1. In the US, the recent trend toward accountability in education has increased the legal ___ for becoming and remaining certified as a teacher.

A) requirements B) incidents
C) facilities D) attitudes
E) implications

2. Being an island, Britain has always had a fresh ____ of fish and seafood, both from the sea and freshwater rivers.

A) prospect B) supply
C) opportunity D) reception
E) appeal

3. Tour operators occupy a ___ role in tourism industry, given their role as agents that design, organise, package, market and operate vacation and other tours.

A) significant B) dependent
C) vague D) current
E) descriptive

4. Although there is some disagreement regarding ___ how to define transfer of learning, it is clear that it involves seemingly simple similarity relations.

A) peculiarly B) importantly
C) precisely D) intentionally
E) fiercely

5. Ancient explorers named the Canary Islands *Canaria* from the Latin word *canis* because of the large dogs ____ the islands.

A) resisting B) treating
C) inhabiting D) replacing
E) inheriting

6. All species of plants and animals tend to produce more offspring than the environment can support, and this ___ intense competition for living space, resources, and mates.

A) results in B) sets out
C) works out D) puts off
E) takes on

7. The Amish ____ from a relatively small founding population, and each major settlement ___ largely genetically isolated from both other Amish settlements and the surrounding U.S. populations for over 200 years.

A) originate / will remain
B) originated / has remained
C) had originated / remained
D) were originating / remains
E) have originated / had remained

8. A popular social networking site says if everything ___ as planned, they ___ a new privacy-protected messaging service by the end of 2020.

A) has gone / start
B) is going / will be starting
C) had gone / will start
D) went / are to start
E) goes / will have started

9. The biological basis ___ variations in human intelligence is not well-understood, but research in neuroscience, psychology, and other fields has begun to yield insights ___ what may underpin such differences.

A) through / to B) in / about
C) of / by D) for / into
E) at / from

10. The tension in Britain ____ modernism and the bourgeois theatre that had surfaced before the First World War was not resolved ___ after the Second.

A) between / until B) among / by
C) from / over D) towards / with
E) through / for

11. Venice's vibrant commerce, ---- its peak during the early to middle years of the Renaissance, brought traders from ---- the known world to the port city.

A) about / on
B) through / along
C) at / around
D) in / beyond
E) with / off

12. Anthropologists may have difficulty in separating out the field from astronomy, geology or botany, — it is not so obvious how anthropology may be distinguished from the many other branches of science.

A) although
B) until
C) because
D) just as
E) in case

13. Philosophy occurs in all cultures and daily life, ---- only in Western philosophy is there a distinct way of thinking that consists of hypotheses and generalisations about the natural and human worlds.

A) since
B) so that
C) provided that
D) but
E) otherwise

14. When a young child says 'mouses' instead of 'mice,' this is good evidence that the child is learning the regular forms of the language and knows how to make plurals ---- he or she has not yet learned the irregular forms.

A) once
B) whether
C) even if
D) just as
E) as if

15. Egyptians built irrigation canals to carry water and created a calendar that predicted the annual flooding of the Nile ---- they could maximise food production.

A) in case
B) so that
C) even if
D) while
E) as though

16. In some groups the bonds among members are strong and enduring due to harmony achieved through close relationships, ---- in other groups members are loosely linked and lack a sense of 'groupness'.

A) as if
B) whereas
C) since
D) just as
E) provided that

17. The ancient Egyptians' fascination with science and new technology resulted in inventions — the calendar and door lock, which are still used today.

A) in contrast with
B) in spite of
C) such as
D) regardless of
E) in terms of

18. Tokyo is one of the wealthiest, safest, cleanest, and most creative cities in the world ---- being partly destroyed and rebuilt twice in the past hundred years.

A) despite
B) due to
C) rather than
D) together with
E) unlike

19. Although the composer Johann Strauss Jr. immortalised the Danube River in his famous waltz entitled *On the Beautiful Blue Danube*, the Danube River is not blue – its waters appear — greenish ---- brown.

A) no sooner / than
B) the more / the more
C) as / as
D) either / or
E) so / that

20. In Costa Rica, responsibility for national parks is given to the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines, ---- main goal is mineral exploitation, not conservation of resources.

A) how
B) whose
C) who
D) which
E) that

Mali's largest ethnic group, the Bambara live primarily in the western part of the country. They have settled **[21]**--- the Niger River. They speak Bamana, a language used throughout Mali, **[22]**---- in the areas of business and trade. The Bambara are farmers who produce large quantities of sorghum and groundnuts, and their main crop is millet. Environmental hardship **[23]**--- drought often makes farming difficult. so people may keep livestock to supplement their diet. Often they trust their neighbours, the Fulani herdsmen to look after their domestic animals. This arrangement allows the Bambara **[24]**— on farming during the short rainy season from June to September. Men help women with the farming duties **[25]**--- women can leave the fields earlier to prepare meals for their families.

21.
A) along B) about
C) in D) with
E) from

22.
A) decently B) urgently
C) particularly D) preventively
E) prematurely

23.
A) In the hope of B) on behalf of
C) for the sake of D) despite
E) such as

24.
A) focusing B) to have focused
C) focused D) to focus
E) having focused

25.
A) in case B) whether
C) so that D) although
E) once

South Africa is a large country with its fertile agricultural land. It is rich **[26]**— natural resources - gold, diamonds, metallic ores and coal. Industrially, it has for a long time been the most developed country in the sub-Saharan Africa. Its ethnically varied population, including social groups such as Africans, Europeans, Asians **[27]**--- people of mixed Asian-African descent, grew rapidly in the second half of the 20th century from 13 to 43 million. In the late 19th century, South Africa was a British colony. The white Afirkaners, **[28]**— from Dutch colonisers, broke away and declared their independence. **[29]**—- they finally defeated them in two wars, the British allowed South Africa to run its own affairs as a self-governing Dominion in 1910. Numerous segregation laws were passed, which reduced 'Natives' (Africans) to a poor underclass of labourers and servants. These laws, which discriminated against the Africans, **[30]**—- them to live in reserves, prevented them from owning land outside the reserves and controlled their movement inside the country.

26.
A) of B) in
C) by D) for
E) at

27.
A) owing to B) in terms of
C) as well as D) unlike
E) in spite of

28.
A) to have descended B) to descend
C) having descended D) to be descending
E) descend

29.
A) Unless B) If
C) Whether D) After
E) In case

30.
A) fixed B) forced
C) inspired D) promised
E) improved

31. ----, with advances made by cosmology in evaluating evidence from carefully observed phenomena.
A) The human understanding of the universe has dramatically changed over time
B) Cosmology touches at several points also of concern to religion, ethics and philosophy
C) The word 'cosmology' is itself of fairly recent origin, first used by philosopher Christian Wolff
D) Cosmology is the study of the universe as a whole, its structure, composition, history, and future
E) Much of cosmological theory has no immediate relevance to understanding the environment of living organisms on earth

32. ----, though there is no reliable figure to determine the size of the population.
A) The origins of slavery were not precisely understood until the end of the eighth century
B) In Classical times, the possession of at least one slave was regarded as a basic human right
C) Slaves in Athens are thought to have outnumbered those in any other Greek community
D) Slavery was an integral part of the ancient Greek life for centuries
E) In Greek history, slaves who had faithfully served their masters earned their freedom

33. ----, whereas anxiety is created from an image of danger that is not present in that actual moment.
A) Fear often triggers our defence mechanism in various ways
B) Fear is explained by a general activation of our sympathetic nervous system
C) Fear is a powerful yet delicate emotion that can cause physical paralysis
D) Fear is defined as an emotional state triggered by genuine danger that is in front of you
E) Fear is considered to be one of the most primitive emotions of humankind

34. Because social historians believe in the importance of groupings of people, —.
A) their passions often centre on the activities and beliefs of certain leaders
B) some other branches of history also focus on individuals as causes of change
C) they present their findings in terms of single events rather than social groups
D) they spend relatively little time on individual biography
E) they work to use familiar sources in new ways as much as possible

35. Although Gae Aulenti is considered Italy's most famous female architect, —.
A) she experiments with relations among materials, distances and measurements
B) her well-deserved reputation is due to her outstanding architectural designs for theatre and museums
C) she has had little influence on practice and theory in the architecture schools
D) her museum designs always take into account viewing objects from different perspectives
E) her best-known project is the design of the famous museum Musee d'Orsay

36. Even though the effects of climate change on some rivers will be limited, —.
A) water pollution harms a river's ecology by killing off organisms
B) today's methods for controlling rivers are remarkably different from those employed in the past
C) unique climatic and geographic conditions determine a river's annual discharge regime
D) rivers contain only a minuscule portion of the total water on earth
E) they will pose serious threats to most of the rivers in the world

37. In hunter-gatherer societies, many social arrangements, such as cross-group marriage, do not eliminate serious conflicts, ---.
A) therefore they are respected by all societies
B) but they channel them into the ways that prevent killing
C) while they may lead to more complex situations
D) yet they may eventually cause the breakdown of both societies
E) since many people do not participate in such arrangements

38. ----, some anthropologists believe that it does not differ fundamentally from the simple systems of communication employed by other animals.
A) Though a human being is a highly intelligent creature
B) Although human language is regarded to be highly sophisticated
C) While 'human' is placed within a classification of animals
D) As chimpanzees are closest to humans in problem-solving
E) Because culture sets humanity radically apart from animals

39. ----, new shipping routes are becoming navigable.
A) Though sailors have to learn to operate vehicles in Arctic conditions
B) Even if the Arctic is attracting new interest from governments
C) As the Arctic Circle warms and large masses of ice melt
D) Although Britain has deployed its military forces in the Arctic
E) If the Arctic becomes vulnerable to new environmental threats

40. ---, the most important questions that psychologists address have remained constant.
A) Even though psychology has changed dramatically over its history
B) Given that there has been an increasing influx of researchers into the field of psychology
C) Since the study of psychology spans many different topics at many different levels of explanation
D) As the earliest psychologists known are the Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle
E) While the psychological disorder known as depression affects millions of people worldwide

41. Hot yoga, which typically involves going through 26 tough poses in a warm and humid room, may just be a waste of effort, ---.
A) leading improvements in the blood vessels of the participants
B) making people sweat intensely, which is seen as a good sign of health
C) offering little benefit compared to yoga at a normal temperature
D) reducing the percentage of yoga groups' body fat of 2 percent
E) creating a slight but still meaningful impact on muscle strengthening

42. Before the 16th century, there was a gradual increase in the world's population and economy although epidemics and famine caused temporary halts.

A) Salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlık geçici sektelere neden olsa da 16. yüzyıldan önce dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisi kademeli biçimde artıyordu.

B) 16. yüzyıl öncesinde dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisinde yaşanan kademeli artışa rağmen salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlık geçici sektelere neden oldu.

C) 16. yüzyıl öncesindeki salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlık dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisindeki kademeli artışın geçici olarak sekteye uğramasına neden oldu.

D) Salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlık geçici sektelere neden olsa da 16. yüzyıl öncesinde dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisinde kademeli bir artış vardı.

E) 16. yüzyıl öncesinde dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisindeki kademeli artışın sekteye uğramasının nedeni, salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlıktı.

43. Ancient Greek philosopher Parmenides is said to have drawn up an excellent set of laws for his city, but we know nothing of his political philosophy.

A) Kendisinin siyasi felsefesi ile ilgili hiçbir bilgi bulunmamakla birlikte antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırlamış olduğu rivayet edilmektedir.

B) Antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırlamış olduğu söylenmektedir, ancak biz onun siyasi felsefesi ile ilgili hiçbir şey bilmiyoruz.

C) Antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in siyasi felsefesi hakkında hiçbir şey bilmiyoruz, ancak kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırlamış olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.

D) Antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırladığı söylenmesine rağmen biz onun siyasi felsefesi ile ilgili bilgi sahibi değiliz.

E) Siyasi felsefesi ile ilgili hiçbir şey bilmememize rağmen, antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırladığı söylenmektedir.

44. French chemist Antoine Lavoisier sought to modernise chemistry by giving it new theoretical foundations, and though some of his ideas were misunderstood, on the whole he was enormously successful.

A) Bazı fikirlerinin yanlış anlaşılmasına rağmen, Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırarak çağdaşlaştırmada genelde çok başarılıydı.

B) Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırıp çağdaşlaştırmaya çalıştı ve genelde çok başarılı oldu ancak bazı fikirleri yanlış anlaşıldı.

C) Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırarak çağdaşlaştırmaya çalıştı ve bazı fikirlerinin yanlış anlaşılmasına rağmen genelde çok başarılı oldu.

D) Kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırarak çağdaşlaştırmanın yollarını arayan Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier genelde çok başarılı oldu ancak bazı fikirleri yanlış anlaşıldı.

E) Kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırarak çağdaşlaştırması bazıları tarafından yanlış anlaşılsa da Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier'ın fikirleri genelde çok başarılı oldu.

45. Being untouched and untamed, the Norwegian Lofoten Islands, far above the Arctic Circle, are everything an adventurer could wish for and more.

A) El değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş hâliyle, Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin oldukça yukarısında olan Norveç Lofoten Adaları, bir maceraperestin isteyebileceği her şey ve daha fazlasıdır.

B) Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin oldukça yukarısında olan Norveç Lofoten Adaları'nda bir maceraperestin el değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş olarak isteyebileceği her şey fazlasıyla mevcuttur.

C) Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin ötesini arzulayan bir maceraperestin isteyebileceği her şey ve fazlası, el değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş olarak Norveç Lofoten Adaları'nda bulunur.

D) Bir maceraperestin Norveç Lofoten Adaları'nda el değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş hâliyle bulunmasını isteyebileceği her şey ve daha fazlası Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin oldukça ilerisindedir.

E) El değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş şeyler peşinde olan bir maceraperest, Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin oldukça yukarısında bulunan Norveç Lofoten Adaları'nda istediğini fazlasıyla bulur.

46. Most of the archaeological work done today is part of anthropology, which studies humans in all their biological and cultural aspects.
A) Günümüzde yürütülen arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, antropolojinin bir parçası olarak insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle inceler.
B) Günümüzde yapılan arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, antropolojinin bir parçasıdır ve insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle inceler.
C) Günümüzde yürütülen arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle inceleyen antropolojinin bir parçasıdır.
D) Günümüzdeki arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle araştıran antropolojinin bir parçası olarak yürütülür.
E) Günümüzdeki arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, antropolojinin bir parçası olduğu için insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle inceler.

47. For years, self-publishing has given talented authors the means to share their works with audiences that would otherwise never read them.
A) Kendi yayıncılığını yapmak, yıllarca yetenekli yazarlara çalışmalarını başka türlü asla okumayacak olan kitlelerle paylaşma aracı sağlamıştır.
B) Yetenekli yazarlar yıllarca bireysel yayıncılığı araç olarak kullanarak, çalışmalarını başka türlü asla okumayacak olan okuyuculara ulaştırmışlardır.
C) Kendi yayıncılığını yapmak, yetenekli yazarların yıllarca çalışmalarını başka türlü asla okumayacak kitlelerle paylaşmak için kullandıkları bir yöntem olmuştur.
D) Bireysel yayıncılık yaparak kitlelere ulaşan yetenekli yazarlar bu yöntemi yıllarca kullanarak eserlerini başka türlü okumayacak olan okuyuculara ulaştırmışlardır.
E) Kendi yayıncılığını yapmak, yıllarca yetenekli yazarların normalde çalışmalarını asla okumayacak kitlelere ulaşmasının aracı olmuştur.

48. Modern diş fırçasını Çinliler icat etmiştir ancak Avrupa'ya hiç ulaşmadığından, yeniden icadı William Addis'e ithaf edilmektedir.
A) The reason why the reinvention of the modern toothbrush is credited to William Addis is that it never reached Europe despite being invented by the Chinese.
B) The Chinese invented the modern toothbrush but as it never reached Europe, its reinvention is credited to William Addis.
C) Had the modern toothbrush invented by the Chinese reached Europe, its reinvention would not be credited to William Addis.
D) The reinvention of the modern toothbrush, which had been invented by the Chinese but never reached Europe, is credited to William Addis.
E) Although the Chinese invented the modern toothbrush, it never reached Europe, which makes William Addis be credited with its reinvention.

49. Bir çalışmaya göre, deneyim ve zekânın satranç becerileri ile bağlantılı olmasına karşın, en yüksek korelasyonu çocukların bir günde oyunu oynayarak geçirdikleri saat sayısı vermiştir.
A) According to a study, although experience and intelligence were related to chess skills, the highest correlation was with the number of hours a day children spent playing the game.
B) According to a study, despite the number of hours a day children spent playing the game, the highest correlation with chess skills was produced by experience and intelligence.
C) A study found that chess skills were somewhat related to experience and intelligence, but a stronger correlation was with the number of hours a day children spent playing the game.
D) A study found that even though the number of hours a day children spent playing the game had the highest correlation with chess skills, experience and intelligence were also important.
E) It was found by a study that no matter how high a child's experience or intelligence were, the highest correlation with chess skills was with the number of hours a day children spent playing the game.

50. Ultraviyole koruma sağlayan kıyafetler giymek, ihtiyaç duyduğunuz güneş kremi miktarını %90'a kadar azaltabilir.

A) Wearing clothes providing ultraviolet protection can reduce the amount of sunscreen you need by up to 90 percent.

B) The amount of sunscreen you need can be reduced by up to 90 percent by wearing clothes providing ultraviolet protection.

C) When you wear clothes that provide ultraviolet protection, you can reduce the amount of sunscreen you need by up to 90 percent.

D) You can use 90 percent less sunscreen if you wear clothes providing ultraviolet protection.

E) By wearing clothes that provide ultraviolet protection, you can reduce the amount of sunscreen you need by up to 90 percent.

51. Dünyanın her yerinden milyonlarca insan ülkenin güzel manzarasını ve büyüleyici mirasını görmeye geldiğinden, turizmin İngiltere'nin en büyük endüstrilerinden biri olduğu söylenir.

A) Britain is said to be visited by millions of people from around the world who want to see its beautiful scenery and amazing heritage, thus tourism is the biggest industry in the country.

B) Tourism is said to be the biggest industry in Britain because millions of people from around the globe go to the country to see not only its beautiful scenery but also its amazing heritage.

C) It is said that one of Britain's biggest industries is tourism since millions of people from around the world visit the country in the hope of seeing its beautiful scenery and amazing heritage.

D) Tourism is said to be one of Britain's biggest industries, as millions of people from around the globe arrive to see the country's beautiful scenery and amazing heritage.

E) Millions of people from around the world are said to visit Britain for its beautiful scenery and amazing heritage, which makes tourism one of the biggest industries in the country.

52. Kırmızı, genellikle öfke ve saldırganlık ile ilişkilendirilen bir renk olsa da araştırmalar motivasyonunuzu artırmak için onu kullanabileceğinizi göstermektedir.

A) Red, which is a colour often associated with anger and aggression, can be used to boost your motivation as studies show.

B) Red is a colour that is often associated with anger and aggression, although studies show that you can use it to boost your motivation.

C) Although red is a colour that is often associated with anger and aggression, studies show that you can use it to boost your motivation.

D) Despite being often associated with anger and aggression, red is a colour that you can use to boost your motivation as studies show.

E) Even though red is a colour that is often associated with anger and aggression, studies show that using it can boost your motivation.

53. Tolstoy'a göre mutluluğu sosyal statü aracılığıyla aramak, kişiyi sürekli kaygıya ve statü kaybı endişelerine açık hâle getirir.

A) Seeking happiness through social status, according to Tolstoy, obviously leads one to experience relentless anxiety as well as concerns about losing status.

B) For Tolstoy, if one seeks happiness through social status, it is clear he or she will end up feeling constant anxiety and concerns about losing status.

C) According to Tolstoy, to pursue happiness through social status opens one to constant anxiety and concerns about losing status.

D) Tolstoy believed that those who seek happiness through social status experience persistent anxiety due to concerns about losing status.

E) When happiness is sought through social status, one becomes open to constant anxiety and concerns about losing status, says Tolstoy.

54. During the period from 1500 to 1800 European cities not only grew markedly in size but came to exercise an unprecedented influence over society in general. As a result, some historians have considered this era the true beginning of historical urbanisation. ---- The number of European cities with more than 10,000 people increased from 154 in 1500 to 364 by 1800.

A) By 1800, London was rapidly approaching the size of Imperial Rome.

B) A few key factors combined to produce this new phase of urbanisation.

C) Urban influences affected many rural areas both culturally and economically.

D) The rise of a merchant capitalist economy provided new levels of urban capital.

E) Clearly a notable growth of the urban population took place at the time.

55. Hermann von Helmholtz is a name that is not uttered frequently enough anymore. — He invented and popularised the ophthalmoscope, participated in describing non-Euclidean geometry, and published across many disciplines, including physiology, psychology, physics, and philosophy.

A) For one thing, he began his academic career in an army medical school.

B) So, he decided at an early age to study Kant's theories and he continued his career with this interest.

C) Over a hundred years after his death, researchers have tested some of his most brilliant insights.

D) However, this remarkable scientist, and philosopher, contributed to modern science with numerous concepts and inventions.

E) Perhaps Helmholtz's most notable achievement was his characterisation of the human brain as a 'prediction machine'.

56. Ludwig van Beethoven is one of the most important figures in Western music. -— For example, he had hearing problems from a very early age. While still a boy, he supported his family as a travelling performer. At the age of 17, he impressed Mozart in Vienna, Austria, and moved there to study with Haydn. He amazed many people in high social circles with his piano playing. The musical visions expressed in his many works were often far ahead of their time.

A) He composed some of the most astonishing music ever written, but had a troubled life.

B) There is evidence that Beethoven lived in more than 60 different places during his 35 years in Vienna.

C) During his early years, Beethoven was always exploring new directions to transform music.

D) Among his most famous early works are two piano sonatas: the Pathetique and Moonlight sonatas.

E) His work marked the crossover between the Classical and Romantic periods in the history of music.

57. Becoming popular in the 16th century with both commoners and nobles, the violin has remained a democratic instrument, universal and versatile. The development of the violin was gradual and complex. ---- The influence of the two stringed rabab, which is an Arabian violin introduced to western Europe in the 11th century, and the three-stringed rebec, which appeared in Spain between the 11th and 13th centuries, is also reflected in the modern violin.

A) Maple and spruce trees have been the most favoured types of wood to make violins.

B) The city of Brescia was the earliest to excel in violin craft.

C) It became more influential after being incorporated into orchestras.

D) It evolved from a variety of other stringed instruments.

E) Stringed instruments have a long history in folk music.

58. Advances in communication and information technologies are changing the ways we interact with each other. For some, these changes have opened up new venues and opportunities. --- For others, these same changes have been associated with loss: the loss of traditions, or jobs, or significant relationships. But whatever form these changes take, few realise the magnitude, intensity, and long term implications of these transformations.
A) While societies live under a multitude of conditions, they are not immune to these changes.
B) Distant places are increasingly accessible, and work and learning can occur from any location that has an internet connection.
C) In some areas we are witnessing extremely rapid societal transformation, and in other places only certain groups are affected.
D) Yet, there has been little attention focused on the social side of globalisation.
E) Thus, we have been gradually losing our critical thinking skills.

59. History has come to mean many things. It is an account of past events, in sequence of time; it is the study of events, their causes and outcomes; and it is all that is preserved or remembered about the past. For evidence, historians use written accounts and artefacts such as-weapons and tools. --- Otherwise, events, even important ones, might disappear from memory.
A) Oral history is a good source of local history.
B) Religious records give details of marriages and funerals.
C) Historians look for rational explanations for the events.
D) This is because people record things in some way to remember them.
E) History is written by those who play a major part in it.

60. (I) Although people often use the terms frontier, boundary, and border interchangeably, historians have emphasised important distinctions between frontiers and boundaries. **(II)** Frontiers are above all zones of interaction. **(III)** While the term frontier can be traced back to medieval Spain, historians in the United States have debated its role in US history for centuries. **(IV)** They can arise as a result of cross-cultural encounters, population movements, and the absence of state authority or an effective monopoly of violence. **(V)** In contrast, borders are established by states to separate their subjects and territories from other political jurisdictions.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

61. (I) There is controversy in current linguistics over the formal differences between Old English and modern English. **(II)** The history of Old English poetry is rather different from that of Old English prose, and also much more difficult to fully perceive. **(III)** The major reason for this is that the vast majority of Old English poetry is to be found in only four manuscripts, all compiled in the late 10th to early 11th century. **(IV)** These manuscripts are: the Vercelli Book, the Exeter Book, the Beowulf Manuscript and the Junius or Caedmon Manuscript. **(V)** There is very little doubt that these manuscripts were, by and large, compilations of poetry written at different times during the Old English period.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

62. (I) Many Chinese children do not have brothers or sisters. **(II)** This is owing to government policies trying to reduce the population growth. **(III)** To control the rising population, the government offers special benefits to couples with only one child. **(IV)** Many people in China have been moving from the country to cities, where there are relatively well-paid jobs to help them afford their children's education. **(V)** Although this has slowed down the rate of growth, China's population still grows by millions each year.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

63. **(I)** Alchemy was a form of chemistry studied in the Middle Ages. **(II)** Traditionally, the central aim of practising alchemists was to discover how to turn base metals into gold. **(III)** Second to this was a search for the elixir of life, which would cure all sickness and enable immortality. **(IV)** The science of modern chemistry had its early experimental roots in alchemy. **(V)** Medieval alchemists sought a philosopher's stone, which they believed would make both tasks possible.

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

64. **(I)** Delays, cancellations and overcrowding are enough to put many people off from travelling by train, but the price of a ticket can often be the real prohibitive factor. **(II)** Sometimes, it might be the easiest or only way to get from one place to another. **(III)** Fortunately, it is possible to reduce how much you pay with some tricks. **(IV)** Buying at the ticket office just before you travel is usually the most expensive option. **(V)** Instead, you can go to an agent or look online to book an advance ticket.

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

65. **(I)** In Roman agriculture, each field had to be plowed between three and six times before it would be completely ready. **(II)** Oxen, which were used to pull plows, were quite expensive. **(III)** After plowing, the farmer had to fertilize the fields, which demanded that manure be mixed into the soil, often by hand. **(IV)** Fertilization was followed by the actual sowing of the seeds. **(V)** Once the seeds were sown, the soil had to be worked over with hoes and weeded by hand.

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

Copernicus, a Polish-born, Italian-educated churchman, took a big step toward the scientific revolution in 1543 when he published his theories about how the Earth and planets move in relation to the Sun. Copernicus said that the Sun, not the Earth, was the centre around which the universe revolved. Copernicus delayed releasing his findings, but at the urging of supporters, he published his book The Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres around 1543, the year of his death. His Sun-centred universe, along with the notion that the Earth spins on its axis, upset some other astronomers and churchmen. To claim that God would place his creation on a spinning ball that revolved around another heavenly body struck many people as ridiculous, as it was against the teachings of the Catholic Church. The controversy only caught fire, however, after 1610, when physicist and astronomer Galilee Galilei of Pisa published a book about his own astronomical observations, which supported those of Copernicus. The Catholic Church banned Copernicus' book, The Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres, in 1616 and did not lift the ban until 1835.

66. One can understand from the passage that Copernicus' book ---.

A) was published following his death
B) was published immediately after it was written
C) reached a great number of readers
D) upset astronomers in particular
E) was a breakthrough in the world of science

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

A) Copernicus wrote many books in his lifetime.
B) Copernicus lived a long and healthy life.
C) Galileo's findings were similar to Copernicus'.
D) Galileo and Copernicus wrote a book together.
E) Galileo also had trouble with the Catholic Church.

68. Which of the following is true about Copernicus according to the passage?

A) Copernicus' book was rewritten by Galileo centuries later.
B) Galileo worked hard to immediately lift the ban on Copernicus' book.
C) It was forbidden to read Copernirus' book for a very long time.
D) Copernicus thought neither the Earth nor the Sun was the centre of the universe.
E) Galileo's research was the main reason for the ban on Copernicus' book.

Srirangam Island, at the confluence of the Kaveri and Kolliidam Rivers in south-eastern India's state of Tamil, is home to a 2,000-year-old temple complex, major parts of which are still in use today. However, much of the complex is hidden or destroyed. Many older sections are buried under sediment as a result of centuries of flooding, and the complex was **ransacked** in the 14th century by general Ulugh Khan. Recent excavations at the site, guided by geologists with knowledge of flood sediment layers, have begun to reveal what was presumed to have been lost. Researchers including geologist Mu Ramkunar of Periyar University have uncovered parts of the temple destroyed by Ulugh Khan and unearthed artefacts such as pendant lamps and statues of the deity Gopalakrisnan with his consorts. Using geophysical surveying techniques, they have also identified what they believe to be the tomb of religious scholar and teacher Sri Manavala Mamunigal, who restored the temple complex in the 15th century. The tombs have been left unexcavated for religious reasons.

69. The temple on Srirangam Island mentioned in the passage ---.

A) is still used today although most of its parts are buried or damaged
B) was constructed in the 14th century by Ulugh Khan after conquering the island
C) has been revealed to contain 2,000-year-old artefacts belonging to Ulugh Khan
D) has many older sections still in good condition despite centuries of flooding
E) will not be reopened for religious reasons when its reconstruction is complete

70. The underlined word in the passage 'ransacked' is closest in meaning to —.

A) admired
B) neglected
C) utilised
D) damaged
E) altered

71. It can be inferred from the passage that —.

A) the geophysical surveying techniques used were not sophisticated enough to study the parts ruined by Ulugh Khan
B) geologists specialising in sediment layers contributed a great deal to the rediscovery of the buried sections
C) many artefacts unearthed from the tombs will never be seen by the public as this is not permitted for religious reasons
D) Sri Manavala Mamunigal restored the temple primarily to make it his burial place
E) the researchers from Periyar University are wrong about their assumptions that the temple complex might have been restored previously

Mary Tudor had never enjoyed good health, and it got worse rapidly after she became queen. Desperate to conceive an heir, she suffered the humiliation of two phantom pregnancies during which she displayed all the symptoms of an expectant mother although she was not pregnant in reality. But her swollen stomach may have been due to a cancerous tumour. Early in 1558, as Mary persisted in believing that she would soon be delivered of an heir, it was obvious to everyone else that she was dying. By 28 October, wracked with pain, she finally acknowledged that there would be no 'fruit of her body,' and confirmed that the crown would pass to Elizabeth. She begged her half-sister to uphold the Roman Catholic faith, but the knowledge of how unlikely Elizabeth was to honour this request tormented Mary until her last breath. Upon hearing that Mary was dead and that Elizabeth was now queen, there was great rejoicing in London. All across the capital, church bells were rung and at night bonfires were lit, around which thousands of people gathered to make merry. The brief, brutal reign of Mary Tudor was over: now the nation's hopes rested upon her beautiful and charismatic successor.

72. It can be understood from the passage that Mary Tudor —.

A) was in good health before she became queen
B) had two babies who both died soon after birth
C) lied to her nation about her physical condition
D) never believed she would have a legitimate heir
E) died in pain possibly due to a cancerous tumour

73. According to the passage, when the reign of Mary Tudor ended, ---.

A) the people of London were happy and hopeful
B) her half-sister ruled the country unwillingly
C) the Londoners understood that she actually had a miserable life
D) Elizabeth ordered the churches to toll their bells
E) Roman Catholicism was immediately abolished

74. What is the primary purpose of the author?

A) To criticise Mary Tudor and her brutal reign over London
B) To highlight the importance of being a charismatic leader
C) To emphasise the need for quality medical care in medieval times
D) To describe events leading up to Elizabeth's becoming queen
E) To acknowledge the accomplishments of Elizabeth

Whenever photographer Gabriele Galimberti meets people on his travels, he asks the same question: "Can I see what's in your medicine cabinet?" Some are shy; others proud to do so. He asks this question to reveal who the people are. "The medicines they use tell us about their desires, their wants, their diseases. It's very intimate," says Galimberti. What can our medicines say about us? For one, how affluent we are. Cabinets in developed countries tend to overflow with pharmaceuticals. People in less developed countries collect medications more slowly. People take pills to be physically stronger and thus more **vigorous**, to sleep more (or sometimes less), to age more slowly, or for other reasons. View the different cabinets' contents, and cultures start to take shape. In Paris and New York, Galimberti saw large numbers of antidepressants and antianxiety pills. Indian people tended to choose medicines with Indian labels, independent of quality or potency. African cabinets had drugs from China, often unlabelled. Yet all the people photographed had something in common: None of them were sick.

75. Why does Galimberti ask people to show him their medicine cabinets?

A) To examine diseases common across different nations
B) To see whether people react positively or negatively to such questions
C) To help them improve their economic conditions
D) To collect detailed personal information from a wide range of nations
E) To compare developed and less developed countries regarding quality of health care

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

A) skilful B) memorable
C) energetic D) flexible
E) optimistic

77. According to the passage, which of the following is true about how cultures use medicine?

A) Medicines are more frequently used to slow down aging in developed countries compared to less developed ones.
B) Regardless of the nation they belong to, people tend to stockpile medicines even if they do not really need them.
C) In some countries, due to poor living standards, medicine cabinets do not show much about the culture.
D) Indian people tend to choose antidepressants made in their own country although they are not very effective.
E) African countries prefer medicines imported from China because they do not have labels.

A richly furnished grave excavated in 1878 near the Viking town of Birka in eastern Sweden had long been assumed to hold a powerful male warrior. The grave was equipped with a range of weapons, as well as a set of gaming pieces and a gaming board, which were seen as indications that the warrior in the grave was a military commander. A pair of horses was also found in the grave, one bridled as if prepared to ride off into battle once again in the afterlife. More than a century later, several researchers concluded - and genetic analysis confirmed - that this Viking warrior was actually female. When these results were reported in 2017, sceptics wondered whether there had been a testing mistake, or, perhaps, whether the person in the grave had been a warrior after all. A new review of the evidence led by Neil Price of Uppsala University concludes that the person in the grave was indeed biologically female, and that there is no reason to doubt that she was a warrior in a position of great authority. "Ever since its excavation, the burial has been interpreted as that of a high-status warrior," says Price. "We think so, too, for exactly the same reasons as everyone else has always thought so, but in light of the new sex determination, she was a female high-status warrior."

78. According to the passage, the Viking grave found in Sweden did NOT include ---.

A) a variety of weapons
B) items indicating military rank
C) life-size models of animals
D) items used for entertainment
E) horses prepared for battle

79. Sceptics of the results produced in 2017 ---.

A) wanted further genetic testing to be conducted on the remains
B) reviewed the evidence again with staff from Uppsala University
C) doubted the rank of the warrior in the grave, not the accuracy of the genetic analysis
D) have been proven wrong by the new sex determination
E) created controversy by publicly opposing the results

80. Which of the following conclusions can be reached based on the passage?

A) Despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, not all Viking warriors were female.
B) Even if evidence is conclusive, some refuse to believe Viking women were able to hold high military positions.
C) Testing mistakes occur frequently in archaeology, which means that all results should be questioned.
D) Excavation of burial sites is a tricky process and requires several different types of testing.
E) Researchers at Uppsala University are more open-minded than those at other Swedish higher education institutions.

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