

1-6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Building and maintaining a good friendship with a professional rival can be no easy feat: Even if you start your acquaintance on good terms, envy and jealousy caused by competition can easily sour your interactions, leading to unspoken ---- or outward conflict.

- A) activities - aktivite  
B) inequalities - eşitsizlikler  
C) additions – ilaveler, ekler  
D) improvements - gelişmeler  
E) resentments - üzüntüler

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2. Height discrimination is one of the least-known or discussed biases, and one of the hardest to --- since heightism is an implicit bias, one we may subconsciously harbour or, indeed, internalise, without realising it.

A) develop - geliřtirmek

B) confirm - dođrulamak

C) conceptualise - kavramsallařtırmak

D) underpin – 6nemini vurgulamak

E) clarify - aıklamak

3. ---- factors – including our genes, the types of medication we take, the stress we are under, if we smoke and what we eat – can all interplay to alter the balance of microorganisms in our gut.

- A) Mundane - ilgisiz  
B) Corrupt - yozlaşmış  
C) Numerous – çok sayıda  
D) Precarious – kararsız, istikrarsız  
E) Hazardous – riskli, tehlikeli

4. There is a moral ---- for richer nations to help tackle preventable diseases such as monkeypox in poorer places like African countries.

- A) dilemma - ikilem  
B) tension – stress, baskı  
C) elimination – ortadan kaldırma  
D) imperative – acil, eli kulağında zorunluluk – obligation - responsibility  
E) trait – özellik – feature - characteristic

5. Tail loss is thought to be part of the backstory for humans evolving to be bipedal, but ---- how we lost our tails is a question that scientists have long sought to answer.

A) totally - tamamıyla

B) dutifully – görev duygusuyla

C) precisely – tam olarak

D) vaguely – belli belirsiz bir şekilde

E) substantially – bol bir şekilde

Melike → Even though  
much of

6. The serotonin hypothesis, which dates from the 1960s, says that a chemical imbalance in the brain, including low levels of serotonin ---- depression.

A) grows up – büyümek, yetiştirmek - raise

B) leads to – sebep olmak, cause-bring about-result in-give rise to-contribute to-trigger-induce

C) looks for – aramak – seek out/for

D) breaks out – patlak vermek /// war /// a famine / a drought...

E) relies on – bel bağlamak, güvenmek – depend on-count on

Date back to – extend – come from – go back to – trace back to: geçmiş zamana gönderim yapsalar dahi present olarak kullanılırlar...

7. The rich microbiota flourishing inside us ---- a far greater role in the way exercise ---- our health than previously thought.

- A) may play / improves
- B) can play / improved
- C) could play / will improve
- D) must play / would improve
- E) is supposed to play / is improving

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8. Efforts to control lightning ---- firing rockets with wires attached into clouds to force them to discharge their lightning, but in the 1990s, people ---- to experiment with using lasers to redirect the current instead.

- A) involve / start
- B) are involving / have started
- C) involved / were starting
- D) have involved / started
- E) will involve / had started

Tense sorularında en çok,

1. Present perfect tense
2. Past simple tense
3. Present simple tense doğru cevap olurlar...

Tense sorularında,

1. Zaman uyumsuzlukları
2. Continuous olanlar
3. İki tarafından past perfect olduğu durumlar hemen hiç doğru cevap olmazlar...



9. Paper wasps (*Polistes fuscatus*) can learn ---- between pairs of stimuli that are the same or different ---- a grasp of abstract concepts.

- A) distinguishing / having demonstrated  
B) to distinguish / demonstrating  
C) to have distinguished / to demonstrate  
D) to be distinguishing / having been demonstrated  
E) being distinguished / to have demonstrated

Kısaltma soruları ile ilgili önemli bilgiler

- 1.virgöl sonrası yüzde 99 Ving doğrudur.
- 2.Cümle başındaki boşluklarda asla 'to have V3/to have been V3' seçmeyin
- 3.Devamında boşluğun nesne varsa 'aktif' bir kısaltma seçin
4. 'having V3/having been V3' seçmenin şartı boşluğun 'cümle başında' ya da 'iki virgöl arası başında' olması gerekir.
5. Ving ya da 'V3' genellikle doğrudur.
6. 'to verb' seçme kuralları mutlaka bilinmelidir.

, Ving çevirisi

- 1.ki bu
2. ve
3. erek / arak
4. en, an şeklinde olabilir.

10. In the UK, one in five children ---- the age of two has eczema, and the number of children ---- eczema and allergic rhinitis in the UK has more than trebled since the 1960s.

A) among / in

B) above / out

C) under / with

D) below / on

E) amid / for

Edat sorularında

1. Eğer boşluk virgül sonrasındaysa 'with' edatı doğru cevap olacaktır çok büyük ihtimalle.

2. ezberdense cümle anlamı artık önem kazanmıştır...

açıklama

11. Tetrodotoksin, the poison found ---- pufferfish, blocks nerve signals very efficiently, so the hope is it can be developed ---- a pain-relief drug.

A) of / in

B) inside / at

C) at / over

D) from / of

E) in / into

found IN

Dönüşüm/değişim edatı INTO dur. Turn sth into sth... transform into / interpret into / translate into

Evolve into

Change into

Alter into

12. A lot of allergies go together ---- they share common proteins, especially shellfish, so if you are allergic to shrimp, you are more likely to be allergic to other items that have an exoskeleton like lobster.

- A) as if – as though – mış gibi  
B) so that – in order that – sını diye – kendi içerisinde MODAL sever  
C) because – as – since – diğri için  
D) once – as soon as – ar ... amaz  
E) unless – mezse – ana cümlesinde MODAL sever...

13. ---- its quake-proof qualities, *kath kuni* architecture is also well-adapted to agrarian and communitarian style of living in Himachal Pradesh, an Indian state in the western Himalayas.

- A) On behalf of – adına, namına /// on behalf of the governor: vali adına  
B) Owing to – because of – as a result of – due to – thanks to – as a consequence of – den dolayı  
C) Despite – in spite of – e rağmen  
D) In addition to – besides – as well as – together with – aside from – apart from – nin yanısıra  
E) After – den sonra

\*\*\*also burada destek oluyor cevabı bulmaya...

14. **Most countries don't take hospital-acquired covid-19 cases ---- seriously ---- they do the spread of other hospital-based superbugs, like MRSA – but they should.**

A) so / that – o kadar ...ki (araya sıfat / zarf alıyor)

B) either / or – ya...ya da anlamına gelen 'paralel durum bağlacı'dır.

C) both / and - hem...hem de anlamına gelen 'paralel durum bağlacı'dır.

D) as / as – 'e kadar' anlamına gelen araya 'sıfat/zarf alan' ifadedir

E) less / than – geç bunu

15. ---- Japan boasts advanced recycling technology, approximately 2.6 billion plastic bottles are incinerated, sent to landfills, or lost to waterways and oceans annually.

- A) Until – e kadar  
 B) If – eğer..se/sa  
 C) As – dıđı için, dıkça, ken  
 D) Provided – mesi şartıyla  
 E) While – e rađmen, ken



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16-20: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Unable to study magma directly, volcanologists rely on surface measurements from seismometers, GPS sensors, and radar satellites (16) ---- its movements. (17) ---- they can examine solidified magma chambers exhumed by Earth's upheavals, those remnants are incomplete, selectively depleted by ancient lava flows. They can study lava at the surface, but the samples have by then lost most of the trapped gases that drive eruptions and influence the magma's original temperature, pressure, and composition. Crystals, inclusions, and bubbles in the hardened lava hold clues (18) ---- its original state. But a sample from the Krafla chamber, which will be obtained by a project aiming to penetrate the molten rock, will tell researchers whether those estimates "are fictional or (19) ----." (20) ----, the results obtained from the project could help explain how magma moves through the crust, while improving eruption forecasts.

16.

- A) guessing
- B) to guess
- C) to have guessed
- D) guessed
- E) to be guessing

g mekk/mali 1917  
in order to  
-se- +  
Verb  
=> to have V3



Unable to study magma directly, volcanologists rely on surface measurements from seismometers, GPS sensors, and radar satellites (16) ---- its movements. (17) ---- they can examine solidified magma chambers exhumed by Earth's upheavals, those remnants are incomplete, selectively depleted by ancient lava flows. They can study lava at the surface, but the samples have by then lost most of the trapped gases that drive eruptions and influence the magma's original temperature, pressure, and composition. Crystals, inclusions, and bubbles in the hardened lava hold clues (18) ---- its original state. But a sample from the Krafla chamber, which will be obtained by a project aiming to penetrate the molten rock, will tell researchers whether those estimates "are fictional or (19) ----." (20) ----, the results obtained from the project could help explain how magma moves through the crust, while improving eruption forecasts.

17.

- A) As far as – e göre  
B) ~~Whereas~~ – ken – taban tabana zıtlık  
C)  Although - e rağmen  
D) Since – diğı için  
E) Even so - ancak

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18.

- A) in to  
~~C) on~~ ~~D) up~~  
 E) from

Unable to study magma directly, volcanologists rely on surface measurements from seismometers, GPS sensors, and radar satellites (16) ---- its movements. (17) ---- they can examine solidified magma chambers exhumed by Earth's upheavals, those remnants are incomplete, selectively depleted by ancient lava flows. They can study lava at the surface, but the samples have by then lost most of the trapped gases that drive eruptions and influence the magma's original temperature, pressure, and composition. Crystals, inclusions, and bubbles in the hardened lava hold clues (18) ---- its original state. But a sample from the Krafla chamber, which will be obtained by a project aiming to penetrate the molten rock, will tell researchers whether those estimates "are fictional or (19) ----." (20) ----, the results obtained from the project could help explain how magma moves through the crust, while improving eruption forecasts.

19.

- A) detectable – tespit edilebilir
- B) disposable – tek kullanımlık
- C) erratic – düzensiz, dengesiz
- D) reliable - güvenilir
- E) cryptic - kriptik

Unable to study magma directly, volcanologists rely on surface measurements from seismometers, GPS sensors, and radar satellites (16) ---- its movements. (17) ---- they can examine solidified magma chambers exhumed by Earth's upheavals, those remnants are incomplete, selectively depleted by ancient lava flows. They can study lava at the surface, but the samples have by then lost most of the trapped gases that drive eruptions and influence the magma's original temperature, pressure, and composition. Crystals, inclusions, and bubbles in the hardened lava hold clues (18) ---- its original state. But a sample from the Krafla chamber, which will be **obtained by** a project aiming to penetrate the molten rock, will tell researchers whether those estimates "are fictional or (19) ----." (20) ----, the results **obtained from** the project could help explain how magma moves through the crust, while improving eruption forecasts.

20.

- A) Otherwise – aksi taktirde – kendi içerisinde genelde 'would / could' alır.
- B) Nevertheless – ama
- C) Instead – yerine – kendisinden önce genelde 'not-no' ifadesi aranır.
- D) Even so – ama, ancak
- E) In addition – ek olarak

21-24: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

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21. A huge proportion of our universe seems to be made of **dark matter**; ----.

- A) ~~thus~~ it is extremely hard to study as we have no way of seeing **it**
- B) on the other hand, **it** exerts 'gravitational force', meaning it draws other matter towards it
- nevertheless**, scientists still don't know what it actually **is**
- D) meanwhile, we can also see the effects of dark matter simply by looking up at the sky
- not** → E) ~~instead~~, **it** holds galaxies together and is thought to be streaming through your body

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22. Though infected animals can pass on the monkeypox virus if they bite or scratch you, ----.

- A you can also get it from eating uncooked contaminated meat
- B viruses get into our bodies through a break in the skin or through mouth
- C with the recent outbreak, doctors have noticed a few newer symptoms
- D one can also spread monkeypox to others starting a day before the rash shows up
- E it can be quite serious, especially in children who were exposed to a lot of the virus

23. While a regular atomic structure is seen in most solids, ----.

- A) crystalline solids have an ordered, or regular, pattern of atoms
- B) the ordered atomic structures belong mostly to crystalline solids
- C) liquids and gases behave more differently under pressurized circumstances
- D) the atoms in glass have a more irregular arrangement
- E) gases, liquids and solids are all made up of atoms, molecules, and/or ions

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24. ----, it makes more sense to send machines as humans aren't well suited to long-duration space flight.

- A) When not working on space missions that require long-term commitment
- B) If humans were to go beyond their galaxy and discover new exoplanets
- C) When it comes to exploring our solar system and the worlds beyond that
- D) Though sending humans to low Earth orbit requires an amazing endeavour
- E) While the robotic missions are somewhat running themselves, autonomously

could  
might

25-28: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

25. When you look up at the sky on a cloudless night, you will see thousands of stars – about 6,000 or so, but that is only a tiny fraction of all the stars out there as the rest are too far away for us to see them.
- A) Bulutsuz bir gecede gökyüzüne baktığınızda gördüğünüz şey, binlerce – yaklaşık 6,000 kadar – yıldız olacaktır ancak geri kalanı bizim göremeyeceğimiz kadar uzakta olduğu için bu oradaki yıldızların sadece çok küçük bir bölümüdür.
- B) Bulutsuz bir gecede gökyüzüne baktığınızda binlerce – yaklaşık 6,000 kadar – yıldız görmeniz, geride kalan yıldızların bizim göremeyeceğimiz kadar uzakta olduğu için gökyüzündeki yıldızların çok küçük bir bölümünü gördüğünüz gerçeğini değiştirmez.
- C) Gökyüzündeki yıldızların çoğu göremeyeceğimiz kadar uzakta olduğundan bulutsuz bir gecede gökyüzüne baktığınızda oradaki yıldızların sadece küçük bir bölümünü görürsünüz, ki bu 6,000 yıldız civarında olacaktır.
- D) Bulutsuz bir gecede gökyüzüne baktığınızda binlerce – yaklaşık 6,000 kadar – yıldız görürsünüz ama geri kalanı bizim göremeyeceğimiz kadar uzakta olduğu için bu oradaki yıldızların sadece çok küçük bir bölümüdür.
- E) Bulutsuz bir gecede gökyüzüne baktığınızda gördüğünüz 6,000 civarı yıldız, gökyüzündeki yıldızların sadece çok küçük bir bölümünü oluşturur çünkü geri kalan yıldızlar bizim gözümüzün göremeyeceği kadar uzaktadır.

26. Even though educational video games have been used in classrooms for 50 years – and despite the fact that research shows educational games can be effective – they are not that common in classrooms today.
- A) Eğitici amaçlı video oyunları sınıflarda 50 yıldır kullanılmaktadır ve araştırmalar eğitici oyunların etkili olabileceğini göstermektedir ancak bu oyunlar günümüzde sınıflarda o kadar da yaygın değildir.
- B) Eğitici amaçlı video oyunlarının günümüzde sınıflarda o kadar da yaygın olmamasına rağmen bu oyunlar sınıflarda 50 yıldır kullanılmaktadır ve araştırmalar eğitici oyunların etkili olabileceğini göstermektedir.
- C) Eğitici amaçlı video oyunları sınıflarda 50 yıldır kullanılmaktadır ve araştırmalar eğitici oyunların etkili olabileceğini göstermektedir ama tüm bu verilere rağmen bu oyunlar günümüzde sınıflarda o kadar da yaygın değildir.
- D) Araştırmaların gösterdiği şey, eğitici video oyunlarının etkili olabileceğidir ve bu oyunlar 50 yıldır sınıflarda kullanılmaktadır; yine de günümüzde sınıflarda o kadar yaygın değildirler.
- E) Eğitici amaçlı video oyunları sınıflarda 50 yıldır kullanılmamasına ve araştırmalar eğitici oyunların etkili olabileceğini göstermesine rağmen bu oyunlar günümüzde sınıflarda o kadar da yaygın değildir.

27. Medeniyetimiz, yeni bir dünya savaşı ya da iklim değişikliği gibi kendi yarattığımız küresel bir felaketin sonucunda günümüzden birkaç yüzyıl sonra yok olabilir.

- A) It is highly likely that our civilisation will perish in the next century because of a self-inflicted global catastrophe, like another world war or climate change.
- B) Our civilisation might perish within centuries from now as a result of a self-inflicted global catastrophe, like another world war or climate change.
- C) Within centuries from now, we might cause our civilisation to perish as a result of a global catastrophe we create, such as another world war or climate change.
- D) If we don't do anything, our civilisation might perish within centuries from now as a result of a self-inflicted global catastrophe, like another world war or climate change.
- E) We run the risk of perishing our civilisation in a few centuries as a result of a self-inflicted global catastrophe, like another world war or climate change.

28. 66 milyon yıl önce gezegenimize çarpan Chicxulub asteroidinin büyük ölçüde dinozorlar ve birçok diğer türün yok olmasından sorumlu olduğu düşünülmektedir.
- A) It is conventionally thought that the Chicxulub asteroid that jolted our planet 66 million years ago is responsible for wiping out the dinosaurs and many other species.
- B) The Chicxulub asteroid that jolted our planet 66 million years ago is widely thought to be responsible for wiping out the dinosaurs and many other species.
- C) A popular thought among the scientists is that the Chicxulub asteroid that jolted our planet 66 million years ago is responsible for wiping out the dinosaurs and many other species.
- D) The Chicxulub asteroid jolted our planet 66 million years ago, and it is widely thought to be responsible for wiping out the dinosaurs and many other species.
- E) What jolted our planet 66 million years ago was the Chicxulub asteroid, which is widely thought to be responsible for wiping out the dinosaurs and many other species.

29-32: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Hundreds of years ago if you had a pain, a cough or a fever, an apothecary, now known as pharmacist or chemist, might prescribe you a herb, a tincture or a restorative course of leeches. Some resorted to oracles as a mediator. It was in the lap of the gods to grant relief. Sacrifices were also offered via oracles. Thankfully, medicine has come a long way since then. It is by no means perfect, but hospitals, drugs and health care have made our days inestimably more comfortable. Much of this is thanks to that bastion of science, the clinical trial, which tests whether a medicine or treatment is safe and effective. Evidence from such trials is considered the gold standard, and over the years it has helped us distinguish the fraud from the cures. It might be surprising to hear, then, that a growing number of doctors think the way we test medicines needs a renovation. For all their strengths, clinical trials often take years to deliver a verdict. This drawback was exposed during the covid-19 pandemic, when we desperately needed treatments for a new disease. Doctors were forced to use quicker methods of assessment, and at this juncture, it seems they paid off. "We were able to achieve in weeks what would have otherwise taken years," says epidemiologist Martin Landray at the University of Oxford. If we can get robust answers about medicines in a faster way than standard clinical trials can, surely, we are ethically obliged to do so.

29. The writer of the passage has given the example of leech treatment in order to ----.

- A) inform the reader about how challenging it was to access medicine in the distant past
- B) emphasize how developed medical treatment has become in centuries
- C) underpin what current medical practices have brought about
- D) question the efficacy of old techniques used in case of an emergency
- E) criticise the intricate ways in which treatment and gods interacted

Hundreds of years ago, if you had a pain, a cough or a fever, an apothecary, now known as pharmacist or chemist, might prescribe you a herb, a tincture or a restorative course of leeches. Some resorted to oracles as a mediator. It was in the lap of the gods to grant relief. Sacrifices were also offered via oracles. Thankfully, medicine has come a long way since then. It is by no means perfect, but hospitals, drugs and health care have made our days inestimably more comfortable. Much of this is thanks to that bastion of science, the clinical trial, which tests whether a medicine or treatment is safe and effective. Evidence from such trials is considered the gold standard, and over the years it has helped us distinguish the fraud from the cures. It might be surprising to hear, then, that a growing number of doctors think the way we test medicines needs a renovation. For all their strengths, clinical trials often take years to deliver a verdict. This drawback was exposed during the covid-19 pandemic, when we desperately needed treatments for a new disease. Doctors were forced to use quicker methods of assessment, and at this juncture, it seems they paid off. "We were able to achieve in weeks what would have otherwise taken years," says epidemiologist Martin Landray at the University of Oxford. If we can get robust answers about medicines in a faster way than standard clinical trials can, surely, we are ethically obliged to do so.

30. It is stated in the passage that the covid-19 pandemic ----.

- A) has proved to be a turning point in health care standards and pain relief
  - B) could in fact have been prevented by ancient cures
  - C) triggered a new movement whereby all clinical trials have to be completed in weeks
  - D) raised some ethical questions about the practice of clinical trials
- brought quicker methods of assessment in clinical trials

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31. According to the passage, one downside of clinical trials is ----.

- A) their ultimate failure to tell the right from wrong when it comes to treatments
- B) that they can hardly yield a conclusive result in times of pandemic
- C) that they take too long to come to a decision about a given treatment
- D) their dependence on their brilliant legacy, the gold standard
- E) their inability to make a growing number of doctors feel secure about their health

Hundreds of years ago, if you had a pain, a cough or a fever, an apothecary, now known as pharmacist or chemist, might prescribe you a herb, a tincture or a restorative course of leeches. Some resorted to oracles as a mediator. It was in the lap of the gods to grant relief. Sacrifices were also offered via oracles. Thankfully, medicine has come a long way since then. It is by no means perfect, but hospitals, drugs and health care have made our days inestimably more comfortable. Much of this is thanks to that bastion of science, the clinical trial, which tests whether a medicine or treatment is safe and effective. Evidence from such trials is considered the gold standard, and over the years it has helped us distinguish the fraud from the cures. It might be surprising to hear, then, that a growing number of doctors think the way we test medicines needs a renovation. For all their strengths, clinical trials often take years to deliver a verdict. This drawback was exposed during the covid-19 pandemic, when we desperately needed treatments for a new disease. Doctors were forced to use quicker methods of assessment, and at this juncture, it seems they paid off. "We were able to achieve in weeks what would have otherwise taken years," says epidemiologist Martin Landray at the University of Oxford. If we can get robust answers about medicines in a faster way than standard clinical trials can, surely, we are ethically obliged to do so.

32. What does the author imply by saying "It was in the lap of the gods to grant relief." according to the passage?

- A) The chances of finding a cure is low.
- B) Even gods help those who help themselves.
- C) Without spirituality, relief is nowhere in sight.
- D) Oracles offer a remedy in the name of gods.
- E) Gods may not grant relief without sacrifice.



33-34: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

33.

Mary:

- I have never understood the festival in Venice where everyone is wearing face masks, nor those who bring back masks from Venice as souvenirs.

Jose:

- ----

Mary:

- Well, if you know it too well, why don't you enlighten me?

Jose:

- Sure. In 16th-century Europe, wealthy women covered their faces and shielded their complexions from the hot sun as pale skin was a sign of high status. The practice really caught up in Venice and the rest is history.

Mary:

- That's a good story, thanks.

- A) As always, somebody has ignored their history lessons.
- B) Are you trying to say something about my mask collection?
- C) Then you are not aware of the rule about buying only a limited number of masks.
- D) Venice is a good place to buy expensive masks if you have the money.
- E) If I were you, I'd go to Venice during the festival time.

34.

Nick:

- I don't understand all the hype about popular literature. The books lack literary depth but they are always at the top of the lists.

Jane:

- I might agree with you only partly because even though I am a keen reader there are books from classical literature that I can't even finish.

Nick:

- ----

Jane:

- War and Peace by Tolstoy for one. Though I started to read it three times, I stopped at the same chapter. Character development doesn't seem to come to an end and I quit.

A) I guess it has something to do with age: I also find myself leaving a book unfinished at times.

B) I am curious as to the reason why you might want to quit a book by Tolstoy.

C) What? I wouldn't expect it from an ardent reader of literature. Can you give an example?

D) I know books in popular literature are mainly page turners, but you sure can give me an example for a page turner in classical literature, can't you?

E) I am so disappointed in you as a good member of our reading club.

35-36: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence

35. **The age we live in is characterised by organized and often angry opposition to all manner of scientific knowledge, from safety of vaccines to the reality of climate change.**
- A) ~~If~~ weren't living in an age when all manner of scientific knowledge faces organized and often angry opposition, there wouldn't be scepticism for the safety of vaccines or reality of climate change.
- B) ~~In the age that we live in, the safety of vaccines or reality of climate change faces organized and often angry opposition and it is because people are against all manner of scientific knowledge.~~
- C) ~~Opposition to all manner of scientific knowledge is the norm in the age that we live in and it manifests itself in the angry reactions towards vaccines and the reality of climate change.~~
- D) **We live in an age when all manner of scientific knowledge – from the safety of vaccines to the reality of climate change – faces organized and often angry opposition.**
- E) Everything related to science and all manners of scientific knowledge – from the safety of vaccines to the reality of climate change – face angry opposition in the age that we happen to live in.

36. Breast milk mainly consists of water, fat, protein, as well as vitamins, minerals, digestive enzymes and hormones, so it is the number one choice for a baby's first food.

- A) As it mainly consists of water, fat, protein, as well as vitamins, minerals, digestive enzymes and hormones, breast milk is considered the top choice for a baby's first food.
- B) Breast milk is known to contain mainly water, fat, protein, as well as vitamins, minerals, digestive enzymes and hormones, so when it comes to the choice for a baby's first food, it is the first.
- C) Were it not for its main ingredients – that is water, fat, protein, as well as vitamins, minerals, digestive enzymes and hormones – breast milk wouldn't be so popular as a baby's first food.
- D) Breast milk mainly consists of water, fat, protein, as well as vitamins, minerals, digestive enzymes and hormones, which makes it popular among the choices for a baby's first food.
- E) Thanks to its main ingredients such as water, fat, protein, as well as vitamins, minerals, digestive enzymes and hormones, breast milk is now the number one choice for a baby's first food.

37-38: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

37. If you are one of more than 17 million adults or 3.2 million teens in the United States with major depression, you may know that treatment often falls short. The latest research on this common mental health disorder, also called clinical depression, aims to help you feel better faster, and with fewer side effects. That is part of the reason that many people with depression have to try more than one drug before they feel better.

- A) That means a lot of time can pass before you know if the treatment helps your symptoms.
- B) Fast-acting antidepressants can work in hours to help you feel better if you have depression or suicidal thoughts.
- C) Scientists think ketamine improves depression by raising levels of glutamate, a chemical that helps brain cells communicate.
- D) Right now, doctors don't have a precise way to tell which medication is best for you.
- E) Some scientists hope to treat depression with AI programs that can find patterns in EEG.

38. Studies over the last couple of years demonstrate that immigration to the U.S is accompanied by massive changes to the gut microbiome, particularly changes in composition, with far-reaching effects. Researchers have documented loss of bacterial diversity, obliteration of whole strains of bugs (notably belonging to the *Prevotella* genus), and loss of functionality, including the ability to fully process carbohydrates and fiber. --- Animal studies indicate that a high proportion of animal-derived protein relative to carbohydrates can shift the microbiome in one day, putting *Prevotella* on a path to extinction.

- A) The changes, however, are thought to be responsible for the mounting obesity rates.
- B) What's more, the changes begin almost immediately upon arrival in the U.S.
- C) Such dietary shifts have cascading effects, making the microbiome less receptive to whole populations of beneficial bacteria.
- D) In addition, gut bacteria produce substances that significantly modulate the permeability of the blood-brain barrier.
- E) Many probiotics contain an array of bacteria - mixed cultures of live microorganisms.

39-40: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

39. (I) Whale skeletons stand guard around the coastline of Fuerteventura in the Canary Islands, a stark reminder of the damaging effects of military sonar. (II) Sonar from ships and submarines is thought to be one of the contributing factors to whale strandings, confusing the whales' own sonar and causing them to beach themselves on the shore. (III) This whale-unfriendly technology, however, may soon have a rival. (IV) Egori Adornato, a project manager at US military research agency Darpa, believes we could detect submarines by paying more attention to natural sound than blasting out pulses of sonar. (V) Military sonar can have a serious effect on some ocean animals.

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

40. (I) Young infants' brains are still rapidly developing, and interaction with parents or caregivers remains crucial for how they learn. (II) Too much screen time and it could interfere with how they experience our three-dimensional world. (III) While we know reading is beneficial for a range of cognitive abilities, at the same time, children are growing up in a world where screens are everywhere. (IV) Fifteen-month-olds can learn new words from tablets but then have difficulty applying this knowledge to real life. (V) In line with that, a recent study, has shown that screen time use for school aged children decreases children's "mental imagery skills".

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V



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Insomnia can have a serious impact on a person's health and well-being. Now, a study of females aged 50 and over has found that some parts of the diet most likely contribute to this sleep disorder. The findings of a new study suggest that refined carbohydrates contribute to insomnia among older females.

Insomnia affects many people all over the world. According to the National Sleep Foundation, up to 40% of people in the United States experience some insomnia symptoms each year.

Researchers have taken due note of this, as numerous studies have suggested that insomnia is not just a mild annoyance: It may actually be linked with many other negative health outcomes. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), short sleep duration and sleep disruptions are associated with cardiovascular problems, diabetes, and depression, to name a few.

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As the planet continues to warm, researchers are increasingly pointing out the ways in which global warming will affect our health and that of the species around us.

New research suggests that sparrows may have decreased in size due to global warming.

For example, some species of fungi that are resistant to existing treatments may be on the rise as a result of global warming, one study showed.

Also, several species of fish may become more toxic as a result of warming waters, and malaria may spread to an unprecedented extent. Now, new research appearing in the journal Ecology Letters explores the ways in which birds may have been affected by rising global temperatures.

Benjamin Winger, Ph.D., of the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and the Museum of Zoology at the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, is the senior author of the new study. As Winger and colleagues explain in their paper, existing research supports the idea that increasing global temperatures will cause reductions in animals' sizes.

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