

**Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

When it comes to warding off the malevolent forces of the world, there is perhaps no charm more recognized or renowned than the 'evil eye'. Ubiquitous in its use, the striking image of the cobalt-blue eye has appeared not only in the bazaars of Istanbul, but everywhere from the sides of planes to the pages of comic books. To understand how the evil eye originated, one must first understand the distinction between the amulet and the evil eye itself. Though often dubbed as 'the evil eye', the amulet is actually the charm meant to ward off the true evil eye, a curse transmitted through a malicious glare, usually one inspired by envy. In spite of the fact that the amulet, oftentimes referred to as a *nazar boncuğu*, has existed in various permutations for thousands of years, the curse which it repels is far older and more difficult to trace. Even so, what's most fascinating about the evil eye isn't its mere longevity, but the fact that its purpose of usage has deviated little over the course of millennia, so much so, in fact, that it's still a tradition in Turkey to bring an evil eye token to new-born babies, echoing the belief that young children are usually the most susceptible to the curse. Besides, the eye symbol is so deeply embedded in culture that it even finds a place within religious texts, including the Bible and the Quran.

**19) As is pointed out in the passage, \_\_\_\_.**

- A) the evil eye is most likely to have been the most famous means of keeping devilish things off of the world
- B) it is the *nazar*, generally conveyed by an envy look, that a great number of people regard as the mere culprit for lots of curses
- C) the evil eye has made a name for itself for its uselessness in not being able to ward off the devilish forces
- D) there used to be practically more communities that attached credence to such charms as the evil eye than the present day
- E) the area of utilization of the evil eye has been confined entirely to the sides of planes and a couple of comic books

**20) One can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_.**

- A) hardly has the principal objective of the evil eye diverged during its long presence
- B) so long as the devilish things have been around, just so long has the evil eye to protect us
- C) very little has been discovered about the origin of the evil eye despite years of research
- D) no such thing as the evil eye symbol has ever been mentioned in any of the holy books
- E) no other beings but humans have made use of the evil eye so as to get rid of devilish forces

**21) According to the passage, \_\_\_\_.**

- A) the idea to get rid of malevolent forces of the world by using a charm is relatively a novel one
- B) some are dreadfully worried about the use of the evil eye since it could be of detriment to health
- C) it wouldn't be a mistake to say that the amulet has assumed not just one form through its long existence
- D) giving the evil eye as a present to those who have just had their baby is a tradition held the world over
- E) the elder ones are evidently not any less susceptible than the young ones when it comes to the curses



**Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

As with any behavioural disorder, some people are predisposed to alcoholism, but there are also strong cultural and environmental influences. Indeed, alcoholism can be sometimes tricky to define, in part due to cultural variability in what is acceptable, both behaviourally and in the attribution of illness. Yet, most definitions of alcoholism propose that alcohol is taken more than is personally or socially intended. Understanding exactly how commonly it occurs can be difficult because it is estimated that there are many hidden drinkers. Besides, there is also some evidence that estimates might not be stable over longer periods, due to cohort effects; that is, attitudes toward alcohol may change as young generations become older. When calculating how commonly alcoholism occurs among older adults, it is usual to distinguish two groups: alcoholics who have grown older and those in whom alcohol abuse emerges for the first time in old age. Among the latter, alcoholism can result from a combination of difficulty coping with losses and sometimes new social isolation. Given that alcoholism is not uncommon among older adults and that it can be difficult to define without the presence of medical complications, strategies to recognize alcoholism have been proposed, a popular one of which is the so-called CAGE questionnaire, with such questions as have you felt the need to cut down on your drinking? Have you been annoyed by others' comments on your drinking? Have you felt guilty about drinking? Have you ever needed an "eye-opener"? Answering one of these positively suggests the need for further evaluation.

7) It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) certain people are more inclined to become alcoholic than others
- B) alcoholism bears no resemblance to any other behavioural disorder
- C) there seems to be a universally accepted definition of alcoholism
- D) the number of alcoholic people is descending day by day
- E) the youth may be alleged to be as much alcoholic as the elderly

8) Which of the following conclusion can be drawn from the passage?

- A) Alcoholics can stop themselves from consuming products containing alcohol whenever they desire to do so.
- B) Those who are alcoholics cannot help themselves whether they want or not to drink alcohol.
- C) CAGE questionnaire appears to be by far the most reliable method of quitting alcohol among others.
- D) Alcohol actually offers several notable health benefits if it is drunk in moderation, not excessively.
- E) Almost no strategy proposed so far works as well as they should to put an end to common alcoholism problem.

9) What could be the reason that the author mentions cohort effect?

- A) To demonstrate that two diametrically opposing ideas may be adopted by the same person at the same time.
- B) To assert that no two persons are exactly alike when it comes to expressing opinion on a subject like alcoholism.
- C) To exemplify that a notion of what is acceptable at one point in time can evolve into something inappropriate at another point.
- D) To maintain that certain things remain the same as they were no matter how many years have passed.
- E) To suggest that one would most probably persist the same idea if one weren't growing old.



## LEVEL 2 SET 1

**Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Centenarians, people living to be 100 years old and over, were once a rare breed. But they've become increasingly common since the mid to late 20th century, thanks to improvements in diet, healthcare and lifestyle. However, a recent analysis suggests that the number of centenarians in England and Wales may have peaked. In 2023, there was a 0.5-per-cent decrease in centenarians compared to 2022, with the total falling from 14,920 to 14,850. This drop is thought to be tied to the decline of the post-WWI 'baby boom' generation. How did so many people make it to this ripe old age? And can we learn from them to improve our chances of doing the same? It might seem logical to ask the oldest living people for their secret to longevity, but Dr Bradley Elliott, Senior Lecturer in Physiology at the University of Westminster, explains that this approach alone is unreliable due to a phenomenon known as survivorship bias, drawing conclusions from a group that has survived, while ignoring those who didn't. Take Jeanne Calment, for example, holding the Guinness World Record for the longest human lifespan at 122 years and 164 days. She often attributed her remarkable longevity to a relaxed and carefree lifestyle. She married a rich husband and never had to work, loved cycling, and continued to drink wine and smoke at a very old age. So, should we follow her example? "Some people just get phenomenally lucky," says Elliot. "Studying the oldest individuals can provide insights, but a more reliable approach would be to study people in their 60s over the following decades to identify factors that contribute to longevity."

**33) It is stated in the passage that unlike previous years, the number of people living more than a hundred years ----.**

- A) would have been dramatically increased provided that aids in diet, healthcare, and lifestyle had been distributed equally
- B) has been limited to only few countries, including England and Wales, which have a high level of prosperity
- C) will continue to increase if Dr Bradley Elliott keeps studying in the field of healthcare
- D) has changed thanks to the developments coming out in some fields around the world
- E) is much higher when compared to all other living beings, which shows that humans are superior

**34) What is the impact of the First World War on longevity in recent years?**

- A) It forced families to have more babies, thus making the world population higher than ever before.
- B) It caused governments to implement policies about healthcare to help people live a lot longer.
- C) It is thought to have caused a decrease in the birth rate, which in turn has led to a decrease in the number of people over the age of one hundred.
- D) Although a great number of people died, there was a noticeable increase in life expectancy because people emerged from this war stronger.
- E) Most people today are experiencing early death because they were forced to neglect their nutrition then.

**35) What is the best strategy to understand the secret of living over a hundred years according to the author?**

- A) To examine some examples of people that are over 100 years old
- B) To follow the scientific studies that have been carried out by Dr Bradley Elliott
- C) To focus primarily on the diets that have been followed by people that are over 100 years old
- D) To evaluate the lifestyle of people who have been living in England and Wales
- E) To determine the elements contributing to lifespan by tracking individuals in their 60s for years to come

**36) What could be the best title of this passage?**

- A) The Way World War I Changed Modern Healthcare
- B) The Economic Impact of an Increased Aging Population
- C) The Daily Habits of the World's Oldest People
- D) The Secrets and Science Behind Living to 100
- E) Why Everyone Should Live Like Jeanne Calment

**Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Could you run for 100 hours this year? How about just doing a little more than 15 minutes each day? In fact, these goals are essentially equivalent, but one certainly sounds more ambitious than the other. The correct framing, then, is important when setting a goal. Take averting a sixth mass extinction. It definitely sounds hard. Mass extinctions are devastating events — there is no precise definition, but these are broadly understood as leading to the loss of about 75 per cent of all species on Earth over the course of at least several thousand years. That is because, while humanity has certainly caused catastrophic biodiversity loss, even if extinction rates remain as high as they are today, it would take us centuries to wipe out three quarters of species. According to John Wiens at the University of Arizona and others, avoiding a textbook extinction could still be devastating. “We could lose half the species on the planet over the next 3000 years and still say, ‘Yeah, we did it! We prevented the sixth mass extinction,’” he says. Instead, he argues that we should aim to prevent human-induced extinction from hitting 0.2 per cent of species — a far cry from the 75 per cent needed to qualify for a mass extinction. Wiens’s target is far from impossible, however — merely very difficult — and his questioning of the framing of the “sixth mass extinction” is an attempt to focus on conserving vulnerable species today, rather than centuries from now. By highlighting their concerns, Wiens and colleagues have chosen the harder and perhaps better option.

**41) It is pointed out in the passage that ----.**

- A) current extinction patterns are bound to result in the disappearance of most species within a generation
- B) efforts to prevent mass extinction have already reversed the trend of biodiversity loss
- C) even under current extinction rates, the threshold for a mass extinction event would not be reached for hundreds of years
- D) public perception of extinction is markedly shaped more by emotion than by statistical evidence
- E) extinction events that have occurred throughout history have typically happened within short, abrupt time frames

**42) One can conclude from the passage that mass extinction ----.**

- A) is unlikely to occur unless all human-induced biodiversity loss ceases immediately
- B) may be a misleading term when used to describe gradual but severe species decline
- C) is universally defined and therefore immune to scientific reinterpretation
- D) should only be a concern if species loss exceeds 50% within a few centuries
- E) can be avoided simply by preserving a few key species from extinction

**43) Which of the following is true according to the passage?**

- A) The idea of running for 15 minutes a day is presented as a more demanding goal than running 100 hours a year.
- B) Extinction rates will certainly lead to the loss of 75% of species within the next few decades if they remain at current levels.
- C) However challenging Wiens’s target could be to realize, it is still considered achievable.
- D) Setting a goal is mostly a matter of individual determination rather than how it is framed.
- E) Wiens believes the best way to address extinction is to wait until long-term patterns become clearer.

**44) What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A) Based on current evidence, it is nearly impossible to completely prevent a sixth mass extinction from happening.
- B) The term “mass extinction” is often misunderstood or confusing, which affects how people think about environmental issues.
- C) The current rate at which species are going extinct is slow enough that it does not require immediate concern or action
- D) Small, everyday actions like running for a short time can be used as examples to explain the challenges of protecting the environment.
- E) The way scientists and society define mass extinction has a significant impact on conservation efforts

**For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

Sails translate the movement of wind (86) ---- thrust that propels the boat. Sailing has a place in human civilization, (87) ---- as far back in time as man has possessed the ability to make crafts that could float on water. Sailing has a shorter history as a competitive sport, (88) ---- it has been one of the most popular and intensely contested sporting activities throughout the world. People (89) ---- in the organized racing of sailboats, crafts that range in size from dinghies (small open boats with one sail), to very large, multi-masted ocean going vessels for over 200 years. Modern competitive sailing is (90) ---- by the International Sailing Federation (ISF), whose predecessor organization was founded in 1907. The chief purpose in the formation of the ISF was to bring standardization to the rules of international sailing. Today sailing is a vibrant Olympic sport; there are 11 different Olympic sailing events. In the international arena, the ISF sanctions racing in 81 different categories of sailboats, the largest of which are the multi these boats may be over 60 ft (18 m) in length.

86)

- A) against
- B) over
- C) beneath
- D) between
- E) into

87)

- A) to be extended
- B) to have extended
- C) extending
- D) being extended
- E) having been extended

88)

- A) because
- B) provided that
- C) as soon as
- D) but
- E) unless

89)

- A) engaged in
- B) had engaged in
- C) will engage in
- D) engage in
- E) have engaged in

90)

- A) governed
- B) fluctuated
- C) originated
- D) annihilated
- E) abandoned