from https://bondvet.com/b/are-cats-smarter-than-dogs

Britannica, T. Editors of. (n.d.). Philo Farnsworth. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Retrieved from https://www.britannica.com/biography/Philo-Farnsworth

Britannica, T. Editors of. (n.d.). Laterality. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Retrieved from https://www.britannica.com/science/laterality

Britannica, T. Editors of. (n.d.). Ocean acidification. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Retrieved from https://www.britannica.com/science/ocean-acidification

Britannica, T. Editors of. (n.d.). Meteorites and the Earth's mantle. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Retrieved from https://www.britannica.com/science/olivine/Meteorites-and-the-Earths-mantleref618423

Britannica, T. Editors of. (n.d.). Sepak takraw. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Retrieved from https://www.britannica.com/topic/sepak-takraw

Cambridge University Press. (n.d.). International corpus. *Cambridge University Press*. Retrieved from https://www.cambridge.org/elt/corpus/international_corpus.htm

Chambers. (n.d.). Chambers. Retrieved from https://chambers.co.uk/

Chameleon Academy. (n.d.). Chameleons and their colors. *Chameleon Academy*. Retrieved from https://chameleonacademy.com/chameleons-and-their-colors/

Earth.com. (2024, March 14). Ringwoodite mineral confirms vast ocean exists 400 miles under Earth's crust. *Earth.com.* Retrieved from https://www.earth.com/news/ringwoodite-mineral-confirms-vast-ocean-exists-400-miles-under-earths-crust/

EnergySage. (n.d.). Advantages and disadvantages of renewable energy. *EnergySage*. Retrieved from https://www.energysage.com/about-clean-energy/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-renewable-energy/

English Heritage. (n.d.). Stone circle. *English Heritage*. Retrieved from https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/stonehenge/things-to-do/stone-circle/

eScience News. (2016, September 7). Study finds increased ocean acidification due to human activities. eScience News. Retrieved from https://esciencenews.com/articles/2016/09/07/study.finds.increased.ocean.acidification. due.human.activities

Ethel M. (n.d.). History of chocolate. *Ethel M.* Retrieved from https://www.ethelm.com/en-us/blog/chocolate-basics/history-ofchocolate?srsltid=AfmBOor3rhgY0RmmtkiRhBkvwIIXrun26CgII5JE6kD_mk2qJiN2-Ue9

Forensic Science Simplified. (n.d.). How prints are made. *Forensic Science Simplified*. Retrieved from https://www.forensicsciencesimplified.org/prints/how.html

History.com Editors. (n.d.). History of chocolate. *History.com*. Retrieved from https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-americas/history-of-chocolate

Human Library. (n.d.). Reading Garden. Retrieved from https://readinggarden.humanlibrary.org/

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. (n.d.). Microplastics. *Illinois* EPA. Retrieved from https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/microplastics.html

Inspire Clean Energy. (n.d.). Why don't we use more renewable energy? *Inspire Clean Energy*. Retrieved from https://www.inspirecleanenergy.com/blog/clean-energy-101/why-dont-we-use-more-renewable-energy

McGraw-Princeton. (n.d.). Understanding and overcoming procrastination. *McGraw-Princeton*. Retrieved from https://mcgraw.princeton.edu/undergraduates/resources/resource-library/understanding-and-overcoming-procrastination

MIT News. (2024, October 1). Al simulation gives people a glimpse of their potential future self. *MIT News*. Retrieved from https://news.mit.edu/2024/ai-simulation-gives-people-glimpse-potential-future-self-1001

NASA. (n.d.). Ganymede: Jupiter's largest moon. *NASA*. Retrieved from https://science.nasa.gov/jupiter/jupiter-moons/ganymede/

National Geographic. (2017, November 30). Are dogs smarter than cats? Science has an answer. *National Geographic*. Retrieved from https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/dog-cat-brains-neurons-intelligence-study-spd

National Weather Service. (n.d.). Cloud classification. *National Weather Service*. Retrieved from https://www.weather.gov/lmk/cloud_classification

New Scientist. (n.d.). New Scientist. Retrieved from https://www.newscientist.com/

News-Medical. (2024, October 29). Balance on one leg may be the best indicator of neuromuscular aging, new study suggests. *News-Medical*. Retrieved from https://www.news-medical.net/news/20241029/Balance-on-one-leg-may-be-the-best-indicator-of-neuromuscular-aging-new-study-suggests.aspx

NPR. (2024, May 3). Orangutan uses medicinal plant for wound treatment. *NPR*. Retrieved from https://www.npr. org/2024/05/03/1248879197/orangutan-wound-medicinal-plant-treatment

One Earth. (n.d.). Hummingbirds: Small but mighty impact. *One Earth.* Retrieved from https://www.oneearth.org/hummingbirds-small-but-mighty-impact/

One Tree Planted. (n.d.). Temperate rainforests around the world. *One Tree Planted*. Retrieved from https://onetreeplanted.org/blogs/stories/temperate-rainforests-around-the-world?srsltid=AfmBOoq9i7z5KqwzalG1xAeKjtJZv6NAct_jHloGqS5j47lfeBySG_lv

Real Simple. (2024, March 15). Balancing on one leg can assess how your muscles are ageing, study finds. *Real Simple*. Retrieved from https://www.realsimple.com/balancing-on-one-leg-can-assess-how-your-muscles-are-aging-study-8738156

ResearchGate. (1974). Retrieved from Thermodynamic properties of argon. *ScienceDirect*. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0001691824000544

Salk Institute for Biological Studies. (2024, March 12). Memory capacity of brain is 10 times more than previously thought. *Salk Institute for Biological Studies*. Retrieved from https://www.salk.edu/news-release/memory-capacity-of-brain-is-10-times-more-than-previously-thought/

ScienceDaily. (n.d.). ScienceDaily. Retrieved from https://www.sciencedaily.com/

Science Focus. (2024, March 1). Cats v dogs: Here's who's smarter, according to science. *Science Focus*. Retrieved from https://www.sciencefocus.com/nature/cats-v-dogs-heres-whos-smarter-according-to-science

Science World. (n.d.). Finding fingerprints. *Science World*. Retrieved from https://www.scienceworld.ca/resource/finding-fingerprints/

Schools Observatory. (n.d.). Jupiter. *Schools Observatory*. Retrieved from https://www.schoolsobservatory.org/learn/space/solar-system/planets/jupiter

Sleep Foundation. (n.d.). Why do you yawn? *Sleep Foundation*. Retrieved from https://www.sleepfoundation.org/sleep-faqs/why-do-you-yawn

Sleep Foundation. (n.d.). NREM sleep. *Sleep Foundation*. Retrieved from https://www.sleepfoundation.org/stages-of-sleep/nrem-sleep

Space.com. (2012, March 9). Ganymede: Facts about Jupiter's largest moon. *Space.com*. Retrieved from https://www.space.com/16440-ganymede-facts-about-jupiters-largest-moon.html

Transport for London. (n.d.). River. *Transport for London*. Retrieved from https://tfl.gov.uk/corporate/about-tfl/culture-and-heritage/londons-transport-a-history/river

The Autopian. (2024, October 9). Why some countries drive on the left and why it's better. *The Autopian*. Retrieved from https://www.theautopian.com/why-some-countries-drive-on-the-left-and-why-its-better/

The Guardian. (2024, October 8). The scandal of food waste and how we can stop it. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2024/oct/08/the-scandal-of-food-waste-and-how-we-can-stop-it

WebMD. (n.d.). Sleep 101. WebMD. Retrieved from https://www.webmd.com/sleep-disorders/sleep-101

Wikipedia contributors. (n.d.). Computer vision syndrome. *In Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_vision_syndrome

Wikipedia contributors. (n.d.). English language. *In Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language

Wikipedia contributors. (n.d.). Footwear. In Wikipedia. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Footwear

Wikipedia contributors. (n.d.). History of copyright. *In Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_copyright

Wikipedia contributors. (n.d.). History of the London underground. *In Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_London_Underground

Wikipedia contributors. (n.d.). Mona Lisa. In Wikipedia. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mona_Lisa

Wikipedia contributors. (n.d.). Panama Canal. *In Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panama_Canal

Wiktionary contributors. (n.d.). Salary. In Wiktionary. Retrieved from https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/salary

Wonderopolis. (n.d.). Why do chameleons change their colors? *Wonderopolis*. Retrieved from https://www.wonderopolis.org/wonder/why-do-chameleons-change-their-colors

World Economic Forum. (2015, October 12). Does birth order have an effect on IQ? *World Economic Forum*. Retrieved from https://www.weforum.org/stories/2015/10/does-birth-order-have-an-effect-on-iq/

DICTIONARIES

Britannica, T. Editors of. (n.d.). Britannica Dictionary. Retrieved from https://www.britannica.com/dictionary

Cambridge University Press. (n.d.). *Cambridge English dictionary*. Retrieved from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/

Cambridge University Press. (n.d.). *Cambridge English-Turkish dictionary*. Retrieved from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-turkish/

Cambridge University Press. (n.d.). *Cambridge essential British English dictionary*. Retrieved from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/essential-british-english/

Cambridge University Press. (n.d.). *Cambridge learner's dictionary*. Retrieved from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/learner-english/

Collins. (n.d.). Collins English dictionary. Retrieved from https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english

Collins. (n.d.). Collins English thesaurus. Retrieved from https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-thesaurus

Dictionary.com. (n.d.). Dictionary.com. Retrieved from https://www.dictionary.com/

Free Collocation. (n.d.). Free collocation. Retrieved from https://www.freecollocation.com/

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. (n.d.). Longman dictionary online. Retrieved from https://www.ldoceonline.com/

Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Merriam-Webster dictionary. Retrieved from https://www.merriam-webster.com/

Oxford University Press. (n.d.). Oxford learner's dictionaries. Retrieved from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/

The Free Dictionary. (n.d.). The Free dictionary. Retrieved from https://www.thefreedictionary.com/

Thesaurus.com. (n.d.). Thesaurus.com. Retrieved from https://www.thesaurus.com/

