1. **With a difference of up to 50 degrees Celsius between day and night-time, deserts have the greatest temperature ---- of any habitat.**

A) emergence - ortaya çıkma

B) calculation - hesaplama

C) range - mesafe, aralık

D) equivalence - eşitlik

E) proficiency - yetkinlik

---- (with) …….

…., ---- (with)

1. ***In 2017*, scientists *supported* the ---- of forest protection systems which *could remove* more than 7 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere annually.**

A) abandonment - terk etme /// abandon: terk etmek

B) fragility - hassasiyet - kırılganlık

C) resistance - direnç

D) challenge - zorluk, badire

E) establishment - kurma, kurulma

Abundant bol

1. **Nitrogen is the most ---- element in the atmosphere*, making up* about 78% by volume of the air that surrounds the Earth.**

A) conflicting - çatışan

B) convertible - dönüştürülebilir

C) appropriate - uygun

D) abundant - bol

E) corruptible - bozulabilir, yozlaşabilir

\*\*\*\* , ---- (Ving) …..

1. **Some viruses can infect and kill an engineered Escherichia coli bacterium that was ---- resistant to all viral infections, but further changes have made the bacterium much more virus-resistant.**

A) comprehensively - kapsamlı bir şekilde

B) supposedly - farzı misal

C) instantly - derhal

D) consequently - sonuç olarak

E) endlessly - bitmez bir şekilde

1. **A simple, third eye on top of the head of the Cuban rock iguana senses light and helps ---- body temperature.**

A) offer - sunmak, teklif etmek

B) capture - yakalamak

C) eradicate - kökünü kazımak

D) regulate - düzenlemek

E) foresee - öngörmek

1. **On the seashore, *as* the tide comes in, many plants and animals are plunged underwater; *when* it recedes, they are ---- the sun or air.**

A) aimed at - amaçlamak

B) exposed to - maruz kalmak

C) divided by - bölünmek

D) likened to - benzetilmek

E) relieved of - dindirilmek

1. **The use of symbols for the chemical elements (zamansal önce) *long before* a systematic method (zamansal sonra)**

A) has existed/has been developed

B) would have existed / *will be* developed

C) had existed / was developed



D) could exist / had been developed

E) used to exist / is developed

\*\*\* zaman bağlaçlarının içi: will, would, be going to OLMAZ…

\*\*\* zaman bağlaçlarında zaman uyumu aranır.

\*\*\* past perfect tensin olduğu yerde V2 aranır.

1. **Several studies have found signs of new neurons in the adult human hippocampus, leading many researchers ---- that this part of the brain ---- itself throughout people's lifetime.**



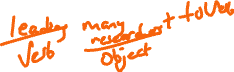
A) to accept / could renew

B) accepting/should renew



C) having accepted / had to renew

D) to have accepted / can renew



E) accept/ought to renew



Kısaltmalar

Aktif ifadeler Pasif İfadeler

n + Ving n + V3



n + being V3

to Verb to be V3



to have V3 to have been V3

\*\*\* to have V3 ifadesi kendisinden önce (yani bitişiğinde) bir Verb ister. Aksi taktirde seçilmemelidir.

\*\*\* Having V3 ifadesinin seçilmesi için mutlaka boşluğun cümle başında, ya da virgül sonrasında olması gerekir.

1. **The scientific past is bound ---- chronological order, in which events are organised ---- linear order and causality follows time's arrow.**



A) up / into

B) by / in

C) to / onto



D) for / through

E) across / between



1. **In order to find out more ---- how insects move in their environments, entomologists mounted a tiny camera ---- the back of the insect which only operates when triggered by an accelerometer.**



A) for / into

B) with / from



C) about / on



D) between / along

E) to / over

1. **Sea ice is a general term that comprises several types of ice originating ---- waters, which occurs ---- the freezing of marine a water temperature of about -1.8°C, depending upon salt content.**



A) out / over

B) in / through

C) from / at

D) about / below

E) for / on

1. **In the late 19th century, many observations of antibiotic action among microorganisms were reported; ----, the significance of these observations was not appreciated at the time.**



A) however - ancak



B) as a result - sonuç olarak

C) similarly - benzer şekilde

D) therefore - bu yüzden

E) otherwise - aksi taktirde



1. **---- green plants get the energy they need directly from sunlight, herbivores must get the energy that they need for life functions from plants.**



A) While

B) Unless - mezse, mazsa…

C) As long as - dığı sürece

D) As - dıkça, dığı için

E) In case - r diye…

1. **---- humans watched birds in flight, they have wanted to imitate them, but many of the earliest attempts at human flight are nothing but mythology.**

A) Now that - madem ki - den dolayı

B) Even though - e rağmen

C) Ever since - den beri

D) Until - e kadar

E) Just as - tıpkı … dığı gibi

Since (den beri) …. V2, …. Have V3…

Are nothing but mythology: mitolojiden başka bir şey değildi…

1. **---- structures and artefacts tell part of the story of scientific achievement in the ancient world, most of our knowledge comes from the written record.**

A) Until - e kadar

B) By the time - e kadar

C) Although - e rağmen

D) Only if - sadece se/sa

E) In case - r diye

1. **Cacao can be grown in many different types of soil, ----they have good moisture retention and are well drained.**

A) provided that - mesi şartıyla /// as long as

B) even if - se / sa bile

C) unless - mezse

D) but - ama

E) whereas - ken

1. **---- safety issues surrounding early rocket designs, another difficulty was that the spacecraft androckets could be used only once.**

A) Despite - e rağmen

B) In contrast with - aksine

C) Unlike - aksine

D) On behalf of - namına, adına

E) In addition to - ek olarak / Besides / Apart from / As well as

1. **---- the directions of the rising and setting of the sun, which varied with place and season, the most noticeable directions that could help a sailor were those of the winds.**

A) Apart from - den başka, ek olarak

B) Due to - den dolayı

C) As a result of - sonuç olarak

D) In case of - durumunda

E) As opposed to - aksine

1. **The natural environment provides a multitude of sounds, which are often ---- quiet ---- we can barely perceive them.**

A) so / that

B) whether / or

C) either / or

D) the more / the less

E) both / and

so + sıfat / zarf + that…

1. **All known chemical elements have been charted on a grid known as the Periodic Table, ---- they are listed and arranged according to their relative masses and chemical tendencies.**

A) which - ki o

B) where - ki orada

C) what - ???

D) when - ki o zaman

E) how - ???

**Landsat maps are images of the Earth taken at an altitude of 912 kilometres by an orbiting Landsat satellite, originally launched in the 1970s. (21)---- cameras, the Landsats use multispectral scanners, which detect visible green and blue wavelengths. These scanners can detect differences (22)--- soil, rock, water, vegetation, and mineral content. Visible light images have proved useful-some of the earliest Landsat images (23)---- that some small Pacific islands were up to 16 kilometres away from their charted positions. The results are displayed in 'false-colour' maps, where the scanner data is represented in shades of easily distinguishable colours. The maps are used by farmers, oil companies and others interested in land management. Each image (24)---- an area of approximately 185 square kilometres. (25)---- they were not originally thought of as a source of financial gain, the maps are now offered for sale by the United States Geological Survey.**

**21**.

A) As to - gelince, hakkında

B) Due to - den dolayı

C) According to - e göre

D) In case of - durumunda

E) Instead of - nın yerine

**Landsat maps are images of the Earth taken at an altitude of 912 kilometres by an orbiting Landsat satellite, originally launched in the 1970s. (21)---- cameras, the Landsats use multispectral scanners, which detect visible green and blue wavelengths. These scanners can detect differences (22)--- soil, rock, water, vegetation, and mineral content. Visible light images have proved useful-some of the earliest Landsat images (23)---- that some small Pacific islands were up to 16 kilometres away from their charted positions. The results are displayed in 'false-colour' maps, where the scanner data is represented in shades of easily distinguishable colours. The maps are used by farmers, oil companies and others interested in land management. Each image (24)---- an area of approximately 185 square kilometres. (25)---- they were not originally thought of as a source of financial gain, the maps are now offered for sale by the United States Geological Survey.**

**22.**

A) up

B) between

C) off

D) out

E) at

**Landsat maps are images of the Earth taken at an altitude of 912 kilometres by an orbiting Landsat satellite, originally launched in the 1970s. (21)---- cameras, the Landsats use multispectral scanners, which detect visible green and blue wavelengths. These scanners can detect differences (22)--- soil, rock, water, vegetation, and mineral content. Visible light images have proved useful-some of *the earliest* Landsat images (23)---- that some small Pacific islands were up to 16 kilometres away from their charted positions. The results are displayed in 'false-colour' maps, where the scanner data is represented in shades of easily distinguishable colours. The maps are used by farmers, oil companies and others interested in land management. Each image (24)---- an area of approximately 185 square kilometres. (25)---- they were not originally thought of as a source of financial gain, the maps are now offered for sale by the United States Geological Survey.**

**23.**

A) would have shown

B) showed

C) have shown

D) were going to show

E) were showing

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**24.**

A) fulfils - yerine getirmek

B) disrupts - bozmak

C) covers - kaplamak

D) reports - raporlamak

E) creates - yaratmak

**Landsat maps are images of the Earth taken at an altitude of 912 kilometres by an orbiting Landsat satellite, originally launched in the 1970s. (21)---- cameras, the Landsats use multispectral scanners, which detect visible green and blue wavelengths. These scanners can detect differences (22)--- soil, rock, water, vegetation, and mineral content. Visible light images have proved useful-some of the earliest Landsat images (23)---- that some small Pacific islands were up to 16 kilometres away from their charted positions. The results are displayed in 'false-colour' maps, where the scanner data is represented in shades of easily distinguishable colours. The maps are used by farmers, oil companies and others interested in land management. Each image (24)---- an area of approximately 185 square kilometres. (25)---- they were not originally thought of as a source of financial gain, the maps are now offered for sale by the United States Geological Survey.**

No, not, none, little, few, comparative, superlative, only, still, also, actually… genellikle zıtlık çekerler.

**25.**

A) Provided that - mesi şartıyla

B) Although - e rağmen

C) As - dıkça, dikçe, dığı için, ken

D) Whenever - her ne zaman

E) Unless - mezse

**Natural pest control is important to agriculture. Pests destroy an estimated 25 to 50 percent of the world's crops each year. Without the natural predators that control agricultural pests, these figures (26)---- even higher. Natural pest control also has many advantages (27)---- chemical controls such as pesticides and herbicides. Pesticides are usually non-selective, killing the pest (28)---- helpful organisms such as pollinators. Pesticides can create 'a new problem', (29)---- pests may develop resistance over time, forcing farmers to change to another chemical to combat the same pest. Like fertilisers, application of pesticides and herbicides seems (30)----. Realising their limitations, farmers are turning to biological methods of controlling pests.**

**26.**

A) must be - olmalı

B) should have been - olmalıydı ama olmadı

C) would be - unreal /// without my cell phone, I would be very unhappy…

D) are being - oluyor

E) will have been - olmuş olacak

**Natural pest control is important to agriculture. Pests destroy an estimated 25 to 50 percent of the world's crops each year. Without the natural predators that control agricultural pests, these figures (26)---- even higher. Natural pest control also has many advantages (27)---- chemical controls such as pesticides and herbicides. Pesticides are usually non-selective, killing the pest (28)---- helpful organisms such as pollinators. Pesticides can create 'a new problem', (29)---- pests may develop resistance over time, forcing farmers to change to another chemical to combat the same pest. Like fertilisers, application of pesticides and herbicides seems (30)----. Realising their limitations, farmers are turning to biological methods of controlling pests.**

**27.**

A) over

B) between

C) at

D) among

E) under

**Natural pest control is important to agriculture. Pests destroy an estimated 25 to 50 percent of the world's crops each year. Without the natural predators that control agricultural pests, these figures (26)---- even higher. Natural pest control also has many advantages (27)---- chemical controls such as pesticides and herbicides. Pesticides are usually non-selective, killing the pest (28)---- helpful organisms such as pollinators. Pesticides can create 'a new problem', (29)---- pests may develop resistance over time, forcing farmers to change to another chemical to combat the same pest. Like fertilisers, application of pesticides and herbicides seems (30)----. Realising their limitations, farmers are turning to biological methods of controlling pests.**

**28.**

A) rather than - den ziyade

B) similar to - e benzer olarak

C) instead of - nın yerine

D) thanks to - sayesinde, den dolayı

E) together with - ile birlikte

**Natural pest control is important to agriculture. Pests destroy an estimated 25 to 50 percent of the world's crops each year. Without the natural predators that control agricultural pests, these figures (26)---- even higher. Natural pest control also has many advantages (27)---- chemical controls such as pesticides and herbicides. Pesticides are usually non-selective, killing the pest (28)---- helpful organisms such as pollinators. Pesticides can create 'a new problem', (29)---- pests may develop resistance over time, forcing farmers to change to another chemical to combat the same pest. Like fertilisers, application of pesticides and herbicides seems (30)----. Realising their limitations, farmers are turning to biological methods of controlling pests.**

**29.**

A) so that - sın diye

B) even if - se bile

C) although - e rağmen

D) as - dıkça, dığı için

E) until - e kadar

**Natural pest control is important to agriculture. Pests destroy an estimated 25 to 50 percent of the world's crops each year. Without the natural predators that control agricultural pests, these figures (26)---- even higher. Natural pest control also has many advantages (27)---- chemical controls such as pesticides and herbicides. Pesticides are usually non-selective, killing the pest (28)---- helpful organisms such as pollinators. Pesticides can create 'a new problem', (29)---- pests may develop resistance over time, forcing farmers to change to another chemical to combat the same pest. Like fertilisers, application of pesticides and herbicides seems (30)----. Realising their limitations, farmers are turning to biological methods of controlling pests.**

**30.**

A) non-existent - var olmayan

B) unfamiliar - bilinmez

C) inefficient - etkin olmayan

D) unnoticed - fark edilmeyen

E) improbable - muhtemel olmayan

1. **Although there are global conservation measures taken by authorities, ----.**



A) zoological parks have helped to save some sea turtle species from extinction

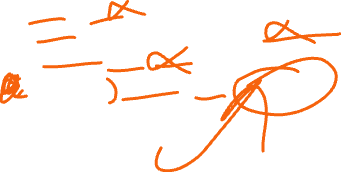


B) it is forbidden to breed some rare species of sea turtles and tortoises commercially

C) human activities such as hunting predators have a positive effect on sea turtle populations

D) sea turtle fossils are found frequently in ancient sedimentary deposits from the Jurassic eras

E) the dramatic decline in sea turtle populations is yet to cease in many parts of the world



1. **As telescopes became more powerful and were situated in space, ----.**



A) scientists were able to extend their knowledge of the outer space and gather more reliable data



B) the distance between the Earth and other planets prompted the need for space telescopes

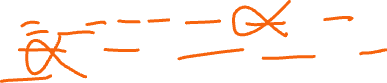


C) visual distortion through the atmosphere was the biggest problem of earth-based telescopes



D) the cost of operating earth-based instruments was lower than launching telescopes into space

E) the astronomer renowned for the development of large telescopes was George Ellery Hale



1. **Wherever humans are active in a forested region of the world, ----.**

A) the density of forested areas ***remains unchanged*** in the Amazon region

B) trees are ***not vital to the survival of many other organisms*** growing naturally

C) often the most useful species of trees are becoming rare through overexploitation and loss of habitat

D) ***threatened species of trees are mostly elderly***, and infested with worms and other organisms

E) ***tree species in forests vary greatl***y depending on the climate of the region

1. **Because predators often use their prey's movements to detect them, ----.**



A) some animals are not considered as preys in the hierarchy of food chain

B) predators usually possess excellent senses to find their prey

C) the reason behind predatory behaviour is not always killing for food

D) many prey remain as still as possible when a predator approaches



E) most prey successfully deter a predatory attempt by fighting back



1. **Although a map is only a representation of spatial reality, and all maps contain some element of distortion or inaccuracy, ----.**



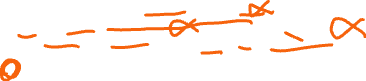
A) the development of detailed maps has been brought by geographical expeditions



B) a printed map shows spatial relationships for only a specific point in history

C) a map is typically a two-dimensional representation of a three-dimensional surface

D) the accuracy of the information illustrated in maps may be degraded as time passes



E) maps are the most direct means of displaying and analysing geographic information



1. **Although not as structurally diverse as other classes of natural products, ----.**



A) carbohydrates are among the most commonly found chemical constituents of plants

B) all these microorganisms depend highly on plant-derived carbohydrates

C) the amount of carbohydrates in the genetic makeup of some ***plants varies by species***

D) ***new techniques have bee***n developed to incorporate artificial groups into carbohydrates

E) ***chemists have generalised so many types of substances such as novel carbohydrates***



1. **----, the spacecraft Mariners 10 was designed to orbit the Sun instead, enabling it to fly past the planet.**



A) Because getting a spacecraft into orbit around Mercury was so challenging



B) As the craters on Mercury's surface resembled the ones on the Moon



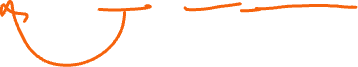
C) When Mercury's sky was first observed as black due to the incredibly thin atmosphere



D) While Mercury's surface is much more varied than it seemed before



E) Although Mercury was stripped of its outer layers in a catastrophic collision



1. **At low concentrations, greenhouse gases do not directly affect human health ----.**



A) as if all contaminant gases exist in the atmosphere in variable amounts



B) while natural sources of gases are from active volcanoes and soils



C) because the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is rising



D) even though they can pose a threat due to their capacity to absorb radiation



E) unless artificial substances in the atmosphere affect our well-being



1. **Many species of animals are dependent on trees for their existence ----.**



A) so invasive predators are becoming an increasing threat to many species of animals



B) because animals feed on their leaves, nectar, or fruit, or hang on branches for shelter



C) even if a rainforest canopy can provide habitats for a diversity of flora and fauna

D) unless the loss of a species of tree threatens the livelihood of certain organisms



E) as far as trees depend upon animals for their pollination and the dispersal of their seeds



1. **The energy industry boosted the Scottish economy by creating work on oil rigs and in refineries in the 1960s ----.**



A) even though most employers tried hard to improve the state of the national economy



B) as if the emerging industries such as electronics and textiles created new jobs

C) while much more crude oil could be processed and refined into useful petroleum products

D) after rich reserves of oil and natural gas were discovered under the North Sea



E) if the country had exported the excess of what it produced in refineries



1. **Most of the indoor air pollution is due to human sources ----.**



A) as contamination can occur from infiltration of external atmospheric pollutants into indoor areas



B) unless there has been an increase in the home use of wood-burning and gas



C) but the chemicals in pollutants can be divided into inorganic and organic



D) while human-produced chemical releases originate from various types of appliances



E) although natural ones exist, including plants, animals, and other living organisms



1. **The mitochondria are called the powerhouses of the cell because without them, cells would be unable to extract enough energy from the nutrients and all cellular functions would cease.**



A) Hücrenin enerji santrali denen mitokondriler olmasaydı, hücreler besinlerden yeterli enerjiyi elde edemeyecekleri için bütün hücresel fonksiyonlar sona ererdi.



B) Mitokondrilere hücrenin enerji santralleri denir çünkü onlar olmadan hücreler besinlerden yeterli enerji elde edemezlerdi ve bütün hücresel fonksiyonlar sona ererdi.



C) Mitokondrilere hücrenin enerji santralleri denmesinin sebebi onlar olmadan hücrelerin besinlerden yeterli enerji elde edememeleri ve bütün hücresel fonksiyonların sona ermesidir.



D) Mitokondriler olmadan besinlerden yeterli enerji elde edilemeyeceği ve bütün hücresel fonksiyonlar sona ereceği için mitokondrilere hücrenin enerji santralleri denir.

E) Mitokondrilere hücrenin enerji santralleri denir çünkü onlar olmasaydı hücreler besinlerden yeterli enerji elde edemeyecekleri için bütün hücresel fonksiyonlar sona ererdi.



1. **The Global Navigation Satellite System was designed to determine the position and velocity of an unlimited number of moving objects at any point on the Earth's surface, in the air, and in space.**



A) Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda herhangi bir noktada hareket halindeki sınırsız sayıdaki nesnenin konum ve hızını saptayabilmek, tasarlanan Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sistemi sayesinde mümkün olmuştur.



B) Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sistemi, Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda yer alan herhangi bir noktada hareket halindeki sınırsız sayıda nesnenin konumunu ve hızını saptamak üzere tasarlanmıştır.



C) Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sisteminin tasarlanış amacı, Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda herhangi bir noktada hareket halinde olan sınırsız sayıdaki nesnenin konum ve hızını saptamaktır.

D) Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sistemi, Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda herhangi bir noktada hareket halinde olan sınırsız sayıdaki nesnenin konum ve hızına dair bilgi sağlamak için tasarlanmıştır.



E) Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda herhangi bir noktada hareket halinde olan sınırsız sayıdaki nesnenin konum ve hızını saptamak için Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sistemi tasarlanmıştır.

1. **Chemical irrigation can be an effective method for pest management provided that the system is properly designed and well operated and that the essential safety precautions are followed.**



A) Kimyasal sulamanın düzgün tasarlanması, iyi işletilmesi ve gerekli güvenlik önlemlerinin takip edilmesi onun etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olduğunu gösterir.



B) Kimyasal sulamada, düzgün tasarlanmış, iyi işletilen ve gerekli güvenlik önlemlerinin takip edildiği bir sistem kullanılması durumunda bu yöntem etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olabilir.



C) Kimyasal sulamanın etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olabilmesi için sistemin düzgün tasarlanması, iyi



işletilmesi ve gerekli güvenlik önlemlerini takip etmesi gerekir.

D) Kimyasal sulama, sistemin düzgün tasarlanması, iyi kullanılması ve gerekli güvenlik önlemlerinin takip edilmesi kaydıyla etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olabilir.



E) Kimyasal sulama, düzgün tasarlanan ve iyi işletilen bir sistemin yanı sıra gerekli güvenlik önlemlerinin takip edilmesiyle etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olarak kullanılabilir.



1. **Thanks to the large-scale integrated circuits which are used to make more powerful microprocessors, the computer industry has transformed the world.**



A) Daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturmak için büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devrelerinin kullanılması, bilgisayar endüstrisinin dünyayı değiştirmesini sağlamıştır.

B) Bilgisayar endüstrisinin dünyayı değiştirmesi daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturan büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devrelerinin kullanımıyla olmuştur.



C) Büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devrelerinin daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturmak için kullanılması ile bilgisayar endüstrisi dünyayı değiştirmiştir.

D) Daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturmak için kullanılan büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devreleri sayesinde bilgisayar endüstrisi dünyayı değiştirmiştir.



E) Bilgisayar endüstrisinin dünyayı değiştirmesi daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturmak için büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devrelerinin kullanılması sayesindedir.

1. **Since the world can no longer disregard some issues caused by global warming, all countries need to develop effective solutions to deal with climate change.**



A) Küresel ısınma nedeniyle dünyada ortaya çıkan ve daha fazla göz ardı edilemeyen bazı sorunlar, tüm ülkelerin iklim değişikliğiyle başa çıkmak için etkili çözümler üretmesini gerekli kılmaktadır.

B) Dünya küresel ısınmanın neden olduğu bazı sorunları artık göz ardı edemeyeceğinden tüm ülkelerin iklim değişikliğiyle başa çıkmak için etkili çözümler üretmesi gerekmektedir.



C) Dünyanın küresel ısınmanın sebep olduğu bazı sorunları göz ardı etmesi artık mümkün değildir; bu yüzden tüm ülkelerin iklim değişikliğiyle başa çıkmak için etkili çözümler üretmesi gerekir.



D) Dünyadaki tüm ülkeler küresel ısınmanın neden olduğu bazı sorunları göz ardı edemeyeceğinden iklim değişikliğiyle başa çıkmak için artık etkili çözümler üretmelidir.

E) Tüm ülkeler küresel ısınmanın neden olduğu bazı sorunları göz ardı etmeyerek gereken etkili çözümleri üretmedikçe dünya iklim değişikliğiyle daha fazla başa çıkamayacaktır.

1. **As a radioactive material decays, the atoms of the radioactive element change to other elements, and so the number of unstable atoms reduces with time.**



A) Radyoaktif bir madde bozundukça radyoaktif elementin atomları başka elementlere dönüşür ve böylece kararsız atomların sayısı zamanla azalır.



B) Bozunan bir radyoaktif madde, radyoaktif elementin atomlarını başka elementlere dönüştürür ve bu sayede kararsız atomların sayısı zamanla azalır.

C) Radyoaktif bir elementin atomları ancak radyoaktif madde bozunduğu zaman başka elementlere dönüşür ve böylece kararsız atomların sayısı zamanla azalır.

D) Radyoaktif bir madde bozunduğunda radyoaktif elementin atomları başka elementlere dönüşerek kararsız atomların sayısını zamanla azaltır.



E) Kararsız atomların sayısı, radyoaktif bir madde zaman içinde bozundukça radyoaktif elementin atomlarının başka elementlere dönüşmesiyle azalır.

1. **Biyologlar, Asya kıyı yengecinin yüksek hayatta kalma oranını uzun bir üreme mevsimine ve yiyecek için diğer türlerle olağanüstü rekabet etme yeteneğine bağlar.**



A) Biologists attribute Asian shore crab's high survival rate to a lengthy breeding season and its exceptional ability to compete with other species for food.



B) Asian shore crab has an exceptional survival rate due to a lengthy breeding season and biologists attribute this to their ability to compete with other species for food.

C) Because Asian shore crab has an exceptional ability to compete with other species for food, biologists attribute their high survival rate to a lengthy breeding season.

D) Biologists attribute Asian shore crab's exceptional ability to compete with other species for food to their high survival rate after a lengthy breeding season.



E) Asian shore crab's exceptional ability to compete with other species for food is due to their high survival rate and biologists attribute this to a lengthy breeding season.

1. **Avusturalya'daki deniz biyologları sadece dişi yunusların elle beslenmesine izin verir çünkü erkeklerin elle beslenmesi onların yiyecek yüzünden birbirlerine saldırmasına sebep olur.**



A) Given the fact that male dolphins attack each other over the food during handfeeding, marine biologists in Australia only allow female ones to be hand-fed.

B) Only female dolphins are allowed to be hand-fed because handfeeding males causes them to attack each other over the food according to marine biologists in Australia.

C) Marine biologists in Australia only allow female dolphins to be hand-fed because handfeeding males causes them to attack each other over the food.



D) Because handfeeding male dolphins causes them to attack each other over the food, marine biologists in Australia only allow female dolphins to be hand-fed.

E) Marine biologists in Australia allow female dolphins to be only hand-fed given that males can harm each other over the food while being hand-fed.



1. **Astrofiziğin, astronomik nesneleri anlamak için fizik kurallarını kullanan bir astronomi dalı olduğu bilinmesine rağmen, astronomi ve astrofizik terimleri sıklıkla birbirinin yerine kullanılır.**



A) Even though the terms astronomy and astrophysics are often used interchangeably, astrophysics which uses the laws of physics to understand astronomical objects is known to be a branch of astronomy.

B) Despite the frequent use of the terms astronomy and astrophysics interchangeably, it is known that

astrophysics, a branch of astronomy, uses the laws of physics to understand astronomical objects.

C) Although the terms astronomy and astrophysics are often used interchangeably, astrophysics is known as a branch of astronomy that understands astronomical objects by using the laws of physics.

D) In spite of the fact that astrophysics is a branch of astronomy which uses the laws of physics to

understand astronomical objects, the terms astronomy and astrophysics are often used interchangeably.

E) Although it is known that astrophysics is a branch of astronomy that uses the laws of physics to understand astronomical objects, the terms astronomy and astrophysics are often used interchangeably.



1. **Sismik araştırmaların yarattığı gürültü kirliliği nedeniyle okyanuslar yakın gelecekte birçok tür için yaşanmaz hale gelebilir.**



A) There is a possibility that oceans may become uninhabitable for many species in the near future as a result of noise pollution seismic explorations create.

B) Seismic explorations may cause oceans to become uninhabitable for many species in the near future as they create noise pollution.

C) Because of noise pollution seismic explorations create, oceans may become uninhabitable for many species in the near future.



D) Seismic explorations creating noise pollution will cause oceans to become uninhabitable for many species in the near future.

E) In the near future, oceans may become uninhabitable for many species because seismic explorations create noise pollution.