

## Turkish - English Translation Set 1

## 1. Köpekbalıkları okyanustaki diğer canlılardan daha fazla mitolojiye konu olmuştur.

- A) More mythology surrounds the shark than any other creatures in the ocean.
- B) More mythology surrounds the shark as well as other creatures in the ocean.
- C) More mythology surrounds the shark compared to other creatures in the ocean

## 2. Bu kısmen devasa boyutlarının bir belirtisidir - yetişkin erkek büyük beyazların boyu beş metreyi aşabilir; görüldükleri rapor edildikten sonra insanların oraya buraya bir metre ekleme cazibesi karşı konulmazdır.

- A) This is mainly a symptom of their immense size – adult male great whites measure at least five metres; the temptation for humans to add a metre here or there after reported sightings is definitely irresistible.
- B) This is partly a symptom of their colossal size – adult male great whites can measure in excess of five metres; the temptation for humans to add a metre here or there after reported sightings is irresistible.
- C) This is usually a symptom of their colossal size – adult male great whites measure nearly five metres; the temptation for humans to add a metre here or there after reported sightings is definitely irresistible.

## 3. Köpekbalıkları aynı zamanda doğaları gereği gizemlidir.

- A) Sharks are in nature and still mysterious.
- B) Sharks in nature are also mysterious
- C) Sharks are also, by nature, mysterious.

## 4. Bilim insanları hala büyük beyazların üreme alışkanlıkları hakkında neredeyse hiçbir şey bilmemektedir; aslında, vahşi doğada bir doğum hiç gözlemlenmemiştir.

- A) Scientists still know next to nothing about great whites' breeding habits; indeed, a birth in the wild has never been observed.
- B) Scientists still know nothing about great whites' breeding habits; besides, a birth in the wild has hardly been observed.
- C) Scientists still know little to none about great whites' breeding habits; in fact, a birth in the wild has rarely been observed.

## 5. En büyük büyük beyaz köpekbalığı efsanelerinden biri, kötü şöhretli görme yetisi nedeniyle sörfçüleri ve tüplü dalgıçları asil avları olan foklar ve deniz aslanlarıyla sıklıkla karıştırmalarıdır.

- A) One of the biggest great white shark myths is that the creature, disabled by its poor vision, usually mistakes surfers and scuba-divers for its main prey – seals and sea lions.
- B) The biggest great white shark myths is that the creature, disabled by its notoriously poor vision, sometimes mistakes surfers and scuba-divers for its main prey – seals and sea lions.
- C) One of the biggest great white shark myths is that the creature, disabled by its notoriously poor vision, often mistakes surfers and scuba-divers for its main prey – seals and sea lions.

6. Beş yıl boyunca büyük beyazların deniz aslanlarına yönelik 1.000 yırtıcı saldırısı gözleminden sonra, köpekbalıklarının yüzeye fırladığını ve avlarını inanılmaz bir güçle ezdiği; ancak genellikle insanlara yavaş veya aşırı büyük olmayan davranışlarla yaklaştıkları belirtilmektedir.

- A) After the observation of 1,000 predatory attacks on sea lions by great whites for five years, it is stated that the sharks rocket to the surface and crush their prey with incredible force; however, they usually approach humans with leisurely or undramatic behaviour.
- B) Thanks to the observation of 1,000 predatory attacks on sea lions by great whites for five years, it is known that the sharks rocket to the surface and crush their prey with incredible force; however, they usually approach humans with leisurely or undramatic behaviour.
- C) In spite of the observation of 1,000 predatory attacks on sea lions by great whites for five years, it is still claimed that the sharks rocket to the surface and crush their prey with incredible force; however, they usually approach humans with leisurely or undramatic behaviour.

7. Büyük beyazlar, ister bir insan ister bir deniz canlısı olsun, kendilerine yabancı bir şeyi ısırıklarında, bunun ne olduğuna dair dokunsal kanıtlar ararlar.

- A) When great whites bite something unfamiliar to them, either a person or a sea creature, they are in search of tactile evidence about what it is.
- B) When great whites bite something unfamiliar to them, whether a person or a sea creature, they are looking for tactile evidence about what it is.
- C) Once great whites bite something unfamiliar to them, both a person and a sea creature, they are looking for tactile evidence about what it is.

8. Köpekbalıkları, keşif amaçlı bir ısırıktan sonra insanları yemek için yutmak yerine derhal ağızlarından atarlar çünkü insanlar çok kemiklidir.

- A) Sharks instantly throw humans out of their mouth after an exploratory bite if they cannot swallow them for food because humans are too bony.
- B) Sharks immediately throw humans out of their mouth after an exploratory bite rather than swallow them for food because humans are too bony.
- C) Sharks either quickly throw humans out of their mouth after an exploratory bite because humans are too bony or swallow them for food.

9. Daha fazlasını eklemek gerekirse, büyük beyazlar beslenme konusunda son derece seçici olmalıdır.

- A) To add more, great whites must be extremely selective about their diet.
- B) To add more, great whites are extremely selective about their diet.
- C) To add more, great whites ought to be extremely selective about their diet.
- D) To add more, great whites had to be extremely selective about their diet.
- E) To add more, great whites used to be extremely selective about their diet.

10. Sindirim sistemleri çok yavaş çalışır ve yanlış bir şey yemek köpekbalığını günlerce yavaşlatır ve başka bir şey tüketmesini engeller.

- A) Their digestive tracts can function slowly, and eating the wrong thing slows the shark down for days and stop them from consuming anything else.
- B) Their digestive tracts function slowly, and eating the wrong thing might slow the shark down for days and even stop them from consuming anything else.
- C) Their digestive tracts function very slowly, and eating the wrong thing would slow the shark down for days and stop them from consuming anything else.

## Turkish - English Translation Set 2

1. Neandertaller, elleri daha çevik olduğu, hızlı ve kolay hareket edebildikleri için nesnelere bizim kalem tuttuğumuz gibi parmak ve başparmak arasında tutabiliyorlardı.

- A) Neanderthals would hold objects between finger and thumb like we hold a pen thanks to their hands which were nimble, able to move quickly and easily.
- B) Neanderthals could hold objects between finger and thumb like we would hold a pen although their hands were not nimble, unable to move quickly and easily.
- C) Neanderthals could hold objects between finger and thumb like we would hold a pen because their hands were more nimble, able to move quickly and easily.

2. Yeni bulgular, Neandertallerin mücevher yapmak için deniz kabuklarını ipe geçirmek gibi becerikli işler yapabildiklerini göstermektedir.

- A) Recent findings suggest that Neanderthals were able to perform skilful tasks like threading sea shells onto string to make jewellery.
- B) New findings suggest that Neanderthals were able to perform certain tasks such as threading sea shells onto string to make jewellery.
- C) According to recent findings, Neanderthals performed skilful tasks including threading sea shells onto string to make jewellery.

3. Eğer Neandertaller sakar olsalardı bu hassas faaliyetleri açıklamak zor olurdu.

- A) These elusive activities will be hard to explain if Neanderthals are clumsy.
- B) If Neanderthals had been clumsy, then challenging activities might not have been explained.
- C) These delicate activities would be hard to explain if Neanderthals were clumsy.

4. Sıcaklık modellerinde ve yağış rejimlerinde iklim değişikliğinin neden olduğu değişiklikler, X. fastidiosa'nın bulaşmasından sorumlu böcek vektörlerinin dağılımındaki ve bolluğundaki değişimlerle ilişkilendirilmiştir.

- A) Climate change-induced alterations in temperature patterns and precipitation regimes can be linked to shifts in the distribution and abundance of insect vectors responsible for transmitting X. fastidiosa.
- B) Climate change-induced alterations in temperature patterns and precipitation regimes have been linked to shifts in the distribution and abundance of insect vectors responsible for transmitting X. fastidiosa.
- C) Climate change-induced alterations in temperature patterns and precipitation regimes has nothing to do with shifts in the distribution and abundance of insect vectors responsible for transmitting X. fastidiosa.