



## Soru No: 1

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**Some estimates of children in underdeveloped countries suggest that malnutrition contributes to approximately half of all child deaths because it leads to ---- of bodily functions, thus increasing susceptibility to diseases.**

- A) implication
- B) enforcement
- C) deterioration
- D) exploitation
- E) refinement

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: C**



## Soru No: 2

---

The Industrial Revolution, which was based on the harnessing of inanimate sources of power, proved to be the biggest catalyst in the ---- of production growth and technological innovations in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

- A) alleviation
- B) resolution
- C) segregation
- D) exhaustion
- E) acceleration

---

Cevap Anahtarı: E



### Soru No: 3

---

One question that has not yet been answered concerning Internet addiction is whether it is a --- type of addiction or simply an instance of a new technology being used to support other addictions.

- A) restricted
- B) sustainable
- C) convenient
- D) distinctive
- E) constructive

---

Cevap Anahtarı: D



## Soru No: 4

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Where nutrient material favourable to plant growth is supplied to a lake in large amounts, aquatic plants may grow so --- that the entire lake may become choked with organic debris.

- A) abundantly
- B) conclusively
- C) superficially
- D) delicately
- E) eccentrically

---

Cevap Anahtarı: A



## Soru No: 5

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Psychologists believe friendships --- many different types of associations, from casual relationships to more intimate, collaborative, and enduring bonds.

- A) comprise
- B) dispel
- C) constrain
- D) contend
- E) allocate

---

Cevap Anahtarı: A



## Soru No: 6

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Such nutrients as beta-carotene, vitamin C, folic acid, and vitamin E boost the immune system and the intestinal immune cells to --- attacks to the body.

- A) speed up
- B) hand out
- C) get on
- D) ward off
- E) pin down

---

Cevap Anahtarı: D



## Soru No: 7

---

In countries where nutritional status tends to be poor and deficiency is more common, vitamin A --- to reduce the mortality rate of children --- from a number of different viral infections.

- A) had been found / to suffer
  - B) is being found / to have suffered
  - C) was found / have suffered
  - D) has been found / suffering
  - E) will be found / suffered
- 

Cevap Anahtarı: D



## Soru No: 8

---

The benefits of botanical medicine ---- subtle or dramatic, depending on the remedy used and the symptom or problem ----.

- A) must be / to be addressed
- B) **is / are**
- C) could have been / to address
- D) **is / are**
- E) have to be / having addressed

---

Cevap Anahtarı: B





## Soru No: 9

---

The world's first cities appear ---- in regions where climate and soil allowed the land to provide an abundance of plant and animal life that would be necessary ---- larger populations.

- A) to have arisen / to support
- B)
- C)
- D)
- E)

---

Cevap Anahtarı: A



## Soru No: 10

---

The anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski forged a unique method --- the discipline of anthropology --- the definition of participant observation, which is widely used in other social sciences as well today.

- A) for / with
- B) about / into
- C) at / towards
- D) along / over
- E) against / on

---

Cevap Anahtarı: A



## Soru No: 11

---

**Pidgin and creole languages are distributed mainly, though not exclusively, --- the equatorial belt around the world, usually in places --- direct or easy access to the oceans.**

- A) for / about
- B) in / with
- C) on / off
- D) across / over
- E) towards / from

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: B**



## Soru No: 12

---

— the Maori, Polynesian people of New Zealand, suffered many of the same losses as other native peoples when confronted by European settlers, they proved to be more powerful than many of their counterparts in other lands.

- A) If
  - B) Once
  - C) As though
  - D) Although
  - E) Just as
- 

Cevap Anahtarı: D



## Soru No: 13

---

Recent research has shown that people who have more of a grateful mindset are usually not affected by anxiety and depression, ---- they are living with a serious health condition.

- A) because
- B) even if
- C) just as
- D) as if
- E) as long as

---

Cevap Anahtarı: B



## Soru No: 14

---

--- pre-schoolers are limited in their cognitive development to focusing on their own perspective and cannot understand the spectrum of reasons that may have led to the divorce of their parents, they may feel that the divorce is their fault.

- A) Now that
- B) Because
- C) Only when
- D) Unless
- E) Even if

---

Cevap Anahtarı: B



## Soru No: 15

---

**Extensive scientific literature shows that people who closely follow a Mediterranean diet are --- less likely to develop heart-related issues, --- have a reduced risk of cognitive impairment.**

- A) neither / nor
- B) not only / but also
- C) as / as
- D) no sooner / than
- E) so / that

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: B**



## Soru No: 16

---

Although boys and girls are just as likely to engage in bullying, some differences have been identified --- the types and frequency of bullying.

- A) instead of
- B) as opposed to
- C) with the aim of
- D) in terms of
- E) rather than

---

Cevap Anahtarı: D





## Soru No: 17

---

While many people have never heard of the early cultures of the Andean region, like the Chavín, Moche and Chimú, that existed before the Inca empire, most people know something about the Incas. That is at least partly because when the Spanish arrived in South America in the early 1530s, they found one wealthy and powerful empire, (17)---- many small states descending from the earlier cultures. In a mere ninety-five years between 1438 and 1533, the Incas spread their empire (18)---- almost 4,827 kilometres of western South America, unifying the highly diverse populations in the vast region under their control. In truth, the Incas were not the (19)---- of many of the aspects of civilisation for which they are often credited. (20)---- the Inca empire was built, great innovations in farming, art, architecture, and social organisation were already in place throughout the Andes. The Inca government excelled at organising all the various cultures and economies it (21)---- together. The incorporation of many diverse peoples into a unified system was probably the crowning accomplishment of the Incas.

- A) in need of
- B) rather than
- C) with respect to
- D) similar to
- E) with the aim of

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: B**



## Soru No: 18

---

While many people have never heard of the early cultures of the Andean region, like the Chavín, Moche and Chimú, that existed before the Inca empire, most people know something about the Incas. That is at least partly because when the Spanish arrived in South America in the early 1530s, they found one wealthy and powerful empire, (17)---- many small states descending from the earlier cultures. In a mere ninety-five years between 1438 and 1533, the Incas spread their empire (18)---- almost 4,827 kilometres of western South America, unifying the highly diverse populations in the vast region under their control. In truth, the Incas were not the (19)---- of many of the aspects of civilisation for which they are often credited. (20)---- the Inca empire was built, great innovations in farming, art, architecture, and social organisation were already in place throughout the Andes. The Inca government excelled at organising all the various cultures and economies it (21)---- together. The incorporation of many diverse peoples into a unified system was probably the crowning accomplishment of the Incas.

- A) with
- B) above
- C) over
- D) beneath
- E) among

---

Cevap Anahtarı: C



## Soru No: 19

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While many people have never heard of the early cultures of the Andean region, like the Chavín, Moche and Chimú, that existed before the Inca empire, most people know something about the Incas. That is at least partly because when the Spanish arrived in South America in the early 1530s, they found one wealthy and powerful empire, (17)---- many small states descending from the earlier cultures. In a mere ninety-five years between 1438 and 1533, the Incas spread their empire (18)---- almost 4,827 kilometres of western South America, unifying the highly diverse populations in the vast region under their control. In truth, the Incas were not the (19)---- of many of the aspects of civilisation for which they are often credited. (20)---- the Inca empire was built, great innovations in farming, art, architecture, and social organisation were already in place throughout the Andes. The Inca government excelled at organising all the various cultures and economies it (21)---- together. The incorporation of many diverse peoples into a unified system was probably the crowning accomplishment of the Incas.

- A) originators
- B) liberators
- C) aggressors
- D) collaborators
- E) discriminators

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: A**



## Soru No: 20

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While many people have never heard of the early cultures of the Andean region, like the Chavín, Moche and Chimú, that existed before the Inca empire, most people know something about the Incas. That is at least partly because when the Spanish arrived in South America in the early 1530s, they found one wealthy and powerful empire, (17)---- many small states descending from the earlier cultures. In a mere ninety-five years between 1438 and 1533, the Incas spread their empire (18)---- almost 4,827 kilometres of western South America, unifying the highly diverse populations in the vast region under their control. In truth, the Incas were not the (19)---- of many of the aspects of civilisation for which they are often credited. (20)---- the Inca empire was built, great innovations in farming, art, architecture, and social organisation were already in place throughout the Andes. The Inca government excelled at organising all the various cultures and economies it (21)---- together. The incorporation of many diverse peoples into a unified system was probably the crowning accomplishment of the Incas.

- A) As soon as
- B) While
- C) Just as
- D) Before
- E) Only when

---

Cevap Anahtarı: D



## Soru No: 21

---

While many people have never heard of the early cultures of the Andean region, like the Chavín, Moche and Chimú, that existed before the Inca empire, most people know something about the Incas. That is at least partly because when the Spanish arrived in South America in the early 1530s, they found one wealthy and powerful empire, (17)---- many small states descending from the earlier cultures. In a mere ninety-five years between 1438 and 1533, the Incas spread their empire (18)---- almost 4,827 kilometres of western South America, unifying the highly diverse populations in the vast region under their control. In truth, the Incas were not the (19)---- of many of the aspects of civilisation for which they are often credited. (20)---- the Inca empire was built, great innovations in farming, art, architecture, and social organisation were already in place throughout the Andes. The Inca government excelled at organising all the various cultures and economies it (21)---- together. The incorporation of many diverse peoples into a unified system was probably the crowning accomplishment of the Incas.

- A) would bring
- B) was to bring
- C) has brought
- D) would have brought
- E) had brought

---

Cevap Anahtarı: E

## Soru No: 22

---

In 2020, a young baboon became a symbol of conflict between animal rights activists and city authorities in Cape Town, South Africa. Conflict arose (22)---- increasing numbers of chacma baboons came down from mountain ground to roam residential areas and took food from gardens, scavenged from bins and entered houses. To (23)---- this, Cape Town employed a Baboon Technical Team, with scores of rangers who watched the baboons and used paintball pellets to scare them from suburbs. On rare occasions, animals (24)---- particularly troublesome were euthanised. These tactics triggered intense anger (25)---- people who welcomed the baboons in their neighbourhood. A young male from Slangkop Mountain, named by activists as Kataza, began raids on a coastal village in April, 2020. He then encouraged a small band of females to join him, leading them to town more than 20 times in the next few months. (26)---- the concern that he was forming an urban gang, the Baboon Technical Team captured Kataza and released him near the Tokai troop, more than 15 km away, which sparked a huge reaction from activists.

- A) as
- B) whether
- C) so that
- D) only if
- E) although

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: A**



## Soru No: 23

---

In 2020, a young baboon became a symbol of conflict between animal rights activists and city authorities in Cape Town, South Africa. Conflict arose

(22)---- increasing numbers of chacma baboons came down from mountain ground to roam residential areas and took food from gardens, scavenged from bins and entered houses. To (23)---- this, Cape Town employed a Baboon Technical Team, with scores of rangers who watched the baboons and used paintball pellets to scare them from suburbs. On rare occasions, animals (24)---- particularly troublesome were euthanised.

These tactics triggered intense anger (25)---- people who welcomed the baboons in their neighbourhood. A young male from Slangkop Mountain, named by activists as Kataza, began raids on a coastal village in April, 2020. He then encouraged a small band of females to join him, leading them to town more than 20 times in the next few months. (26)---- the concern that he was forming an urban gang, the Baboon Technical Team captured Kataza and released him near the Tokai troop, more than 15 km away, which sparked a huge reaction from activists.

- A) embrace
- B) deter
- C) jeopardise
- D) justify
- E) utilise

---

Cevap Anahtarı: B



## Soru No: 24

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In 2020, a young baboon became a symbol of conflict between animal rights activists and city authorities in Cape Town, South Africa. Conflict arose (22)---- increasing numbers of chacma baboons came down from mountain ground to roam residential areas and took food from gardens, scavenged from bins and entered houses. To (23)---- this, Cape Town employed a Baboon Technical Team, with scores of rangers who watched the baboons and used paintball pellets to scare them from suburbs. On rare occasions, animals (24)---- particularly troublesome were euthanised. These tactics triggered intense anger (25)---- people who welcomed the baboons in their neighbourhood. A young male from Slangkop Mountain, named by activists as Kataza, began raids on a coastal village in April, 2020. He then encouraged a small band of females to join him, leading them to town more than 20 times in the next few months. (26)---- the concern that he was forming an urban gang, the Baboon Technical Team captured Kataza and released him near the Tokai troop, more than 15 km away, which sparked a huge reaction from activists.

- A) to deem
- B) to have been deemed
- C) to be deemed
- D) deeming
- E) deemed

---

Cevap Anahtarı: E





## Soru No: 25

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In 2020, a young baboon became a symbol of conflict between animal rights activists and city authorities in Cape Town, South Africa. Conflict arose (22)---- increasing numbers of chacma baboons came down from mountain ground to roam residential areas and took food from gardens, scavenged from bins and entered houses. To (23)---- this, Cape Town employed a Baboon Technical Team, with scores of rangers who watched the baboons and used paintball pellets to scare them from suburbs. On rare occasions, animals (24)---- particularly troublesome were euthanised. These tactics triggered intense anger (25)---- people who welcomed the baboons in their neighbourhood. A young male from Slangkop Mountain, named by activists as Kataza, began raids on a coastal village in April, 2020. He then encouraged a small band of females to join him, leading them to town more than 20 times in the next few months. (26)---- the concern that he was forming an urban gang, the Baboon Technical Team captured Kataza and released him near the Tokai troop, more than 15 km away, which sparked a huge reaction from activists.

- A) about
- B) upon
- C) among
- D) into
- E) against

---

Cevap Anahtarı: C



## Soru No: 26

---

In 2020, a young baboon became a symbol of conflict between animal rights activists and city authorities in Cape Town, South Africa. Conflict arose (22)---- increasing numbers of chacma baboons came down from mountain ground to roam residential areas and took food from gardens, scavenged from bins and entered houses. To (23)---- this, Cape Town employed a Baboon Technical Team, with scores of rangers who watched the baboons and used paintball pellets to scare them from suburbs. On rare occasions, animals (24)---- particularly troublesome were euthanised. These tactics triggered intense anger (25)---- people who welcomed the baboons in their neighbourhood. A young male from Slangkop Mountain, named by activists as Kataza, began raids on a coastal village in April, 2020. He then encouraged a small band of females to join him, leading them to town more than 20 times in the next few months. (26)---- the concern that he was forming an urban gang, the Baboon Technical Team captured Kataza and released him near the Tokai troop, more than 15 km away, which sparked a huge reaction from activists.

- A) Similar to
- B) For the purpose of
- C) As a result of
- D) Regardless of
- E) Despite

---

Cevap Anahtarı: C



## Soru No: 27

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---; however, televised concerts and free outdoor concerts in Hyde Park and Covent Garden, have greatly increased its popularity.

- A) Works of opera are always performed in the original language at the Royal Opera House
- B) Opera has always been regarded to have a somewhat elitist reputation in Britain
- C) London houses three permanent opera companies and numerous smaller opera groups
- D) Mainstream, obscure, traditional, and innovative music are all to be found in profusion in England
- E) Britain is a major centre for the classical recording industry, which supports a large community of musicians

---

Cevap Anahtarı: B



## Soru No: 28

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**Although the majority of the European countries gave up uniforms for most of their governmental officers at the end of World War I, ----.**

- A) uniforms were introduced to relieve them from buying expensive fashionable clothes needed for representing their country
- B) civilian uniforms distinguish rank by the amount and quality of the embroidery unlike military uniforms
- C) most European diplomatic uniforms were quite similar in shape but varied in colour
- D) several countries decided to keep their richly embroidered diplomatic uniforms
- E) diplomats frequently ran into trouble when trying to attend formal events at European courts

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: D**



## Soru No: 29

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**Because time management can have an effect on employees' productivity in the workplace, ---.**

- A) setting goals, meeting deadlines, staying organised, and reducing distractions are the main components of time management
  - B) heavy workload often leads to high stress levels although it has been claimed to enhance productivity during working hours
  - C) many of the barriers to time management are associated with employees' mental well-being and self-efficacy
  - D) employees may differ from each other in scheduling their tasks and choosing the most effective way to accomplish them
  - E) most employers are now offering information and assistance for employees who want to make better use of their time
- 

**Cevap Anahtarı: E**



## Soru No: 30

---

**With the exception of sign languages, speech is the primary means of communication in all human communities; ---.**

- A) for example, no single method is suited to study the different structures and motor systems involved in speech
- B) nonetheless, the rapid rate of speech is quite impressive from the perspective of production and the motor control processes it entails
- C) therefore, it is often the only means by which a particular language can be studied, because the majority of languages do not have a written form
- D) instead, the aim of speech research is to understand the relation of the units and organisation of linguistic forms to the properties of speech signals
- E) however, large amounts of speech data have been collected and analysed in attempts to discover the structures of speech organisation

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: C**



## Soru No: 31

---

**Although many activities in coursebooks for language classrooms are particularly designed for teaching purposes and do not promote natural language use, ---.**

- A) they fail to create a direct link with the world outside the classroom and thus cannot increase students' motivation to learn a second language
- B) coursebooks are generally comprised of texts with vocabulary and structures that are mostly associated with written discourse
- C) teachers can provide students with opportunities to interact with each other to fulfil tasks that represent real-life situations
- D) students might lack skills they will need to communicate effectively in the real world if they are not engaged in tasks that closely mirror daily communication
- E) it is quite common for coursebooks to place insufficient emphasis on speaking competence and for teachers to feel that more material is required

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: C**



## Soru No: 32

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**Conventional wisdom holds that adolescents have low self-esteem and feel more insecure than adults,**

**----**

- A) yet excessive responsibilities and obligations might restrict the young person's pursuit of self-discovery
- B) while most research indicates that they tend to have considerable confidence in their academic and artistic abilities
- C) because adolescents' greater facility with abstract thinking permits the application of advanced reasoning and logical processes to ideological matters
- D) but transition from childhood into adolescence often triggers internal turmoil, preventing adolescents from establishing a sense of identity
- E) so older adolescents do not generally rush to their parents whenever they are upset, worried, or in need of assistance

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: B**



## Soru No: 33

---

**It is usually assumed that crime data are accurate and reflect the actual state of affairs; ----.**

- A) therefore, historical data may not be entirely reliable because the conditions under which crime rose or fell may have little to do with the efficiency of the police system
- B) on the contrary, juvenile crimes are solved at a faster rate because juveniles do not have the professional savvy that hardened criminals have in eluding the police
- C) accordingly, the police have maintained statistics on various forms of crime as well as imprisonment rates since they have a vested interest in keeping crime-rate low
- D) however, an undetermined percentage of all crimes go unreported, either because the victim did not report the crime or because the report was ignored
- E) in other words, the resurgence in crime in the post-World War II world is due to factors that are entirely different from those that propelled crime in the 19th century and earlier

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: D**



## Soru No: 34

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**Each child diagnosed with an autistic disorder differs from every other in the suite of symptoms they display and the characteristics and intensity of those symptoms; ---.**

- A) therefore, people with autism can have mental or emotional problems that co-exist with their autism
- B) thus, general descriptions of autistic behaviour and characteristics do not apply equally to every child
- C) rather, some higher-functioning people with autistic disorders may appear overly formal and polite
- D) however, they may attempt to engage with adults and peers in a way which strikes others as odd
- E) moreover, children with autistic disorders may differ markedly from other children in a number of ways

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: B**



## Soru No: 35

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---, a large body of testimony from contemporary writers identifies him as the inventor of printing by movable type in the Western world.

- A) Since the first major work to originate from Gutenberg's workshop was the forty-two-line Bible
- B) Although no piece of printing in existence bears the name of Johannes Gutenberg
- C) While Gutenberg was already experimenting with some kind of printing technique
- D) Even though Gutenberg's printing technique allowed the rapid duplication of texts
- E) Given that Gutenberg's parents made it impossible for him to be part of the patrician class

---

Cevap Anahtarı: B



## Soru No: 36

---

**Elephant society revolves around stable herds of females who raise calves cooperatively under the leadership of an elderly, experienced matriarch ----.**

- A) just as little is known about the social lives of males after they leave their natal herd in adolescence
- B) although new research suggests that mature males, too, play a crucial educational role
- C) because elder elephants of both sexes can pass their knowledge onto youngsters
- D) even though mature bulls are attractive targets for hunters and enjoy less legal protection than females
- E) while scientists say that males have huge ranges and therefore they are really difficult to track

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: B**

**Soru No: 37**

---

**While infants are capable of feeling emotions such as distress and disgust at birth, complex emotions like embarrassment and guilt are proposed to emerge after the development of self-awareness that occurs around the age of 2.**

- A) Üzüntü ve tikslenme gibi duygular bebekler tarafından doğuştan hissedilebilse de utanç ve suçluluk gibi karmaşık duygular öz farkındalık gelişiminden sonra ortaya çıkar ki bunun 2 yaş civarında gerçekleştiği öne sürülmektedir.
- B) Bebekler üzüntü ve tikslenme gibi duyguları doğuştan hissedebilirler ancak utanç ve suçluluk gibi karmaşık duyguların öz farkındalık gelişiminin gerçekleşmesinden sonra 2 yaş civarında ortaya çıktığı öne sürülmektedir.
- C) Bebekler üzüntü ve tikslenme gibi duyguları doğuştan hissedebilse de utanç ve suçluluk gibi karmaşık duyguların 2 yaş civarında gerçekleşen öz farkındalık gelişiminden sonra ortaya çıktığı öne sürülmektedir.
- D) Bebeklerin üzüntü ve tikslenme gibi duyguları doğuştan hissedebildiği öne sürülse de öz farkındalık gelişimi 2 yaş civarında gerçekleşir ve bundan sonra utanç ve suçluluk gibi karmaşık duygular ortaya çıkar.
- E) Bebekler üzüntü ve tikslenme gibi duyguları doğuştan hissedebilse de utanç ve suçluluk gibi karmaşık duyguları 2 yaş civarında hissedebildiği ve bu duyguların öz farkındalık gelişiminin gerçekleşmesinden sonra ortaya çıktığı öne sürülmektedir.

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: C**



## Soru No: 38

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**The globalisation of the world economy, especially since World War II, has given rise to large inequalities and an increase in the proportion of the human population suffering from extreme poverty and starvation.**

- A) Büyük eşitsizliklere ve aşırı yoksulluk ve açlıktan muzdarip olan insan nüfusu oranının artmasına sebep olan dünya ekonomisi özellikle II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan beri küreselleşmektedir.
- B) Özellikle II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan beri aşırı yoksulluk ve açlıktan muzdarip olan insan nüfusu oranının artmasına sebep olan küresel dünya ekonomisi, büyük eşitsizlikleri beraberinde getirmiştir.
- C) Dünya ekonomisinin özellikle II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan itibaren küreselleşmesi, büyük eşitsizliklere ve aşırı yoksulluk ve açlıktan muzdarip olan insan nüfusu oranında bir artışa sebep olmuştur.
- D) Özellikle II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra dünya ekonomisinin küreselleşmesi büyük eşitsizliklere ve büyük oranda insan nüfusunun aşırı yoksulluktan muzdarip olmasına sebep olmuştur.
- E) Dünya ekonomisinin küreselleşmesi, özellikle II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan itibaren aşırı yoksulluk ve açlıktan muzdarip olan insan nüfusu oranındaki artışa neden olarak büyük eşitsizlikleri beraberinde getirmiştir.

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: C**

**Soru No: 39**

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**Jethro Tull, who was one of the first scholars to study the systems of agricultural production in a comparative way, was a famous advocate of the application of new and scientific means of farming.**

- A) Jethro Tull, yeni ve bilimsel tarım yöntemlerinin uygulanmasının ünlü bir savunucusu olarak tarımsal üretim sistemlerini karşılaştırmalı bir şekilde araştıran ilk bilim insanlarından biriydi.
- B) Tarımsal üretim sistemlerini karşılaştırmalı bir şekilde araştıran ilk bilim insanlarından biri olan Jethro Tull, yeni ve bilimsel tarım yöntemlerinin uygulanmasının ünlü bir savunucusuydu.
- C) Jethro Tull, tarımsal üretim sistemlerini karşılaştırmalı bir şekilde araştıran ilk bilim insanlarından biriydi ve yeni, bilimsel tarım yöntemlerinin uygulanmasının ünlü bir savunucusuydu.
- D) Yeni ve bilimsel tarım yöntemlerinin uygulanmasının ünlü bir savunucusu olan Jethro Tull, tarımsal üretim sistemlerini karşılaştırmalı bir şekilde araştıran ilk bilim insanlarından biriydi.
- E) Jethro Tull, tarımsal üretim sistemlerini karşılaştırmalı bir şekilde araştıran ilk bilim insanlarından biri olmasının yanı sıra yeni ve bilimsel tarım yöntemlerinin uygulanmasının ünlü bir savunucusuydu.
- 

**Cevap Anahtarı: B**

**Soru No: 40**

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**Son zamanlardaki alıřmalara gre, ortanca ocuklar kardeřlerine kıyasla ebeveynlerinden daha az duygusal destek alır ve onlarla daha az yakın iliřki kurar ve bu yzden bunu telafi etmek iin daha ok arkadař edinme eęiliminde olur.**

- A) According to recent studies, middle children get less emotional support from their parents compared with other siblings; consequently, they tend to make more friends to compensate for the intimate relationship they lack with their parents.
- B) Recent studies demonstrate that because middle children do not get as much emotional support from their parents as their siblings do, they are unable to develop intimate relationships with their parents and are inclined to make more friends to make up for it.
- C) According to recent studies, middle children who get less emotional support from their parents are inclined to build close relationships with their friends to redeem the lack of intimacy they develop with their parents in contrast with their siblings.
- D) Recent studies indicate that besides having less intimacy with their parents than their siblings do, middle children get less emotional support from their parents, hence they are inclined to make more friends probably to make up for this.
- E) According to recent studies, middle children receive less emotional support from their parents and they have less intimate relationships with them compared with their siblings, and that is why they tend to have more friends to compensate this.

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**Cevap Anahtarı: E**





## Soru No: 41

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**Bir estetik ameliyat öncesinde, hastalar gerçekçi beklentilere sahip olmak amacıyla elde edilebilecek sonuçlara açıklık getirmek ve olası sorunları tartışmak için cerrahları ile görüşmelidir.**

- A) Before a plastic surgery, patients should meet their surgeon with an aim to clarify the results that can be achieved and discuss potential problems as this will lead them to have realistic expectations.
- B) Before a plastic surgery, patients should meet their surgeon to clarify the results that can be achieved and discuss potential problems in order to have realistic expectations.
- C) If patients want to have realistic expectations, they should meet their surgeon before a plastic surgery in order to clarify the results that can be achieved and discuss potential problems.
- D) Before a plastic surgery, patients who want to have realistic expectations should meet their surgeon to clarify the results that can be achieved and discuss potential problems.
- E) By meeting their surgeon before a plastic surgery, patients should clarify the results that can be achieved and discuss potential problems so that they can have realistic expectations.

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**Cevap Anahtarı: B**

## Soru No: 42

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**Doğada gördüğünüz belirli bir yabani mantarın kimliğinden emin değilseniz, onu tüketmemelisiniz, çünkü zehirli bir mantarı yemek hızlı bir biçimde karaciğer yetmezliğine ve sonunda ölüme yol açabilir.**

- A) Given that a poisonous mushroom can cause liver failure and eventually death, you must not consume a wild mushroom you see in nature if you are not sure about the identity of that particular mushroom.
- B) You should not consume a wild mushroom that you see in nature even if you are certain about the identity of that particular mushroom because you can have liver failure and eventually die due to a poisonous mushroom.
- C) If you are not certain about the identity of a particular wild mushroom that you see in nature, you should not consume it as eating a poisonous mushroom can quickly lead to liver failure and eventually death.
- D) A wild mushroom that you see in nature can be poisonous and quickly lead to liver failure and eventually death; therefore, unless you are sure about the identity of that particular mushroom, you should not consume it.
- E) When you see a particular wild mushroom in nature, you should be certain about its identity if you want to consume it as, when eaten, a poisonous mushroom can quickly lead to liver failure and eventually death.

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**Cevap Anahtarı: C**

**Soru No: 43**

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Roughly 5.7 million Americans live with Alzheimer's, the neurodegenerative disease that slowly deteriorates memory and other cognitive abilities. For more than 25 years, many experts have pushed beta-amyloid, a protein fragment that builds up in the brain in plaques, as one of the main suspects behind the disease.

Pharmaceutical companies are chasing beta-amyloid hard, racing to develop drugs to fight plaque build-up and hopefully, in turn, improve patients' brain function. Several companies working on products to inhibit enzymes critical to beta-amyloid production have ended their trials with not-so-promising results. Other companies trialing antibodies that break down amyloid rather than prevent its production have also had very mixed results. Nearly all of these results underscore a crucial question: Is beta-amyloid the real Devil behind Alzheimer's? Big Pharma seems to have put all of its eggs in this basket with hardly any payoff. Most of the drugs are failing, and the one that did report positive results only overcame the real hurdle – an improvement in cognitive function – in people who got the highest dose, despite amyloid levels dropping for all participants. The confusing outcome has many experts concerned about what this means for amyloid's role in Alzheimer's. If drug companies continue hitting dead ends, soon they will have to consider more seriously other culprits, such as tau, another protein that builds up in Alzheimer's-riddled brains.

**Which of the following is true about Alzheimer's according to the passage?**

- A) New research shows hope in improving brain function as plaque build-up decreases.
- B) There is significant debate about which two protein fragments are responsible for the disease.
- C) Most pharmaceutical companies see reducing beta-amyloid build-up as the key to stopping the disease.
- D) The last quarter century has brought more beta-amyloid drugs to the market than ever before.
- E) Both experts and pharmaceutical companies believe there is another culprit causing the disease.

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**Cevap Anahtarı: C**

**Soru No: 44**

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Pharmaceutical companies are chasing beta-amyloid hard, racing to develop drugs to fight plaque build-up and hopefully, in turn, improve patients' brain function. Several companies working on products to inhibit enzymes critical to beta-amyloid production have ended their trials with not-so-promising results. Other companies trialing antibodies that break down amyloid rather than prevent its production have also had very mixed results. Nearly all of these results underscore a crucial question: Is beta-amyloid the real Devil behind Alzheimer's? Big Pharma seems to have put all of its eggs in this basket with hardly any payoff. Most of the drugs are failing, and the one that did report positive results only overcame the real hurdle – an improvement in cognitive function – in people who got the highest dose, despite amyloid levels dropping for all participants. The confusing outcome has many experts concerned about what this means for amyloid's role in Alzheimer's. If drug companies continue hitting dead ends, soon they will have to consider more seriously other culprits, such as tau, another protein that builds up in Alzheimer's-riddled brains.

**According to the passage pharmaceutical companies have ----.**

- A) changed their tactics after getting poor trial results
  - B) generally received inconclusive results in their clinical trials
  - C) been adamantly against trying other methods of curing Alzheimer's
  - D) diverse theories about the underlying causes of Alzheimer's
  - E) rejected drugs that show less-than-promising results
- 

**Cevap Anahtarı: B**

**Soru No: 45**

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Roughly 5.7 million Americans live with Alzheimer's, the neurodegenerative disease that slowly deteriorates memory and other cognitive abilities. For more than 25 years, many experts have pushed beta-amyloid, a protein fragment that builds up in the brain in plaques, as one of the main suspects behind the disease.

Pharmaceutical companies are chasing beta-amyloid hard, racing to develop drugs to fight plaque build-up and hopefully, in turn, improve patients' brain function. Several companies working on products to inhibit enzymes critical to beta-amyloid production have ended their trials with not-so-promising results. Other companies trialing antibodies that break down amyloid rather than prevent its production have also had very mixed results. Nearly all of these results underscore a crucial question: Is beta-amyloid the real Devil behind Alzheimer's? Big Pharma seems to have put all of its eggs in this basket with hardly any payoff. Most of the drugs are failing, and the one that did report positive results only overcame the real hurdle – an improvement in cognitive function – in people who got the highest dose, despite amyloid levels dropping for all participants. The confusing outcome has many experts concerned about what this means for amyloid's role in Alzheimer's. If drug companies continue hitting dead ends, soon they will have to consider more seriously other culprits, such as tau, another protein that builds up in Alzheimer's-riddled brains.

**The author's attitude towards the results of drug trials conducted by pharmaceutical companies is**

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- A) approving
- B) sympathetic
- C) critical
- D) inconsistent
- E) ironic

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**Cevap Anahtarı: C**

**Soru No: 46**

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Roughly 5.7 million Americans live with Alzheimer's, the neurodegenerative disease that slowly deteriorates memory and other cognitive abilities. For more than 25 years, many experts have pushed beta-amyloid, a protein fragment that builds up in the brain in plaques, as one of the main suspects behind the disease.

Pharmaceutical companies are chasing beta-amyloid hard, racing to develop drugs to fight plaque build-up and hopefully, in turn, improve patients' brain function. Several companies working on products to inhibit enzymes critical to beta-amyloid production have ended their trials with not-so-promising results. Other companies trialing antibodies that break down amyloid rather than prevent its production have also had very mixed results. Nearly all of these results underscore a crucial question: Is beta-amyloid the real Devil behind Alzheimer's? Big Pharma seems to have put all of its eggs in this basket with hardly any payoff. Most of the drugs are failing, and the one that did report positive results only overcame the real hurdle – an improvement in cognitive function – in people who got the highest dose, despite amyloid levels dropping for all participants. The confusing outcome has many experts concerned about what this means for amyloid's role in Alzheimer's. If drug companies continue hitting dead ends, soon they will have to consider more seriously other culprits, such as tau, another protein that builds up in Alzheimer's-riddled brains.

**What could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) Roller Coaster Results of Alzheimer's Trials
- B) Big Pharma: Can They Be Trusted?
- C) The Mystery of Beta-amyloid Deciphered
- D) The Latest Successes in Alzheimer's Research
- E) Is Big Pharma the Devil Behind Alzheimer's?

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**Cevap Anahtarı: A**

**Soru No: 47**

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The Enlightenment is considered the beginning of modernity, the time when the basic questions facing our world were posed, though not answered, at least adequately. As such, the Enlightenment can be seen from two vantage points. On the one hand, its shapers and followers undertook a far-ranging critique of the world they had inherited. All aspects of traditional life – religion, political organisation, science, human relations, human nature, history, and economics – were subjected to intense scrutiny. On the other hand, proponents of the Enlightenment attempted to establish adequate grounds for a clearer and surer understanding of these topics. In short, the Enlightenment was characterised by the dynamic between criticism and innovation. Both sides of this equation – the criticisms levelled and the solutions proposed – still shape much of our contemporary culture. The Enlightenment is often called the 'Age of Reason'. Yet, the title is misleading on two counts. It seems to imply that the proponents of the Enlightenment were abstract thinkers, more concerned with utopian proposals than with practical solutions. But more notably, it suggests that reason as an activity was enshrined over everything else, that recognition of the passions, desires, and the senses was largely overlooked. However, both assumptions are incorrect.

**It is clear from the passage that during the Enlightenment, ---.**

- A) its proponents scrutinised the innovations inspired by modernity
- B) many existing social constructs were seriously questioned
- C) criticism overshadowed innovation in certain aspects of the traditional life
- D) new assertions about the world were proposed, though with limited understanding
- E) questions about the world were answered more accurately than in any other period

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**Cevap Anahtarı: B**

**Soru No: 48**

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**It is pointed out in the passage that our contemporary culture ----.**

- A) continues to be influenced by the two defining characteristics of the Enlightenment
- B) reflects a more critical stance when compared to the Enlightenment
- C) may lead to the misrepresentation of the values criticised in the Enlightenment
- D) is an overreaction to the way of thinking instilled by the proponents of the Enlightenment
- E) is shaped by critics who are able to find new solutions to the thorny problems of the past

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**Cevap Anahtarı: A**



**Soru No: 49**

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The Enlightenment is considered the beginning of modernity, the time when the basic questions facing our world were posed, though not answered, at least adequately. As such, the Enlightenment can be seen from two vantage points. On the one hand, its shapers and followers undertook a far-ranging critique of the world they had inherited. All aspects of traditional life – religion, political organisation, science, human relations, human nature, history, and economics – were subjected to intense scrutiny. On the other hand, proponents of the Enlightenment attempted to establish adequate grounds for a clearer and surer understanding of these topics. In short, the Enlightenment was characterised by the dynamic between criticism and innovation. Both sides of this equation – the criticisms levelled and the solutions proposed – still shape much of our contemporary culture. The Enlightenment is often called the 'Age of Reason'. Yet, the title is misleading on two counts. It seems to imply that the proponents of the Enlightenment were abstract thinkers, more concerned with utopian proposals than with practical solutions. But more notably, it suggests that reason as an activity was enshrined over everything else, that recognition of the passions, desires, and the senses was largely overlooked. However, both assumptions are incorrect.

**The author of the passage thinks that referring to the Enlightenment as the 'Age of Reason' gives a wrong impression because it implies that ----.**

- A) posing problems was prioritised over understanding them
- B) the solutions developed through reason were occasionally doubted
- C) utopian ideals were favoured more than abstract thinking
- D) the proponents of the Enlightenment were mostly practical thinkers
- E) all kinds of human feelings were mostly neglected in favour of reason

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**Cevap Anahtarı: E**

**Soru No: 50**

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The Enlightenment is considered the beginning of modernity, the time when the basic questions facing our world were posed, though not answered, at least adequately. As such, the Enlightenment can be seen from two vantage points. On the one hand, its shapers and followers undertook a far-ranging critique of the world they had inherited. All aspects of traditional life – religion, political organisation, science, human relations, human nature, history, and economics – were subjected to intense scrutiny. On the other hand, proponents of the Enlightenment attempted to establish adequate grounds for a clearer and surer understanding of these topics. In short, the Enlightenment was characterised by the dynamic between criticism and innovation. Both sides of this equation – the criticisms levelled and the solutions proposed – still shape much of our contemporary culture. The Enlightenment is often called the 'Age of Reason'. Yet, the title is misleading on two counts. It seems to imply that the proponents of the Enlightenment were abstract thinkers, more concerned with utopian proposals than with practical solutions. But more notably, it suggests that reason as an activity was enshrined over everything else, that recognition of the passions, desires, and the senses was largely overlooked. However, both assumptions are incorrect.

**What is the main purpose of the author?**

- A) To introduce the core values of the Enlightenment that were largely shaped by reason
- B) To explain why most questions posed during the Enlightenment remained unanswered
- C) To draw attention to the basic principles of the Enlightenment and misunderstandings about the period
- D) To highlight the contribution of the Enlightenment to the formation of our contemporary culture
- E) To clarify why the title 'Age of Reason' leads to false interpretations of the Enlightenment

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**Cevap Anahtarı: C**

**Soru No: 51**

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Attempts to reach international agreement on general rules for air traffic started as early as 1910, but were unsuccessful until the International Commission for Air Navigation was developed at the Versailles peace conference in 1919. Although the US failed to sign the treaty, it followed many of the concepts developed by the Commission. The first control tower to use ground-to-air and air-to-ground radio communication was built at the Cleveland Municipal Airport in 1930. In 1935, the principal airlines opened three airway traffic control centres at Newark, Chicago, and Cleveland, to monitor their own flights. Having acknowledged the importance of these control centres, the US government assumed responsibility for their operation in 1936 and rapidly expanded the number of centres. By 1946, the number of centres had jumped to 24 and has stayed at about that level ever since. The jurisdiction of airport control towers was expanded to include control over aircraft making approaches under instrument conditions. During the early 1950s, remote communications facilities were developed to provide direct pilot-to-controller communications. In the late 1950s, primary radar was introduced, which allowed controllers to see aircraft positions in real time, albeit without altitude or identity information (which still had to be obtained by radio communication). The primary radar had been used only to confirm a pilot's reported position. In the 1960s, secondary radar was introduced, and this device was upgraded in the 1970s to provide 4,096 identity codes plus automatic altitude reporting.

**According to the passage, it was not until 1935 that**

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- A) the number of air traffic control centres throughout the US began to rise
- B) an international agreement on general rules for air traffic was ensured
- C) the principal airlines in the US collaborated with the government to enhance aircraft safety
- D) the US accepted the rules established by the International Commission for Air Navigation
- E) the first air traffic control tower was opened in the US, which was operated by the government

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**Cevap Anahtarı: A**



## Soru No: 52

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Attempts to reach international agreement on general rules for air traffic started as early as 1910, but were unsuccessful until the International Commission for Air Navigation was developed at the Versailles peace conference in 1919. Although the US failed to sign the treaty, it followed many of the concepts developed by the Commission. The first control tower to use ground-to-air and air-to-ground radio communication was built at the Cleveland Municipal Airport in 1930. In 1935, the principal airlines opened three airway traffic control centres at Newark, Chicago, and Cleveland, to monitor their own flights. Having acknowledged the importance of these control centres, the US government assumed responsibility for their operation in 1936 and rapidly expanded the number of centres. By 1946, the number of centres had jumped to 24 and has stayed at about that level ever since. The jurisdiction of airport control towers was expanded to include control over aircraft making approaches under instrument conditions. During the early 1950s, remote communications facilities were developed to provide direct pilot-to-controller communications. In the late 1950s, primary radar was introduced, which allowed controllers to see aircraft positions in real time, albeit without altitude or identity information (which still had to be obtained by radio communication). The primary radar had been used only to confirm a pilot's reported position. In the 1960s, secondary radar was introduced, and this device was upgraded in the 1970s to provide 4,096 identity codes plus automatic altitude reporting.

**It can be understood from the passage that the US government ----.**

- A) firstly introduced a legal framework for control over aircraft making approaches and then revised it to build more airport control towers
- B) required the principle airlines to set up more air traffic control centres across the country, all of which would be radio-equipped
- C) set the standards itself for the development of new aircraft technologies to improve direct pilot-to-controller communications
- D) recognised the significance of air traffic control centres and dramatically increased the number of the centres by 1946
- E) contributed greatly to the foundation of the International Commission for Air Navigation and the formation of general rules for air traffic

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**Cevap Anahtarı: D**

## Soru No: 53

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Attempts to reach international agreement on general rules for air traffic started as early as 1910, but were unsuccessful until the International Commission for Air Navigation was developed at the Versailles peace conference in 1919. Although the US failed to sign the treaty, it followed many of the concepts developed by the Commission. The first control tower to use ground-to-air and air-to-ground radio communication was built at the Cleveland Municipal Airport in 1930. In 1935, the principal airlines opened three airway traffic control centres at Newark, Chicago, and Cleveland, to monitor their own flights. Having acknowledged the importance of these control centres, the US government assumed responsibility for their operation in 1936 and rapidly expanded the number of centres. By 1946, the number of centres had jumped to 24 and has stayed at about that level ever since. The jurisdiction of airport control towers was expanded to include control over aircraft making approaches under instrument conditions. During the early 1950s, remote communications facilities were developed to provide direct pilot-to-controller communications. In the late 1950s, primary radar was introduced, which allowed controllers to see aircraft positions in real time, albeit without altitude or identity information (which still had to be obtained by radio communication). The primary radar had been used only to confirm a pilot's reported position. In the 1960s, secondary radar was introduced, and this device was upgraded in the 1970s to provide 4,096 identity codes plus automatic altitude reporting.

**Which of the following was among the drawbacks of the primary radar?**

- A) The inconsistencies between the radio equipment and radar in providing information
- B) The lack of capacity to show the height at which an aircraft was flying
- C) The poor radio communication between pilot and controller
- D) The failure to foster direct contact between the pilot and the controller
- E) The fault in accurately determining aircraft positions in real time

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**Cevap Anahtarı: B**

**Soru No: 54**

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Attempts to reach international agreement on general rules for air traffic started as early as 1910, but were unsuccessful until the International Commission for Air Navigation was developed at the Versailles peace conference in 1919. Although the US failed to sign the treaty, it followed many of the concepts developed by the Commission. The first control tower to use ground-to-air and air-to-ground radio communication was built at the Cleveland Municipal Airport in 1930. In 1935, the principal airlines opened three airway traffic control centres at Newark, Chicago, and Cleveland, to monitor their own flights. Having acknowledged the importance of these control centres, the US government assumed responsibility for their operation in 1936 and rapidly expanded the number of centres. By 1946, the number of centres had jumped to 24 and has stayed at about that level ever since. The jurisdiction of airport control towers was expanded to include control over aircraft making approaches under instrument conditions. During the early 1950s, remote communications facilities were developed to provide direct pilot-to-controller communications. In the late 1950s, primary radar was introduced, which allowed controllers to see aircraft positions in real time, albeit without altitude or identity information (which still had to be obtained by radio communication). The primary radar had been used only to confirm a pilot's reported position. In the 1960s, secondary radar was introduced, and this device was upgraded in the 1970s to provide 4,096 identity codes plus automatic altitude reporting.

**What is the primary purpose of the author?**

- A) To show how radar technologies helped to overcome the difficulties experienced in controlling air traffic
- B) To emphasise the importance of the airway traffic control centres opened by the principle airlines in the US
- C) To explain why the US government decided to take over the responsibility of managing the airport control towers throughout the country
- D) To inform the reader about the challenges of air traffic control before the introduction of radar
- E) To highlight the efforts of the US government in establishing and improving air traffic control centres

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**Cevap Anahtari: E**

## Soru No: 55

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Fears first appear in human infants at about seven months of age. Young children generally have more fears than older persons and their fears are experienced more intensely. Within families, studies have shown that middle children as a group experience fewer fears than older or younger siblings. Researchers have disagreed about the extent to which fear is innate or learned, with behaviourists arguing that it is largely learned. Animals have been conditioned to fear previously neutral stimuli through various methods including association, the exposure to paired neutral and fear-producing stimuli to the point where the neutral stimuli become associated with fear, even when presented alone. Certain innate fears such as fear of loud noises, pain, and injury appear to be universal. Species-specific innate fears have also been documented, including a fear of hawk-like shapes in certain animals and a fear of snakes in humans and other primates. When a person confronts real dangers, fear can be an important means of self-preservation. However, many people are **plagued** by chronic and unrealistic fears, including phobias and obsessions, that cause much unnecessary distress and can severely reduce their ability to function normally in society.

**What can be understood about fear from the passage?**

- A) Children might be disturbed by some feelings that resemble fear during their very first few months.
- B) Middle children usually tend to have more unfounded fears than their younger or older siblings.
- C) Age could be a significant factor that impacts the severity of fears people experience in their lives.
- D) Children within the same family can trigger each other to develop particular fears in time through sharing the same experiences.
- E) Most behavioural scientists think that inherited qualities and environmental factors are equally influential in producing fears among people.

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**Cevap Anahtarı: C**

## Soru No: 56

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Fears first appear in human infants at about seven months of age. Young children generally have more fears than older persons and their fears are experienced more intensely. Within families, studies have shown that middle children as a group experience fewer fears than older or younger siblings. Researchers have disagreed about the extent to which fear is innate or learned, with behaviourists arguing that it is largely learned. Animals have been conditioned to fear previously neutral stimuli through various methods including association, the exposure to paired neutral and fear-producing stimuli to the point where the neutral stimuli become associated with fear, even when presented alone. Certain innate fears such as fear of loud noises, pain, and injury appear to be universal. Species-specific innate fears have also been documented, including a fear of hawk-like shapes in certain animals and a fear of snakes in humans and other primates. When a person confronts real dangers, fear can be an important means of self-preservation. However, many people are **plagued** by chronic and unrealistic fears, including phobias and obsessions, that cause much unnecessary distress and can severely reduce their ability to function normally in society.

**Which of the following techniques is used for developing fear in animals?**

- A) Establishing links between a fear producing object or a situation and a neutral one
- B) Presenting neutral stimuli to animals in an attempt to test their reaction
- C) Providing animals with stimuli that commonly cause fear in humans
- D) Carefully monitoring the extent to which fear-causing stimuli could activate innate fears
- E) Exposing animals to fear-causing stimuli that is almost similar to neutral ones

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**Cevap Anahtarı: A**



**Soru No: 57**

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**The underlined word in the passage 'plagued' is closest in meaning to ---.**

- A) stunned
- B) afflicted
- C) refuted
- D) inspired
- E) alleviated

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**Cevap Anahtarı: B**

**Soru No: 58**

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Fears first appear in human infants at about seven months of age. Young children generally have more fears than older persons and their fears are experienced more intensely. Within families, studies have shown that middle children as a group experience fewer fears than older or younger siblings. Researchers have disagreed about the extent to which fear is innate or learned, with behaviourists arguing that it is largely learned. Animals have been conditioned to fear previously neutral stimuli through various methods including association, the exposure to paired neutral and fear-producing stimuli to the point where the neutral stimuli become associated with fear, even when presented alone. Certain innate fears such as fear of loud noises, pain, and injury appear to be universal. Species-specific innate fears have also been documented, including a fear of hawk-like shapes in certain animals and a fear of snakes in humans and other primates. When a person confronts real dangers, fear can be an important means of self-preservation. However, many people are **plagued** by chronic and unrealistic fears, including phobias and obsessions, that cause much unnecessary distress and can severely reduce their ability to function normally in society.

**Which of the following cannot be inferred about fear?**

- A) Researchers seem to agree that fears can be an outcome of both inborn factors and learning, but their respective influence is uncertain.
- B) The development of fear in infants can hardly be seen in approximately the first half of their first year.
- C) It is common for a number of people in the society to be gripped by fears for which they cannot come up with a rational explanation.
- D) Although fear might cause stress and prevent people from leading a normal life, it might prove valuable in some cases.
- E) The type of fears that are triggered by exposing animals to certain stimuli are usually universal fears among human beings.

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**Cevap Anahtarı: E**

**Soru No: 59**

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Red wavelengths of sunlight are the biggest drivers of plant growth because they stimulate leaves to make the chlorophyll needed for photosynthesis. This is why some farms have started shining red LED lights on crops to boost their yields. But these are costly, energy-draining and do not distribute light as evenly to plants as sunlight. To address these issues, Alexander Falber from the University of New South Wales developed a material called LLEAF that passively **converts** some of the green wavelengths in sunlight – which are less important for plant growth – to red ones. It is a transparent plastic containing a fluorescent dye that absorbs green wavelengths of sunlight and re-emits them as red ones. LLEAF can be hung over existing greenhouses and creates a soft pink light inside. One important consideration is whether taking green light from plants and giving them extra red light might harm them, says farmer Henry Tissue. He noticed that lettuces grown under the material had an orange tinge, probably because the altered sunlight changed their composition of carotenoids and other pigments. “But we need to do further research to see if this changes the flavour or nutrition,” Falber says. By this technique, he believes it may even be possible to grow crops in parts of the world that do not normally suit them, if other variables like temperature and humidity are also controlled.

**It is stated in the passage that red wavelengths ---.**

- A) are equally important as green wavelengths for plant growth
- B) improve both the flavour and nutrition of plants
- C) decreases the sunlight plants get when they are emitted by an artificial light source
- D) help plant growth but do not guarantee an increase in crop productivity
- E) affect plants positively to produce more chlorophyll

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**Cevap Anahtarı: E**

**Soru No: 60**

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**According to the passage, LLEAF ----.**

- A) has not been adopted by farmers as it is astronomically expensive
- B) has been found to cause plants to lose their taste with its artificial light
- C) has no observed effects on the composition and pigmentation of crops
- D) needs verification regarding if it distributes light as evenly as sunlight
- E) was developed to boost crop production by manipulating the light that plants receive

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: E**

**Soru No: 61**

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Red wavelengths of sunlight are the biggest drivers of plant growth because they stimulate leaves to make the chlorophyll needed for photosynthesis. This is why some farms have started shining red LED lights on crops to boost their yields. But these are costly, energy-draining and do not distribute light as evenly to plants as sunlight. To address these issues, Alexander Falber from the University of New South Wales developed a material called LLEAF that passively **converts** some of the green wavelengths in sunlight – which are less important for plant growth – to red ones. It is a transparent plastic containing a fluorescent dye that absorbs green wavelengths of sunlight and re-emits them as red ones. LLEAF can be hung over existing greenhouses and creates a soft pink light inside. One important consideration is whether taking green light from plants and giving them extra red light might harm them, says farmer Henry Tissue. He noticed that lettuces grown under the material had an orange tinge, probably because the altered sunlight changed their composition of carotenoids and other pigments. “But we need to do further research to see if this changes the flavour or nutrition,” Falber says. By this technique, he believes it may even be possible to grow crops in parts of the world that do not normally suit them, if other variables like temperature and humidity are also controlled.

**It is pointed out in the passage that plant growth ----.**

- A) is best achieved when plants are exposed to green and red lights evenly
- B) depends also on other factors like heat and moisture as well as wavelengths from the sun
- C) can be maximised as long as chlorophyll is provided through natural sunlight
- D) depends on the amount of green wavelengths naturally obtained from the sun
- E) is encouraged by a fluorescent dye limiting the sunlight plants are exposed to

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: B**

**Soru No: 62**

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Red wavelengths of sunlight are the biggest drivers of plant growth because they stimulate leaves to make the chlorophyll needed for photosynthesis. This is why some farms have started shining red LED lights on crops to boost their yields. But these are costly, energy-draining and do not distribute light as evenly to plants as sunlight. To address these issues, Alexander Falber from the University of New South Wales developed a material called LLEAF that passively converts some of the green wavelengths in sunlight – which are less important for plant growth – to red ones. It is a transparent plastic containing a fluorescent dye that absorbs green wavelengths of sunlight and re-emits them as red ones. LLEAF can be hung over existing greenhouses and creates a soft pink light inside. One important consideration is whether taking green light from plants and giving them extra red light might harm them, says farmer Henry Tissue. He noticed that lettuces grown under the material had an orange tinge, probably because the altered sunlight changed their composition of carotenoids and other pigments. “But we need to do further research to see if this changes the flavour or nutrition,” Falber says. By this technique, he believes it may even be possible to grow crops in parts of the world that do not normally suit them, if other variables like temperature and humidity are also controlled.

**The underlined word ‘converts’ in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) alters
- B) divides
- C) confines
- D) distributes
- E) tracks

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: A**

**Soru No: 63**

---

Reporter:

- **We consider cataracts in the elderly a normal part of the aging process probably because they are very common, right?**

Doctor:

- **Correct. We call them senile or age-related cataracts. Cataracts that occur in people other than the elderly are much less common, such as congenital cataracts.**

Reporter:

- ----

Doctor:

- **Yes, due to genetic defects or inheritance-linked conditions such as systemic illnesses like diabetes or a disease in the mother during pregnancy.**

- A) Do you mean cataracts can also result from exposure to the sun's ultraviolet rays?
  - B) Does this mean the condition can exist from birth?
  - C) Do you suggest that such cataracts are treated more easily than senile ones?
  - D) Do congenital cataracts occur rarely in new-borns?
  - E) Does the density of the cataract determine the extent of vision affected?
- 

**Cevap Anahtarı: B**

## Soru No: 64

---

Professor Adams:

- **This week we've been exploring the topic of space exploration and its significance in scientific advancement.**

Student:

- ----

Professor Adams:

- **Space exploration has been pivotal in expanding our understanding of the universe, but it's also essential to consider the practical applications and technological innovations it has brought about.**

Student:

- **That's great. I'm particularly interested in how space missions have led to advancements in telecommunications and satellite technology.**

- A) What do you think are the primary motivations driving nations and organisations to invest in space exploration?
- B) How do you think space exploration impacts our perspective on the potential for extra-terrestrial life?
- C) Are there any ongoing efforts to address the ethical considerations surrounding space exploration, particularly in terms of resource exploitation?
- D) Could you elaborate on how space exploration contributes to our understanding of fundamental physics concepts such as gravity and relativity?
- E) Have there been any recent challenges that could spoil future endeavours for space exploration?

---

Cevap Anahtarı: A



## Soru No: 65

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Journalist:

- **Could you please tell us how fish sleep?**

Biologist:

- **It's hard to say if fish sleep like we do since most of them can't close their eyes and have no neocortex, which is the part of mammalian brain that displays distinct patterns of activity during sleep.**

Journalist:

– ----



Biologist:

- **They do so because they rest by reducing their body activity and metabolism, and the periods of suspended animation are considered to perform the same restorative functions as sleep does in people.**

Journalist:

- **So, you mean they don't really sleep although they seem to pause for a while.**

- A) But we can say the sleeping pattern of fish is just different than we're accustomed to seeing in other animals.
- B) In fact, I've read that most fish species receive limited sensory input and their brains become more inactive.
- C) Even so, I heard that some species are known to settle down for the night on the seabed and simply stop moving.
- D) Yet, some claim that there are additional markers of sleep that fish share with humans, such as lack of responsiveness.
- E) So, I think the problem with fish is that they don't have eyelids to close their eyes.

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: C**

**Soru No: 66**

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Student:

- **Professor, I can't understand the motive behind the Viking invasions. Were they simply bloodthirsty raiders, or did they have other aims?**

Professor:

- **It's true, there's that violent element to their culture but they rarely destroyed an entire settlement. What do you think is the reason for that?**



Student:

- ----

Professor:

- **Exactly! In their attacks on the coasts of England, they had plenty of opportunity to see the good farmland, healthy crops and fat cattle all over the country. They basically didn't want to spoil the potential of gaining more wealth.**

- A) I read that they are quite the adventurers, keen to explore new lands in far-off places like America.
- B) I would assume that they wanted to come back to the lands they plundered and pillage more of their resources.
- C) They managed to perfect the design of their ships, making them the fastest sea vessels of the time.
- D) It's the family tradition: The elder son inherited family lands so the younger ones would venture a territory they can call their own.
- E) They concentrated their attacks on monasteries as it was the best place to obtain priceless plunder.

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: B**

**Soru No: 67**

---

Amanda:

- **Are you aware of the danger of not being considered to be consumers anymore but just products in a contemporary world?**

Richard:

- **I don't get what you're saying. How can this happen?**

Amanda:

- **Think about an online app that you listen music to. When you select a few songs you like, the app creates a playlist of similar music for you based on that input. Subsequently, you start seeing news about the same artists on different apps and end up buying their albums or concert tickets.**

Richard:

- ----

Amanda:

- **Certainly yes, it is obvious that our activities and behaviour are tracked by every app on our phones.**

- A) You're right, this online tracking sounds dangerous indeed, but along with its disadvantages, it has some advantages too, doesn't it?
- B) Are you suggesting that apps are selling our data to one another to influence our purchases by controlling what we come across online?
- C) I think a person can learn to protect himself or herself by using internet more responsibly, don't you think?
- D) Can I protect my personal data from such apps by not accepting cookies, or am I too late to do this?
- E) Aren't there any laws concerning personal privacy online? How can they share my data without my permission?

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: B**



## Soru No: 68

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**Despite the fact that most native speakers of a language can recognise the syllables of their own language, there is no agreement within phonetic theory as to what constitutes the basis of a syllable.**

- A) Nearly all native speakers have an inherent ability to recognise syllables in a language, but what a syllable is composed of evades compliance within phonetic theory.
- B) Phonetic theory fails to realise what fundamentally makes up a syllable because many native speakers can identify the syllables of their own language.
- C) Given that there is no consensus in phonetic theory on what constitutes a syllable, most native speakers are rather inept at pinpointing syllables in their own language.
- D) A consensus of what a syllable is fundamentally comprised of is lacking in phonetic theory; however, the majority of native speakers have syllabic recognition in their own language.
- E) Notwithstanding the recognisable ability of almost all native speakers to pinpoint syllables in their own language, the basis of a syllable is not determinable in phonetic theory at all.

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: D**

## Soru No: 69

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**According to scientists' predictions, today's energy crisis will fuel deglobalisation, with supply chains and manufacturing kept within borders, a trend that has been boosted by the COVID-19 pandemic.**

- A) Scientists' claims about the current energy crisis are particularly linked to deglobalisation, because of which we will have to manage supply chains and manufacturing within borders, as we did during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- B) What scientists claim about the energy crisis we are facing today is that we will have to manage supply chains and manufacturing within borders due to deglobalisation instigated by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- C) Scientists suggest that the energy crisis currently witnessed will increase the rate of deglobalisation, causing supply chains and manufacturing to be maintained within borders, which is a condition that has been escalated by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- D) Scientists' estimates about deglobalisation are similar to those of the COVID-19 pandemic in that the energy crisis that has erupted recently will compel us to maintain supply chains and manufacturing within borders.
- E) Scientists suggest that just as the COVID-19 pandemic has led supply chains and manufacturing to be maintained within borders, deglobalisation that we confront today will spark off an energy crisis.

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: C**



## Soru No: 70

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**Cuba represents an incredible opportunity for the regional ecotourism sector as a whole, but a possible threat to established ecotourism destinations in the Caribbean and Mexico because of its high potential.**

- A) With its great potential, Cuba offers a phenomenal opportunity for the entire regional ecotourism sector, but this could potentially threaten long-standing ecotourism hubs in the Caribbean and Mexico.
- B) Cuba's emergence as an attractive destination for the entire regional ecotourism sector as a whole may unintentionally disrupt the substantial appeal of established ecotourism hotspots in the Caribbean and Mexico.
- C) Despite its growing appeal as a potential asset for the regional ecotourism sector as a whole, Cuba's high potential may pose challenges to established ecotourism heavens in the Caribbean and Mexico.
- D) While the regional ecotourism sector promotes Cuba as a promising opportunity for the region as a whole, its widespread appeal could undermine entrenched ecotourism destinations in the Caribbean and Mexico.
- E) The regional ecotourism sector in its entirety sees potential in Cuba, but its considerable appeal may pose a serious problem for the established ecotourism destinations in the Caribbean and Mexico.

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**Cevap Anahtari: A**



## Soru No: 71

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**The destructive effects of spending extended periods of time cut off from society have been recognised for centuries, if not thoroughly understood.**

- A) People may seclude themselves from others for long periods of time although they realise that it might have adverse impacts; however, the reasons behind this practice have not been clearly explained for centuries.
- B) For centuries, we have been struggling to find out why certain people keep themselves away from the public for a considerable amount of time and whether its impacts are detrimental.
- C) Separating yourself from other people for lengthy periods of time is thought to have harmful consequences that have been observed but remain uninvestigated for centuries.
- D) While the devastating impacts of isolating yourself from the public for long periods of time have not been fully comprehended, they have been acknowledged for centuries.
- E) It has been accepted for centuries that alienating yourself from the public can lead to damaging consequences, but why this may last for a long time has not been examined in detail.

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: D**



Soru No: 72

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America's ascendancy in space began with disappointment. In December 1957, a Vanguard rocket exploded on the launch pad, triggering a media frenzy. Journalists mocked it as 'Kaputnik', while Soviet delegates to the United Nations tauntingly wondered if the United States needed aid as an undeveloped nation. Finally, on 31 January 1958, Explorer 1 became America's first successful satellite. Six years later, it was followed by Vanguard 1, disparagingly nicknamed 'the grapefruit' by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. --- Explorer 1 discovered the Earth's Van Allen radiation belts, while Vanguard 1 remains the oldest man-made object still in orbit today.

- A) The benefits of satellites – from communications to reconnaissance and navigation to scientific research – had long been recognised.
- B) However, the smallness of these early satellites was not representative of their advanced scientific capabilities.
- C) Two years later, Echo 1 became the world's first passive communications satellite.
- D) Remarkably, the same basic rocket is still used to launch satellites and humans today.
- E) Thus began the space race between the United States and the Soviet Union to attain mastery over the heavens.

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Cevap Anahtarı: B





## Soru No: 73

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If there is any food group that people have a love-hate relationship with, it is fats, oils, and sweeteners. On the one hand, these foods play a vital role in our enjoyment of what we eat. Fats and oils give a creaminess, richness, and crispiness to foods. Sweeteners also satisfy a universal and natural craving. On the other hand, the pleasure that fats, oils, and sweeteners bring can come at a cost. --- They also have other health disadvantages. Too much of the wrong kinds of fats and oils can increase the blood cholesterol level, which can increase risk for cardiovascular disease. Sugar and highly sweetened foods are also high in calories and provide few nutrients. For that reason, 'empty calories' is a term often used to describe sweeteners or foods rich in them.

- A) Making sure fats, oils, and sweeteners play the proper role in diet involves knowing more about them and what foods are rich in them.
- B) These foods are generally high in calories, making it difficult for someone who eats a lot of them to maintain a healthful weight.
- C) Generally, sweeteners are often referred to as having empty calories because they contain few or no vitamins or nutrients.
- D) According to health specialists, it is acceptable to consume these foods as long as they are eaten sparingly.
- E) Trans fats tend to increase cholesterol levels and therefore, should be eaten in only limited amounts.

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Cevap Anahtarı: B

## Soru No: 74

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**In traditional Chinese culture, subtlety is preferred over direct confrontation in social interactions. Clinicians should be careful about speaking in a confrontational manner, which may be seen as rude. Moreover, in general, clients oriented toward Chinese culture are more reserved in expressing their emotions than those who are acculturated into mainstream US culture. --- For example, a client may not voice any disagreement with the clinician or may accept another appointment but have no intention of keeping it. Open disagreement or refusing an appointment would be socially awkward in the Chinese cultural context.**

- A) Chinese culture generally does not favour physical contact between individuals in social settings.
- B) The adaptation of traditional therapeutic techniques into mainstream medicine is a topic of discussion for both the Americans and the Chinese.
- C) Clinicians must be attuned to the polite or indirect ways in which these clients express themselves.
- D) Clients who are more familiar with Chinese lifestyles may resort to traditional healing practices to alleviate their problems.
- E) It is important to specify treatment goals that match the presenting problems that are perceived by the client.

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: C**



## Soru No: 75

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Even before the fall of the Roman Republic, the Latin language as spoken in the city of Rome was divided into class dialects. The upper social strata spoke a Latin illustrated by the writings of Virgil and Cicero. The vast majority of the Roman populace, however, spoke a Latin that differed significantly from the aristocracy, the vulgate Latin. Roman legionaries spoke this language when they fought for Rome across Europe and around the Mediterranean Sea. --- Thus, over time, vulgate Latin became the common language of the Roman world.

- A) The vulgate term for horse, for example, was *caballus* – from which come French *cheval*, Spanish *caballo*, and Italian *cavallo*.
- B) And the differences between the language of the aristocracy and the common people extended to the people in the conquered territory as well.
- C) Apart from presenting the most significant example of the use of vulgate Latin, the soldiers could also speak vernacular languages.
- D) Indigenous people in conquered territory, too, learned to speak this language if they wanted to prosper by doing business with the Romans.
- E) It was this language, again, that was later on considered a corruption of the flexible capacities of classical Latin.

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Cevap Anahtari: D



## Soru No: 76

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(I) Effective regulation of anger is related to children's positive relationships with peers throughout childhood and adolescence. (II) There are certain ways that parents can influence children's development of emotional anger regulation. (III) Initially, parents cause frustration by barring children's control over objects or events, which leads to children's feelings and expression of anger. (IV) They can also model expressions of anger and its management. (V) Parents, other than these, directly instruct children in how to recognise when and why they feel angry and offer ways to cope with anger.

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

---

**Cevap Anahtarı: A**



## Soru No: 77

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(I) After the studies of ancient Greek figures such as Ptolemy, there was virtually no progress in astronomy for over one thousand years, and during this time many of the Greek texts had been lost in Europe. (II) But in the 12th century Arab translations found their way to Europe, mainly via Islamic Spain. (III) Then in the 14th century Ibn al-Shatir, working in Damascus, improved Ptolemy's model by modifying his epicycles and deleting his equant. (IV) However, Copernicus acknowledged that his idea of a spinning Earth in a heliocentric universe was not new but proposed by Aristarchus. (V) Interestingly, his system was very much like Copernicus' later system, but with the Earth, not the Sun, at the centre.

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

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**Cevap Anahtarı: D**



## Soru No: 78

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(I) In numerous polls and surveys, Americans identify education as one of the leading domestic challenges of the twenty-first century. (II) Specifically, the challenge is not just to reform public schools but also to achieve the goal of academic success for all students. (III) Many educational experts agree that reaching that goal will require increased cooperation among the schools themselves and a new kind of collaboration with the families and communities served by the schools. (IV) Because many community problems ultimately affect a community's ability to educate all children, educators in some communities are taking a leadership role in the search for solutions to community problems. (V) So, community education offers a structured, effective way to respond to the challenge to improve public education because it expands the school's traditional role and creates a mutually interdependent relationship among home, school, and community.

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

---

Cevap Anahtarı: D



## Soru No: 79

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(I) Aikidô is a modern martial system of Japanese derivation, developed by founder Ueshiba Morihei (1883-1969) over the course of his lifetime. (II) Aikidô employs the redirection of an attacker's energy (or *ki*) into a variety of holds, locks, and projections, and is probably best known for an exclusive focus on defensive manoeuvres and for its unique martial philosophy.

(III) Among the schools derived from Ueshiba's pioneering efforts, patterns in technique and philosophy correlate closely with teachers' historical associations with Ueshiba and, later, with Tōhei Kōichi, who introduced aikidô to the US. (IV) The principle of *aiki*, a method of defeating an attack through harmonising with rather than directly opposing the aggressive motion, predates aikidô, and it found expression in many of feudal Japan's sophisticated martial systems.

(V) Aikidô's most direct predecessor art, *Daitō-ryū jūjutsu*, laid particular emphasis on this strategy and on the techniques that employed it most efficiently, many of which would be seen in some form in Ueshiba's modern *budô* 'martial way'.

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

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Cevap Anahtarı: C



## Soru No: 80

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(I) When it comes to antioxidants, purple berries like blueberries are among the richest sources. (II) Their vibrant blue and purple colour signifies the presence of an important antioxidant called anthocyanin. (III) A good rule to follow when picking berries is the darker the berry, the more vitamins and minerals they contain. (IV) Anthocyanin is responsible for the many health benefits berries have to offer, including enhancing immune function and reducing premature skin ageing and inflammation. (V) This potent antioxidant helps neutralise cell-damaging free radicals and reduces the risk of cancer, heart disease and other chronic diseases.

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

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Cevap Anahtarı: C