



1. UNICEF is deeply committed to creating a world in which all children, regardless of their gender or socioeconomic background, have ---- to free, compulsory and quality education.

- A) **access**            B) dedication      C) insight  
D) addiction        E) tendency

2. Before they are allowed to be used, all medicines, including vaccines, are ---- tested to assess how safe and effective they are.

- A) incidentally        B) hazardously  
C) **thoroughly**        D) fatally  
E) offensively

3. In order to make the first vessels to cross stretches of water, ----.

- A) ancient civilizations depended heavily on these for their survival and expansion  
B) the Greeks brought the art of rowing to a level of perfection that has never been surpassed  
C) early attempts were often unique to the societies that originated them  
D) people had already developed them for such purposes as fishing and transporting goods  
E) **early humans employed materials ranging from** animal skins to small pieces of timber

4. Whereas there are undoubted social benefits to increasing home ownership, ----.

- A) the mortgage companies that finance home buyer can go bankrupt  
B) **there** are some economic problems associated with it  
C) more and more people prefer to buy homes than rent  
D) the existing laws make it financially more attractive to purchase  
E) incentives to rent houses still remain at historically low levels

**Answer the following questions according to the text.**

History is one of the few school subjects commonly mandated in education systems throughout the world. Furthermore, the use of history textbooks to support student learning is an almost universally accepted practice. However, the widespread international presence of the humble history textbook should not disguise its ideological and cultural potency. Indeed, essential to understanding the power and

importance of history textbooks is to appreciate that in any given culture they typically exist as the keepers of ideas, values and knowledge. No matter how neutral history textbooks may appear, they are ideologically important, because they often seek to inject the youth with a shared set of values, national ethos and an incontrovertible sense of political orthodoxy. Textbooks stand as cultural artefacts that embody a range of issues associated with ideology, politics and values which in themselves function at a variety of different levels of power, status and influence. Embedded in history textbooks are narratives and stories that nation states choose to tell about themselves and their relations with other nations. Typically, they represent a core of cultural knowledge which future generations are expected both to assimilate and support.

5. According to the passage, history textbooks ---.

- A) are now being rewritten with a more international and universal outlook to rectify past misunderstandings between nations  
B) are not appropriate for teaching history because they are always ideologically biased  
C) should be written in a neutral and unbiased way so that future generations can have a healthy understanding of history  
D) **not only** have educational, but also ideological functions, serving to transmit a nation state's values  
E) consist of baseless stories and narratives rather than historical facts that are more important for a nation state's survival

6. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) some countries have been more successful in producing more neutral and less ideological history textbooks than others  
B) in many nations, debates over the content and format of history textbooks continue to generate considerable political conflict  
C) **nations** attempt to provide future generations with particular values that will ensure the continuation of existing structures  
D) history textbooks have become more politicized after the emergence of nation states to preserve national identity  
E) many educational systems throughout the world include history in their curriculum to enhance political literacy

7. According to the passage, regardless of how impartially they are written, history textbooks --.
- A) need to teach both the past and the future
  - B) serve a purpose other than intended
  - C) are the best options for cultural transmission
  - D) affect ideologically the youth more than adults
  - E) **can never** be completely objective and neutral

8. It can be inferred from the passage that the author ----.
- A) is in favour of using history textbooks to inform people about international relations
  - B) **sets** out to emphasize the use of history textbooks to instil national values in the young generation
  - C) is of the opinion that textbooks on history are easy to write
  - D) believes in the necessity of locally produced history textbooks to bring about world peace
  - E) is trying to persuade the reader of the importance of understanding history

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9. Many scientists believe that our sanitized surroundings are ---- allergic disorders in children, which have doubled in the last decade.
- A) extracting
  - B) fulfilling
  - C) unifying
  - D) ensuring
  - E) **fostering**

10. In non-literate societies, valuable information about the past is often enshrined in oral tradition – poems, hymns or sayings ---- from generation to generation by word of mouth.
- A) taken off
  - B) **handed** down
  - C) thrown up
  - D) kept off
  - E) rooted out
11. By mapping equatorial rainfall since 800AD, scientists have ---- how tropical weather may change over the next century.

- A) taken out
- B) put aside
- C) brought down
- D) **figured** out
- E) counted upon

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Farmers in many countries utilize antibiotics in two key ways: at full strength to treat animals that are sick and in low doses to fatten meat-producing livestock or to prevent veterinary illnesses. Although even the proper use of antibiotics can inadvertently lead to the spread of drug resistant bacteria, the habit of using a low dose is a formula for disaster: the treatment provides just enough antibiotic to kill some but not all bacteria. The germs that survive are typically those that happen to bear genetic mutations for resisting the antibiotic. They then reproduce and exchange genes with other microbial resisters. As bacteria are found literally everywhere, resistant strains produced in

animals eventually find their way into people as well. You could not design a better system for guaranteeing the spread of antibiotic resistance. To cease the spread, Denmark enforced tighter rules on the use of antibiotics in the raising of poultry and other farm animals. The lesson is that improving animal husbandry – making sure that pens, stalls and cages are properly cleaned and giving animals more room or time to mature – offsets the initial negative impact of limiting antibiotic use.

12. It is understood from the passage that ----.
- A) **f**armers mainly prefer using antibiotics as a preventive measure for diseases
  - B) antibiotics are merely useful in treating the contagious diseases of farm animals
  - C) continuous and heavy doses of antibiotics are crucial for poultry
  - D) antibiotics are so far the only effective method to fatten up meat-producing animals
  - E) poultry prices are affected by the spread of contagious diseases

13. It is implied in the passage that ----.
- A) widespread use of antibiotics is intended to eliminate the chances of a possible pandemic
  - B) using a low dose antibiotic compared to a heavy dose is highly recommended for farmers
  - C) human beings should test the efficacy of using antibiotics on other animals before using them on poultry
  - D) **increased antibiotic resistance in human beings** is due to the consumption of animal products with antibiotic content
  - E) antibiotic resistance in poultry animals has led scientists to find alternative solutions to fight off these bacteria

14. According to the passage, ----.
- A) the spread of bacterial infections in poultry may not be avoided by improving physical conditions
  - B) the weight of the poultry mainly depends upon the environment they are brought up in
  - C) **s**trict regulations in Denmark are employed to minimize the effects of antibiotic use on both poultry and people
  - D) the maturation period of poultry in Denmark is determined by the size of the animal
  - E) the productivity of poultry can best be analyzed through the amount of the antibiotic used on the animal

15. It is stated in the passage that antibiotics ----.
- A) are crucial as they change the genetic mutations of poultry

- B) form the basis for microbial resistance of genes in animals
- C) are effective in restricting resistant strains of bacteria in poultry
- D) are employed to prevent a possible disease spread from farm animals to human beings
- E) **may** produce drug resistant bacteria, irrespective of how carefully they are used

**Find the equivalent.**

**16.** Science does not produce a unified picture of the environment on which all can agree, instead it provides multiple views, each of which may be valid from a particular ideological angle.

- A) **There** is not one single view of the environment that can be provided through science that everyone will agree on, rather it gives different perspectives, all of which are valid depending on the ideological perspective.
- B) The environment has been described by scientists in many different ways rather than in just one way, and each of these have their own validity according to the observer's own ideology.
- C) Science represents many diverse and particular ideological angles, and from these a valid and unified description of the environment can be produced that respects multiple views.
- D) Scientists from different ideological backgrounds have come together to agree upon a unified picture of the environment on which scientists can all agree upon its validity.
- E) Multiple views on the environment are the result of science being unable to produce a unified description upon which those from different ideological backgrounds can agree.

**17.** Huntington's has been described as the most disastrous disease known to man because of its peculiarly cruel characteristics, as it progressively strips a person of control of his muscles, reason and emotion.

- A) Huntington's disease is described as not only the worst disease in the world but also the most cruelly progressive, as it slowly takes away a person's ability to control their muscles, reason and emotion.
- B) To describe Huntington's as a cruel disease could be disastrous as people know that it eventually takes away a person's ability to control their muscles as well as to reason and feel emotion.
- C)** Due to its cruel characteristics that gradually take away a person's control of their muscles, reason and emotion, Huntington's is said to be the most devastating disease in the world.

D) When a person starts to rapidly lose control of his muscles and no longer is able to reason or control his emotions, he can be described as having the most disastrous disease ever – Huntington's.

E) When a man is described as having Huntington's, it can be a very cruel experience, as they will gradually experience certain characteristics such as lack of muscle control, reason and emotion.

**18.** Most measurements of happiness are by standardized questionnaires or interview schedules. It could also be done by informed observers – those who know the individual well and see them regularly. ---- Yet, another form of measurement is to investigate a person's memory and check whether they feel predominantly happy or unhappy about their past. Finally, there are some crude but ever-developing physical measures looking at everything from brain scanning to saliva levels.

- A) It should be kept in mind that such tests might be misleading in many cases.
- B) Findings suggest that ancestors of Finnish people made use of such methods.
- C) **There** is also experience sampling, where people report how happy they are many times a day.
- D) Being objective in this process is more important than being an observer.
- E) A question still remains unanswered: to what extent can one express happiness on a sheet of questions?

**19.** Everything in the factories of the future will be run by smarter software. Digitization in manufacturing will have as widespread an effect as in other industries that have gone digital, including photography, publishing and films. Such effects will not be confined to large manufacturers, either. ---- Launching new and innovative products will become easier and cheaper for them.

- A) In addition, it will allow things to be made economically in much smaller quantities.
  - B) The materials being used to make things are changing faster than they were in the past.
  - C) Nonetheless, companies are also optimistic about a manufacturing revival.
  - D) **In** fact, these developments will empower smaller firms and individual entrepreneurs.
  - E) As such, companies from all over the world use China and India as low-wage workshops.
- 20.** ---- This is not the case, and evidence for early learning and remembering comes from several studies. In one, infants only a few hours

old learned to turn their heads right or left, depending on whether they heard a buzzer or a tone. In order to taste a sweet liquid, the baby had to turn to the right when a tone sounded and to turn to the left when the buzzer sounded. In only a few trials, the babies were performing without error.

A) **It was** once thought that infants could neither learn nor remember.

B) Infants can discriminate differences in taste shortly after birth.

C) Newborn infants could distinguish human voices from other sounds.

D) Newborn babies may not remember what they have just learned.

E) Pre-birth experiences in the uterus help infants to learn and remember.

**Find the irrelevant sentence.**

(I) Aristotle explored the apparent ties between odour and memory in his work *On Sense and the Sensible*. (II) Since then, people have speculated that the memories elicited by smell are more intimate and immediate than other recollections.

(III) When we experience certain smells, we often find ourselves taken back in time to a specific event or scene. (IV) Many movies of the 1980s include scenes that trigger memories of childhood and school years. (V) For example, the smell of a salsa, a sauce eaten with Mexican food, may remind a person of watching James Bond movies on television with his or her father while dipping chips in the spicy sauce.

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

(I) Five to six million farmers in the tropics who cultivate the cacao trees from which cocoa is produced rely on the sales of the seeds to feed themselves and their families. (II) Cacao tree grows only in a narrow band within about 18 degrees north and south of the Equator. (III) They extract the seeds, often called 'beans', from football-shaped pods and then ferment and dry them to form butter and powder. (IV) The livelihoods of another 40 to 50 million depend on the long production road whereby the cacao seeds travel from a farm to the candy on store shelves. (V) In Ivory Coast, which produces 40 percent of the world's cocoa, such farming accounts for a full 15 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 5 percent of households.

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

(I) One of the oldest methods of preserving food is drying. (II) It slows down the proliferation and activity of the bacteria that cause spoilage and

decay, but it considerably alters the appearance of food due to the loss of water. (III) With the success of freezing and its characteristics for retaining the food value of ingredients, drying is no longer an essential means of preserving food for times when it may be out of season or expensive. (IV) Since prehistoric times, cereals and fruits have been dried in the sun before being stored. (V) The drying of fruits and vegetables has been widely practiced for so long; in Greece for grapes, in Turkey for apricots, and in Iran and Spain for tomatoes.

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

24. While several other minerals are needed for muscle function, ----.

A) knowledge of your body and its functions can be a great ally in health matters

B) most of the calories in the food we eat are used by our muscles

C) the contours of the body alter as the muscles strengthen

D) exercise is a vital ingredient for keeping the human body in good health

E) **continuous** intake of calcium helps to maintain a healthy skeleton

25. The changing climate will have negative effects on all parts of the world; depending on people's location and lifestyles, however, there will be great differences in the subsequent health hazards that human populations face.

A) No matter how and where people live, the subsequent health hazards will be terribly great after the varying climate negatively affects all regions of the world.

B) Based on their lifestyles and geographical location, human populations all over the world will experience health risks to be brought about by adverse effects of the changing climate.

C) Whether all regions of the world will be negatively affected by the incremental climate change largely depends on people's location and ways of life, yet human populations will end up with health risks.

D) Since all parts of the world are likely to be adversely influenced by the globally changing climate, human populations have been subject to resultant health risks, regardless of how and where they reside.

E) **All regions** of the world will be adversely affected by the changing climate, but the resulting health risks to human populations will vary greatly, depending on where and how people live.