

3. Glass is ---- to heat, chemicals and mechanical stress and can even be made bulletproof.

- A) consistent
- B) applicable
- C) ignorant
- D) essential
- E) resistant

9. One of the greatest threats ---- natural biodiversity arises ---- the growing imbalance between human populations and the availability of food.

- A) to / from
- B) in / at
- C) with / toward
- D) on / over
- E) for / against

16. The terms machine and machinery are often used synonymously; ----, machinery has a plural implication, suggesting more than one machine.

- A) hence
- B) furthermore
- C) however
- D) otherwise
- E) conversely

36. Because scientists have described and named only a small percentage of Earth's species, ----.

- A) widespread climate changes and competition among species can result in natural extinction
- B) species are more vulnerable to extinction when they have become less adaptable to environmental change
- C) a number of species in Africa are critically endangered, having been killed mainly for their horns or fur
- D) a number of species in Africa are critically endangered, having been killed mainly for their horns or fur
- E) a number of species in Africa are critically endangered, having been killed mainly for their horns or fur

43. Carbon dioxide is naturally absorbed and recycled by green plants through photosynthesis, but we now burn so much coal, oil, and natural gas each year that the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is rapidly increasing.

- A) Fotosentez aracılığıyla yeşil bitkilerin karbondioksiti doğal olarak soğurmasına rağmen atmosferdeki karbondioksit miktarının hızlı bir şekilde artmasının sebebi her yıl çok fazla kömür, petrol ve doğal gaz yakmamızdır.
- B) Karbondioksit fotosentez yoluyla yeşil bitkiler tarafından doğal olarak soğurulur ve geri dönüştürülür ancak günümüzde her yıl o kadar çok kömür, petrol ve doğal gaz yakıyoruz ki atmosferdeki karbondioksit miktarı hızlı bir şekilde artıyor.
- C) Her yıl çok fazla kömür, petrol ve doğal gaz yaktığımız için atmosferdeki karbondioksit miktarı hızlı bir şekilde artarken yeşil bitkiler fotosentez aracılığıyla karbondioksiti doğal biçimde soğurarak geri dönüştürürler.
- D) Her ne kadar karbondioksit fotosentez sayesinde yeşil bitkiler tarafından doğal olarak soğurulup geri dönüştürülse de atmosferdeki karbondioksit miktarı her yıl yaktığımız fazla miktardaki kömür, petrol ve doğal gaz yüzünden hızlı bir şekilde artıyor.
- E) Karbondioksit yeşil bitkiler tarafından fotosentez yoluyla doğal olarak soğurulup geri dönüştürülür, fakat her yıl çok fazla kömür, petrol ve doğal gaz yaktığımız için atmosferdeki karbondioksit miktarında hızlı bir artış vardır.

50. Suyun dünyadaki yaşam için önemli olmasının yanı sıra, hareketi de gezegenimizi etkileyen en önemli jeolojik süreçlerden biridir.

- A) As a consequence of water being crucial to life on Earth, the movement of water affects geologic processes on our planet.
- B) Besides water being important to life on Earth, its movement is also one of the most important geologic processes affecting our planet.
- C) Apart from water being the most important geologic process which affects our planet, its movement is of great importance to life on Earth too.
- D) Water, which is vital to life on Earth, has a movement which constitutes one of the most important geologic processes affecting the planet.
- E) As well as being very important to life on Earth, the movement of water is also crucial for the geologic processes on our planet.

57. Each day, the Sun bombards our planet with enough energy to keep a car running for over a trillion years. This energy powers the weather and warms the Earth and, more impressively, it keeps living things alive. The living things use energy to power their cells, and once these are running, they can do all kinds of other things, including growing and moving about. ---- Some collect it directly, usually by gathering light. Others including ourselves get it second-hand, by digesting food.

- A) Since life began, living things have developed two different ways of getting their energy supplies..
- B) Almost all animals have specialised diets, but just about every species is food for something else.
- C) To release energy from food, animals have to break it down by combining it with oxygen..
- D) Energy is not only passed on in living things, but it is also found in dead remains of animals..
- E) Unlike everything else in the living world, some forms of life do not need solar energy at all.

60. (I) A new study has revealed that octopuses have two major alternating sleep states: an 'active sleep' stage and a 'quiet sleep' stage. (II) When observing octopuses sleeping in a lab setting, researchers found that during 'quiet sleep', the animals were motionless, with their pupils contracted. (III) However, during 'active sleep', they changed their skin colour and texture, moved their eyes, and experienced muscle twitches. (IV) They have so-called camera eyes which have muscular rings called 'iris' to control the amount of light that can hit the light-sensitive cells in the back of the eye. (V) Although it could not be confirmed, these findings indicate that octopuses may be able to dream in their sleep.

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

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3- E	9-A	16-C	36-D	43-B	50-B	57-A	60-D
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