

30. ----, **they** have at least as many differences as they do similarities with each other.

- A) After **the terms** "Hispanic" and "Latino" were adopted in the US in an attempt to loosely group immigrants and their descendants
- B) Since the word "Latino" is understood as shorthand for the Spanish word *latinoamericano* and refers to anyone born in Latin America and living in the U.S.
- C) **Whereas** "**Latino**" does not include speakers of Romance languages from Europe, such as Italians or Spaniards,
- D) **While** "Hispanic" is generally accepted as a narrower term that includes people only from Spanish-speaking Latin America
- E) **Though** **most of the countries in Latin America** are largely Catholic and Spanish-speaking, thanks to a shared history of colonization by Spain

Adopt: benimsemek, kabul etmek, evlat edinmek

Loose: gevşek

---- (loose) federation

31. **If the Sun collapsed and became a black hole – albeit a small one – right now, ----.**

- A) our galactic orbit, along with the orbits of all the other stars in the disc, remains safe
- B) there is no telling what will have happened to our local clump of stars
- C) black holes (of any size) are completely harmless to anyone with the good sense not to approach them
- D) it isn't even particularly important for our orbit around the Galactic Centre

**E) the Earth would just keep on orbiting, completely unaffected**

1 – IF V1, will, can, may V0 – present real

2 – IF V2, would, could, might V0 – present unreal

3 – IF had V3, would / could / might have V3 – past unreal

Mix 2-3 / 3-2

Devrik

- 1. Should Subject V0, S can / may / will V0 ???
- 2. Were Subject to V0, S could / might / would V0
- 3. Had Subject V3, S could/ might / would have V3

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32. **Despite** no hard evidence for **the fabled Loch Ness Monster's, also called Nessie,** existence, ----.

- A) the Loch Ness Monster legend **dates back many centuries**
- B) **Loch Ness is low in nutrients and unlikely to support a large species like a massive** ancient reptile
- C) Nessie became famous over the world, and the **loch remains a popular tourist destination**
- D) volunteers will be asked to look out for breaks in the water and any inexplicable movements
- E) researchers couldn't rule out a theory that overgrown eels are responsible for sighting

Concrete evidence

Compelling evidence... ilgi uyandıran kanıt...

Compel: zorlamak / force

Inexplicable: açıklanamaz

Rule out: ortadan kaldırmak

33. ----, **as** caregivers soothe infants with lullabies and humming.

- A) Humming is likely connected to our earliest memories of comfort and care
- B) We hum when we are happy, embarrassed, displeased or in agreement with someone
- C) We often hum tunes unconsciously, even ones we don't like, by mirroring what we hear
- D) Humming is claimed to help reduce stress, breathe more easily, and relieve sinus congestion
- E) Humming leads to some unexpected psychological issues such as increased body awareness and decentring

Soothe: rahatlatmak

Smooth: pürüzsüz



34. **The mechanism** by which artificial intelligence (AI) will supposedly solve the world's problems **has a strong historical basis** ----.

- A) since steam engine and similar technologies were the prime mover of the **Industrial Revolution**
- B) given that **microscopes and telescopes** opened up new vistas of discovery in the 17<sup>th</sup> century
- C) **while** AI tools and techniques are now being applied **in almost every field of science**
- D) because the **new ideas and technologies** introduced by AI are **part of the ongoing computer revolution**
- E) **when** the current debate around AI tends to focus on its **potential dangers**

35. **Whereas** sea lions and fur seals have **long** front flippers, which they **are able to rotate** under their body, which allows them to walk on land, ----.

- A) seals are in the same taxonomical suborder of pinnipeds (Pinnipedia), which also includes sea lions and walruses
- B) seals have no external ear flap but instead have ear holes, which often causes them to be called earless seals
- C) seals have **short** front flippers, and their back flippers **can't rotate** under their body to help them walk
- D) the anatomy of seals is quite similar, with their back flippers helping them move like a fish while swimming
- E) seals are different from walruses as the latter are quite easily distinguishable owing to their large tusks



36. Though the world has been seeing the bright side of India, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, ----.

- A) it has become the world's biggest vibrant economy, with a staggering annual growth rate of 7.8%
- B) India grapples with complex challenges, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- C) the country has just hosted a G20 summit where other leaders courted Asia's rising behemoth
- D) the president has promoted national digital-payment and welfare schemes
- E) India needs to safeguard the federal system, which creates flexibility and facilitates co-operation

- X +: -...

Summit: zirve

Behemoth: harika durumda..

37. **Concern around the negative impacts of computers, smartphones and social media has been rising ever since they began to become ubiquitous.**

- A) Bilgisayarların, akıllı telefonların ve sosyal medyanın olumsuz etkileri konusundaki endişe, yaygın hale gelmeye başladıkları zamandan bu yana artmaktadır.
- B) Bilgisayarların, akıllı telefonların ve sosyal medyanın olumsuz etkileri konusunda, yaygın hale gelmeye başladıkları zamandan bu yana artan bir şekilde endişe duymaktayız.
- C) Bilgisayarlar, akıllı telefonlar ve sosyal medya bu kadar yaygın hale gelmemiş olmasaydı olumsuz etkileri konusunda bu kadar endişe duymamıza gerek kalmayacaktı.
- D) Bilgisayarların, akıllı telefonların ve sosyal medyanın olumsuz etkilerinin sebep olduğu endişe, yaygın hale gelmeye başladıkları zamandan bu yana artmaktadır.
- E) Bilgisayarlar, akıllı telefonlar ve sosyal medyanın yaygın hale gelmeye başladıkları zamandan bu yana artmakta olan şey, onların olumsuz etkileri hakkındaki endişedir.



38. What we now think of as Greek tragedy is a relatively small corpus from the fifth century B.C., and it contains fewer than three dozen plays from the hundreds that were produced over the course of that century.

- A) Şu anda Yunan trajedisi olarak düşündüğümüz şey, M.Ö. beşinci yüzyıldan kalan nispeten küçük bir derlemedir ve bu, o yüzyıl boyunca üretilen yüzlerce oyun arasından üç düzine veya biraz daha az sayıdaki oyunu içermektedir.
- B) M.Ö. beşinci yüzyıldan kalan nispeten küçük bir derleme olan ve şu anda Yunan trajedisi olarak düşündüğümüz şey, o yüzyıl boyunca üretilen yüzlerce oyun arasından üç düzineden veya biraz daha az sayıdaki oyunu içermektedir.

- C) Şu an için Yunan trajedisi olarak kabul ettiğimiz şey, M.Ö. beşinci yüzyıldan kalma nispeten küçük bir külliyattır ve bu, o yüzyıl boyunca üretilen yüzlerce oyundan sadece üç düzineden daha azını içermektedir.
- D) M.Ö. beşinci yüzyıl boyunca yüzlerce oyun üretilmiştir ancak bugün bizim Yunan trajedisi olarak düşündüğümüz şey, o oyunların sadece üç düzineden daha azını içeren küçük bir külliyattan ibarettir.
- E) Şu an için Yunan trajedisini M.Ö. beşinci yüzyıl boyunca üretilen yüzlerce oyunun toplamı sanıyor olsak da o oyunların sadece üç düzineden daha azını içeren küçük bir külliyat Yunan trajedisini oluşturmaktadır.

39. **Though Leonardo Da Vinci was an immensely talented artist, inventor, and visionary, many of his ideas were, not surprisingly in the politically unstable world of the late 15<sup>th</sup> and early 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, related to war.**

- A) Leonardo Da Vinci'nin fikirlerinin birçoğu, 15. yüzyılın sonları ve 16. yüzyılın başlarının siyaseten istikrarsız dünyasında şaşırtıcı olmayacak şekilde savaşa ilgili olmasına rağmen kendisi muazzam yetenekli bir sanatçı, mucit ve vizyonerdi.
- B) **Leonardo Da Vinci**, muazzam yetenekli bir sanatçı, mucit ve vizyonerdi **ancak** onun fikirlerinin birçoğu, 15. yüzyılın sonları ve 16. yüzyılın başlarının siyaseten istikrarsız dünyasında şaşırtıcı olmayacak şekilde savaşa ilgiliydi.

- C) Leonardo Da Vinci'nin muazzam yetenekli bir sanatçı, mucit ve vizyoner olması, onun fikirlerinin birçoğunun 15. yüzyılın sonları ve 16. yüzyılın başlarının siyaseten istikrarsız dünyasında şaşırtıcı olmayacak şekilde savaşa ilgili olduğu gerçeğini değiştirmez.
- D) **Leonardo Da Vinci**, muazzam yetenekli bir sanatçı, mucit ve vizyoner olarak **bilinmesine** rağmen fikirlerinin çoğu, 15. yüzyılın sonları ve 16. yüzyılın başlarının siyaseten istikrarsız dünyasından beklendiği gibi savaşa ilgiliydi.
- E) **Leonardo Da Vinci**, **muazzam yetenekli bir sanatçı, mucit ve vizyoner olmasına rağmen onun fikirlerinin birçoğu, 15. yüzyılın sonları ve 16. yüzyılın başlarının siyaseten istikrarsız dünyasında şaşırtıcı olmayacak şekilde savaşa ilgiliydi.**

\*\*\*\* Though: cümle ortasında cümle zarfı olarak kullanılıyor olması lazım. Kaldı ki bu durumda cümle içerisinde gezme yapabilir... yani though, ifadesi iki virgül arasına yalnız başına gelebileceği gibi cümle sonuna da gelebilir...

On the other hand, otherwise, instead... , also...in other words



40. Eğer bir deniz feneri sahibi olmayı hep hayal ettiyseniz şimdi tam zamanı çünkü ABD hükümeti, yeni teknolojiler tarafından işlevsiz hale getirilen kıyılarındaki 10 deniz fenerini ücretsiz olarak dağıtıyor.

- A) If you have ever fantasized about possessing a lighthouse, this is the perfect opportunity for you, as the U.S. government is offering 10 of its coastal lighthouses for free, as they have become obsolete due to new technologies.
- B) If you have ever dreamed of owning a lighthouse, now is the time for you as the U.S. government is giving away 10 of its shorelines' lighthouses, rendered obsolete by new technologies.

- C) For those dreaming of owning a lighthouse, now is the time because the U.S. government is giving away 10 of its shorelines' lighthouses, which were rendered obsolete by new technologies.
- D) The U.S. government is giving away 10 of its shorelines' lighthouses, rendered obsolete by new technologies, so now might be the time for those dreaming of owning a lighthouse.
- E) If you have ever dreamed of owning a lighthouse, now is the time for you as the U.S. government is donating 10 of its coastal lighthouses due to their becoming obsolete by new technologies.

41. Beyaz Saray'ın birçok sakini, Ortadoğu hakkındaki her şeyi unutmuş olmayı dileyerek görevlerini bıraktı ancak bir süper güç veya küçük bir işletme yönetiyor olun, Ortadoğu hala her zamanki kadar önemlidir.

- A) Many occupants of the White House have left office wishing they could forget all about the Middle East, but whether you run a superpower or a small business, the Middle East matters as much as ever.
- B) The White House was left behind by many of its occupants who wished they could forget the Middle East, yet the region is as important as ever whether you run a superpower or a small business.

- C) Many of the White House's former occupants have moved on, harboring a desire to erase the Middle East from their memories; however, regardless of whether you lead a superpower or a small business, the region remains as crucial as ever.
- D) Though many occupants of the White House have left office wishing they could forget all about the Middle East, the Middle East matters as much as ever whether you run a superpower or a small business.
- E) Many former White House occupants have left the region behind, hoping to forget about the Middle East, but regardless of whether you lead a superpower or a small business, the importance of the region remains as significant as ever.



42. **Vezüv Yanardağı, iki tam gün boyunca** erimiş lav, kül, sülfürlü kaya ve zehirli gaz **püskürterek MS 79** yılının **24 Ağustos'unda patladığında Pompeii ile yakın komşusu Herculaneum'u 6 metre kalınlığında volkanik malzeme altına gömdü.**

- A) On August 24, AD 79, Mount Vesuvius erupted, ejecting molten lava, ash, sulphurous rock, and toxic gas continuously for two full days, and it covered Pompeii and its nearby neighbour Herculaneum under 6 meters of volcanic debris.
- B) **When Mount Vesuvius erupted** on 24 August AD 79, **spewing** forth molten lava, ash, sulphurous rock and poisonous gas **for two solid days**, it **buried** Pompei and its near neighbour Herculaneum under 6 metres of volcanic material.

- C) Mount Vesuvius erupted on August 24, AD 79, expelling molten lava, ash, sulphurous rock, and toxic gas for a continuous period of two full days, ultimately burying both Pompeii and its nearby neighbour Herculaneum under 6 meters of volcanic material.
- D) Upon its eruption on 24 August AD 79, emitting molten lava, ash, sulphurous rock, and poisonous gas for a continuous period of two full days, Mount Vesuvius buried Pompei and Herculaneum under 6 metres of volcanic debris.
- E) **When it erupted** on August 24, AD 79, Mount Vesuvius spewed molten lava, ash, sulphurous rock, and toxic gas continuously **for two full days**, resulting in the burial of Pompeii and Herculaneum under 6 meters of volcanic debris.

What do the words 'thousand island' bring to mind? A salad dressing, most likely. One usually made from mix of mayonnaise, ketchup and pickles and herbs, pre-packed bottles of which sit pink and bitty, and thickening slightly in chill cabinets the world over. But the salad is named after a real place. As it happens, the Thousand Islands, at 1,864 in total, are located in the St Lawrence River between New York and Canada. At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, this upper New York state archipelago, just 595 km north of Manhattan, came into vogue as a secluded summering spot for the millionaire industrialists of America's Gilded Age. Railway mogul George Pullman, the Kellogg family of breakfast cereal fame and George Boldt, owner of the Waldorf Astoria hotel, all had properties here. Boldt liked the place so much he wasted no expense building a mansion styled after a Rhineland castle for his wife. Sadly, Mrs Boldt died in 1904, calling a halt to construction and Boldt was never to visit the island again. According to one story, the Boldts were partially responsible for the invention and subsequent popularity of thousand island dressing. One day, as lunchtime approached, the Boldt's chef discovered that the onboard kitchen lacked the ingredients necessary for dressing the couple's prerequisite salad. He opted to improvise using the condiments to hand, adding a diced boiled egg for good measure. Having delighted the Boldts, the resulting mayonnaise-based concoction found its way onto the Waldorf Astoria's menu as 'thousand island dressing', taking salads by storm the world over.

43. Which of the following is true about the phrase 'thousand island'?

- A) It was coined by George Boldt, who had a residence built in one of the islands.
- B) It is a *misnomer* for a world-famous salad dressing from New York.
- C) It is a salad dressing that received its name from an archipelago.
- D) It is a salad dressing created by one of the richest businessmen in the US.
- E) It is a salad dressing that was first prepared by the head chef of Boldts in 1904.

44. Which of the following can be inferred from the text about the mansion commissioned by George Boldt?

- A) It was funded by the Kellogg family of breakfast cereal fame.
- B) It was one of the properties that belonged to George Pullman.
- C) Its architect left the construction work before it was completed.
- D) It was a majestic structure styled after a Rhineland castle.
- E) Its construction was not completed because of a tragic event.



What do the words 'thousand island' bring to mind? A salad dressing, most likely. One usually made from mix of mayonnaise, ketchup and pickles and herbs, pre-packed bottles of which sit pink and bitty, and thickening slightly in chill cabinets the world over. But the salad is named after a real place. As it happens, the Thousand Islands, at 1,864 in total, are located in the St Lawrence River between New York and Canada. At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, this upper New York state archipelago, just 595 km north of Manhattan, **came into vogue as a secluded summering spot for the millionaire industrialists of America's Gilded Age**. Railway mogul George Pullman, the Kellogg family of breakfast cereal fame and George Boldt, owner of the Waldorf Astoria hotel, **all had properties here**. Boldt liked the place so much he wasted no expense building a mansion styled after a Rhineland castle for his wife. Sadly, Mrs Boldt died in 1904, calling a halt to construction and Boldt was never to visit the island again. According to one story, the Boldts were partially responsible for the invention and subsequent popularity of thousand island dressing. One day, as lunchtime approached, the Boldt's chef discovered that the onboard kitchen lacked the ingredients necessary for dressing the couple's prerequisite salad. He opted to improvise using the condiments to hand, adding a diced boiled egg for good measure. Having delighted the Boldts, the resulting mayonnaise-based concoction found its way onto the Waldorf Astoria's menu as 'thousand island dressing', taking salads by storm the world over.

45. According to the passage, **the Thousand Islands**

----

- A) were once part of Canada and then handed over to the USA in 1904
- B) became famous after America's millionaire industrialists started buying estates there**
- C) once belonged to three millionaire families living in Manhattan
- D) are in a critical location between the USA and Canada
- E) are still home to Boldt family, whose members live in the mansion built by their grandparents

46. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) how **millionaire industrialists of America's** Gilded Age changed the fate of an archipelago
- B) **George Boldt** and the impact he made around the Thousand Islands
- C) a salad dressing that has protected its fame since its creation
- D) a name that is known for a salad dressing and an archipelago of 1,864 islands**
- E) **the role of George Pullman and George Boldt** in creating a holiday resort in the Thousand Islands

A new virus found inside the Mariana Trench is believed to be the deepest ever discovered. The virus, called vB\_HmeY\_H4907, was found at a depth of 8,839 meters inside the Mariana Trench, which drops to about 11,000 m at its lowest point on the floor of the Pacific Ocean. The virus is a bacteriophage – a type of lifeform that infects bacteria before hijacking their cellular machinery to generate more copies of itself. The newly discovered virus infects bacteria in the phylum Halomonas, a type of salt-tolerating bacteria, and does so lysogenically – which means that it inserts its genetic material into the bacterial genome and replicates without killing the bacteria. This could be due to the harsh environments in which both the virus and bacteria evolved, meaning it cannot afford to kill its host. Halomonas can be found throughout the oceans, including on the Antarctic seafloor and in sediments surrounding deep-sea hydrothermal vents. By conducting a genetic analysis on vB\_HmeY\_H4907, the researchers discovered that its range is likely just as wide as that of the bacteria it infects. Little is known about the viruses that populate the deepest regions of the ocean, called the hadal zone, and the newfound virus is only the third known to infect the Halomonas bacteria that lives there. The bacteria and viruses that live at these depths are so alien to humans that our immune cells do not even register that they exist, making them completely invisible to our immune systems. The scientists say that their next step will be to find more mysterious deep-sea viruses and delve into the little-known ways they interact with their hosts.

**47. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about vB\_HmeY\_H4907?**

- A) It was found at the deepest point of the Mariana Trench, which is 11,000 meters deep.
- B) Its discovery will open up new horizons in our search for alien viruses.
- C) It will probably remain as the deepest ever discovered virus until a new one is found.
- D) It may serve as a host for deep ocean water bacteria such as Halomonas.
- E) Its discovery came as a total surprise for the team conducting research in the Mariana Trench.

**48. Which of the following is true about lysogenical infection?**

- A) It means that a virus kills a bacteria and uses its body as a host.
- B) It is an arrangement by which the virus and bacteria benefit from each other's cellular machinery.
- C) It takes place as a result of the need of the bacteria for a foreign host.
- D) Viruses replicate inside the body of bacteria after killing them.
- E) It involves a virus controlling a bacteria without ending the bacteria's life.



A new virus found inside the Mariana Trench is believed to be the deepest ever discovered. The virus, called vB\_HmeY\_H4907, was found at a depth of 8,839 meters inside the Mariana Trench, which drops to about 11,000 m at its lowest point on the floor of the Pacific Ocean. The virus is a bacteriophage – a type of lifeform that infects bacteria before hijacking their cellular machinery to generate more copies of itself. The newly discovered virus infects bacteria in the phylum Halomonas, a type of salt-tolerating bacteria, and does so lysogenically – which means that it inserts its genetic material into the bacterial genome and replicates without killing the bacteria. This could be due to the harsh environments in which both the virus and bacteria evolved, meaning it cannot afford to kill its host. Halomonas can be found throughout the oceans, including on the Antarctic seafloor and in sediments surrounding deep-sea hydrothermal vents. By conducting a genetic analysis on vB\_HmeY\_H4907, the researchers discovered that its range is likely just as wide as that of the bacteria it infects. Little is known about the viruses that populate the deepest regions of the ocean, called the hadal zone, and the newfound virus is only the third known to infect the Halomonas bacteria that lives there. The bacteria and viruses that live at these depths are so alien to humans that our immune cells do not even register that they exist, making them completely invisible to our immune systems. The scientists say that their next step will be to find more mysterious deep-sea viruses and delve into the little-known ways they interact with their hosts.

49. It is implied in the passage that hadal zones ----.

- A) contain many more species such as vB\_HmeY\_H4907
- B) are mainly found around Antarctic seafloor and hydrothermal vents
- C) are hard-to-explore parts of the ocean as they are the deepest regions
- D) can only be located by genetically analyzing newly found viruses
- E) should be at a depth of at least 8,839 metres or more

50. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) a virus that was found at the deepest ever part of the ocean
- B) bacteriophage and how they can infect bacteria even at the deepest parts of the ocean
- C) a bacteria that has been infected by a rare virus that is only found at the deepest waters
- D) the coming developments about alien viruses in the depths of the ocean
- E) Halomonas and the way they cope with viruses that turn them to zombies

Acute stress is generally any short-lived event “that might feel hard to manage in the moment, but will resolve one way or another,” like undone chores or a crying toddler. There are two types of acute stress: One is “distress,” or negative experiences like arguing with your partner or getting cut off in traffic. The other is called “eustress,” which is the type with more positive connotations, such as planning a wedding or being promoted at work. Any acute stressor, however, will trigger the same physical responses in your body because your brain can’t tell the difference between fear and excitement. In either situation, your breathing might become faster, your muscles may tense up, and your heart rate may increase as a rush of the hormones cortisol and adrenaline flood your bloodstream. This sympathetic nervous system response, better known as “fight or flight,” enhances your ability to problem-solve in the moment by boosting energy and alertness. The good news is that shortly after your stressor resolves, these symptoms should **taper off**. Chronic stress, on the other hand, is when problems persist for several months or years, or even a lifetime for some people. Situations that lead to chronic stress, such as racism, poverty, infertility, or diagnosis with a terminal illness, tend to have greater impacts on quality of life and are often perceived as uncontrollable. Sometimes acute stress can become chronic: An argument with your partner, for example, can balloon into several that occur every day and eventually lead to divorce, which can have cascading effects on your finances, social life, and more.

**51. Which of the following is true about acute stress?**

- A) It almost always turns to chronic stress in people with depression.
- B) It is also known as “eustress” due to its occurring before exciting events.
- C) It is the natural result of negative experiences, such as getting cut in traffic, only.
- D) There may be exceptions, but it will eventually go away.
- E) Its effects range from mild to severe depending on the stress type.

**52. According to the passage, a common point between distress and eustress is ----.**

- A) that the physical reactions given to them are basically the same
- B) they both have the potential to convert into chronic stress under the right circumstances
- C) their origin as they come from stressors of similar type
- D) the way people handle their symptoms in different situations
- E) how the chemistry of one’s bloodstream changes as a result of faster breathing



Acute stress is generally any short-lived event “that might feel hard to manage in the moment, but will resolve one way or another,” like undone chores or a crying toddler. There are two types of acute stress: One is “distress,” or negative experiences like arguing with your partner or getting cut off in traffic. The other is called “eustress,” which is the type with more positive connotations, such as planning a wedding or being promoted at work. Any acute stressor, however, will trigger the same physical responses in your body because your brain can’t tell the difference between fear and excitement. In either situation, your breathing might become faster, your muscles may tense up, and your heart rate may increase as a rush of the hormones cortisol and adrenaline flood your bloodstream. This sympathetic nervous system response, better known as “fight or flight,” enhances your ability to problem-solve in the moment by boosting energy and alertness. The good news is that shortly after your stressor resolves, these symptoms should **taper off**. Chronic stress, on the other hand, is when problems persist for several months or years, or even a lifetime for some people. Situations that lead to chronic stress, such as racism, poverty, infertility, or diagnosis with a terminal illness, tend to have greater impacts on quality of life and are often perceived as uncontrollable. Sometimes acute stress can become chronic: An argument with your partner, for example, can balloon into several that occur every day and eventually lead to divorce, which can have cascading effects on your finances, social life, and more.

53. Which of the following can replace the underlined phrase ‘taper off’ in the passage?

- A) diagnose
- B) acquire
- C) disappear
- D) extend
- E) regulate

54. It is made clear in the passage that chronic stress ----.

- A) can be called a combination of eustress and distress in some cases
- B) does not necessarily impact the quality of life adversely
- C) manifest itself as acute stress in some people who have a troublesome life
- D) can quiet easily be controlled by a person who has a sound mental health
- E) does not only result from serious problems such as terminal illness or poverty

A balanced diet rich in calcium (a crucial mineral within your bone) is recommended for your bone health. You should aim to consume 700mg a day. Milk, yoghurt and cheese are all great sources of calcium. If you are vegan, foods such as tofu, beans and lentils all contain calcium. You may need to take a supplement if you aren't able to get the recommended amount of calcium in your diet. Importantly, our bodies need vitamin D to fully absorb calcium, so spending time outside is key as our skin makes vitamin D when exposed to the sun. You should try to get up to ten minutes twice a day. In the winter, when there tends to be less sunlight, you may want to consider a vitamin D supplement. Exercise is another way you can keep bones strong – specifically weight-bearing exercises. Walking and climbing the stairs are great options to begin with if you don't regularly exercise. But more rigorous activities – such as jumping rope or weight training – are better, as they stimulate more bone growth. This is because when the muscles pull hard on the attached bone, it stimulates growth. These kinds of exercises can be done by anyone of any age. Just be sure to adapt the exercise you do to your fitness level and ability. It is also recommended you gradually build up the amount you exercise to avoid injury. Reducing pollutants in your body (such as smoking and alcohol) will also help give your bone cells the best chance of working properly throughout life.

**55. Which of the following can be said about vegans?**

- A) They need to get more than 700mg of calcium a day.
- B) They cannot get their calcium intake from dairy products.
- C) Their bone health is at risk as they cannot get enough calcium.
- D) They prefer tofu, beans and lentil as they are more delicious than dairy products.
- E) They inevitably need to take a supplement to make up for their calcium deficiency.

**56. It is clear from the passage that vitamin D supplements ----.**

- A) help with the absorption of calcium, especially among vegans
- B) are produced upon our skin's exposure to the sun in the summer
- C) are for those who cannot be subject to sunlight due to some skin conditions
- D) might come handy for those who cannot get enough exposure to sunlight
- E) won't be necessary if a person climbs any set of stairs during the day



A balanced diet rich in calcium (a crucial mineral within your bone) is recommended for your bone health. You should aim to consume 700mg a day. Milk, yoghurt and cheese are all great sources of calcium. If you are vegan, foods such as tofu, beans and lentils all contain calcium. You may need to take a supplement if you aren't able to get the recommended amount of calcium in your diet. Importantly, our bodies need vitamin D to fully absorb calcium, so spending time outside is key as our skin makes vitamin D when exposed to the sun. You should try to get up to ten minutes twice a day. In the winter, when there tends to be less sunlight, you may want to consider a vitamin D supplement. Exercise is another way you can keep bones strong – specifically weight-bearing exercises. Walking and climbing the stairs are great options to begin with if you don't regularly exercise. But more rigorous activities – such as jumping rope or weight training – are better, as they stimulate more bone growth. This is because when the muscles pull hard on the attached bone, it stimulates growth. These kinds of exercises can be done by anyone of any age. Just be sure to adapt the exercise you do to your fitness level and ability. It is also recommended you gradually build up the amount you exercise to avoid injury. Reducing pollutants in your body (such as smoking and alcohol) will also help give your bone cells the best chance of working properly throughout life.

**57. Which of the following can be said about the role of muscles in bone growth?**

- A) It is minimum, but especially old people are advised to do exercises involving muscles.
- B) It is of great importance, but adaptation of exercises involving muscles needs to be made to avoid injury.
- C) Doctors are of two minds about it: while some advise exercises involving muscles, others don't.
- D) It is positive and its effect will improve if people start climbing stairs regularly.
- E) Its importance is mostly underrated as some health professionals do not recommend rigorous exercises.

**58. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the writer?**

- A) To compare and contrast ways of improving bone health for people from different ages
- B) To make a point about the use of legumes by vegans to improve their bone health
- C) To emphasize the importance of bone health and to recommend ways to improve it
- D) To stress the importance of calcium intake for bone growth
- E) To explain in detail how people can benefit from sunlight to sustain their bone growth

While descending to the Moon's surface on July 20, 1969, Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin struggled with alarms from an overwhelmed computer and spotty communication with mission control in Houston, where controllers frantically flipped through notes to identify error codes. After enduring a nerve-wracking 13 minutes and overshooting their landing site by 6 kilometres, the crew managed to touch down unharmed near the Moon's equator with just 15 seconds' worth of fuel left, and radioed home a much-awaited message: "The Eagle has landed." Between 1969 and 1972, the U.S. landed 12 astronauts on the Moon as part of the Apollo program, which was formed primarily to beat the former Soviet Union to the Moon in the heat of the Cold War. Now, more than 50 years after the first human landed on the Moon, interest is once again surging to visit our celestial neighbour. This time, though, spacefaring nations are eyeing the lunar south pole, which has become a hotspot for both short- and long-term space exploration. Why focus on the lunar south? Because there, scientists think countless permanently shadowed areas host abundant deposits of frozen water that could be mined for life support and rocket fuel. However, "it is speculation really; nobody knows if there's plentiful water there," Martin Barstow, a professor of astrophysics and space science at the University of Leicester in the U.K., said. "And that's why it is important to go look."

**59. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the first Moon landing?**

- A) The flawless communication between the shuttle and ground control made it go smoothly.
- B) It went according to the plan thanks to the resourcefulness of the shuttle crew.
- C) Its planning involved providing just enough fuel to land the astronauts on the Moon.
- D) It started a series of other landings, some of which were not as successful.
- E) It was hard as the unreliable technology caused the two astronauts to miss their landing point.

**60. Why did the US land 12 astronauts on the Moon in a period of three years?**

- A) There was competition between the US and the Soviet Union during Cold War and the US wanted to win.
- B) The achievements of the Soviet Union during Cold War forced them to land as many astronauts on the Moon as possible.
- C) The Apollo program, formed mainly to beat the Soviet Union, was basically planned to send at least 20 astronauts to the Moon.
- D) They wanted to find a way to reach the lunar south pole rather than the equator, where they had already landed.
- E) Their primary motivation was to find sustainable sources to ensure the return of their mission to Earth.



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**61. Which of the following is true about the renewed interest in the Moon?**

- A) Spacefaring nations want to replicate the success achieved by the Americans in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- B) There is a huge possibility that the south pole can sustain life in long term missions.
- C) Spacefaring nations want to prove that the Moon's south pole holds deposits of frozen water.
- D) It is mainly due to the possibility of exploring the Moon in the short and long run.
- E) The main aim is to refute the claims of scientists like Martin Barstow of the University Leicester.

**62. The passage is mainly about ----.**

- A) the rivalry in space between the US and Soviet Union during cold war
- B) how the first landing on the Moon inspired people to explore it 50 years later
- C) the new interest in the Moon shown by nations with space technology
- D) possible landing sites on the Moon to be picked by spacefaring nations of our century
- E) the differences in technology used in Moon landing 50 years ago and the one used today

63. Gerard:

- **Our trip to Canary Islands was fascinating. We had a chance to explore its nature where we saw a lot of canaries.**

Mary:

— ----

Gerard:

- **What are you talking about? The name of the archipelago speaks for itself.**

Mary:

- **In English, yes. But the Spanish name actually comes from the Latin name *Canariae Insulae*, meaning "Islands of the Dogs."**

Gerard:

- **Well, well. Not a day passes without me learning a new thing from you.**

- A) How lucky of you to be able to explore the world. I'd like to visit the islands and see magnificent views.
- B) You are also familiar with the legend of the ghost island called Saint Bernardino, aren't you?
- C) You have to visit all the 8 islands to be able to see all the species of birds and dogs that gave the name to the archipelago.
- D) Then you should be aware that the name of the islands has nothing to do with canary birds.
- E) As far as I can understand from your enthusiasm, it is a place that everyone must see.



64. Emir:

- **My two close friends and I are planning to go to the US as part of a Work and Travel program to improve our English.**

Ebrar:

— ----

Emir:

- **Why do you say that? Do you have to be a disheartening person all the time?**

Ebrar:

- **I am not being defeatist. A few of my relatives went as a group and all they achieved was save a few hundred dollars because they were together all the time and spoke Turkish only.**

Emir:

- **I see. Sorry for calling you disheartening. We are planning to go to different cities and stay away from people from our country.**

- A) Then not one of you will practice your English at all, so it will be a complete waste of time.
- B) It is a lot of money spent to save dollars that will be a fraction of the amount you will have spent.
- C) It might sound a good idea at first, but you should think about the pros and cons in detail.
- D) I wish I had done the same and went with friends because I felt so lonely there.
- E) You are not going there to have fun friends, are you. Learning English is serious business.

65. Dawn:

- **It's almost as if we didn't experience Covid lockdowns two years ago!**

Chloe:

- **What happened, why do you sound so upset?**

Dawn:

- ----

Chloe:

- **But the health minister said there is not much to worry about.**

Dawn:

- **It may be so, but I still think we must go back to wearing masks at least in hospitals now that they have infected people.**

- A) There are two new variants of the virus, and one of them has already infected people in our country.
- B) Everybody seems to have forgotten those troublesome days and the fear of death.
- C) People will never change: nobody will start wearing masks again!
- D) As a person who had two infections from two different variants, I am anxious.
- E) I just don't want to get another jab, that's all I am worried about.



66. Dave:

- **That is some worrisome news: mammals will all be extinct in 250 million years.**

Jake:

- **Considering they have been around for almost 250 million years, that is only fair, I guess.**

Dave:

— ----

Jake:

- **Ha-ha. That is quite a detail to miss, isn't it?**

Dave:

- **Yes. If it weren't for you, I would start feeling really worried by now.**

- A) We humans are included in the list of mammals, aren't we?  
B) You always have this nonchalant attitude that takes serious events lightly.  
C) Now that you have said it, it is 250 million, not just 250 years, isn't it?  
D) You have a point, but I still miss the days when we didn't know a lot of details.  
E) It is a pity that we will not be around in 250 years to see their demise.

67. TV Presenter:

- **This latest news piece claims scientists have created an artificial intelligence program that can detect alien life in physical samples – though they aren't sure exactly how it works. This is the threat I have been meaning to talk about with you.**

Professor:

— ----

TV Presenter:

- **But how are they going to control something whose working mechanism they cannot fathom even though they have created it?**

Professor:

- **A good question, but those who create an artificial intelligence program can easily turn it off, so there is not much to worry about.**

- A) I believe you are exaggerating their potential. They can do no such thing.
- B) I also think artificial intelligence programs need to be harnessed under strict control.
- C) Where did you get that news piece? I have never heard such a program in scientific circles.
- D) Well, I won't deny that artificial intelligence is intimidating, so we must do something.
- E) It is not actually a threat because artificial intelligence software can't do anything on their own.



68. Views from a new telescope in Hawaii and clues from spacecraft orbiting the sun could not only help us understand how stars work, but they could help us predict solar activity that threatens Earth as well.

- A) If we want to better understand how stars work and predict potential threats to Earth from solar activity, it might be a good idea to get help from observations from a telescope in Hawaii, not to mention the clues from spacecraft orbiting the sun.
- B) Observations from a recently deployed telescope in Hawaii and information gathered by spacecraft orbiting the sun have the potential not just to enhance our understanding of stellar processes but to assist in forecasting solar activity that poses a threat to Earth as well.

- C) Understanding the working principles of stars and predicting potential threats to Earth from solar activities might be easy by getting help from observations from a recently installed telescope in Hawaii and evaluating the clues provided by spacecraft orbiting the sun.
- D) To gain deeper insights into the functioning of stars and to forecast potential Earth-threatening solar activity, it could be advantageous to seek assistance from observations made by a newly installed telescope in Hawaii, along with insights gathered from spacecraft orbiting the sun.
- E) In order to gain insights into the functioning of stars and anticipate potential hazards to Earth stemming from solar activity, seeking assistance from observations made by a newly installed telescope in Hawaii and insights gathered by spacecraft orbiting the sun could be a beneficial approach.

69. It is no secret that network television ratings have plummeted in recent years as viewers have fled prime-time line-ups in favour of stream-at-your-leisure outlets.

- A) With the viewers shifting away from prime-time schedules, as they prefer on-demand streaming platforms, it is widely known that the ratings of network television have plunged.
- B) As viewers increasingly opt for on-demand streaming platforms over prime-time schedules, it is expected that network television ratings will take a nosedive.
- C) It is claimed that network television ratings declined as soon as viewers had decided to shift away from prime-time schedules in favor of on-demand streaming platforms.
- D) The ratings of network television have significantly increased though some viewers started to favor on-demand streaming platforms over traditional prime-time schedules.
- E) If viewers increasingly opted for on-demand streaming platforms over prime-time schedules, it wouldn't be surprising that network television ratings would take a significant hit.

1. bağlaç karşılığı olsun

Although – however, but, yet, nevertheless / while, though, even though

Because – so, therefore, thus, thereby, since, as

Unless / if / otherwise

2. sıfat / zarf...

3. aynı kelime ise kolay kolay seçmeyin...



**70. Plants are so ubiquitous on land that it is hard to imagine their absence, but for almost 90% of Earth's history, there was no life on land, or at the very least no plants.**

- A) It is difficult to envision a world without plants though they are so widespread on land, **because** for nearly 90% of Earth's history, there was no life on land, or at least for a long time, no presence of plants.
- B) It is hard to imagine a world without plants, given their extensive presence on land, **but it is important to note** that for 90% of Earth's history, there was no life on land, or anything like plants.

- C) It would be challenging to imagine a world without plants **if** their widespread presence on land ended all of a sudden; **however**, for 90% of Earth's history, there was no life on land, or at the very least, no sign of plants for a significant duration.
- D) **It is difficult to imagine a world without plants, given their extensive presence on land, yet for nearly 90% of Earth's history, there was either no life on land or, at the very least, no existence of plants.**
- E) Plants' being widespread on land makes it difficult for us to imagine a world without them, **but** let's not forget that there was no life or plants on Earth for more than 90% of its history.

71. From Pompeii to the Egyptian pyramids, some of the world's most famous man-made wonders are scarred with millennia-old graffiti etched into their walls by ancient sightseers.

- A) From Pompeii to the Egyptian pyramids, the world's renowned man-made wonders all bear the marks of disrespectful tourists who etched millennia-old graffiti into their walls.
- B) Be it Pompeii or the Egyptian pyramids, most of the world's famous man-made wonders carry the traces of ancient tourists who chose to engrave millennia-old graffiti into their walls.
- C) All of the world's famous man-made wonders, including Pompeii if not the Egyptian pyramids, carry the traces of illiterate tourists who engraved millennia-old graffiti into their walls.
- D) Some of the world's renowned man-made wonders, such as Pompeii and the Egyptian pyramids, display the imprints of disrespectful tourists who unfortunately inscribed millennia-old graffiti onto their walls.
- E) Some of the world's most renowned human-made marvels – say Pompeii or the Egyptian pyramids – bear the marks of millennia-old graffiti inscribed into their walls by ancient tourists.



72. The evil eye, a cross-cultural belief steeped in centuries of superstition, is a malevolent gaze believed to bring misfortune or harm upon its target. This ancient concept has roots in various cultures, from the Mediterranean to the Middle East, and is often associated with envy or jealousy. ---- As a protection against all these, many cultures have developed protective talismans or amulets, such as the Nazar in Türkiye or the Hamsa in the Middle East, to ward off the evil eye's negative influence. Despite its mystical origins, the concept continues to resonate in modern times as a symbol of caution and a reminder to guard against negative energy and jealousy.

- A) The history of the evil eye spans centuries and cultures, with its roots tracing back to ancient civilizations like the Greeks and Romans.
- B) It has also evolved over time, adapting to different belief systems and interpretations.
- C) In popular culture, the evil eye has maintained its presence through literature, art, and cinema.
- D) It frequently appears in folklore, where characters often use charms or rituals to counter its effects.
- E) The evil eye is thought to cause illness, accidents, or general misfortune to those unfortunate enough to be its focus.

73. **Addiction**, a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, manifests as a compulsive need for a substance or behavior despite its harmful consequences. ---- **However**, it **can rapidly spiral into a gripping dependency**. Whether it's substance abuse, such as drugs or alcohol, or behavioral addictions like gambling or gaming, the impact on mental and physical health can be profound. Treatment approaches range from medical interventions to psychotherapy, acknowledging the intricate interplay of biological, psychological, and social factors that contribute to the cycle of addiction.

- A) **It often begins innocently, with individuals seeking solace or pleasure.**
- B) **It** transcends socioeconomic boundaries, affecting individuals from **all walks of life**.
- C) The biochemical changes in the brain play a significant role in reinforcing addictive behaviors.
- D) Breaking free from its grip often necessitates a holistic approach, addressing not only the symptoms but also the underlying causes.
- E) Drugs for these common ailments enable clinicians to deal with side effects.

Multifaceted: çok yönlü

All walks of life: tüm iş kesimlerinden...



74. **Studies have found** that in sports, group exercise **can be motivating** in a way that solo workouts aren't. It also **appeals to a broader set of people**, bringing out the eye of the tiger in even the slouchiest of house cats. --- **Group exercise can be an effective lever** to help motivate, sustain and promote enjoyable physical activity. However, not all forms of group exercise are created equal and it is important to consider which group environments people will benefit from the most.

- A) Thus, stationary bike classes involving groups are found to increase people's threshold for exercise.
- B) Unsurprisingly, when we find exercise easier and more enjoyable, we also do it more often.
- C) In fact, training with others – making it a social experience – is a big motivating factor.
- D) For example, when people commit to weight loss programmes with friends, they are more likely to stick to them.
- E) On the other hand, sweating in the company of others has never been more popular.

75. Competition held a position of great importance in archaic Greece, so much so that the period has been called a culture of competition. Athletic prowess was a marker of one's quality to the Greeks. Cleisthenes, tyrant of Sicyon in the sixth century, had the suitors of his daughter, Agariste, compete in running and wrestling matches. ---- Besides the games at Olympia and Delphi, there were also many local games, such as the Panathenaic games at Athens, where athletes could exhibit their performances.

- A) Victory at the Olympic games could also translate into political power.
- B) There was certainly no lack of opportunities for Greeks to compete with one another.
- C) Elites could demonstrate their status through the dedication of expensive votive offerings and constructions.
- D) The settings for such intra-elite forms of competition in conspicuous consumption were varied.
- E) Victors in the Olympic games were also allowed to erect statues of themselves within the precinct of Olympia.



76. (I) One of the more unsettling discoveries in the past half a century is that the universe is not locally real. (II) In this context, "real" means that objects have definite properties independent of observation – an apple can be red even when no one is looking. (III) "Local" means that objects can be influenced only by their surroundings and that any influence cannot travel faster than light. (IV) Quantum information science is among the most vibrant subfields in all of physics as it links Einstein's general theory of relativity with quantum mechanics via the still mysterious behaviour of black holes. (V) Investigations at the frontiers of quantum physics have found that these things cannot both be true.

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

77. (I) Einstein published his general theory of relativity in 1915, but he soon realized he had a problem.
- (II) The theory seemed to predict an expanding universe, yet astronomers at the time believed that our cosmos was static: that space had a fixed, unchanging size. (III) At first, the scientific community was delighted: it seemed that general relativity's constant was the result of the energy of virtual particles in empty space. (IV) Three years after he published the theory, Einstein found that he could add a term called the cosmological constant to his equations without changing the fundamental laws of physics. (V) Given the right value, this term would ensure that the universe neither expands nor contracts.

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



78. (I) Population bottlenecks occur when an existing population is reduced in size, for instance as a result of a catastrophe or when a small number of individuals leave one population to found a new one, which results in a sudden loss of genetic diversity. (II) The population of our ancestors may have plummeted to as low as around 1300 about 930,000 years ago, possibly as a result of our ancestral species splitting from other early humans. (III) There have been numerous bottlenecks of varying scales as humans evolved and moved around the world. (IV) For example, there was a major bottleneck when a small number of modern humans left Africa around 60,000 years ago, which is why there is still much more genetic diversity among people of African descent than in everyone living in the rest of the world combined. (V) Much more recently, there was a series of bottlenecks as Polynesians settled island after island in the Pacific.

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

79. (I) The sport of drone racing involves humans piloting small quadcopters around a course at speeds of more than 100 kilometres per hour, with the vehicles subject to g-forces of up to 5 g. (II) The drones fly through a series of gates in a set direction and order, and the people steering them wear headsets streaming video from cameras on the drones. (III) Leonard Bauersfeld at the University of Zurich in Switzerland and his colleagues have created an AI called Swift to compete in these races. (IV) Swift is also unusual in that it fuses AI and classical computer algorithms. (V) It raced against three top-level human pilots – including Alex Vanover, the 2019 Drone Racing League world champion – and won 60 per cent of the time.

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



80. (I) There are small but reliable correlations between the quality of the buildings where students learn and student behaviour, attendance, and academic achievement. (II) Pupils who now have access to well-equipped classrooms for subjects like science, or access to a library, will never experience such obstructions to their education. (III) Inadequate buildings, in particular, are linked to poorer outcomes: and pupils learning in crumbling classrooms do worse. (IV) Students are negatively affected when limited or inappropriate space hinders teaching or learning. (V) This relationship between where pupils learn and how well they learn should be a central part of decisions about building, or repairing, schools.

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