

1. One of the factors contributing to the spread of emerging infectious diseases is the ---- of modern transportation, which allows diseases to spread widely and rapidly

A) conservation

B) impression

C) recognition

✓ D) prevalence

E) treatment

1. işlemek, işlemden geçirmek process
2. tedavi, cure therapy, remedy for heal
3. davranış

4. treat ikram etmek ismarlamak
a treat from the house müessesemizin ikramidir

Before

2. Prior to its----- due to overhunting and loss of habitat, the passenger pigeon occurred in tremendous flocks described as obscuring the sun.

A) breeding üretme

B) extinction

C) alteration değişim
change

D) revival yeniden canlanma

E) domestication evcilleştirme

existed
roamed

happen
take place

→ revive
→ restore
→ retrieve

gitgide / artarak

3. In an increasingly hot and crowded world, clean water is becoming a ---- commodity.

A) manageable

B) various

✓ C) precious

D) frequent

E) detectable

ürün item product

showed / shows

√2

4. A 2018 study found that musical training and speaking a second language both help the brain work more-----, requiring less energy to accomplish the same cognitive tasks.

a and b both her ikisi

- A) selfishly bencil narcissist B) reluctantly isteksiz unwilling
C) efficiently D) forcefully zorla
E) loyally sadik

5. In addition to warming and filtering the air we breathe, the nose can help us taste; once we chew food, the odour reaches the smell receptors in the nose, which allow the brain to ----flavours.

i that is,
yani

- A) abuse exploit
kötüye kullanmak
- B) conceal gizlemek, hide, veil, cover, mask
- C) recognise
tanımak
- D) prevent önlemek + from
deter
keep
stop from
- E) purchase
buy
satın almak

6. Hydroelectric power uses turbines which can be----- whenever energy is needed, so as to provide a reliable form of energy generation.

A) ruled out

C) given in

E) passed down

B) switched on

D) worn out

Writmek

refute

turn on

24mk

Surrender
teslim ol-

hand down
aktarmak

24mk

P V₂, S would/could V

7. If you---- an atom by the naked eye, it----a
 little like a tiny centre of balls surrounded by
 giant invisible bubbles or shells.

A) were able to see / looks

B) ^{saw} could see / would look

C) can see / looked

D) must see / was looking

E) had to see / will look

1. ilk 4

3. ceviri

4. 2. paragraf

2. Kona 1. paragraf
 2. paragraf

8. X-ray beams are similar to light waves, except their shorter wavelength that allows them----- dense substances, such as the skull or facial bones,----- images and shadows on film.

A) having penetrated / to be produced

✓ B) to penetrate / producing

C) to have penetrated / having produced

D) penetrating / to produce

E) to be penetrating / being produced

S VO, Ving

✓ B
25.12

9. Scientists estimate that the Earth gains-----
40,000 tonnes of material every year from
the acceleration of meteoric dust and debris
----- space.

A) in / for

B) without / on

✓ C) about / from

D) along / at

E) under / with

split passive

10. Iran is separated somewhat from the rest of the Arabian Peninsula----- a great gulf which divides it----- most of Saudi Arabia.

by + agent
tarz Fında

- A) by / from B) with / under
C) off / over D) through / at
E) near / for

✓
11. **Due to the expense** of the equipment,
biometrics were originally used primarily-----
verifying identity ----- people entering
high security installations.

tevit
et-
A) below / among

cost
in / for
B) in / for

C) from / upon

D) across / with

E) through / at

12. --- ^{some} a number of naturally occurring aerosols exist, the most familiar form of an aerosol is the pressurised spray can. → katı

A) If

C) Since

B) While

D) When

E) Unless

deha

zıtlık
en + sıfat
more + "
sıfat + es

13. The fungus is efficient at absorbing water but cannot photosynthesise,----- the algae contains photosynthetic pigments and so can use sunlight energy to convert carbon dioxide and water into glucose.

A) as if

B) until

C) just as

D) whereas

E) whether

is part b -

prove

14. -----the Greeks firmly established the principle of steam power long before, it was ignored for over 1,500 years until the late 1600s in Europe.

A) As if

B) Since

C) Although

D) Once

E) As long as

if

15. Current technology largely restricts us to characterising the atmospheres of exoplanets that are Jupiter-like in size; ---- as technology advances, astronomers expect to decipher the atmospheres of smaller, Earth-like exoplanets.

- A) in short
- B) in other words
- C) for example
- D) however
- E) otherwise

but

mk

16. Smartphones and laptop computers are among the items that have decreased in size ---- providing more options than ever before.

A) supposing that

B) while

C) since

D) until

E) just as

17. Solar energy is energy that the Earth receives from the Sun and that can be used to perform useful tasks----- providing space and water heating and generating electrical power.

- (A) such as
B) because of
C) in case of *2 fire,*
D) contrary to
E) in comparison with
- kyalye*

18. -----their **flashy and vivid colours** that
show = advertise their toxicity, poison-dart frogs
are **easily noticed** on the forest floor.

- A) Similar to B) As opposed to
C) In need of D) Compared to
E) Because of

19. Vitamin E is an essential factor in general health with its anti-aging effects, counteracts cell damage that may lead to cancer.

withstand

1

2

A) as / as

B) not only / but also

C) the more / the more

D) rather / than

E) whether / or

buharlaşma

20. A desert is a region ----- the potential evaporation is greater than the average annual precipitation.

yıllık yıllık

- A) when
- C) where
- E) whose
- B) that
- D) which

— which
edat + which
+ ~~that~~

21. - 25. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Goldfish **have a reputation** for being unusually forgetful, **but** that is **utterly wrong**. A goldfish brain **(21)**---- small, **but** it **demonstrates effective memory**. The small fish can easily remember even complex problems after more than five months, **(22)**---- experiments, in which the fish were trained to find their way through a maze. At first, the fish spent several minutes **(23)**---- the maze, but they learned to make it in about 30 seconds. After the practice, they were moved to an ordinary aquarium and did not see the maze **(24)**----almost six months. **(25)**---- they were placed in the maze again, they spent less than 30 seconds completing it. The result shows that the fish clearly remembered how to find their way.

21.

- A) ~~must have been~~
B) ~~used to be~~
✓ C) **might be**
D) ~~had to be~~
E) ~~should have been~~

22.

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✓ A) according to

B) regardless of

C) prior to

D) in comparison with

E) on behalf of

(egh)

23.

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- A) giving up sacrifice / desert / leave / abandon terk etmek
vazgeçmek
- B) looking after care bakmak
- C) cutting out
- D) passing through
- E) taking up 1. start a hobby
2. occupy isgal etmek (yer,zaman)

labirent

24.

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A) from

C) for + period

E) between

B) with

D) along + the coast / road

TR

☺

eng

☺

25

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- A) Unless
C) Even though
E) When

- B) Until
D) Because

how to ✓
wh-

26. - 30. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The composition of the air has changed significantly since the beginning of industrialisation- unfortunately for the worse. The **burning fossil fuels (26)**-----
numerous chemical compounds including **sulphur**, nitrogen, and carbon oxides. **(27)**-----these compounds are released into the atmosphere, they react with water vapour to create sulphuric acid and nitric acid, which later return to the Earth's surface in the form of acid rain. This results in large scale forest decline. The reason **(28)**-----the trees dying is that acid rain directly attacks the leaves and needles of the trees, and this prevents photosynthesis from working effectively. In addition, dissolved metals **(29)**-----aluminium leak into the ground. Here, they poison bacteria **(30)**-----in the soil and damage the fragile root tips; therefore, trees can no longer effectively take in water and nutrients.

26.

- A) prohibit **ban yasaklamak**
B) emit
C) identify **tanımlamak**
D) remove **çıkartmak**
E) suspend **askiya almak freeze**

The composition of the air has changed significantly since the beginning of industrialisation- unfortunately for the worse. The burning fossil fuels (26) ^{emit} numerous chemical compounds including sulphur, nitrogen, and carbon oxides. (27) ^{When} these compounds are released into the atmosphere, they react with water vapour to create sulphuric acid and nitric acid, which later return to the Earth's surface in the form of acid rain. This results in large scale forest decline. The reason (28) ----- the trees dying is that acid rain directly attacks the leaves and needles of the trees, and this prevents photosynthesis from working effectively. In addition, dissolved metals (29) ----- aluminium leak into the ground. Here, they poison bacteria (30) ----- in the soil and damage the fragile root tips; therefore, trees can no longer effectively take in water and nutrients.

27.

- After
 A) Once
 C) Unless

E) As if

B) Until

D) As far as

...I am concerned

kadariyla

above
on the surface
below
under
on Earth

28.

The composition of the air has changed significantly since the beginning of industrialisation- unfortunately for the worse. The burning fossil fuels **(26)**----- numerous chemical compounds including sulphur, nitrogen, and carbon oxides. **(27)**-----these compounds are released into the atmosphere, they react with water vapour to create sulphuric acid and nitric acid, which later return to the Earth's surface in the form of acid rain. This results in large scale forest decline. **The reason (28)**-----**the trees dying** is that acid rain directly attacks the leaves and needles of the trees, and this prevents photosynthesis from working effectively. In addition, dissolved metals **(29)**----- aluminium leak into the ground. Here, they poison bacteria **(30)**-----in the soil and damage the fragile root tips; therefore, trees can no longer effectively take in water and nutrients.

- A) on
C) with

- B) to
E) from
- reason
explanation **D) for**
- why*
- demand for
need
thirst
hunger

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29.

A) for the sake of

C) in accordance with

E) such as

like

B) with the aim of

D) in favour of

lehinde
= for

uygun

amaçla

30.

The composition of the air has changed significantly since the beginning of industrialisation- unfortunately for the worse. The burning fossil fuels (26)----- numerous chemical compounds including sulphur, nitrogen, and carbon oxides. (27)-----these compounds are released into the atmosphere, they react with water vapour to create sulphuric acid and nitric acid, which later return to the Earth's surface in the form of acid rain. This results in large scale forest decline. The reason (28)-----the trees dying is that acid rain directly attacks the leaves and needles of the trees, and this prevents photosynthesis from working effectively. In addition, dissolved metals (29)----- aluminium leak into the ground. Here, they poison bacteria (30)-----in the soil and damage the fragile root tips; therefore, trees can no longer effectively take in water and nutrients.

A) living

C) to be living

B) to live

D) live

E) to have lived

which live

live

31. - 41. sorularda verilen cümleyi tamamlayabilecek seçeneği bulunuz.

31. Owls have excellent hearing and extremely large ears,-----.

- A) although these are covered by feathers and not readily seen easily / naturally
- B) because they have large eyes located on the front of their face
- C) ^{when} in case their sense of hearing is probably aided by their facial disk
- D) even if most owl species are brownish coloured with dark streaks
- E) so that larger owls tend to eat bigger prey than do smaller owls

American English
in case
= when

mk
32. While bacteria are different in some important respects from all other kinds of cells, -----.

- A) one of the most important events in history is the discovery that bacteria cause diseases
- B) their basic processes of physiology and genetics are similar as in all forms of life
- C) they are critically important in the recycling of materials essential to plants and animals
- D) great numbers of bacteria live on human skin surfaces as well as in the mouth and intestinal tract
- E) they are involved in formation of methane gas from sewage and other waste

odiyu pibi
as with
like

33. **Whereas aerodynamics is generally concerned with the flow of air, -----.**

- A) the study of airflows in heating systems receives much attention
- B) the term has been widely linked with the flow of gases as well.
- C) energy-efficient vehicles may outnumber traditional ones soon
- D) air conditioning systems may cause severe harm to human body
- E) an example of internal aerodynamics is the flow of air inside wind tunnels

Although

flow

also to

flow into through from across of now

34. Though glutamine is normally the most prevalent amino acid in blood,-----.

- A) it transports the nitrogen from ammonia to other tissues for eventual disposal
- B) is of utmost importance for animals' cellular metabolism
- C) it may be limited in cases of severe trauma such as recovery from surgery or severe burns
- D) it may help maintain the integrity of the small intestine
- E) it is one of the 20 amino acids encoded by the standard genetic code

35. -----, mankind has acquired the power to produce artificial earthquakes, such as by nuclear weapon testing.

A) While our understanding of earthquakes has improved greatly

B) Despite detailed mapping of tiny earthquakes

C) If earthquakes can be predicted before they occur

D) Because earthquakes have disastrous consequences for human beings

E) Although the most devastating earthquakes occur in nature

36. Although brain models are now routinely used as tools for interpreting data and generating hypotheses, -----.

- A) thousands of cortical neurons can be studied efficiently
- B) these models can help us understand the information contained in the neurons
- C) brain models can predict the overall health of the brain
- D) recent evidence suggests that the brain's cerebellum is involved in high cognitive functions
- E) we are still a long way from having explanatory theories of brain function

still
we have a long way to go

37. Only 20 per cent out of 174 million tonnes of plastic packaging produced globally each year gets recycled,-----.

- is
- A) for example, a group of university students have folded black plastic sheets to make reusable take-out containers
- B) and unfortunately, what is not properly disposed of ends up in our environment
- C) because new packaging materials are being developed from prototypes to solve the problem
- D) in other words, designers and engineers are thinking about alternatives to be easily reused and recycled
- E) so single-use plastic containers and wrappers protect food in transit and extend shelf life

be √3
= get √3

38. -----, earlier volcanic deposits had preserved the artefacts of our distant ancestors for millions of years.

A) Even if the oldest remains of early man come from volcanic regions in Africa and Indonesia

B) Just as the city of Pompeii was instantly buried by volcanic deposits and remained almost intact to our day

C) Just because volcanic ash has been used for nearly 3000 years in making cement

D) Because paleoanthropologists have begun to unravel the mystery of human origins

E) As the association of volcanic activity with the oldest fossils of early man is no coincidence

Tıpkı

Just as

unravel - reveal

tesadüf

39. A chemical is said to be a poison-----.

- (A) if it causes some degree of metabolic dysfunction in organisms
- B) although the words ~~poison~~ and ~~toxin~~ are often used interchangeably
- C) so all that is required for a chemical to cause toxicity is its dose
- D) even if organisms are continuously exposed to potentially toxic substances
- E) because chemicals vary enormously in their acute toxicity

Terim

all → tek

terim
tek (say)

= all we need

40. The use of hydraulic power in agriculture has **made possible** highly specialised mechanisms to **perform intricate operations**;

- 204
- A) rather, planting equipment is commonly used for the planting of raw seed
- B) moreover, it offers the advantages of being easily controlled and automated
- C) otherwise, sophisticated technology is used to increase the precision needed
- D) conversely, the increased mechanisation has resulted from economic factors
- E) however, precision has received emphasis in the development of machinery

41. The wood of many species of pine trees is used as timber for construction and furniture;

- A) otherwise, several other species of pine are economically important in modern times
- B) in contrast, only one pine species is native to the Southern Hemisphere
- C) moreover, they are also used for the manufacture of turpentine, rosin, pulp, and paper
- D) instead, wind or foraging animals generally disperse their seeds into the environment
- E) similarly, pine cones' economic significance is not as great as that of pines