

READING PASSAGE 1 Electric Vehicles

Electric Vehicles (EVs) are gaining momentum as a sustainable alternative to traditional gasoline-powered cars. Driven by growing environmental concerns and advancements in battery technology, EVs are rapidly becoming a viable choice for consumers and industries alike. Their adoption not only reduces carbon emissions but also promotes energy efficiency and innovation in the transportation sector. A major advantage of EVs lies in their lower operational costs. Unlike internal combustion engine vehicles, EVs require less maintenance and benefit from the relatively lower cost of electricity compared to fuel. Moreover, governments worldwide are incentivizing EV adoption through tax credits, subsidies, and infrastructure investments, which accelerate their integration into mainstream markets. Despite these benefits, challenges remain. Limited charging infrastructure, battery disposal concerns, and high upfront costs continue to hinder widespread adoption. However, ongoing research and development aim to address these issues, with the goal of making EVs accessible and practical for the masses in the near future.

TRUE / FALSE

- EVs are becoming popular due to both environmental and technological reasons. **T**
- One significant drawback of EVs is their frequent need for mechanical servicing. **F**

KIYAS VARSA SORU VAR

CLOSE MEANING

The word **viable** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- perilous **TEHLİKELİ**
- feasible **makul uygulanabilir fizibilitesi olan**
- superficial **yüzeysel**
- temporary **geçici**
- ineffective **verimsiz etkisiz**

Choose the best option.

GRAMMAR / VOCABULARY

3. EVs are being adopted rapidly their contribution to lowering emissions and enhancing sustainability.

- a. similar to
b. because of
c. in contrast to
d. in spite of
e. instead of

4. One of the main of electric vehicles is their efficiency in converting energy into motion.

a. obstacles

b. alternatives

c. privileges

d. benefits

e. oppositions

engel

ayrıcılık

fayda yarar

muhalefet, itiraz

context: bağlam

5. Government incentives are designed to promote EV use; more people are considering making the switch.

a. otherwise

b. nevertheless

c. consequently

d. likewise

e. instead

geçiş yapmak

therefore/ hence/ thus/so

dire consequences/ results

bat

30 sn x 3

90 sn

TRANSLATION

1. Electric Vehicles (EVs) are gaining momentum as a sustainable alternative to traditional gasoline-powered cars.

2. Driven by growing environmental concerns and advancements in battery technology, EVs are rapidly becoming a viable choice for consumers and industries alike. (bothand.... = x and y alike)

3. Their adoption not only reduces carbon emissions but also promotes energy efficiency and innovation in the transportation sector.

4. A major advantage of EVs lies in their lower operational costs.

5. Unlike internal combustion engine vehicles, EVs require less maintenance and benefit from the relatively lower cost of electricity compared to fuel.

6. Moreover, governments worldwide are incentivizing EV adoption through tax credits, subsidies, and infrastructure investments, which accelerate their integration into mainstream markets.

7. Despite these benefits, challenges remain. there are still challenges

8. Limited charging infrastructure, battery disposal concerns, and high upfront costs continue to hinder widespread adoption. initial: ilk

9. However, ongoing research and development aim to address these issues, with the goal of making EVs accessible and practical for the masses in the near future.

with the aim of

for the purpose of

for the sake of

with a view to

hatırına / amacıyla/ uğruna

1. Elektrikli Araçlar (EV'ler), geleneksel benzinli araçlara sürdürülebilir bir alternatif olarak ivme kazanıyor.

2. Artan çevresel kaygılar ve batarya teknolojisindeki gelişmelerin de etkisiyle elektrikli araçlar hem tüketiciler hem de sektörler için hızla uygun bir seçenek haline gelmektedir.

3. Bunların benimsenmesi sadece karbon emisyonlarını azaltmakla kalmıyor, aynı zamanda ulaşım sektöründe enerji verimliliğini ve yeniliği de teşvik ediyor.

4. Elektrikli araçların en önemli avantajlarından biri de düşük işletme maliyetleridir. maliyetlerinde one of yatmaktadır. 5. İçten yanmalı motorlu araçların aksine, elektrikli araçlar daha az bakım gerektirir ve yakıtla kıyasla nispeten daha düşük elektrik maliyetinden yararlanır.

6. Ayrıca, dünya çapında hükümetler vergi kredileri, sübvansiyonlar ve altyapı yatırımları yoluyla elektrikli araçların benimsenmesini teşvik etmekte ve bu da elektrikli araçların ana akım pazarlara entegrasyonunu hızlandırmaktadır.

7. Bu faydalara rağmen, zorluklar devam etmektedir.

8. Sınırlı şarj altyapısı, batarya imha endişeleri ve yüksek ön/ilk maliyetler yaygın olarak benimsenmesini engellemeye devam etmektedir.

9. Bununla birlikte, devam eden araştırma ve geliştirme çalışmaları, elektrikli araçları yakın gelecekte kitleler için erişilebilir ve pratik hale getirme hedefiyle bu sorunları ele almayı amaçlamaktadır.

2

CLOZE TEST

is

Climate change **represents** one of the most **1.a.slight /**

b.urgent threats facing the planet today. **Rising global**

temperatures, largely driven by greenhouse gas

emissions, are **resulting 2.in / from** severe weather

events, melting polar ice, and **rising sea levels**. These

environmental changes not only disrupt ecosystems but

also have profound implications for human societies,

3.a.properly / b.particularly in vulnerable regions. =notably especially

m.k.

result >>>in ...ile sonuçlanmak, lead to/ cause/ trigger / induce/

result from <<<<come from >>>>be caused by>>> -den kaynaklanmak

soyut isim + to verb

Efforts **4.a.to combat / b.combating** climate change

have **focused on** reducing carbon footprints **5.a.through**

/ b.toward renewable energy sources, reforestation, and

international cooperation. **6.a. Because / b.Although**

global agreements such as the Paris Agreement, or

Paris Accord, **have laid the groundwork for action**,

implementation **remains inconsistent**, and **progress has**

been **slow**. Scientists warn that **7. a.thanks to /**

b.without drastic measures, **the consequences may become irreversible.**

if drastic measures are not taken

unless drastic measures are taken

READING PASSAGE 2. CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change represents one of the most urgent threats facing the planet today. Rising global temperatures, largely driven by greenhouse gas emissions, are resulting in severe weather events, melting polar ice, and rising sea levels. These environmental changes not only disrupt ecosystems but also have profound implications for human societies, particularly in vulnerable regions.

Efforts to combat climate change have focused on reducing carbon footprints through renewable energy sources, reforestation, and international cooperation.

Although global agreements such as the Paris Agreement, or Paris Accord, have laid the groundwork for action, implementation remains inconsistent, and progress has been slow. Scientists warn that without drastic measures, the consequences may become irreversible.

TRUE / FALSE

1. The effects of climate change are limited to natural environments. **F**

2. There is global consensus on addressing climate change, but actions vary. **T**

CLOSE MEANING

susceptible/ prone/ fragile*

The word vulnerable in paragraph one is closest in meaning to:

a. superficial yüzeysel

b. trivial önemsiz

c. frail weak zayıf

d. hesitant tereddüt eden doubtful

e. regular düzenli

"Frailty thy (your) name is woman."

GRAMMAR / VOCABULARY

3. Climate change affects animals and plants both human populations.

a. no sooner / than

b. so / that

c. whether / or

d. not just / but also

e. as / as

4. If current trends continue, the damage to the environment may become with dire consequences.

a. permissible izin verilen permit (V) permission

b. manageable yönetilebilir

c. predictable tahmin edilebilir

d. irreversible geri dönüşü olmayan

e. invaluable paha biçilemez

= priceless

5. The Paris Accord was designed to coordinate global climate policies; results so far have varied by country.

a. furthermore dahası

b. consequently sonuç olarak

c. however

d. similarly benzer şekilde

e. undoubtedly şüphesiz

aimed/
planned/
intended

TRANSLATION

READING PASSAGE 2. CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change represents one of the most urgent threats **facing** the planet today.

Rising global temperatures, **largely driven by** greenhouse gas emissions, are **resulting** in severe weather events, melting polar ice, and rising sea levels.

These environmental changes not only disrupt ecosystems but also have **profound implications** for human societies, **particularly** in **vulnerable** regions.

Efforts to combat climate change have focused on reducing carbon footprints **through** renewable energy sources, reforestation, and international cooperation.

Although global agreements **such as** the Paris Agreement, or Paris Accord, have **laid the groundwork** for action, implementation **remains inconsistent**, and progress has been slow.

Scientists warn that **without drastic measures**, the consequences may become **irreversible**.

OKUMA PARÇASI 2. İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ

İklim değışikliği bugün gezegenin **karşı karşıya olduğu** en acil tehditlerden birini oluşturmaktadır.

Büyük ölçüde sera gazı emisyonları **nedeniyle** artan küresel sıcaklıklar, şiddetli hava olaylarına, kutup buzlarının erimesine ve deniz seviyelerinin yükselmesine **neden olmaktadır**.

Bu çevresel değışiklikler sadece ekosistemleri bozmakla kalmıyor, aynı zamanda **özellikle** hassas bölgelerdeki insan toplumları üzerinde de **derin etkilere** sahip.

İklim değışikliğiyle mücadele çabaları, yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları, yeniden ağaçlandırma ve **uluslararası işbirliği yoluyla** karbon ayak izlerini azaltmaya **odaklanmıştır**.

Paris Anlaşması ya da Paris Mutabakatı **gibi** küresel anlaşmalar eylem için zemin hazırlamış **olsa da**, uygulama **tutarsız kalmakta** ve ilerleme yavaş olmaktadır.

Bilim insanları, **sert önlemler olmadan** (alınmadığı takdirde) sonuçların **geri döndürülemez** hale gelebileceği konusunda uyarıyor.

3

CLOZE TEST

Space exploration has advanced **1.a.dramatically / b.intermittently**
 in/ for/ during/within/over + the last/the past
2.a.upon / b.over the past few decades,
3.a.by / b.with missions ^{10 yıl}
4.a.to / b.on Mars, the Moon,
 and **5.a.behind / b.beyond** becoming increasingly
 common.
 These explorations are ^{not only/just/solely} **6.a.merely / b.usually**
 scientific endeavours **but also** strategic efforts that
 symbolize technological superiority and global
 leadership.

reason
 One of the key motivations **7.a.beyond / b.behind**
 space exploration is the pursuit of knowledge about our
 universe and the potential for future colonization.
8.a.However **b. Therefore**, the enormous costs
 associated with space programs often lead to debate
 about their value, especially when compared to urgent
 needs on Earth **9.a.between / b.such as** poverty and
 climate action. Still, supporters argue that the long-term
benefits — including technological innovation and
 international cooperation — **10.a.outweigh / b.justify**
 the investment.
 haklı çıkarmak
 gerekçelendirmek
 desteklemek

Benefits outweigh its drawbacks/setbacks/disadvantages.

journey to London

mission to -

READING PASSAGE 3. SPACE EXPLORATION

Space exploration has advanced dramatically over the past few decades, with missions to Mars, the Moon, and beyond becoming increasingly common. These explorations are not merely scientific endeavours but also strategic efforts that symbolize technological superiority and global leadership.

One of the key motivations behind space exploration is the pursuit of knowledge about our universe and the potential for future colonization. However, the enormous costs associated with space programs often lead to debate about their value, especially when compared to urgent needs on Earth such as poverty and climate action. Still, supporters argue that the long-term benefits — including technological innovation and international cooperation — justify the investment.

TRUE / FALSE

1. The financial burden of space exploration is a topic of ongoing debate. T

2. Exploring space provides only scientific information, not political advantages. F

but not.. ama ...değil
if not.....değilse de

CLOSE MEANING

çaba
The word endeavours in paragraph one is closest in meaning to:

- a. mistakes
b. explorations
c. experiments
d. efforts ✓ attempt
e. interests

GRAMMAR / VOCABULARY

3. **Space missions are pursued** ____ **they can be extremely expensive.**
- a. so that
b. unless
✓ c. even though
d. only if
e. as if
4. **Some argue that space programs are a** ____ **of resources that could be used for solving Earth's problems.**
- a. distribution
b. preservation
✓ c. waste
d. resistance
e. solution

5. **Despite criticism, many nations continue to invest in space research; ____ competition remains strong.**
- a. otherwise
b. conversely
c. similarly
d. namely
+ ✓ e. therefore +

angora
inJilizce

angora
enJlish



4

The concept of a free market is central **1.to / by** capitalist economic systems, where supply and demand determine prices **2.at / with** minimal government interference.

Advocates argue that this system encourages innovation, efficiency, and consumer choice. However, critics point **3.out / at** that without regulation, markets can become exploitative, leading to inequality and economic instability.

One of the most contentious issues **4.on / in** economics is income disparity, which has widened in many developed nations. Governments often respond **5.by / with** introducing policies such as minimum wage laws and progressive taxation in an attempt to create a more equitable society. The balance **6.among / between** free market dynamics and government intervention continues to be a major policy challenge.

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish

READING PASSAGE 4. ECONOMICS

The concept of a free market is central to capitalist economic systems, where supply and demand determine prices with minimal government interference. Advocates argue that this system encourages innovation, efficiency, and consumer choice. However, critics point out that without regulation, markets can become exploitative, leading to inequality and economic instability.

One of the most contentious issues in economics is income disparity, which has widened in many developed nations. Governments often respond by introducing policies such as minimum wage laws and progressive taxation in an attempt to create a more equitable society. The balance between free market dynamics and government intervention continues to be a major policy challenge.

TRUE / FALSE

1. Supporters of free markets believe regulation enhances competition.
2. Income inequality is a growing concern in many wealthy countries.

CLOSE MEANING

The word equitable in paragraph two is closest in meaning to:

- a. fair
- b. risky
- c. profitable
- d. minimal
- e. neutral

GRAMMAR / VOCABULARY

3. Free market economies tend to perform better ____ there is little interference from the state.
 - a. unless
 - b. because
 - c. so that
 - d. even if
 - e. whether
4. Governments attempt to reduce inequality by ____ wealth through taxes.
 - a. distributing
 - b. accumulating
 - c. exchanging
 - d. reducing
 - e. redistributing
5. The debate over economic systems is ongoing ____ each approach has strengths and weaknesses.
 - a. so that
 - b. providing that
 - c. given that
 - d. in order that
 - e. unless

angora
inJilizce

angora
enJlish

The concept of a free market is central to capitalist economic systems, where supply and demand determine prices with minimal government interference. Advocates argue that this system encourages innovation, efficiency, and consumer choice. However, critics point out that without regulation, markets can become exploitative, leading to inequality and economic instability.

One of the most contentious issues in economics is income disparity, which has widened in many developed nations. Governments often respond by introducing policies such as minimum wage laws and progressive taxation in an attempt to create a more equitable society. The balance between free market dynamics and government intervention continues to be a major policy challenge.

Serbest piyasa kavramı, arz ve talebin minimum devlet müdahalesi ile fiyatları belirlediği kapitalist ekonomik sistemlerin merkezinde yer alır. Savunucuları bu sistemin yenilikçiliği, verimliliği ve tüketici tercihlerini teşvik ettiğini ileri sürmektedir. Ancak eleştirmenler, düzenleme olmadan piyasaların sömürücü hale gelebileceğine, eşitsizliğe ve ekonomik istikrarsızlığa yol açabileceğine işaret etmektedir.

Ekonomideki en tartışmalı konulardan biri, birçok gelişmiş ülkede genişleyen gelir eşitsizliğidir. Hükümetler genellikle daha adil bir toplum yaratmak amacıyla asgari ücret yasaları ve artan oranlı vergilendirme gibi politikalar uygulamaktadır. Serbest piyasa dinamikleri ile devlet müdahalesi arasındaki denge, önemli bir politika sorunu olmaya devam etmektedir.

angora
inJilizceangora
enJlish