

The proliferation of plastic pollution in marine environments has reached alarming levels, with projections indicating that by 2050, the mass of plastic debris in the oceans could surpass that of fish. This environmental crisis is exacerbated by the extensive production and disposal of plastic bottles, which contribute significantly to marine debris. Currently, it is estimated that there are approximately 15 to 51 trillion pieces of plastic in the world's oceans, ranging from large debris to microplastics. This vast quantity of plastic not only poses a direct threat to marine life through ingestion and entanglement but also introduces toxic chemicals into the marine ecosystem, disrupting biological functions across various species. The diversity of plastic products, including numerous types of plastic bottles, complicates recycling efforts. Plastics are categorized by resin identification codes, with only certain types being widely accepted in recycling programs. This complexity leads to a significant portion of plastic waste not being recycled, thereby increasing the volume of plastics entering marine environments. Addressing this issue requires comprehensive strategies, including reducing plastic production, improving waste management systems, and developing policies that promote the use of sustainable materials. Public awareness and education are also crucial in mitigating the impact of plastic pollution on marine biodiversity.

184. It is clear from the passage that by 2050, ----.

- A) plastic pollution in the oceans will be entirely eliminated
- B) all plastic waste will be successfully removed from seas
- C) all plastic will be recycled to make marine life safer
- D) the total mass of plastic debris in the oceans could exceed that of fish
- E) there will be no need for policies to control plastic production

185. Which of the following can be said about the amount of plastic?

- A) It is decreasing due to highly effective global recycling programs.
- B) It is already at an alarming level, with trillions of plastic pieces present.
- C) It is too small to have a significant effect on marine ecosystems.
- D) It is entirely composed of large plastic debris.
- E) It does not pose a major concern for marine life and biodiversity.

186. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To highlight the growing crisis of plastic pollution in marine environments, explain the challenges associated with plastic waste and recycling.
- B) To argue that plastic pollution is not a significant environmental issue and does not require urgent attention.
- C) To promote the widespread use of plastic bottles as an environmentally friendly alternative to other materials.
- D) To suggest that marine plastic pollution is a temporary problem that will resolve itself without intervention.
- E) To claim that recycling alone is enough to completely eliminate plastic pollution from the oceans.

Feeling lonely despite being surrounded by people is a complex experience influenced by emotional, psychological, and social factors. Often, this loneliness arises from a lack of deep, meaningful connections. Even if you are physically surrounded by others, superficial relationships or interactions that don't meet your emotional needs can leave you feeling isolated. Additionally, emotional misalignment—when your inner feelings such as sadness, anxiety, or stress are at odds with your environment—can prevent you from truly connecting with those around you. Another factor is the mismatch in values, interests, or perspectives between you and the people in your social circle. If you feel misunderstood or different, it can create an emotional distance that fosters loneliness. Similarly, social anxiety or insecurity about how others perceive you may act as a barrier, making it difficult to engage authentically. Unresolved inner conflicts or past experiences can also contribute to feelings of detachment, as they may hinder your ability to fully engage in relationships. Cultural or generational differences might also play a role, especially in diverse environments where subtle differences can make it harder to bond deeply. Moreover, in today's digital era, online interactions often substitute for face-to-face connections, but these digital engagements may lack the depth necessary to fulfill emotional needs.

187. According to the passage, if you are unhappy, ----.

- A) being surrounded by people will always help you feel less lonely
- B) loneliness is only caused by physical isolation rather than emotional factors
- C) social interactions will automatically provide the emotional fulfillment you need
- D) emotional misalignment can prevent you from truly connecting with those around you
- E) digital connections are always sufficient to replace meaningful face-to-face relationships

188. It is clear from the passage that loneliness ----.

- A) is not solely caused by physical isolation but also by emotional, psychological, and social factors
- B) is primarily a result of cultural differences and has no psychological causes
- C) people experience is always due to social anxiety or insecurity
- D) is a simple issue that can be resolved by increasing the number of people around
- E) is only experienced by people who have no social interactions at all

189. Which of the following can be concluded about online interactions?

- A) They are equally as effective as face-to-face relationships in fulfilling emotional needs.
- B) They can provide social engagement, but they often lack the emotional depth.
- C) They completely eliminate feelings of loneliness and isolation in today's digital era.
- D) They are always more meaningful and emotionally satisfying than in-person connections.
- E) They do not influence people's emotional well-being and have no connection to loneliness.

During World War II, coffee played a crucial role in sustaining the morale and energy of U.S. troops, becoming an indispensable part of military life. As a widely consumed beverage, coffee was already ingrained in American culture, but its significance grew during the war due to its stimulating properties and comforting familiarity. The U.S. government prioritized coffee as an essential ration for soldiers. Each servicemember received instant coffee in their field rations, ensuring they had access to a quick and easy energy boost even in combat zones. Instant coffee, which had gained popularity in the early 20th century, proved particularly practical for military use due to its lightweight packaging and ease of preparation. Companies like Nescafé and Maxwell House ramped up production to meet the military's demand, with millions of pounds shipped overseas. Beyond its physical effects, coffee served as a psychological comfort. Amid the stress and uncertainty of war, the simple act of brewing and drinking coffee provided soldiers with a sense of normalcy and connection to home. In field camps and on naval ships, coffee became a symbol of camaraderie, offering moments of reprieve and social bonding. Coffee also played a strategic role on the home front. To ensure an adequate supply for troops, the U.S. government implemented coffee rationing for civilians in 1942, limiting consumption to one pound per person every five weeks.

190. What can be said about the popularity of coffee?

- A) Coffee became popular in the U.S. only after World War II due to its introduction in military rations.
- B) Military powers in the U.S. had many options of beverages but they only wanted to drink coffee.
- C) Coffee was already a widely consumed beverage in American culture before World War II.
- D) Coffee lost its popularity as a tranquilizer among the soldiers of the U.S. army.
- E) Coffee, with companies like Maxwell House and Nescafé, had gained popularity in Europe.

191. According to the passage, instant coffee ----.

- A) was rarely used in the military because soldiers preferred freshly brewed coffee
- B) could provide a quick energy boost in combat zones for the soldiers
- C) was introduced for the first time during World War II by Maxwell House
- D) was better than other beverages in general in terms of logistics
- E) was produced more by the companies to meet the increasing demands

192. Which of the following happened in 1942?

- A) Instant coffee production was halted, and fresh coffee was distributed instead.
- B) Soldiers were sent huge amounts of coffee to enhance social bonding.
- C) The U.S. government tried to make soldiers feel normal during combats.
- D) Military life in the U.S. was perfect and soldiers were served coffee.
- E) The U.S. government limited coffee consumption for civilians.

The enduring presence of colour in the works of 17th-century Spanish colonial painters reflects both artistic innovation and the complex socio-economic history of the Americas. According to Devon Van Houten Maldonado, these vibrant hues serve as a potent symbol of the immense wealth that paradoxically led to the decline of the Maya civilization. The Maya, renowned for their advanced knowledge of astronomy, architecture, and art, utilized rare pigments like Maya Blue, a durable and vibrant colour, in their ceremonial and artistic expressions. This pigment, created through a sophisticated chemical process, became highly sought after during the colonial period. The Spanish colonizers, recognizing the value of such resources, exploited the Mayan lands and people, driving the once-thriving civilization into subjugation and eventual collapse. The works of colonial painters, often commissioned by the Spanish elite, integrated these indigenous materials, embodying both cultural appropriation and a stark reminder of colonial exploitation. These paintings, now historical artifacts, preserve the legacy of Mayan ingenuity while illustrating the devastating effects of colonial extraction. The survival of these colours, therefore, symbolizes the tension between cultural endurance and the destructive forces of imperialism. Maldonado's analysis underscores the paradox of wealth and innovation becoming instruments of cultural erosion, a narrative echoed across many colonized societies.

193. According to the passage, 17th century paintings ----.

- A) were created exclusively with European materials, avoiding any indigenous influences
- B) primarily depict the daily lives of the Maya without any reference to colonial life
- C) were entirely rejected by the Spanish elite because they were not European
- D) display both artistic revolution and the socio-economic history of colonial Latin America
- E) played no role in preserving the artistic contributions of the Maya civilization

194. It is clear from the passage that Mayan Empire ----.

- A) suffered decline due to colonial exploitation
- B) was entirely destroyed before Spanish colonization
- C) willingly shared its resources and knowledge with Spain
- D) was not known for its artistic and scientific advancements
- E) remained unaffected by European colonial activities

195. What can be concluded from the passage about the colonial painters?

- A) They refused to use any indigenous materials in their artwork, relying solely on European pigments.
- B) They sought to highlight the struggles of indigenous people through their works.
- C) They often worked for the Spanish elite and integrated indigenous materials like Maya Blue into their works.
- D) They were actively working to restore Mayan traditions and protect their cultural heritage.
- E) They had no influence on the preservation of historical artifacts and indigenous artistic techniques.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing medical diagnostics by identifying diseases that may elude human detection. AI algorithms excel at analysing complex medical data, such as imaging and electronic health records, to detect subtle patterns indicative of various conditions. For instance, AI has demonstrated proficiency in interpreting medical images, identifying early signs of diseases like cancer, cardiovascular issues, and neurological disorders that might be overlooked by the human eye. In pathology, AI models can analyse histopathological images to detect anomalies associated with rare diseases, enhancing diagnostic accuracy. A study published in *Nature* introduced an AI model capable of accurately detecting multiple cancer types, assessing treatments, and predicting survival rates, outperforming traditional diagnostic methods. Moreover, AI's ability to process vast datasets enables it to identify patterns linked to systemic diseases, which often present with non-specific symptoms and are challenging to diagnose. By analysing electronic health records, AI can flag patients at risk for conditions like sepsis, facilitating early intervention. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recently approved an AI-based diagnostic test for sepsis, underscoring AI's potential in early disease detection. AI's integration into healthcare not only augments diagnostic capabilities but also addresses challenges such as the global shortage of pathologists. By assisting in diagnostics, AI can increase productivity and reduce diagnostic backlogs, ensuring timely and accurate patient care.

196. Which of the following can be concluded about AI?

- A) AI is only useful for analysing electronic health records and has no impact on medical imaging.
- B) AI is transforming medical diagnostics by improving accuracy, detecting diseases earlier than human doctors.
- C) AI cannot analyse complex medical data and is limited to basic diagnostic tasks.
- D) AI has not yet demonstrated any significant improvement in diagnostic accuracy compared to traditional methods.
- E) AI is completely replacing human doctors and eliminating the need for medical professionals.

197. According to the passage, AI model published in *Nature* ----.

- A) was found to be less effective than traditional diagnostic techniques
- B) was designed exclusively for diagnosing cardiovascular diseases
- C) could only detect common diseases and was ineffective for rare conditions
- D) was capable of accurately detecting multiple cancer types
- E) was developed without the ability to analyse medical images

198. It is clear from the passage that pathologists ----.

- A) are no longer needed due to the advancements in AI diagnostics
- B) do not benefit from AI technology and prefer traditional diagnostic methods
- C) are the only medical professionals who do not rely on AI for diagnostic support
- D) face a global shortage, and AI is being integrated into healthcare to assist them
- E) are being completely replaced by AI models in all areas of medical diagnostics

It's always hard to untangle the relationship between cause and effect, particularly with topics as tricky to study as nutrition and sleep. For this reason, it's not clear from most studies whether people eat better when they sleep more, sleep better because they're eating better, or both. Still, it's not just that we're likelier to reach for junk food when we're tired – it can also alter the kind of sleep we get. One study of 15 young men in Sweden found that when they consumed high fat, high sugar diets their brain waves changed as they slept and the quality of deep sleep they had deteriorated. When they switched to a healthier low fat, low sugar diet, their deep sleep improved. While such studies are small due to the difficulties in collecting brain activity data as someone sleeps – they need to attend a sleep lab and be monitored through the night – there is plenty of other evidence pointing to the benefits of a healthier diet on sleep. Some randomised controlled trials indicate that getting our five (or ten) vegetables a day can boost our sleep. One study of more than 1,000 young adults who ate less than three servings of fruits and vegetables per day, for example, looked at their sleep after they increased their intake. Three months later, women (but, interestingly, not men) were twice as likely to improve their insomnia symptoms, had slightly better sleep quality, and took less time to fall asleep if they increased their servings to at least six per day, compared to those who had not.

199. Which could be understood from the passage?

- A) A healthier diet can improve sleep quality and reduce insomnia symptoms.
- B) Eating junk food does not affect the way or type of sleep we get.
- C) Women and men have the same rate of insomnia symptoms after all.
- D) Studies on nutrition and sleep quality are conducted among all age groups.
- E) It has been clearly understood that when people get enough sleep, they eat more.

200. According to the passage, men ----.

- A) are more likely than women to experience improved sleep quality with a healthier diet
- B) are more affected by high-fat, high-sugar diets in terms of sleep quality
- C) did not show the same improvement in insomnia symptoms as women
- D) require more servings of fruits and vegetables to see any sleep benefits
- E) are not subject to studies related to nutrition and sleep

201. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To prove that sleep has no significant impact on dietary choices.
- B) To explore the complex relationship between diet and sleep.
- C) To promote a specific diet plan for better sleep.
- D) To criticize studies on nutrition and sleep for being too small and inconclusive.
- E) To emphasize that men benefit more than women from dietary changes.

Habits are essentially behaviours that have been repeated over time and become ingrained in neural pathways, making them automatic. When attempting to establish a new habit, the brain resists change because it requires effort to create and reinforce new neural connections while overriding existing ones. One significant barrier is the lack of immediate gratification. Many new habits, such as exercising or saving money, involve delayed rewards, which the brain does not prioritize as strongly as instant gratification. This makes it harder to stay motivated, especially when faced with competing short-term pleasures. Additionally, the effort required to break old routines can feel overwhelming, particularly if the new habit is drastically different from your established behaviour. Another challenge is the unrealistic expectations people often set. Attempting to change too much at once or aiming for perfection can lead to frustration and burnout. Research indicates that habits are more likely to stick when changes are small and achievable, aligning with the concept of “atomic habits,” which emphasizes incremental progress. Environmental triggers also play a critical role. Existing habits are often tied to specific cues, such as time, place, or emotional states. Unless these triggers are consciously restructured to support the new behaviour, the old habit is likely to resurface.

202. According to the passage, the brain ----.

- A) adapts to new habits after a while
- B) prioritizes delayed rewards over instant gratification
- C) does not play a role in habit formation
- D) resists change when forming new habits
- E) eliminates old habits immediately

203. It is clear from the passage that if you attempt to change too much at once, ----.

- A) new habits will form more effectively and quickly
- B) the brain will immediately replace old routines
- C) you may experience frustration and burnout
- D) perfection will be easily achieved without any setbacks
- E) external triggers will have no impact on habit formation

204. It can be understood from the passage that old habits ----.

- A) are strongly tied to specific environmental cues and may resurface
- B) have no influence on the success or failure of new habit formation
- C) are unrelated to environmental triggers and external factors
- D) can be eliminated instantly without requiring effort
- E) disappear permanently as soon as a new habit is introduced

In 2024, atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases reached unprecedented levels, marking the most significant annual increase on record. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentrations rose to 422 parts per million (ppm), a 2.9 ppm increase from 2023, while methane (CH₄) levels reached 1,897 parts per billion (ppb), up by 3 ppb. These elevations contributed to 2024 being the warmest year on record, with global temperatures exceeding pre-industrial averages by 1.6°C, surpassing the 1.5°C threshold established by the 2015 Paris Agreement. The surge in greenhouse gas emissions is primarily attributed to the continued reliance on fossil fuels. In 2024, global carbon emissions from fossil fuels reached a record 37.4 billion tonnes, a 0.8% increase from the previous year. This upward trend underscores the persistent challenges in transitioning to sustainable energy sources. The climatic repercussions of these elevated greenhouse gas levels were evident in the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events. Notably, Southern California experienced devastating wildfires in January 2025, resulting in significant loss of life and property. These events highlight the tangible impacts of climate change on human societies and natural ecosystems. Despite international commitments to mitigate climate change, the data from 2024 indicate a pressing need for more robust and immediate action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The record-breaking increases in gas concentrations and global temperatures serve as critical indicators of the urgency required in addressing the climate crisis.

205. According to the passage, in 2024, ----.

- A) greenhouse gas concentrations decreased significantly
- B) fossil fuel emissions were entirely eliminated
- C) international efforts successfully reversed climate change
- D) global temperatures remained stable and showed no significant increase
- E) atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations peaked record levels

206. The main reason for greenhouse gas was ----.

- A) the complete phase-out of fossil fuels in major economies
- B) the continued reliance on fossil fuels
- C) the successful implementation of strict policies
- D) a natural cycle unrelated to human activities
- E) the expansion of renewable energy sources

207. What can be the best title for the passage?

- A) Global Efforts for Climate Change Effects
- B) A Year of Cooling
- C) The Decline of Fossil Fuels
- D) Record Greenhouse Gas Levels in 2024
- E) Mild Weather and Stable Temperatures

66. Sometimes organisms actively alter their own microclimate to create more favourable conditions for survival. For example, trees in a forest canopy significantly influence the local climate by providing shade and reducing direct sunlight. ---- Such changes benefit not only the trees themselves but also other organisms that thrive in cooler, more humid environments. This ability to shape the microclimate highlights the interconnectedness of organisms and their ecosystems, demonstrating how biological activity can influence environmental conditions.

- A) Coral reefs create localized microclimates that support diverse marine life, acting as critical hubs of biodiversity in the ocean.
- B) The creation of microclimates by invasive species, such as certain plants that alter soil composition, can disrupt native ecosystems.
- C) However, this might destroy the balance of ecosystems in the region since most of the species living in that habitat cannot tolerate it.
- D) This results in lower temperatures and higher relative humidity within the forest during summer compared to the surrounding open areas.
- E) Future advancements in ecological modelling may reveal new insights into how organisms adaptively engineer their microclimates.

67. ---- Certain ecosystems, such as the African savanna, North American grasslands, and pine forests of the southern United States, have evolved to thrive with periodic fires. For instance, in grasslands, fire helps maintain grasses as the dominant vegetation by eliminating fire-sensitive hardwood trees that would otherwise take over. The natural process not only preserves biodiversity but also recycles nutrients into the soil, supporting the health and stability of fire-adapted ecosystems.

- A) Uncontrolled wildfires can cause significant destruction, threatening biodiversity, human settlements, and air quality.
- B) Some governments allow fires in agricultural areas to promote better crops during the summer months, but this is not always safe.
- C) Fires have been a natural part of the environment long before humans emerged, shaping ecosystems and promoting adaptation.
- D) It has been believed that fires have always had a destructive effect on the environment and the dominant species there.
- E) In order to curb intentional fires in city centres, governments have taken drastic measures and warned all the citizens.

68. It has long been believed that heavy and repeated substance use inevitably leads to addiction. However, recent reports suggest that addiction can sometimes develop after only one or a few exposures to a substance. ---- Some experts propose that individuals are born with a genetic or psychological predisposition to addiction, making them more vulnerable to its effects.

- A) In addition, addiction is quite popular among the teenagers because of the widespread use of social networks and the internet.
- B) Therefore, it can be concluded that the more one uses a substance, the more addicted he gets to it.
- C) The most popular addiction nowadays is to web-based applications and the addictive population is between the ages of 11-18.
- D) This challenges traditional views, indicating that addiction may not solely depend on the amount or frequency of use.
- E) Overuse of any substance might bring about serious health problems for people with addiction.

69. In nearly all cultures and societies, children engage in the activity of collecting a wide variety of items, from shells and stamps to toys and coins. Despite its universality, this has received little attention in scholarly literature. ---- One reason for this could be that many childhood collections are abandoned as the collector matures, often seen as a passing phase rather than a meaningful pursuit. This lack of documentation leaves an intriguing aspect of childhood largely unexplored.

- A) However, in some of the autobiographies, it is possible to find some traces of previously collected items such as coins or notes.
- B) Interestingly, even individuals for whom collecting played a significant role rarely mention it in their memoirs or autobiographies.
- C) The significance of collecting in child development was first discussed in the early 20th century.
- D) This activity often encourages learning, as children explore the history, science, or culture behind the items they collect.
- E) Excessive focus on collecting can sometimes lead to materialistic tendencies or compulsive behaviours in children.

70. Fossils are the preserved remnants or traces of animals or plants from past geological ages, found in the Earth's crust. These natural records provide valuable insights into the history of life on Earth. ---- Thinkers like Aristotle speculated on the origins of fossils, laying the groundwork for later scientific inquiry. Over time, fossils have become crucial for understanding evolution, extinction events, and the geological history of our planet.

- A) After careful analysis of historical records, it has been understood that there is no reference for fossils found among ancient people and their works.
- B) However, human activities such as construction and mining, can damage the fossils-rich sites and destroy irreplaceable information about the Earth.
- C) The development of palaeontology as a scientific discipline transformed our understanding of fossils and Earth's geological history.
- D) Although fossils were observed by humans since prehistoric times, the earliest documented discussions about them come from ancient Greek scholars.
- E) The study of fossils dates to ancient civilizations, with early interpretations often attributing them to mythical creatures.

71. According to a World Bank report in 1993, the remarkable economic success of East Asian countries, often referred to as the “East Asian Miracle,” is attributed to a combination of strategic factors. This achievement stems from fundamentally sound development policies that promote macroeconomic stability and open markets. ---- Another critical factor was the rapid accumulation of both physical capital, such as infrastructure and factories, and human capital, including education and workforce skills. Together, these elements created a foundation for sustainable and inclusive economic growth across the region.

- A) As global dynamics shift, East Asian economies are expected to continue innovating in technology and green energy to sustain their competitive edge.
- B) Future challenges such as aging populations and geopolitical tensions will likely shape the economic strategies of these nations, potentially redefining the ‘miracle’.
- C) In addition, the intense focus on economic growth sometimes came at the expense of environmental sustainability, resulting in long-term ecological challenges.
- D) The industrialization of countries like Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore required heavy authoritarian governance, which limited political freedom.
- E) Additionally, tailored government interventions played a significant role in supporting industries and fostering technological advancement.

72. Potsdam, an independent city near Berlin, is home to nearly 150,000 residents and serves as the capital of Brandenburg. ---- Some of those notable landmarks include Sanssouci Palace, a UNESCO World Heritage site, and the Babelsberg Film Studio, one of the oldest in the world. Today, Potsdam is a thriving hub of education and research, hosting prestigious universities and institutes, while maintaining its historical charm and architectural beauty.

- A) The city’s focus on sustainable urban development aims to balance its rich historical heritage with modern environmental initiatives.
- B) Rich in history and culture, the city is renowned for its stunning palaces, gardens that have a worldwide fame.
- C) The rapid urbanization and growing popularity of Potsdam have led to rising housing costs, creating challenges for affordable living.
- D) Preserving the city’s historical sites while accommodating modern infrastructure needs poses a delicate balancing act.
- E) Getting intense immigration in the first half of the 20th century made the city too crowded and unpopular for the next decades.

73. The Tatra Mountains in the south offer breathtaking Alpine scenery, attracting nature enthusiasts and hikers alike. In contrast, the northern region is characterized by its serene lakes, providing a different yet equally captivating natural landscape. ---- These facilities, combined with the stunning views and diverse trails, make the Tatras a popular destination for outdoor activities and relaxation. Whether in the mountains or by the lakes, visitors can enjoy the natural beauty and tranquillity of the region.

- A) The growing popularity of these regions for tourism has led to overcrowding in the Tatras and pollution concerns around the northern lakes.
- B) However, climate change is anticipated to impact both regions, potentially altering the delicate Alpine ecosystems of the Tatras.
- C) The first conservation efforts for these landscapes began in mid-20th century, with the establishment of national parks.
- D) For mountain lovers, the Tatras boast a well-developed infrastructure, including hostels and shelters that make exploring the area accessible and comfortable.
- E) Therefore, for those who long for spending time around lakes or other natural beauties, the best destination is the northern region.

74. ---- This low population density is partly due to their extensive wilderness regions, including forests, mountains, and tundras, which are unsuitable for large-scale settlement. These countries, however, are renowned for their high standards of living, robust social welfare systems, and commitment to sustainability. Their sparse populations also contribute to the preservation of their natural landscapes, making Scandinavia a haven for outdoor enthusiasts and eco-tourism. Despite their small populations, these nations play a significant role in global politics, innovation, and environmental leadership.

- A) The Scandinavian countries - Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland - are among the least-populated in Europe, despite their vast geographic areas.
- B) In northern Europe, the quality of education is much better than most of the world partly due to their dense curriculum and strict education systems.
- C) The standards of life in Scandinavian countries like Norway and Sweden are so high that most people prefer to live in those countries at least for some time.
- D) The natural beauty of Scandinavian countries attracts too many tourists around the world, and this has disrupted the wildlife there.
- E) With growing interest in eco-tourism, both Norway and Sweden are expected to increase attention, necessitating sustainable management strategies.

75. With over 600 species of orchids, Nicaragua is a paradise for lovers of one of nature's most exquisite treasures. A standout location is the Selva Negra Mountain Resort in the central region, which is home to at least 140 orchid species. ---- This rich biodiversity not only highlights Nicaragua's ecological significance but also makes it a prime destination for tourism and nature enthusiasts seeking to experience the beauty of orchids up close.

- A) However, habitat destruction due to agricultural expansion and illegal orchid collection pose significant threats to the population there.
- B) Visitors to the resort can explore 14 well-maintained hiking trails, offering abundant opportunities to encounter these stunning flowers in their natural habitat.
- C) Despite these, the income inequality and improving access to healthcare are the key challenges that should be addressed in this country.
- D) Since Nicaragua has depended on agriculture for many years for its economic growth, orchids have not received the attention of many people.
- E) Founded in the 19th century by German immigrants, Selva Negra Mountain Resort was originally established as a coffee plantation.

76. Ballet is a theatrical art form that combines dance and music to tell a story or evoke a mood. ---- Modern ballet, however, evolved during the Renaissance in Italy and France, later becoming a highly refined discipline. This art form emphasizes technical precision, emotional expression, and elaborate choreography. Ballet today continues to captivate audiences worldwide, blending traditional techniques with contemporary styles to create visually stunning and emotionally powerful performances.

- A) Therefore, governments have ratified entertainment laws to promote the development of such art forms as ballet and theatre and attract more audiences.
- B) In addition, ballet and other forms of dance and music can be easily found in the literary works of the 17th century throughout the world.
- C) Its origins can be traced back to ancient Greece, where similar forms of entertainment involved expressive movement accompanied by music and poetry.
- D) Another aspect of ballet is to create an environment for the audience where they can feel as a part of the show and enjoy it.
- E) Contrary to popular belief, ballet has always been a dominant art form in most of the ancient societies because people used it as a tool for having fun.

77. In finance, interest refers to the cost of borrowing money, paid by the borrower to the lender as compensation for the loan. This amount is typically calculated as a percentage of the principal and is expressed on an annual basis, commonly known as the interest rate per annum. ---- Higher rates can encourage saving but discourage borrowing, while lower rates tend to stimulate borrowing and spending. This dynamic makes interest a fundamental concept in both personal finance and global economics.

- A) During economic fluctuations, people are not advised to take out loans since paying back would create many problems.
- B) The interest rate might be different in most countries, depending on the economic situation of the country or banks.
- C) Even in lower rates, some people never prefer to borrow money in order not to pay any interest rate to the banks.
- D) Interest rates play a crucial role in financial markets, influencing decisions about loans, investments, and savings.
- E) Though it looks promising, taking out loans is one of the most common reasons why people go bankrupt some time during their lives.

78. With few exceptions, the Austronesian languages exhibit a remarkable degree of interrelation. Despite their vast number and the extensive geographical spread of the regions where they are spoken - spanning from Madagascar to the Pacific islands - their genetic connections are easily identifiable. ---- These similarities suggest a common origin, reflecting the migration and expansion of Austronesian-speaking peoples.

- A) This is evident in shared vocabulary, grammar structures, and phonetic patterns across the family.
- B) Surprisingly, these languages are believed to have originated from Taiwan around 4,000 to 5,000 years ago.
- C) However, the spread of English and Spanish has led to the decline of many of these languages worldwide.
- D) Standardization efforts for broader communication among people who speak them have undervalued regional dialects.
- E) Preservation of endangered languages will remain a critical focus for linguists and cultural organizations.

79. At its core, the egocentric bias leads us to overestimate the relevance of our own perspective, causing misunderstandings in our interactions with others. ---- As a result, we become trapped in a self-centred bubble, misinterpreting neutral or unrelated actions as personal slights. This misperception not only damages relationships but also wastes significant emotional and mental energy on recovering from offenses that were never intended. Addressing this bias is essential for fostering healthier communication and building mutual understanding.

- A) For example, in such an environment, people do not take each other seriously and ignore their views on everything.
- B) This diminishes empathy and tolerance by making it harder to see situations from another person's point of view.
- C) In psychology, this concept has been studied since the 20th century and researchers have explored a lot about it.
- D) Understanding and appreciating views of others have become a crucial part of communication among people.
- E) Bias is also an important subject in literature and many famous authors wrote about it in many works.

80. The mind is an extraordinary problem-solving tool, enabling us to anticipate and navigate challenges by imagining scenarios before encountering them in reality. ---- Over the past 10,000 years, it has transformed humans from a weak, slow, and poorly defended species into the dominant force on the planet. Through imagination and foresight, we have developed technologies, built civilizations, and shaped the environment, illustrating the unparalleled power of the human mind in overcoming limitations.

- A) Aristotle and Confucius also focused on problem-solving abilities of humanity, and they explored logic and reasoning.
- B) Cognitive psychology emerged as a field dedicated to understanding the mechanisms of human mind.
- C) However, stress, fatigue and emotional factors can impair the mind's problem-solving efficiency.
- D) This ability has been a cornerstone of human success, allowing our species to adapt and innovate.
- E) Researchers are now focusing on how to enhance the human mind's capabilities through computerized systems.

81. A tendency to sleep at specific times each day defines an individual's 'chronotype,' which determines whether someone is naturally inclined to be an early bird or a night owl. The sleep pattern is strongly influenced by genetic factors and exposure to light, but age-related physiological changes also play a significant role. ---- This shift often results in sleep deprivation for teenagers, as societal schedules, like school start times, rarely align with their biological clocks. Understanding chronotypes is crucial for promoting healthier sleep habits across all ages.

- A) For example, for the elderly, it is impossible to pursue a regular sleep pattern because their bodies are not strong enough to deal with aging.
- B) Then, it is possible to infer that insomniac parents may cause their children to be night owls because their sleeping habits will suffer.
- C) During puberty, for instance, hormonal changes cause a noticeable shift in chronotype, leading to later bedtimes and wake-up times.
- D) Reduced performance caused by sleep deprivation is the most important issue in the workplace these days.
- E) Mismatches between an individual's chronotype and their daily obligations can contribute to chronic stress and health problems.

97. (I) In the Italian Alps stands a mountain called Monte Cristallo, but its fame isn't for its peaks. (II) Legend has it that the name inspired John Ronald Reuel Tolkien when he was creating the iconic Lord of the Rings series. (III) Later, it was proven that the film series were not inspired by it. (IV) Tolkien, a soldier in World War I, fought in the nearby Dolomites and was captivated by the rugged landscapes. (V) Scholars believe the mountain's name played a role in shaping his vision of Middle-earth, leaving a hidden connection between a real-world peak and a fictional realm.

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

98. (I) In 1845, Sir John Franklin led a doomed expedition to find the Northwest Passage, and his two ships, HMS Erebus and HMS Terror, disappeared into the icy Arctic. (II) The real reason was never understood or interestingly it was never thoroughly investigated. (III) For over 150 years, their fate remained one of history's greatest mysteries. (IV) In 2014, the wreck of Erebus was finally discovered, perfectly preserved in the cold waters. (V) What's eerie is that Inuit oral history had long described the location of the wreck, yet it was ignored by Western explorers.

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

99. (I) Deep in Venezuela lies the mysterious Cave of the Guácharo, home to thousands of oilbirds. (II) An endangered species and its relations to the cave inspired many science fiction novelists. (III) These nocturnal birds use echolocation to navigate the pitch-dark cave, producing an eerie chorus of whistles and clicks. (IV) The cave's haunting sounds inspired Indigenous myths about spirits and underworld creatures. (V) Today, scientists study the oilbirds' unique adaptations, while visitors flock to the cave for its natural and cultural wonders.

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

100. (I) Every summer, Lake Cerknica in Slovenia performs a disappearing act. (II) However, locals have not been able to cope with the harsh conditions during the year. (III) During the warmer months, the lake vanishes completely, leaving behind grassy plains. (IV) This phenomenon is due to a network of underground karst caves that drain the water. (V) For centuries, locals have adapted, using the dry lakebed for farming before the water reappears.

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

101. (I) In the Arctic town of Longyearbyen, Norway, day and night are not what they seem. (II) Polar nights keep the town in darkness for months, while during the summer, the midnight sun shines constantly. (III) Adapting to these extremes, residents use creative solutions like blackout curtains and artificial light to regulate their routines. (IV) As a result, many illnesses break out because of the constant changing climate. (V) Even more unusual, the town's frozen ground prevents decomposition, making it illegal to bury the dead there.

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

102. (I) There are some projects for digitalization of many sectors such as entertainment and hotels. (II) Greeting you at the Henn-na Hotel in Nagasaki, Japan, might be a dinosaur – wearing a bow tie. (III) This is no ordinary hotel, as most of its staff are robots. (IV) With robotic receptionists, automated cleaners, and AI room controls, the hotel was a glimpse into the future of hospitality when it opened. (V) However, not all tasks went smoothly, and some robots struggled to answer guest queries or carry luggage, leading to the return of some human employees.

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

103. (I) Floating on the tranquil waters of Dal Lake in India is a post office like no other. **(II)** Operating from a houseboat, this unique facility serves both locals and tourists. **(III)** After the design was approved, many authorities wanted to take it to their towns and cities. **(IV)** Here, visitors can mail postcards featuring stunning views of Kashmir or collect a letter stamped with a one-of-a-kind design. **(V)** The floating post office is more than a place to send mail – it symbolizes the community's deep connection to their environment.

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

104. (I) Naples, Italy, isn't just famous for its pizza – it's legendary for its volcanic influence on the dish. **(II)** Locals believe that the volcanic soil from nearby Mount Vesuvius contributes to the flavor of their world-famous dough. **(III)** Therefore, UNESCO recognizes Naples' pizza-making tradition, calling it an intangible cultural heritage. **(IV)** Every bite of Neapolitan pizza, steeped in history and geology, reminds diners of the city's resilience and rich culinary legacy. **(V)** However, the popularity of Italian food has diminished because of the growing demand for Asian cuisine.

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

105. (I) Entertainment industry has improved and reached its peak especially in some countries. **(II)** Imagine sitting in a forest in Finland, surrounded by silence, when the concert begins. **(III)** Instead of violins or pianos, the "Silent Concerts" amplify the natural sounds of rustling leaves, flowing streams, and chirping birds. **(IV)** Microphones capture these elements, creating a meditative auditory experience. **(V)** Under the northern lights or in the stillness of nature, these concerts offer a deep connection to the environment.

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

106. (I) In a quiet English town, a peculiar statue seems to have a mind of its own. **(II)** Known as "The Rolling Orb," the sculpture mysteriously moves slightly every day without any visible cause. **(III)** This has, however, led to discussions among the architects and a similar one is being designed nowadays. **(IV)** Scientists suggest vibrations, temperature changes, or magnetic forces might be at work, but no definitive answer has been found. **(V)** Local residents, meanwhile, embrace the mystery, turning the orb into a source of debate and wonder.

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

107. (I) Water cascades over the Eternal Flame Falls, but it's not the water that draws visitors – it's the fire. **(II)** In addition, it is one of the most popular falls only second to Niagara Falls. **(III)** Hidden behind the waterfall is a natural gas leak that fuels a small, eternal flame. **(IV)** This rare combination of fire and water has inspired local legends, with some believing it to be a portal to another world. **(V)** While science explains the phenomenon simply, the Eternal Flame Falls remains a magical sight, blending the natural and the mystical in perfect harmony.

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

108. (I) Humidity is a bit risky for the people living around the Swiss Alps. **(II)** Unlike most houses, one in the Swiss Alps breathes. **(III)** Dubbed "The Breathing Home," it adapts to the environment by using walls made of a porous material that expands and contracts with humidity. **(IV)** This design regulates the indoor climate naturally, reducing the need for artificial heating or cooling. **(V)** With energy generated by solar panels and stored in a system inspired by trees, the house embodies sustainable innovation.

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

109. (I) In Tokyo's Shinjuku district, vending machines sell far more than snacks and drinks. **(II)** From hot ramen and fresh flowers to umbrellas and even ties, these machines cater to nearly every need. **(III)** Japan is also famous for its widespread markets, 7-Eleven, in which you can also find everything. **(IV)** Some, like those offering canned bread, are designed for emergencies, while others showcase Japan's knack for quirky innovation. **(V)** With over 5 million vending machines across the country, this convenience culture highlights Japan's efficiency and creativity.

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

110. (I) At first glance, the Svalbard Global Seed Vault looks like something out of science fiction. **(II)** Built into a mountainside in Norway, this "Doomsday Vault" stores millions of seeds from around the world. **(III)** However, these seeds, after a while, die and they have never been used anywhere before. **(IV)** Designed to protect crops from global disasters, it operates at sub-zero temperatures to preserve biodiversity. **(V)** What's remarkable is that the vault has already been used: during the Syrian Civil War, researchers retrieved seeds to re-establish food supplies.

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

111. (I) Each spring, a desert in Chile blooms in a riot of color. **(II)** The Atacama Desert, one of the driest places on Earth, experiences a rare phenomenon called "desierto florido." **(III)** After unexpected rains, dormant seeds sprout into vibrant flowers, transforming the barren landscape into a carpet of pinks, purples, and yellows. **(IV)** This fleeting event, which happens only a few times a decade, draws scientists and tourists alike. **(V)** Deserts throughout the world have some kind of seed but without rain, they do not flourish.

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

112. (I) Laughter, in its broadest sense, is contagious and it is proven that one smile spreads positivism everywhere. **(II)** In 1962, a strange phenomenon called "laughter contagion" spread through a Tanzanian village. **(III)** It began with a group of schoolgirls who couldn't stop laughing and soon, the laughter spread, affecting hundreds of people across nearby villages. **(IV)** Lasted for months and disrupting daily life and even closing schools. **(V)** While some experts attributed it to mass hysteria, the event remains one of the strangest recorded instances of collective behavior.

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

113. (I) The color of a lobster can reveal more than you think. **(II)** While most lobsters are dark green or brown, genetic mutations occasionally produce rare blue, yellow, or even translucent white lobsters. **(III)** They are popular seafood but overfishing has resulted in declining populations in many areas. **(IV)** These unique individuals are so uncommon that their chances of survival in the wild are slim, as their bright colors make them easy targets for predators. **(V)** Despite their rarity, blue lobsters have become a symbol of luck, with many spared from dinner plates and placed in aquariums instead.

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

114. (I) The largest living organism on Earth isn't a whale or a tree – it's a fungus. **(II)** The extensive root-like structures of humongous fungi can cause damage to buildings, roads and others. **(III)** Known as the "humongous fungus," this massive underground network of Armillaria fungi spans over 2,400 acres in Oregon's Malheur National Forest. **(IV)** Estimated to be over 2,500 years old, it has been silently growing by spreading its root-like structures underground. **(V)** While it may seem unassuming, this fungus plays a vital role in the ecosystem, breaking down dead wood and recycling nutrients back into the soil.

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

Irrelevant	Sentence	
58. D	77. A	96. A
59. A	78. C	97. C
60. E	79. E	98. B
61. A	80. A	99. B
62. C	81. B	100. B
63. C	82. C	101. D
64. B	83. A	102. A
65. C	84. B	103. C
66. D	85. D	104. E
67. A	86. D	105. A
68. B	87. B	106. C
69. C	88. A	107. B
70. D	89. B	108. A
71. C	90. E	109. C
72. B	91. C	110. C
73. A	92. D	111. E
74. B	93. C	112. A
75. E	94. D	113. C
76. B	95. B	114. B

M P A
 Verifying the

Paragraph Completion

58. C	77. D	*
59. B	78. A	*
60. C	79. B	*
61. D	80. D	*
62. E	81. C	*
63. A	82. E	*
64. B	83. B	*
65. E	84. A	*
66. D	85. C	*
67. C	86. A	*
68. D	87. E	*
69. B	88. A	*
70. D	89. C	*
71. E	90. B	*
72. B	91. E	*
73. D	92. D	*
74. A	93. E	*
75. B	94. A	*
76. C	95. C	*

Reading Comprehension

79. C	105. E	131. D	157. A	183. A
80. A	106. E	132. C	158. D	184. D
81. D	107. A	133. D	159. C	185. B
82. E	108. B	134. A	160. D	186. A
83. B	109. B	135. C	161. B	187. D
84. E	110. E	136. D	162. A	188. A
85. D	111. A	137. B	163. B	189. B
86. A	112. C	138. C	164. D	190. C
87. C	113. B	139. D	165. A	191. B
88. C	114. E	140. A	166. E	192. E
89. D	115. C	141. C	167. C	193. D
90. E	116. E	142. A	168. B	194. A
91. D	117. A	143. C	169. B	195. C
92. A	118. C	144. E	170. E	196. B
93. C	119. D	145. D	171. A	197. D
94. E	120. A	146. B	172. C	198. D
95. B	121. D	147. A	173. B	199. A
96. C	122. B	148. B	174. B	200. C
97. B	123. C	149. E	175. D	201. B
98. E	124. B	150. D	176. B	202. D
99. C	125. A	151. E	177. C	203. C
100. B	126. E	152. B	178. C	204. A
101. E	127. D	153. C	179. E	205. E
102. A	128. B	154. D	180. B	206. B
103. D	129. C	155. A	181. E	207. D
104. B	130. B	156. C	182. C	