

1-6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Justinian I, also known as Justinian the Great, was a prominent Eastern Roman emperor under whose leadership and ambitions the empire ---- its borders and developed culturally and artistically.

- A) applauded  
B) contended  
C) differentiated  
D) enveloped  
E) expanded

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1. Justinian I, also known as Justinian the Great, was a prominent Eastern Roman emperor under whose leadership and ambitions the empire ---- its borders and developed culturally and artistically.

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1. Büyük Justinianus olarak da bilinen I. Justinianus, liderliği ve hırsları altında imparatorluğun sınırlarını genişlettiği ve kültürel ve sanatsal olarak geliştiği önde gelen bir Doğu Roma imparatoruydu.

- A) alkışlamak
- B) iddia etmek
- C) farklılaştırmak
- D) zarflamak, sarmak
- E) genişletmek

2. New analyses confirm the world is failing to meet the Sustainable Development Goals, a set of ---- objectives agreed to in 2015 by the United Nations, and scientists are among those calling for a reboot.

- A) miserable
- B) flourishing
- C) ambitious
- D) genuine
- E) partial

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2. Yeni analizler, dünyanın 2015 yılında Birleşmiş Milletler tarafından kabul edilen bir dizi **iddialı** hedef olan Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerine ulaşmakta başarısız olduğunu doğruluyor ve bilim insanları yeniden başlatma çağrısında bulunanlar arasında yer alıyor.

- A) sefil
- B) gelişmek
- C) hırslı, iddialı
- D) gerçek
- E) kısmi

3. ---- introducing new technologies may hinder the full realization of their societal benefits as it is necessary to consider public reaction and to ensure that innovation is in line with social and economic contexts.

- A) Obsessively
- B) Prematurely
- C) Subsequently
- D) Literally
- E) Constantly

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3. Yeni teknolojilerin **vaktinden önce** uygulamaya konulması, toplumsal faydalarının tam olarak hayata geçirilmesini engelleyebilir, çünkü halkın tepkisini dikkate almak ve inovasyonun sosyal ve ekonomik bağlamlarla uyumlu olmasını sağlamak gerekir.

- A) Takıntılı bir şekilde
- B) Zamanından önce
- C) Daha sonra
- D) Tam anlamıyla
- E) Sürekli

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4. Researchers completed a complex ---- that supports the idea that Saturn's jewellery – its unbelievable diamond reserves – emerged hundreds of millions of years ago, not billions.

- A) alignment
- B) beneficiary
- C) establishment
- D) simulation
- E) distinction

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4. Researchers completed a complex ---- that supports the idea that Saturn's jewellery – its unbelievable diamond reserves – emerged hundreds of millions of years ago, not billions.

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- B) beneficiary
- C) establishment
- D) simulation
- E) distinction

4. Araştırmacılar, Satürn'ün mücevherlerinin - inanılmaz elmas rezervlerinin - milyarlarca değil yüz milyonlarca yıl önce ortaya çıktığı fikrini destekleyen karmaşık bir **simülasyonu** tamamladılar.

- A) hizalama
- B) lehtar
- C) kuruluş,
- D) simülasyon
- E) ayırım, üstünlük

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5. Researchers propose that placozoans, one of the simplest kinds of animals, may contain the ---- for the neurons of more complex creatures.

- A) excellence
- B) blueprint
- C) installation
- D) legacy
- E) outrage

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5. Researchers propose that placozoans, one of the simplest kinds of animals, may contain the ---- for the neurons of more complex creatures.

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- B) blueprint
- C) installation
- D) legacy
- E) outrage

5.Araştırmacılar, en basit hayvan türlerinden biri olan placozoanların, daha karmaşık canlıların nöronlarının **planını** içerebileceğini öne sürüyor.

- A) mükemmellik
- B) plan, tasarım
- C) kurulum
- D) miras
- E) öfke

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inSözangora  
inSöz

6. By simply noticing and ---- about unwanted and unacceptable workplace behaviour, even if it is happening to someone else, you can help to change it.

- A) going through
- B) coping with
- C) speaking up
- D) pulling off
- E) wearing out

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6. By simply noticing and ---- about unwanted and unacceptable workplace behaviour, even if it is happening to someone else, you can help to change it.

- A) going through, experience
- B) coping with , address, overcome, solve\*
- C) speaking up, voice, raise\*, bring up
- D) pulling off, extract\*
- E) wearing out, wear and tear

6.İstenmeyen ve kabul edilemez işyeri davranışlarını fark ederek ve bunları **dile getirerek**, başkasının başına gelse bile, bu davranışların değişmesine yardımcı olabilirsiniz.

- A) içinden geçmek
- B) başa çıkmak
- C) yüksek sesle konuşmak ,dile getirmek
- D) çekip çıkarmak
- E) yıpranmak

7-16: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

7. Climate change and the rapid evolution of mosquitos ---- drive up malaria deaths and brought dengue and other mosquito-borne viruses to places that ---- about them.

- A) helped / must not have worried
- B) had helped / would not have worried
- C) have helped / didn't have to worry
- D) were helping / aren't supposed to worry
- E) help / will not have worried

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- E) help / will not have worried

7. İklim değişikliği ve sivrisineklerin hızlı evrimi---- sıtma ölümlerini artırdı ve dang ve diğer sivrisinek kaynaklı virüsleri---- onlar hakkında olan yerlere getirdi.

- A) yardım etti / endişelenmemeliydi –endişelenmiş olamaz
- B) yardım etmişti / endişelenmemiş olurdu
- C) yardım etti / endişelenmek zorunda değildi
- D) yardım ediyorlardı / endişelenmemeleri gerekir
- E) yardım / endişelenmiş olmayacak

8. **Black holes have such a powerful gravitational pull that nothing ---- upon their entry to the event horizon of the black hole, but this doesn't mean black holes ----.**

- A) can be retrieved / can't be seen
- B) should be retrieved / wouldn't be seen
- C) is supposed to be retrieved / shouldn't be seen
- D) must be retrieved / couldn't be seen
- E) has to be retrieved / mustn't be seen

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8.Kara delikler o kadar güçlü bir çekim gücüne sahiptir ki, kara deliğin olay ufku girdiklerinde hiçbir şey geri alınamaz, ancak bu kara deliklerin görülemeyeceği anlamına gelmez.

- A) geri alınabilir / görülemez
- B) geri alınmalı / görülmemeli
- C) geri alınması gerekiyor / görülmemeli
- D) geri alınmalıdır / görülemez
- E) geri alınmalıdır / görülmemeli

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9. Concerns ---- by disabled people regarding driverless cars usually ---- safety such as not being able to understand the technicalities of a driverless car and to escape from a damaged car.

- A) to mention / involved
- B) to have mentioned / had involved
- C) mentioned / involve
- D) having mentioned / have involved
- E) mentioning / will involve

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9. Engelli bireyler tarafından sürücüsüz araçlara ilişkin **dile getirilen** endişeler genellikle sürücüsüz bir aracın teknik özelliklerini anlayamamak ve hasarlı bir araçtan kaçmak gibi güvenlikle **ilgilidir./ (konuları) içerir.**

- A) dile getirmek için / içerdi
- B) dile getirmiş olduğu( dile getirmiş olmak için) / içermiştir
- C) dile getirilen / içerir
- D) dile getirmiş olan (dile getirmiş olduğundan, olduktan sonra) / içerdi
- E) dile getiren / içerecek

10. The key features of autism – differences in the way autistic persons think, communicate and interact ---- others – show up ---- more diverse and subtle ways than the limited examples suggested by the diagnostic criteria.

- A) of / on
- B) from / by
- C) for / at
- D) away / onto
- E) with / in

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- B) from / by
- C) for / at
- D) away / onto
- E) with / in

10. Otizmin temel özellikleri - otistik kişilerin düşünme, iletişim kurma ve başkalarıyla etkileşim kurma biçimlerindeki farklılıklar - tanı kriterlerinin önerdiği sınırlı örneklerden çok daha çeşitli ve ince şekillerde ortaya çıkmaktadır.

- A) –in, in / üzerinde
- B) –dan / tarafından, kenarında, oranında, –erek
- C) için / –de
- D) uzak / üzerine
- E) ile / içinde, –de

11. For centuries, the Hittites, who ruled ---- most of Anatolia and Syria, were ---- the most powerful empires in the ancient world.

- A) on / from
- B) over / among
- C) in / off
- D) for / between
- E) out of / below

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- C) in / off
- D) for / between
- E) out of / below

11. Yüzyıllar boyunca Anadolu ve Suriye'nin büyük bölümüne hükmeden Hititler, antik dünyanın en güçlü imparatorlukları arasındaydı.

**One of the most powerful empires= imparatorluklarından biriydi.**

- A) üzerinde / itibaren, -den
- B) üzerinde / arasında
- C) içinde -de / kapalı
- D) için / arasında
- E) dışında / altında

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12. ---- Africa grows 70 percent of the world's raw cocoa beans, the continent produces only one percent of the chocolate.

- A) Because
- B) Unless
- C) As
- D) Though
- E) Before

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12. ---- Africa grows 70 percent of the world's raw cocoa beans, the continent produces only one percent of the chocolate.

- A) Because
- B) Unless
- C) As
- D) Though
- E) Before

12. Afrika, dünyadaki ham kakao çekirdeklerinin yüzde 70'ini yetiştirmesine rağmen, kıta çikolatanın yalnızca yüzde birini üretiyor.

- A) -dığından, -dığı için, çünkü
- B) adıkça, -mazsa
- C) -iken, /-dığından, -dığı için, çünkü
- D) -e rağmen, yine de
- E) -den önce, daha önce

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13. ---- digital technologies have become ubiquitous, education systems must adapt to harness their potential for personalized learning and enhanced pedagogical approaches to meet the diverse needs of learners in the 21st century.

- A) Until
- B) Since
- C) Even if
- D) While
- E) Now that

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- A) Until
- B) Since
- C) Even if
- D) While
- E) Now that

13. Dijital teknolojiler artık her yerde bulunur hale geldiğinden/ geldiği için, eğitim sistemleri, 21. yüzyılda öğrencilerin çeşitli ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için kişiselleştirilmiş öğrenme ve gelişmiş pedagojik yaklaşımlar için potansiyellerini kullanmak üzere uyum sağlamalıdır.

- A) –e kadar
- B) –den beri / –dığından, –dığı için, çünkü \*\*
- Doğrudan nedensellik, etki-tepki zinciri
- C) –sa bile
- D) iken,/ e karşın, olsa da, e rağmen
- E) madem ki, olduğuna göre /–dığından, –dığı için, çünkü \*\*\*\*
- Yeni veya değişen durumda olağan / beklenen sonuç çıkarımsal ilişki

While "**because**," "**now that**," and "**given that**" all introduce reasons or explanations, they differ in **usage, tone, and the type of cause-and-effect relationship** they express.

### 1. BECAUSE

- Used to introduce a direct cause-and-effect relationship.
- Answers "**why?**"
- Works in both **formal and informal** contexts.

#### ◆ Example:

◆ *She stayed home because she was sick.*

(Direct cause: Her sickness caused her to stay home.)

### 2. NOW THAT

- Used when the reason is **a new situation or a change in circumstances**.
- Often implies that something **has recently happened**, leading to a new outcome.
- More **conversational** than "because."

#### ◆ Example:

◆ *Now that you've graduated, you should start looking for a job.*

(Graduation is a recent event that changes the situation.)

### 3. GIVEN THAT

- Used when the reason is **a known fact or assumption** rather than an event.
- More **formal** and often used in **academic or professional** contexts.
- Can imply **a logical or expected outcome**.

#### ◆ Example:

◆ *Given that he has ten years of experience, he is the best candidate for the job.*

(The fact that he has experience is already known and supports the conclusion.)

## Key Differences in a Sentence:

☞ *Because it's raining, we should stay inside.*

(Direct cause: Rain is the reason.)

☞ *Now that it's raining, we should grab an umbrella.*

(New situation: It has started raining, so we react accordingly.)

☞ *Given that rain is expected, we should plan an indoor event.*

(Accepted fact: Rain is forecasted, so we make a logical decision.)

14. ---- adequate measures are implemented to mitigate its effects, the variability and intensity of rain can pose significant challenges to agricultural productivity and ecosystem stability.

- A) Just as
- B) As if
- C) When
- D) Unless
- E) Because

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- A) Just as
- B) As if
- C) When
- D) Unless
- E) Because

14. Etkilerini azaltmak için yeterli önlemler alınmadıkça, yağmurun değişkenliği ve yoğunluğu tarımsal verimlilik ve ekosistem istikrarı açısından önemli zorluklar yaratabilir.

- A) Tıpkı / Tam ...iken
- B) Sanki , mış gibi
- C) -dığı zaman, / Ne zaman
- D) -madıkça, mazsa
- E) Çünkü, olduğu için

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15. Global warming requires comprehensive solutions; therefore, ---- the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions ---- the preservation of ecosystems can be overlooked in our collective efforts to combat this pressing issue.

- A) not only / but also
- B) the more / the less
- C) both / and
- D) either / or
- E) neither / nor

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- B) the more / the less
- C) both / and
- D) either / or
- E) neither / nor

15. Küresel ısınma kapsamlı çözümler gerektirmektedir; dolayısıyla ne sera gazı emisyonlarının azaltılması ne de ekosistemlerin korunması bu acil sorunla mücadeleye yönelik kolektif çabalarımızda göz ardı edilebilir.

- A) sadece... değil / ama aynı zamanda...
- B) ne kadar fazla / o kadar az...
- C) hem / hem de
- D) ya / ya da
- E) ne / ne de



16. Since the last pandemic, urban populations with middle incomes have experienced a disproportionate level of hardship ---- stagnant wage growth in service jobs and the slow recovery of major industries, like retail.

- A) for all
- B) in addition to
- C) as opposed to
- D) because of
- E) contrary to

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- A) for all
- B) in addition to
- C) as opposed to
- D) because of
- E) contrary to

16. Son salgından bu yana, orta gelirli kentsel nüfus, hizmet işlerindeki durgun ücret artışı ve perakende gibi büyük sektörlerin yavaş toparlanması **yüzünden/nedeniyle** orantısız düzeyde zorluk yaşadı.

- A) –e rağmen / \*herkes için
- B) ek olarak
- C) aksine
- D) yüzünden
- E) aksine

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**17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

The continent of Australia is home to more than 250 spoken Indigenous languages and 800 dialects. **(17)** ----, one of its linguistic cornerstones wasn't spoken, but carved. Known as message sticks, these flat, rounded and oblong pieces of wood were etched with ornate images **(18)** ---- both sides that conveyed important messages and held the stories of the continent's Aboriginal people – considered the world's oldest continuous living culture. Message sticks are believed to be thousands of years old and were typically carried by messengers over long distances to **(19)** ---- oral histories or deliver news between Aboriginal nations or language groups. The motifs imprinted on each stick could signify news of war, death, peace, marriage and more. **(20)** ---- many of Australia's surviving message sticks are now encased in glass displays in places like The Australian Museum in Sydney, much of their information remains undecipherable by people today. To decode the inscriptions, it is necessary to enlist the help of Indigenous elders, who understand depictions that **(21)** ---- particular to a certain group, location or idea.

17. A) Nevertheless B) Likewise  
C) Thus D) On the contrary  
E) To illustrate
18. A) of B) on  
C) out D) amid  
E) by
19. A) proliferate B) reinforce  
C) ameliorate D) disrupt  
E) mandate
20. A) Although B) Because  
C) Only when D) Unless  
E) When
21. A) would be B) have to be  
C) may be D) must have been  
E) were supposed to be

The continent of Australia is home to more than 250 spoken Indigenous languages and 800 dialects. **Nevertheless** one of its linguistic cornerstones wasn't spoken, but carved. Known as message sticks, these flat, rounded and oblong pieces of wood were etched with ornate images **on** both sides that conveyed important messages and held the stories of the continent's Aboriginal people – considered the world's oldest continuous living culture.

Avustralya kıtası 250'den fazla konuşulan Yerli diline ve 800 lehçeye ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. **Bununla birlikte**, dilsel köşe taşlarından biri konuşulmamış, oyulmuştur. Mesaj çubukları olarak bilinen bu yassı, yuvarlak ve dikdörtgen ahşap parçalarının her iki **yüzüne** de önemli mesajlar ileten ve dünyanın yaşayan en eski kültürü olarak kabul edilen kıtanın Aborijin halkının hikayelerini barındıran süslü resimler kazınmıştır.

17.

- A) Nevertheless B) Likewise  
C) Thus D) On the contrary  
E) To illustrate

17.

- A) Yine de B) Aynı şekilde  
C) Bu yüzden/Böylece D) Tam tersine  
E) Örneklendirmek gerekirse/ örneğin

18.

- A) of B) on  
C) out D) amid  
E) by

18.

- A) –in -in B) üstünde  
C) dışarı D) ortasında  
E) tarafından

Message sticks are believed to be thousands of years old and were typically carried by messengers over long distances to **reinforce** oral histories or deliver news between Aboriginal nations or language groups. The motifs imprinted on each stick could signify news of war, death, peace, marriage and more.

Binlerce yıllık olduğu düşünülen mesaj çubukları, genellikle haberciler tarafından sözlü geçmişi **pekiştirmek** ya da Aborijin ulusları veya dil grupları arasında haber iletmek için uzun mesafelere taşınırdı. Her bir çubuğun üzerine basılan motifler savaş, ölüm, barış, evlilik ve daha birçok haberi ifade edebilir.

**Although** many of Australia's surviving message sticks are now encased in glass displays in places like The Australian Museum in Sydney, much of their information remains undecipherable by people today.

To decode the inscriptions, it is necessary to enlist the help of Indigenous elders, who understand depictions that **may be** particular to a certain group, location or idea.

Avustralya'nın günümüze ulaşan mesaj çubuklarının birçoğu bugün Sidney'deki Avustralya Müzesi gibi yerlerde cam vitrinlerde sergileniyor **olsa da**, içerdikleri bilgilerin çoğu bugün insanlar tarafından çözülüyor.

Yazıtları çözmek için, belirli bir gruba, yere veya fikre özgü **olabilecek** tasvirleri anlayan Yerli yaşlıların yardımını almak gerekir.

19.

- |                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| A) proliferate | çoğalmak                     |
| B) reinforce   | güçlendirmek                 |
| C) ameliorate  | iyileştirmek, ameliyat etmek |
| D) disrupt     | bozmak                       |
| E) mandate     | dayatmak                     |

20.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A) Although  | B) Because |
| C) Only when | D) Unless  |
| E) When      |            |

21.

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| A) would be            | B) have to be     |
| C) may be              | D) must have been |
| E) were supposed to be |                   |

**22-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

If you have noticed you are getting less while your bill at the till stays the same, it is not just you. 'Shrinkflation' – reducing a product's size or quantity while keeping its price stable – is (22) ----. As the global economy wrestles with issues including rising raw material costs, supply chain backlogs and higher post-pandemic labourer wages, consumers are bearing the brunt of frustrating production expenses. (23) ---- the type of the product, the practice, which mostly happens during times of inflation, is showing up in shops around the world. Recently, a French supermarket has put stickers on products to warn consumers when a packet's contents have gotten smaller (24) ---- a corresponding price decrease. Consumers are taking note of the shift to smaller packaging – and, naturally, they aren't happy, especially (25) ---- their purchasing power is already falling amid inflation. Yet as uncomfortable as the sticker shock is now, a longer-term problem looms large: past manifestations of the phenomenon show the story of shrinkflation (26) ---- when inflation does.

22.

- A) manipulative
- C) sentimental
- E) rampant

- B) optimistic
- D) prospective

23.

- A) Because of
- C) In view of
- E) Similar to

- B) Regardless of
- D) With a view to

24.

- A) beneath
- C) without
- E) into

- B) beyond
- D) about

25.

- A) by the time
- C) even though
- E) whereas

- B) until
- D) as

26.

- A) hasn't ended
- C) wasn't ending
- E) doesn't end

- B) didn't end
- D) wouldn't have ended

If you have noticed you are getting less while your bill at the till stays the same, it is not just you. 'Shrinkflation' – reducing a product's size or quantity while keeping its price stable – is **(22) rampant**. As the global economy wrestles with issues including rising raw material costs, supply chain backlogs and higher post-pandemic labourer wages, consumers are bearing the brunt of frustrating production expenses.

**(23) Regardless of** the type of the product, the practice, which mostly happens during times of inflation, is showing up in shops around the world. Recently, a French supermarket has put stickers on products to warn consumers when a packet's contents have gotten smaller **(24) without** a corresponding price decrease. Consumers are taking note of the shift to smaller packaging – and, naturally, they aren't happy, especially **(25) as** their purchasing power is already falling amid inflation. Yet as uncomfortable as the sticker shock is now, a longer-term problem looms large: past manifestations of the phenomenon show the story of shrinkflation **(26) doesn't end** when inflation does.

22.

- |                 |                                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| A) manipulative | manipulatif                     |
| B) optimistic   | iyimser                         |
| C) sentimental  | duygusal                        |
| D) prospective  | müztakbel, olası, ileriye dönük |
| E) rampant      | yaygın                          |

23.

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A) Because of | B) Regardless of  |
| C) In view of | D) With a view to |
| E) Similar to |                   |

24.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| A) beneath | B) beyond |
| C) without | D) about  |
| E) into    |           |

25.

- |                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| A) by the time | B) until |
| C) even though | D) as    |
| E) whereas     |          |

26.

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| A) hasn't ended  | B) didn't end          |
| C) wasn't ending | D) wouldn't have ended |
| E) doesn't end   |                        |

If you have noticed you are getting less while your bill at the till stays the same, it is not just you. 'Shrinkflation' – reducing a product's size or quantity while keeping its price stable – is **rampant**.

As the global economy wrestles with issues including rising raw material costs, supply chain backlogs and higher post-pandemic labourer wages, consumers are bearing the brunt of frustrating production expenses.

**Regardless of** the type of the product, the practice, which mostly happens during times of inflation, is showing up in shops around the world.

Recently, a French supermarket has put stickers on products to warn consumers when a packet's contents have gotten smaller **without** a corresponding price decrease.

Consumers are taking note of the shift to smaller packaging – and, naturally, they aren't happy, especially **as** their purchasing power is already falling amid inflation.

Yet as uncomfortable as the sticker shock is now, a longer-term problem looms large: past manifestations of the phenomenon show the story of shrinkflation **doesn't end** when inflation does.

Kasadaki faturanız aynı kalırken daha az aldığınızı fark ettiyseniz, sorun sadece siz değilsiniz. 'Shrinkflation' - bir ürünün boyutunu veya miktarını azaltırken fiyatını sabit tutmak - yaygınlaşıyor.

Küresel ekonomi artan hammadde maliyetleri, tedarik zincirinde biriken işler ve salgın sonrası artan işçi ücretleri gibi sorunlarla boğuşurken, sınır bozucu üretim giderlerinin yükünü tüketiciler çekiyor.

Ürünün türü ne olursa olsun, çoğunlukla enflasyon dönemlerinde ortaya çıkan bu uygulama dünyanın dört bir yanındaki mağazalarda görülmeye başlandı.

Yakın zamanda bir Fransız süpermarketi, bir paketin içeriği küçüldüğünde buna karşılık gelen bir fiyat düşüşü olmadığında tüketicileri uyarmak için ürünlerin üzerine etiketler yapıştırdı.

Tüketiciler daha küçük ambalajlara geçişi dikkate alıyor ve doğal olarak, özellikle de satın alma güçleri enflasyon nedeniyle zaten düştüğü için bundan memnun değiller.

Ancak etiket şoku şu anda ne kadar rahatsız edici olsa da, daha uzun vadeli bir sorun büyük görünüyor: bu fenomenin geçmişteki tezahürleri, küçülme hikayesinin enflasyonla sona ermediğini gösteriyor.



**27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.**

**27. ----, a nation's narrative should be facts, and it should rise or fall on its own merits.**

- A) Whereas some nations claim to have dominance over a controversial region
- B) As China and other East-Asian countries try to manipulate Africa with a new anti-capitalist narrative
- C) Though every country has the right and every right to tell its story to the world
- D) Since some countries are known to use deceptive methods and sow disinformation
- E) While China is acquiring stakes in foreign newspapers and television networks

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27. ----, bir ulusun anlatısı gerçeklere dayanmalı ve kendi değerlerine göre yükselmeli ya da düşmelidir.

- A) Bazı ülkeler tartışmalı bir bölge üzerinde hakimiyet kurduklarını iddia ederken
- B) Çin ve diğer Doğu Asya ülkeleri Afrika'yı yeni bir anti-kapitalist söylemle manipüle etmeye çalışırken
- C) Her ülkenin kendi hikayesini dünyaya anlatmaya hakkı ve hakkı olsa da
- D) Bazı ülkelerin aldatıcı yöntemler kullandığı ve dezenformasyon tohumları ektiği bilindiğinden
- E) Çin yabancı gazete ve televizyon kanallarında hisse satın alırken

28. ----, so food supplement companies are having to work harder to convince people their products can overcome this problem.

- A) There are convincing reports claiming that liposomes enhance gastrointestinal absorption of certain vitamins
- B) There has been an explosion in nutritional supplements that promise a superior product as they contain nanoparticles called liposomes.
- C) The absorption of vitamins by our body is a complex process that needs proper attention by food supplement companies
- D) In the food supplement industry, there are a multitude of products on the market that are of poor quality or downright fake
- E) People are becoming more aware that our body is better at absorbing vitamins and other nutrients from food rather than supplements

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28. ----, bu nedenle gıda takviyesi şirketleri, ürünlerinin bu sorunun üstesinden gelebileceğine insanları ikna etmek için daha fazla çalışmak zorundadır.

- A) Lipozomların bazı vitaminlerin gastrointestinal emilimini artırdığını iddia eden ikna edici raporlar vardır
- B) Lipozom adı verilen nanopartiküller içerdikleri için üstün bir ürün vaat eden besin takviyelerinde bir patlama olmuştur.
- C) Vitaminlerin vücudumuz tarafından emilimi, gıda takviyesi şirketleri tarafından gerekli özenin gösterilmesi gereken karmaşık bir süreçtir
- D) Gıda takviyesi sektöründe, piyasada kalitesiz veya düpedüz sahte olan çok sayıda ürün bulunmaktadır
- E) İnsanlar, vücudumuzun vitaminleri ve diğer besin maddelerini takviyelerden ziyade gıdalardan daha iyi emdiğinin daha fazla farkına varıyor

**29. While the number of strikes in the US is relatively unchanged, if not slightly lower in 2023, ----.**

- A) the number of striking workers far outstrips prior years, due in part to unions with large membership taking to the picket line
- B) companies do have a legal obligation to negotiate with unionised workers, but they can delay bargaining with few consequences
- C) some workers are reacting to rising income inequality, especially amid soaring prices in the current flagging US economy
- D) there is a shift among US workers about what is acceptable in terms of conditions to accept, about their own worth in the workplace
- E) at the core of many of these strikes are demands for liveable wages, job security, and better working conditions

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29. ABD'deki grev sayısı 2023'te biraz daha düşük olmasa da nispeten değişmemiş olsa da, ----.

- A) Greve giden işçilerin sayısı, kısmen geniş üye sayısına sahip sendikaların grev hattına gitmesi nedeniyle önceki yılların çok üzerinde
- B) Şirketlerin sendikalı işçilerle pazarlık yapma konusunda yasal bir yükümlülüğü vardır, ancak pazarlığı çok az sonuçla erteleyebilirler
- C) bazı işçiler, özellikle ABD ekonomisindeki mevcut durgunlukta fiyatların yükseldiği bir ortamda, artan gelir eşitsizliğine tepki gösteriyor
- D) ABD'li işçiler arasında, işyerinde kendi değerleriyle ilgili olarak kabul edilecek koşullar açısından neyin kabul edilebilir olduğu konusunda bir değişim vardır
- E) bu grevlerin çoğunun özünde yaşanabilir ücretler, iş güvencesi ve daha iyi çalışma koşulları talepleri vardır

**30. Over the past three decades, Venice has become one of the most notable victims of overtourism ----.**

- A) because Venice's municipal authorities announced plans to fight these issues with a controversial move: charging day trippers a €5 entrance fee
- B) as the city currently welcomes an estimated 30 million visitors per year, far above the 50,000 residents that actually call it home
- C) though over tourism is putting pressure on the city's infrastructure, on top of making life unpleasant for both residents and tourists
- D) whereas the tourism explosion has increased the number of boats in the city's canals, causing waves that are eroding the foundations of Venice's centuries old buildings
- E) even if day trippers account for two thirds of all visitors and are mostly composed of large tour groups and cruise ship passengers

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**30. Son otuz yılda Venedik, aşırı turizmin en önemli kurbanlarından biri haline geldi ----.**

- A) çünkü Venedik belediye yetkilileri bu sorunlarla tartışmalı bir hamleyle mücadele etmeyi planladıklarını duyurdukları için: günlük ziyaretçilerden 5 Avro giriş ücreti almak
- B) çünkü şehir şu anda yılda tahminen 30 milyon ziyaretçiyi ağırlamaktadır, ki bu buraya yurdum diyen 50.000 sakininin çok üzerindedir.
- C) ancak aşırı turizm, hem kent sakinleri hem de turistler için hayatı çekilmez hale getirmenin yanı sıra kentin altyapısı üzerinde de baskı oluşturmaktadır
- D) halbuki/ oysa turizm patlaması kentin kanallarındaki tekne sayısını artırarak Venedik'in asırlık binalarının temellerini aşındıran dalgalara neden olmaktadır
- E) günlüklikçiler tüm ziyaretçilerin üçte ikisini oluştursa ve çoğunlukla büyük tur grupları ve yolcu gemisi yolcularından oluşsa bile



**31. Some people experience feelings of dissociation for just a few hours or days ----.**

- A) though these periods of dissociation are triggered by traumatic events from childhood
- B) since dissociation is an umbrella term that covers different types of dissociative disorders
- C) whereas others can feel disconnected for much longer – for weeks or even months
- D) as dissociative disorders lead to a range of both psychological and physical problems
- E) while others are not talked about as often as other, more common, mental health conditions

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31. Bazı insanlar sadece birkaç saat ya da gün boyunca çözülme hissi yaşarlar ----.

- A) her ne kadar bu çözülme dönemleri çocukluktan gelen travmatik olaylar tarafından tetiklense de
- B) dissosiasyon, farklı dissosiyatif bozukluk türlerini kapsayan bir şemsiye terim olduğundan
- C) oysa diğerleri çok daha uzun süre (haftalar, hatta aylarca) bağlantının kopmuş olduğunu hissedebilir
- D) dissosiyatif bozukluklar hem psikolojik hem de fiziksel sorunlara yol açtığından
- E) her ne kadar diğerleri hakkında diğer daha yaygın zihinsel sağlık durumları kadar sık konuşulmasa da

**32. While online shopping has been enjoying a widespread growth, especially throughout the past few years, ----.**

- A) the strategies of huge retailers are catering to what consumers say they want and need
- B) consumers want retailers to have the products they need in stock when they make the trip to the store
- C) shoppers aren't hungry for holistic experiences that go beyond two-dimensional images on a tiny screen
- D) brick-and-mortar stores have become an afterthought for many consumers
- E) other companies are using their brick-and-mortar outposts as convenient hubs to complement their online storefronts

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32. Çevrimiçi alışveriş, özellikle son birkaç yılda yaygın bir büyüme yaşarken, ----.

- A) büyük perakendecilerin stratejileri tüketicilerin istediklerini ve ihtiyaç duydukları şeyleri karşılıyor
- B) tüketiciler mağazaya gittiklerinde perakendecilerin ihtiyaç duydukları ürünleri stoklarında bulundurmalarını isterler
- C) alışveriş yapanlar küçük bir ekrandaki iki boyutlu görüntülerin ötesine geçen bütünsel deneyimlere aç değiller
- D) fiziksel mağazalar birçok tüketici için sonradan akla gelen bir düşünce haline geldi
- E) diğer şirketler fiziksel satış noktalarını çevrimiçi vitrinlerini tamamlamak için uygun merkezler olarak kullanıyor

**33. Though for much of history, women frequently died in labour – as often as one in every 100 births in the 1600s and 1700s, ----.**

- A) narcotic pain reduction techniques like the epidural became common in many countries
- B) many birthing parents choose modern pain-management as the right choice for them
- C) the popularisation of 'natural' birth in particular has a long history
- D) it is generally accepted that, since each intervention has its own risks and costs, they shouldn't be done unnecessarily
- E) scientific advances including antibiotics mean that the maternal mortality rate has plummeted

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33. Her ne kadar tarihin büyük bölümünde kadınlar sıklıkla doğum sırasında ölmelerine karşın, ki 1600'lü ve 1700'lü yıllarda her 100 doğumdan biri kadar sıklıkta idi, ----.

- A) epidural gibi narkotik ağrı azaltma teknikleri birçok ülkede yaygınlaştı
- B) birçok doğum yapan ebeveyn, modern ağrı yönetimini kendileri için doğru seçim olarak seçiyor
- C) 'doğal' doğumun özellikle yaygınlaşmasının uzun bir geçmişi vardır
- D) her müdahalenin kendine has riskleri ve maliyetleri olduğu için gereksiz yere yapılmaması gerektiği genel kabul görmektedir.
- E) antibiyotikleri içeren bilimsel ilerlemeler anne ölüm oranının hızla düşmesi anlamına geliyor

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34. Because orcas are highly intelligent and innovative marine mammals, ----.

- A) they get entangled in fishing gear and tragically lose their lives in pursuit of effortless feeding
- B) they are known to exploit human fisheries, which provide them with all-you-can-eat buffets worldwide
- C) a record number of orcas have died this year after snacking on fish
- D) their navigational skills are at par with those of blue and grey whales
- E) the way they hunt is no different from that of other species like dolphins

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34. Orkalar son derece zeki ve yenilikçi deniz memelileri olduğundan, ----.

- A) zahmetsiz beslenme arayışı içinde olta takımlarına takılıp trajik bir şekilde hayatlarını kaybederler
- B) dünya çapında onlara yiyebildiğin kadar yiyebileceğin büfeler sağlayan insan balıkçılığından yararlandıkları biliniyor
- C) bu yıl rekor sayıda orka balık yedikten sonra öldü
- D) yön bulma becerileri mavi ve gri balinalarınkiyle aynı seviyededir
- E) avlanma şekilleri yunuslar gibi diğer türlerden farklı değildir



**35. Although Shakespeare had achieved some measure of acclaim and financial success during his life, ----.**

- A) Shakespeare's friends and admirers began to lay the groundwork for his literary immortality
- B) the "Bard of Avon" holds a place in history as one of the greatest writers to have lived
- C) writing for the stage was, at the time of his death, not yet thought of as a serious artistic pursuit
- D) he died in his hometown of Stratford-upon-Avon at the age of fifty-two
- E) his legacy has also evolved to keep up with changing times

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35. Her ne kadar Shakespeare hayatı boyunca bir miktar beğeni ve mali başarı elde etmiş olsa da, ----.

- A) Shakespeare'in arkadaşları ve hayranları onun edebi ölümsüzlüğünün zeminini hazırlamaya başladı
- B) "Avon Ozanı" yaşamış en büyük yazarlardan biri olarak tarihteki yerini almıştır.
- C) sahne için yazmak, o öldüğü sırada, henüz ciddi bir sanatsal uğraş olarak düşünülüyordu
- D) elli iki yaşında memleketi Stratford-upon-Avon'da öldü
- E) mirası da değişen zamanlara ayak uyduracak şekilde gelişti

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36. ----, there are many false beliefs about the disorder that contribute to the serious stigma attached to it.

- A) Because schizophrenia is widely portrayed in an inaccurate manner in entertainment media
- B) Though a substantial portion of the population believes people with schizophrenia to be dangerous
- C) Although research has found that individuals with schizophrenia are seven times more likely to commit violent crimes
- D) If Schizophrenia's presentation can look very different from person to person and includes a variety of symptoms
- E) As someone who is diagnosed with schizophrenia cannot be a well-functioning member of society

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36. ----, bu bozukluğa ilişkin ciddi damgalanmaya katkıda bulunan pek çok yanlış inanç vardır.

- A) Şizofreni eğlence medyasında yaygın olarak yanlış bir şekilde tasvir edildiği için
- B) Nüfusun önemli bir kısmı şizofreni hastalarının tehlikeli olduğuna inanmasına rağmen
- C) Araştırmalar şizofreni hastalarının şiddet içeren suçlar işleme olasılığının yedi kat daha fazla olduğunu ortaya koymuş olsa da
- D) Şizofreninin sunumu kişiden kişiye çok farklı görünüyorsa ve çeşitli belirtiler içeriyorsa
- E) Şizofreni tanısı alan bir kişi toplumun iyi işleyen bir üyesi olamayacağından

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. **Starting jobs** amid the global pandemic, many Gen Z workers have missed out on gaining essential hard- and soft skills usually **gleaned by working alongside older colleagues**.

- A) Çoğu Z kuşağı çalışanı, küresel salgının ortasında işe başladıkları için genellikle kendilerinden yaşça büyük meslektaşlarıyla birlikte çalışarak edindikleri temel ve sosyal becerileri kazanma fırsatını kaçırdı.
- B) Küresel salgının ortasında işe başlayan pek çok Z kuşağı çalışanı, genellikle kendilerinden yaşça büyük meslektaşlarıyla birlikte çalışarak edindikleri temel ve sosyal becerileri kazanma fırsatını kaçırdı.
- C) Genellikle kendilerinden yaşça büyük meslektaşlarıyla birlikte çalışarak edindikleri temel ve sosyal becerileri kazanma fırsatını kaçırarak pek çok Z kuşağı çalışanı, işe genellikle küresel salgının ortasında başlamıştır.
- D) Pek çok Z kuşağı çalışanı, küresel salgının ortasında işe başlamamış olsaydı genellikle kendilerinden yaşça büyük meslektaşlarıyla birlikte çalışarak edindikleri temel ve sosyal becerileri kazanma fırsatını kaçırmayacaktı.
- E) Pek çok Z kuşağı çalışanın küresel salgının ortasında işe başlamış olması, genellikle kendilerinden yaşça büyük meslektaşlarıyla birlikte çalışarak edindikleri temel ve sosyal becerileri kazanma fırsatını kaçırmalarına sebep oldu.

The fact that / That s/v

38. It has long been understood that mood disorders like depression, much like most psychological disorders, are often caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors.

m.s

A) Uzun zamandır ~~bilinen şey~~ çoğu psikolojik rahatsızlıkta olduğu gibi depresyon gibi duygu durum bozukluklarının da genellikle genetik ve çevresel faktörlerin bir kombinasyonundan kaynaklandığıdır.

m.s

B) Çoğu psikolojik rahatsızlıkta olduğu gibi depresyon gibi duygu durum bozuklukları da genellikle genetik ve çevresel faktörlerin bir kombinasyonundan kaynaklanmaktadır ve bu, uzun zamandır bilinmektedir.

C) Genetik ve çevresel faktörlerin birleşerek çoğu psikolojik rahatsızlıkta olduğu gibi depresyon benzeri duygu durum bozukluklarına yol açtığı uzun zamandır bilinen bir gerçektir. *it is a fact*

✓ D) Çoğu psikolojik rahatsızlıkta olduğu gibi depresyon gibi duygu durum bozukluklarının da genellikle genetik ve çevresel faktörlerin bir kombinasyonundan kaynaklandığı uzun zamandır bilinmektedir.

E) Çoğu psikolojik rahatsızlığın kaynağında bulunan depresyon gibi duygu durum bozukluklarının da genellikle genetik ve çevresel faktörlerin bir kombinasyonundan kaynaklandığı uzun zamandır bilinmektedir.

angora  
inSillizceangora  
inSillizceangora  
inSillizce

39. To some psychologists, the interesting issue concerning authority is how it can overcome other considerations in compelling individuals to obey orders, especially basic considerations such as survival and basic morality.

- A) Bazı psikologlara göre otoriteyle ilgili ilginç konu, bireyleri emirlere itaat etmeye zorlarken, özellikle hayatta kalma ve temel ahlak gibi temel hususlar olmak üzere, diğer hususların üstesinden nasıl gelebileceği dir.
- B) Bazı psikologlar, otoriteyle ilgili ilginç konunun bireyleri emirlere itaat etmeye zorlarken, özellikle hayatta kalma ve temel ahlak gibi temel hususlar olmak üzere, diğer hususların üstesinden nasıl gelebileceği olduğunu düşünmektedir.
- C) Bazı psikologlara bakılırsa, otoriteyle ilgili ilginç olan şey, bireyleri emirlere itaat etmeye zorlarken, özellikle hayatta kalma ve temel ahlak gibi temel hususlar olmak üzere, diğer hususların üstesinden nasıl gelebildiğidir.
- D) Bazı psikologların otoriteyle ilgili ilginç bulduğu konu, otoritenin bireyleri emirlere itaat etmeye zorlarken, özellikle hayatta kalma ve temel ahlak gibi temel hususlar olmak üzere, diğer hususların üstesinden nasıl gelebileceğidir.
- E) Otoriteyle ilgili psikologların da ilginç bulduğu şeylerden birisi, otoritenin bireyleri emirlere itaat etmeye zorlarken, özellikle hayatta kalma ve temel ahlak gibi temel hususlar olmak üzere, diğer hususların üstesinden nasıl gelebileceğidir.

the issue (which) first

1

40. Kadınların oy hakkı için verilen mücadele, özellikle Büyük Britanya ve Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde yoğun olmuştur ancak bu ülkeler kadınlara oy hakkı tanıyan ilk ülkeler değildir.

3

4

- A) The fight for women's suffrage was notably fierce in both Great Britain and the United States, yet these nations were not the pioneers in extending voting rights to women.
- B) The fight for women's suffrage was especially fierce in Great Britain and the United States, although these nations were not the pioneers in granting women the privilege of voting.
- C) Though the struggle for women's voting rights was particularly intense in Great Britain and in the United States, those countries were not the first to grant women the right to vote.
- D) The struggle for women's voting rights was particularly intense in Great Britain and in the United States, but those countries were not the first to grant women the right to vote.
- E) Great Britain and the United States witnessed a fierce struggle for women's voting rights, but these countries were not among the ones to grant women the right to vote first.

oy hakkı verenler arasında de ildir

the one → country  
the ones → countries

→ = those

1934



1

SVÖ bağlan SVÖ  
1 2 angora  
inşilize

41. Nakitsiz toplum, fiziksel banknotlar ve madeni paralar şeklindeki nakdin hiçbir finansal işlemde kabul edilmediği bir toplumdur. bunun yerine insanlar ve işletmeler, birbirlerine dijital olarak para aktarır.

- ile bilinir yokluk
- A) A cashless society is characterized by the absence of physical banknotes and coins as acceptable forms of payment in financial transactions, with people and businesses relying on digital transfers to exchange money.
- ✓ B) A cashless society is one in which cash, in the form of physical banknotes and coins, is not accepted in any financial transaction; instead, people and businesses transfer money to one another digitally.
- C) A cashless society is defined by the absence of physical banknotes and coins being utilized in any financial exchange, with individuals and businesses opting to transfer money digitally instead.
- D) A cashless society refers to a scenario where physical banknotes and coins are no longer accepted in any financial transaction, and instead, individuals and businesses engage in digital money transfers.
- E) A cashless society, where individuals and businesses engage in digital money transfers, is one in which cash, in the form of physical banknotes and coins, is not accepted in any financial transaction.

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42. Tüm öğrenciler aynı kıyafeti giydiğinde nasıl göründükleri ve akranlarına nasıl uyum sağladıkları konusunda daha az endişe duyarlar; böylece okul çalışmalarına konsantre olabilirler.

- A) When all students wear identical attire, their focus shifts away from personal appearance and fitting in with their peers, allowing them to concentrate on their academic work.
- B) When all students are dressed uniformly, they become less preoccupied with their appearance and fitting in with their peers, enabling them to focus more on their schoolwork.
- ✓ C) When all students are wearing the same outfit, they are less concerned about how they look and how they fit in with their peers; thus, they can concentrate on their schoolwork. 1.worried /2.ilgili >interested engaged
- D) In the event that all students wear the same outfit, their concern for the way they look and the way they fit in with their friend group decreases in this way, their concentration for schoolwork increases.
- E) Upon wearing the same outfit, all students become less concerned about how they look and how they fit in with their peers, which means they can concentrate on their schoolwork.

ki bu ... anlama gelir.

**43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Millions of years ago, what is now the Ocucaje Desert in Peru was a gathering place for fantastical sea creatures: whales that walked, dolphins with walrus faces, sharks with teeth as large as a human face, red-feathered penguins, aquatic sloths. They reproduced in the gentle waters of a shallow lagoon shielded by hills that still wrap across the landscape today. Eventually, tectonic shifts lifted the land from the sea. More than 10,000 years ago, people arrived. With them came art, religion and monumental architecture. Researchers have pieced together these snapshots of the distant past from the bones and tombs found scattered in the Pisco Basin, a thick layer of fossil-rich sediment that stretches across 200 square miles of land between the Andes Mountains and the Pacific coast of southern Peru. Discoveries from the region have come at a **brisk** pace in recent decades, with at least 55 new species of marine vertebrates found so far. Recently, palaeontologists have unveiled what may be the region's most remarkable find yet: *Perucetus colossus*, a manatee-like whale now considered the heaviest animal known to have existed. "There seems to be always something new coming from Peru," said Nicholas Pyenson, a palaeontologist and curator of marine mammal fossils at the Smithsonian Institution. It's not just the abundance of fossils that makes the region special, he said: "In many cases they reflect species we see nowhere else, and we don't really know why."

**43. It is clear from the passage that Pisco Basin in Peru ----.**

- A) is home to many interesting fossils from millions of years ago
- B) was once a mountain plate before it ended up being a lagoon
- C) was discovered by the people of the Ocucaje Desert thousands of years ago
- D) is among the highest places in the Andes Mountains
- E) has been under scrutiny by scientists from all over the world

**43.Parçadan Peru'daki Pisco Havzası'nın ----.**

- A) milyonlarca yıl öncesine ait birçok ilginç fosile ev sahipliği yapmaktadır
- B) bir lagün haline gelmeden önce bir dağ tabakasıydı
- C) binlerce yıl önce Ocucaje Çölü'ndeki insanlar tarafından keşfedilmiştir
- D) And Dağları'nın en yüksek yerleri arasındadır
- E) dünyanın dört bir yanından bilim insanları tarafından inceleme altına alınmıştır

Millions of years ago, what is now the Ocucaje Desert in Peru was a gathering place for fantastical sea creatures: whales that walked, dolphins with walrus faces, sharks with teeth as large as a human face, red-feathered penguins, aquatic sloths. They reproduced in the gentle waters of a shallow lagoon shielded by hills that still wrap across the landscape today. Eventually, tectonic shifts lifted the land from the sea. More than 10,000 years ago, people arrived. With them came art, religion and monumental architecture. Researchers have pieced together these snapshots of the distant past from the bones and tombs found scattered in the Pisco Basin, a thick layer of fossil-rich sediment that stretches across 200 square miles of land between the Andes Mountains and the Pacific coast of southern Peru. Discoveries from the region have come at a **brisk** pace in recent decades, with at least 55 new species of marine vertebrates found so far. Recently, palaeontologists have unveiled what may be the region's most remarkable find yet: *Perucetus colossus*, a manatee-like whale now considered the heaviest animal known to have existed. "There seems to be always something new coming from Peru," said Nicholas Pyenson, a palaeontologist and curator of marine mammal fossils at the Smithsonian Institution. It's not just the abundance of fossils that makes the region special, he said: "In many cases they reflect species we see nowhere else, and we don't really know why."

44. Which of the following is true about the recent findings in Peru?

- A) They are ordinary finds for experienced palaeontologists like Nicholas Pyenson.
- B) Their importance lies in the place where they are unearthed.
- C) One of them may turn out to belong to the heaviest animal that has ever existed.
- D) They are what palaeontologists generally find in mountainous regions.
- E) Palaeontologists wouldn't have found them if it weren't for the people currently living in Peru.

44. Peru'daki son bulgularla ilgili olarak aşağıdakilerden hangisi doğrudur?

- A) Nicholas Pyenson gibi deneyimli paleontologlar için sıradan buluntulardır.
- B) Önemleri, ortaya çıkarıldıkları yerde yatmaktadır.
- C) Bunlardan birinin, şimdiye kadar var olmuş en ağır hayvana ait olduğu ortaya çıkabilir.
- D) Paleontologlar bunları genellikle dağlık bölgelerde bulurlar.
- E) Şu anda Peru'da yaşayan insanlar olmasaydı paleontologlar bunları bulamazdı.

Millions of years ago, what is now the Ocucaje Desert in Peru was a gathering place for fantastical sea creatures: whales that walked, dolphins with walrus faces, sharks with teeth as large as a human face, red-feathered penguins, aquatic sloths. They reproduced in the gentle waters of a shallow lagoon shielded by hills that still wrap across the landscape today. Eventually, tectonic shifts lifted the land from the sea. More than 10,000 years ago, people arrived. With them came art, religion and monumental architecture. Researchers have pieced together these snapshots of the distant past from the bones and tombs found scattered in the Pisco Basin, a thick layer of fossil-rich sediment that stretches across 200 square miles of land between the Andes Mountains and the Pacific coast of southern Peru. Discoveries from the region have come at a **brisk** pace in recent decades, with at least 55 new species of marine vertebrates found so far. Recently, palaeontologists have unveiled what may be the region's most remarkable find yet: *Perucetus colossus*, a manatee-like whale now considered the heaviest animal known to have existed. "There seems to be always something new coming from Peru," said Nicholas Pyenson, a palaeontologist and curator of marine mammal fossils at the Smithsonian Institution. It's not just the abundance of fossils that makes the region special, he said: "In many cases they reflect species we see nowhere else, and we don't really know why."

45. The underlined word 'brisk' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) overdue
- B) tremendous
- C) assertive
- D) cynical
- E) rapid

45. Pasajdaki altı çizili 'brisk' kelimesi anlam olarak ----'a en yakındır.

- A) gecikmiş
- B) muazzam
- C) iddialı
- D) alaycı
- E) hızlı

Millions of years ago, what is now the Ocucaje Desert in Peru was a gathering place for fantastical sea creatures: whales that walked, dolphins with walrus faces, sharks with teeth as large as a human face, red-feathered penguins, aquatic sloths. They reproduced in the gentle waters of a shallow lagoon shielded by hills that still wrap across the landscape today. Eventually, tectonic shifts lifted the land from the sea. More than 10,000 years ago, people arrived. With them came art, religion and monumental architecture. Researchers have pieced together these snapshots of the distant past from the bones and tombs found scattered in the Pisco Basin, a thick layer of fossil-rich sediment that stretches across 200 square miles of land between the Andes Mountains and the Pacific coast of southern Peru. Discoveries from the region have come at a **brisk** pace in recent decades, with at least 55 new species of marine vertebrates found so far. Recently, palaeontologists have unveiled what may be the region's most remarkable find yet: *Perucetus colossus*, a manatee-like whale now considered the heaviest animal known to have existed. "There seems to be always something new coming from Peru," said Nicholas Pyenson, a palaeontologist and curator of marine mammal fossils at the Smithsonian Institution. It's not just the abundance of fossils that makes the region special, he said: "In many cases they reflect species we see nowhere else, and we don't really know why."

**46. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the findings in Peru?**

- A) They are so fantastic that some scientists doubt their authenticity.
- B) They come from a very limited piece of land that is 200 miles across.
- C) Their distinctiveness has a lot to do with the fact that Peru is located by the Pacific Ocean.
- D) Their uniqueness is such that even scientists are at a loss for words when it comes to explaining why.
- E) The way they have been unearthed is a little unorthodox in palaeontological terms.

46.Parçadan Peru'daki bulgularla ilgili olarak aşağıdakilerden hangisi çıkarılabilir?

- A) Buluntular o kadar fantastik ki bazı bilim insanları bunların gerçekliğinden şüphe ediyor.
- B) 200 mil genişliğindeki çok sınırlı bir kara parçasından geliyorlar.
- C) Farklılıklarının Peru'nun Pasifik Okyanusu kıyısında yer almasıyla çok ilgisi var.
- D) Benzersizlikleri öyle ki, bilim insanları bile bunun nedenini açıklamakta zorlanıyor.
- E) Ortaya çıkarılma şekilleri paleontolojik açıdan biraz alışılmışın dışında.

43-46: Bu soruları aşağıdaki pasaja göre yanıtlayın.

Millions of years ago, what is now the Ocucaje Desert in Peru was a gathering place for fantastical sea creatures: whales that walked, dolphins with walrus faces, sharks with teeth as large as a human face, red-feathered penguins, aquatic sloths. They reproduced in the gentle waters of a shallow lagoon shielded by hills that still wrap across the landscape today. Eventually, tectonic shifts lifted the land from the sea. More than 10,000 years ago, people arrived. With them came art, religion and monumental architecture. Researchers have pieced together these snapshots of the distant past from the bones and tombs found scattered in the Pisco Basin, a thick layer of fossil-rich sediment that stretches across 200 square miles of land between the Andes Mountains and the Pacific coast of southern Peru. Discoveries from the region have come at a **brisk** pace in recent decades, with at least 55 new species of marine vertebrates found so far. Recently, palaeontologists have unveiled what may be the region's most remarkable find yet: *Perucetus colossus*, a manatee-like whale now considered the heaviest animal known to have existed. "There seems to be always something new coming from Peru," said Nicholas Pyenson, a palaeontologist and curator of marine mammal fossils at the Smithsonian Institution. It's not just the abundance of fossils that makes the region special, he said: "In many cases they reflect species we see nowhere else, and we don't really know why."

Milyonlarca yıl önce, Peru'daki Ocucaje Çölü fantastik deniz canlıları için bir toplanma yeri: yürüyen balinalar, mors yüzlü yunuslar, insan yüzü kadar büyük dişleri olan köpekbalıkları, kırmızı tüylü penguenler, su tembel hayvanları. Bugün hala manzarayı saran tepelerle korunan sığ bir lagünün yumuşak sularında ürediler. Sonunda, tektonik kaymalar karayı denizden ayırdı. 10,000 yıldan daha uzun bir süre önce insanlar geldi. Onlarla birlikte sanat, din ve anıtsal mimari de geldi. Araştırmacılar, And Dağları ile Güney Peru'nun Pasifik kıyısı arasında 200 mil kare boyunca uzanan fosil bakımından zengin kalın bir tortu tabakası olan Pisco Havzası'nda dağınık halde bulunan kemik ve mezarlardan uzak geçmişin bu anlık görüntülerini bir araya getirdiler. Bölgeden yapılan keşifler son yıllarda hızla artmış ve şimdiye kadar en az 55 yeni deniz omurgalı türü bulunmuştur. Yakın zamanda paleontologlar bölgenin şimdiye kadarki en dikkat çekici bulgusunu ortaya çıkardılar: Denizayısı benzeri bir balina olan *Perucetus colossus*, şu anda var olduğu bilinen en ağır hayvan olarak kabul ediliyor. Smithsonian Enstitüsü'nde paleontolog ve deniz memelileri fosilleri küratörü olan Nicholas Pyenson, "Peru'dan her zaman yeni bir şeyler geliyor gibi görünüyor" dedi. Bölgeyi özel kılan sadece fosillerin bolluğu değil, dedi: "Çoğu durumda başka hiçbir yerde görmediğimiz türleri yansıtıyorlar ve nedenini gerçekten bilmiyoruz."

**47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

California has been at the epicentre of battling wildfires, which have become more frequent, more destructive, and larger, since 1980. In 2021, California faced "unprecedented" fire conditions, with one fire alone burning more than 3,885 sq km. Well-timed rainfall can bring some relief, even as the wider situation remains severe. The wildfire season in 2022 was described as a "mild" for the state – almost 1,250 sq km burned compared to the five-year average of 9,300 sq km. This year, August was cooler and wetter than average in California. Still, more than a thousand sq km's have burned, and four people have died. Factors such as hotter, drier conditions due to climate change are key drivers in increasing the risk and severity of the fires, research shows. But there are also studies suggesting that land management can play an important role, as the build-up of dead trees and dry shrubs creates dangerous fuel that can lead to big, severe fires. Land managers traditionally relied on herbicide and manual labour to thin out brush and reduce dry fuel, but agencies and city officials are also trying out other, potentially more sustainable and cost-effective methods – such as goats. "Goats are especially useful in places like California and the Mediterranean because of the shrubs – goats are very well equipped for that, they have the right mouths," says Karen Launchbaugh, an ecology professor at the University of Idaho. "They're just designed to eat shrubs." Unlike other ungulates, goats have narrow, deep mouths which allows them to selectively harvest woody shrubs. They stand on hind legs to graze at an average height of 2m, and have dexterous tongues and lips.

**47. It is clear from the passage that wildfires ----.**

- A) have had tremendous economic impacts on the state of California
- B) aren't a new phenomenon for California, which has been struggling with them for a long time
- C) are dangerous for humans as they kill an average of four people every year
- D) happen mainly because of land management practices in California
- E) have diminished to a negligible number in the last three years in California

**47. Parçadan açıkça anlaşıldığı üzere orman yangınları ----.**

- A) Kaliforniya eyaleti üzerinde muazzam ekonomik etkileri olmuştur
- B) Kaliforniya için yeni bir olgu değil, uzun süredir bu sorunla mücadele ediyor
- C) Her yıl ortalama dört kişiyi öldürdükleri için insanlar için tehlikelidirler
- D) çoğunlukla Kaliforniya'daki arazi yönetimi uygulamaları nedeniyle gerçekleşir
- E) Kaliforniya'da son üç yılda ihmal edilebilir bir sayıya düşmüştür



California has been at the epicentre of battling wildfires, which have become more frequent, more destructive, and larger, since 1980. In 2021, California faced "unprecedented" fire conditions, with one fire alone burning more than 3,885 sq km. Well-timed rainfall can bring some relief, even as the wider situation remains severe. The wildfire season in 2022 was described as a "mild" for the state – almost 1,250 sq km burned compared to the five-year average of 9,300 sq km. This year, August was cooler and wetter than average in California. Still, more than a thousand sq km's have burned, and four people have died. Factors such as hotter, drier conditions due to climate change are key drivers in increasing the risk and severity of the fires, research shows. But there are also studies suggesting that land management can play an important role, as the build-up of dead trees and dry shrubs creates dangerous fuel that can lead to big, severe fires. Land managers traditionally relied on herbicide and manual labour to thin out brush and reduce dry fuel, but agencies and city officials are also trying out other, potentially more sustainable and cost-effective methods – such as goats. "Goats are especially useful in places like California and the Mediterranean because of the shrubs – goats are very well equipped for that, they have the right mouths," says Karen Launchbaugh, an ecology professor at the University of Idaho. "They're just designed to eat shrubs." Unlike other ungulates, goats have narrow, deep mouths which allows them to selectively harvest woody shrubs. They stand on hind legs to graze at an average height of 2m, and have dexterous tongues and lips.

**48. According to the passage, the severity of wildfires in California ----.**

- A) has dramatically increased, especially in the last a few years
- B) saw its top point in 2021, when 9,300 sq km of land burned down
- C) depends on two factors, one of which is more decisive
- D) is measured by how many casualties they lead to each year
- E) depends on the wildfire season, which takes place mainly in late spring

**48. Pasaja göre, Kaliforniya'daki orman yangınlarının şiddeti ----.**

- A) özellikle son birkaç yılda önemli ölçüde artmıştır
- B) 9.300 km<sup>2</sup>'lik alanın yandığı 2021 yılında en yüksek noktasını gördü
- C) biri daha belirleyici olmak üzere iki faktöre bağlıdır
- D) her yıl kaç can kaybına yol açtıklarıyla ölçülür
- E) çoğunlukla ilkbaharın sonlarında gerçekleşen orman yangını mevsimine bağlıdır

California has been at the epicentre of battling wildfires, which have become more frequent, more destructive, and larger, since 1980. In 2021, California faced "unprecedented" fire conditions, with one fire alone burning more than 3,885 sq km. Well-timed rainfall can bring some relief, even as the wider situation remains severe. The wildfire season in 2022 was described as a "mild" for the state – almost 1,250 sq km burned compared to the five-year average of 9,300 sq km. This year, August was cooler and wetter than average in California. Still, more than a thousand sq km's have burned, and four people have died. Factors such as hotter, drier conditions due to climate change are key drivers in increasing the risk and severity of the fires, research shows. But there are also studies suggesting that land management can play an important role, as the build-up of dead trees and dry shrubs creates dangerous fuel that can lead to big, severe fires. Land managers traditionally relied on herbicide and manual labour to thin out brush and reduce dry fuel, but agencies and city officials are also trying out other, potentially more sustainable and cost-effective methods – such as goats. "Goats are especially useful in places like California and the Mediterranean because of the shrubs – goats are very well equipped for that, they have the right mouths," says Karen Launchbaugh, an ecology professor at the University of Idaho. "They're just designed to eat shrubs." Unlike other ungulates, goats have narrow, deep mouths which allows them to selectively harvest woody shrubs. They stand on hind legs to graze at an average height of 2m, and have dexterous tongues and lips.

**49. Which of the following is true about the use of goats in land management?**

- A) The fact that they feed on shrubs that cause wildfires makes them a very valuable asset.
- B) It is a little costly because land management officials have to hire them in big numbers.
- C) It makes the job of firefighters more difficult as they have to rescue goats among burning dry shrubs.
- D) It has been first proposed by Karen Launchbaugh from the University of Idaho.
- E) It is getting more and more difficult due to hot, dry weather stemming from climate change.

**49. Keçilerin arazi yönetiminde kullanımı ile ilgili aşağıdakilerden hangisi doğrudur?**

- A) Orman yangınlarına neden olan çalılarla beslenmeleri onları çok değerli bir varlık haline getirmektedir.
- B) Biraz maliyetlidir çünkü arazi yönetimi yetkilileri onları çok sayıda işe almak zorundadır.
- C) Yanan kuru çalılar arasında keçileri kurtarmak zorunda kalan itfaiyecilerin işini daha da zorlaştırır.
- D) İlk olarak Idaho Üniversitesi'nden Karen Launchbaugh tarafından önerilmiştir.
- E) İklim değişikliğinden kaynaklanan sıcak ve kuru hava nedeniyle giderek daha da zorlaşmaktadır.

California has been at the epicentre of battling wildfires, which have become more frequent, more destructive, and larger, since 1980. In 2021, California faced "unprecedented" fire conditions, with one fire alone burning more than 3,885 sq km. Well-timed rainfall can bring some relief, even as the wider situation remains severe. The wildfire season in 2022 was described as a "mild" for the state – almost 1,250 sq km burned compared to the five-year average of 9,300 sq km. This year, August was cooler and wetter than average in California. Still, more than a thousand sq km's have burned, and four people have died. Factors such as hotter, drier conditions due to climate change are key drivers in increasing the risk and severity of the fires, research shows. But there are also studies suggesting that land management can play an important role, as the build-up of dead trees and dry shrubs creates dangerous fuel that can lead to big, severe fires. Land managers traditionally relied on herbicide and manual labour to thin out brush and reduce dry fuel, but agencies and city officials are also trying out other, potentially more sustainable and cost-effective methods – such as goats. "Goats are especially useful in places like California and the Mediterranean because of the shrubs – goats are very well equipped for that, they have the right mouths," says Karen Launchbaugh, an ecology professor at the University of Idaho. "They're just designed to eat shrubs." Unlike other ungulates, goats have narrow, deep mouths which allows them to selectively harvest woody shrubs. They stand on hind legs to graze at an average height of 2m, and have dexterous tongues and lips.

**50. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?**

- A) To compare the intensity and severity of wildfires in California in recent years
- B) To cite the work of a scientist who has been working on goats that eat shrubs
- C) To inform the readers about wildfires in California and a possible solution to them
- D) To explain in detail how much damage wildfires inflict on California's economy
- E) To give statistical data related to recent wildfires in California

**50. Aşağıdakilerden hangisi yazarın amacını en iyi şekilde açıklar?**

- A) Son yıllarda Kaliforniya'da meydana gelen orman yangınlarının yoğunluğunu ve şiddetini karşılaştırmak
- B) Çalı yiyen keçiler üzerinde çalışan bir bilim insanının çalışmasına atıfta bulunmak
- C) Okuyucuları Kaliforniya'daki orman yangınları ve olası bir çözüm hakkında bilgilendirmek
- D) Orman yangınlarının Kaliforniya ekonomisine ne kadar zarar verdiğini ayrıntılı olarak açıklamak
- E) Kaliforniya'daki son orman yangınları ile ilgili istatistiksel verileri vermek

California has been at the epicentre of battling wildfires, which have become more frequent, more destructive, and larger, since 1980. In 2021, California faced "unprecedented" fire conditions, with one fire alone burning more than 3,885 sq km. Well-timed rainfall can bring some relief, even as the wider situation remains severe. The wildfire season in 2022 was described as a "mild" for the state – almost 1,250 sq km burned compared to the five-year average of 9,300 sq km. This year, August was cooler and wetter than average in California. Still, more than a thousand sq km's have burned, and four people have died. Factors such as hotter, drier conditions due to climate change are key drivers in increasing the risk and severity of the fires, research shows. But there are also studies suggesting that land management can play an important role, as the build-up of dead trees and dry shrubs creates dangerous fuel that can lead to big, severe fires. Land managers traditionally relied on herbicide and manual labour to thin out brush and reduce dry fuel, but agencies and city officials are also trying out other, potentially more sustainable and cost-effective methods – such as goats. "Goats are especially useful in places like California and the Mediterranean because of the shrubs – goats are very well equipped for that, they have the right mouths," says Karen Launchbaugh, an ecology professor at the University of Idaho. "They're just designed to eat shrubs." Unlike other ungulates, goats have narrow, deep mouths which allows them to selectively harvest woody shrubs. They stand on hind legs to graze at an average height of 2m, and have dexterous tongues and lips.

Kaliforniya, 1980'den bu yana daha sık, daha yıkıcı ve daha büyük hale gelen orman yangınlarıyla mücadelenin merkez üssü olmuştur. Kaliforniya 2021 yılında "eşi benzeri görülmemiş" yangın koşullarıyla karşı karşıya kaldı ve sadece bir yangın 3.885 km<sup>2</sup>'den fazla alanı kül etti. Daha geniş çaplı durum ciddiyetini korusa da, iyi zamanlanmış yağışlar biraz rahatlama getirebilir. 2022'deki orman yangını sezonu eyalet için "ılımlı" olarak tanımlandı - beş yıllık ortalama olan 9.300 km<sup>2</sup>'ye kıyasla yaklaşık 1.250 km<sup>2</sup> yandı. Bu yıl Ağustos ayı Kaliforniya'da ortalamadan daha serin ve yağışlı geçti. Yine de bin km<sup>2</sup>'den fazla alan yandı ve dört kişi hayatını kaybetti. Araştırmalar, iklim değişikliğine bağlı olarak daha sıcak ve daha kuru koşullar gibi faktörlerin yangın riskini ve şiddetini arttıran temel etkenler olduğunu gösteriyor. Ancak, ölü ağaçların ve kuru çalılarının birikmesi büyük ve şiddetli yangınlara yol açabilecek tehlikeli yakıt oluşturduğundan, arazi yönetiminin önemli bir rol oynayabileceğini gösteren çalışmalar da var. Arazi yöneticileri çalıları seyreltmek ve kuru yakıtı azaltmak için geleneksel olarak herbisit ve el emeğine güveniyordu, ancak ajanslar ve şehir yetkilileri keçiler gibi potansiyel olarak daha sürdürülebilir ve uygun maliyetli diğer yöntemleri de deniyor. Idaho Üniversitesi'nde ekoloji profesörü olan Karen Launchbaugh, "Keçiler özellikle Kaliforniya ve Akdeniz gibi yerlerde çalılar nedeniyle çok faydalı - keçiler bunun için çok iyi donatılmış, doğru ağızlara sahipler" diyor. "Onlar sadece çalıları yemek için tasarlanmışlar." Diğer toynaklılardan farklı olarak keçilerin dar ve derin ağızları, odunsu çalıları seçerek toplamalarını sağlıyor. Ortalama 2 metre yükseklikte otlamak için arka ayakları üzerinde dururlar ve hünarlı dilleri ve dudakları vardır.

**51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Without the constant tug of gravity on our limbs, muscle and bone mass quickly begins to diminish in space. The most affected are those muscles that help to maintain our posture in our back, neck, calves and quadriceps – in microgravity they no longer have to work nearly as hard and begin to atrophy. After just two weeks muscle mass can fall by as much as 20% and on longer missions of three-to-six months it can fall by 30%. Similarly, because astronauts are not putting their skeletons through as much mechanical strain as they do when subject to Earth's gravity, their bones also start to demineralise and lose strength. Astronauts can lose 1-2% of their bone mass every month they spend in space and up to 10% over a six-month period (on Earth, older men and women lose bone mass at a rate of 0.5%-1% every year). This can increase their risk of suffering fractures and increase the amount of time it takes to heal. It can take up to four years for their bone mass to return to normal after returning to Earth. To combat this, astronauts undertake 2.5 hours a day of exercise and intense training while in orbit on the International Space Station (ISS). This includes a series of squats, deadlifts, rows and bench presses using a resistive exercise device installed in the ISS's "gym," alongside regular sessions tethered to a treadmill and on an exercise bike. They also take diet supplements to help keep their bones as healthy as possible.

**51. Which of the following can be inferred about gravity from the passage?**

- A) Its absence in space means a great physical advantage for us.
- B) Two weeks of its absence in space causes astronauts to lose 30% of their muscles.
- C) It plays a big role in keeping our muscle and bone density in place.
- D) Its constant pull on our muscles causes us to lose some of them.
- E) The relation between its absence and atrophy in our muscles is controversial.

**51. Parçadan yerçekimi ile ilgili olarak aşağıdakilerden hangisi çıkarılabilir?**

- A) Uzayda olmaması bizim için büyük bir fiziksel avantaj anlamına gelir.
- B) Uzayda iki hafta boyunca bulunmaması astronotların kaslarının %30'unu kaybetmesine neden olur.
- C) Kas ve kemik yoğunluğumuzun yerinde kalmasında büyük rol oynar.
- D) Kaslarımızı sürekli çekmesi, bazı kaslarımızı kaybetmemize neden olur.
- E) Yokluğu ile kaslarımızdaki atrofi arasındaki ilişki tartışmalıdır.

Without the constant tug of gravity on our limbs, muscle and bone mass quickly begins to diminish in space. The most affected are those muscles that help to maintain our posture in our back, neck, calves and quadriceps – in microgravity they no longer have to work nearly as hard and begin to atrophy. After just two weeks muscle mass can fall by as much as 20% and on longer missions of three-to-six months it can fall by 30%. Similarly, because astronauts are not putting their skeletons through as much mechanical strain as they do when subject to Earth's gravity, their bones also start to demineralise and lose strength. Astronauts can lose 1-2% of their bone mass every month they spend in space and up to 10% over a six-month period (on Earth, older men and women lose bone mass at a rate of 0.5%-1% every year). This can increase their risk of suffering fractures and increase the amount of time it takes to heal. It can take up to four years for their bone mass to return to normal after returning to Earth. To combat this, astronauts undertake 2.5 hours a day of exercise and intense training while in orbit on the International Space Station (ISS). This includes a series of squats, deadlifts, rows and bench presses using a resistive exercise device installed in the ISS's "gym," alongside regular sessions tethered to a treadmill and on an exercise bike. They also take diet supplements to help keep their bones as healthy as possible.

**52. It is clear from the passage that astronauts' losing almost 10% of their bone mass over a six-month period ----.**

- A) means that they will have lost at least 10% of their muscles upon returning to Earth
- B) is absolutely inevitable and irreversible even after their return to Earth
- C) is actually good for them as they can come up with stronger bones in four years' time
- D) is not good for them as they run the risk of suffering fractures more than they would on Earth
- E) happens because they delay doing exercises that are necessary to keep their bones intact

52. Pasajdan açıkça anlaşılmaktadır ki astronotların altı aylık bir süre içinde kemik kütlelerinin neredeyse %10'unu kaybetmeleri ----.

- A) Dünya'ya döndüklerinde kaslarının en az %10'unu kaybetmiş olacakları anlamına gelir
- B) Dünya'ya döndükten sonra bile kesinlikle kaçınılmaz ve geri döndürülemez
- C) aslında onlar için iyidir çünkü dört yıl içinde daha güçlü kemiklere sahip olabilirler
- D) Dünya'da olduğundan daha fazla kırıklara maruz kalma riskiyle karşı karşıya oldukları için bu onlar için iyi değil
- E) kemiklerini sağlam tutmak için gerekli olan egzersizleri yapmayı geciktirdikleri için olur

Without the constant tug of gravity on our limbs, muscle and bone mass quickly begins to diminish in space. The most affected are those muscles that help to maintain our posture in our back, neck, calves and quadriceps – in microgravity they no longer have to work nearly as hard and begin to atrophy. After just two weeks muscle mass can fall by as much as 20% and on longer missions of three-to-six months it can fall by 30%. Similarly, because astronauts are not putting their skeletons through as much mechanical strain as they do when subject to Earth's gravity, their bones also start to demineralise and lose strength. Astronauts can lose 1-2% of their bone mass every month they spend in space and up to 10% over a six-month period (on Earth, older men and women lose bone mass at a rate of 0.5%-1% every year). This can increase their risk of suffering fractures and increase the amount of time it takes to heal. It can take up to four years for their bone mass to return to normal after returning to Earth. To combat this, astronauts undertake 2.5 hours a day of exercise and intense training while in orbit on the International Space Station (ISS). This includes a series of squats, deadlifts, rows and bench presses using a resistive exercise device installed in the ISS's "gym," alongside regular sessions tethered to a treadmill and on an exercise bike. They also take diet supplements to help keep their bones as healthy as possible.

**53. Why do astronauts on the ISS exercise 2.5 hours a day?**

- A) To prevent bone and muscle loss
- B) To keep their body in good shape
- C) To increase their bone density even more
- D) To fight the boredom in the cramped ISS
- E) To increase their chances of survival in space

**53. ISS'deki astronotlar neden günde 2,5 saat egzersiz yapıyor?**

- A) Kemik ve kas kaybını önlemek
- B) Vücudunu iyi durumda tutmak
- C) Kemik yoğunluğunu daha da arttırmak
- D) Sıkışık ISS'deki can sıkıntısıyla mücadele etmek
- E) Uzayda hayatta kalma şanslarını arttırmak

Without the constant tug of gravity on our limbs, muscle and bone mass quickly begins to diminish in space. The most affected are those muscles that help to maintain our posture in our back, neck, calves and quadriceps – in microgravity they no longer have to work nearly as hard and begin to atrophy. After just two weeks muscle mass can fall by as much as 20% and on longer missions of three-to-six months it can fall by 30%. Similarly, because astronauts are not putting their skeletons through as much mechanical strain as they do when subject to Earth's gravity, their bones also start to demineralise and lose strength. Astronauts can lose 1-2% of their bone mass every month they spend in space and up to 10% over a six-month period (on Earth, older men and women lose bone mass at a rate of 0.5%-1% every year). This can increase their risk of suffering fractures and increase the amount of time it takes to heal. It can take up to four years for their bone mass to return to normal after returning to Earth. To combat this, astronauts undertake 2.5 hours a day of exercise and intense training while in orbit on the International Space Station (ISS). This includes a series of squats, deadlifts, rows and bench presses using a resistive exercise device installed in the ISS's "gym," alongside regular sessions tethered to a treadmill and on an exercise bike. They also take diet supplements to help keep their bones as healthy as possible.

**54. Which could be the best title for this passage?**

- A) How Astronauts Pass Time in Space
- B) Gravity: Both a Curse and a Blessing
- C) How to Survive Long Space Travel
- D) The ISS: Nothing is As It Seems
- E) Space Travel's Heavy Toll on Health

**54. Bu pasaj için en uygun başlık hangisi olabilir?**

- A) Astronotlar Uzayda Nasıl Zaman Geçirir ?
- B) Yerçekimi: Hem Lanet Hem Lütuf
- C) Uzun Uzay Yolculuğunda Nasıl Hayatta Kalınır?
- D) UÜİ: Hiçbir Şey Göründüğü Gibi Değildir
- E) Uzay Yolculuğunun Sağlık Üzerindeki Ağır Etkileri



Without the constant tug of gravity on our limbs, muscle and bone mass quickly begins to diminish in space. The most affected are those muscles that help to maintain our posture in our back, neck, calves and quadriceps – in microgravity they no longer have to work nearly as hard and begin to atrophy. After just two weeks muscle mass can fall by as much as 20% and on longer missions of three-to-six months it can fall by 30%. Similarly, because astronauts are not putting their skeletons through as much mechanical strain as they do when subject to Earth's gravity, their bones also start to demineralise and lose strength. Astronauts can lose 1-2% of their bone mass every month they spend in space and up to 10% over a six-month period (on Earth, older men and women lose bone mass at a rate of 0.5%-1% every year). This can increase their risk of suffering fractures and increase the amount of time it takes to heal. It can take up to four years for their bone mass to return to normal after returning to Earth. To combat this, astronauts undertake 2.5 hours a day of exercise and intense training while in orbit on the International Space Station (ISS). This includes a series of squats, deadlifts, rows and bench presses using a resistive exercise device installed in the ISS's "gym," alongside regular sessions tethered to a treadmill and on an exercise bike. They also take diet supplements to help keep their bones as healthy as possible.

Uzuvlarımızda sürekli yer çekimi olmadığından, kas ve kemik kütlesi uzayda hızla azalmaya başlar. Bu durumdan en çok etkilenenler sırtımız, boynumuz, baldırlarımız ve kuadrisepslerimizdeki duruşumuzu korumaya yardımcı olan kaslardır - mikro yerçekiminde artık neredeyse o kadar çok çalışmak zorunda kalmazlar ve körelmeye başlarlar. Sadece iki hafta sonra kas kütlesi %20'ye kadar düşebilir ve üç ila altı aylık daha uzun görevlerde %30'a kadar düşebilir. Benzer şekilde, astronotlar iskeletlerini Dünya'nın yerçekimine maruz kaldıkları zamanki kadar mekanik zorlamaya maruz bırakmadıkları için, kemikleri de demineralize olmaya ve güç kaybetmeye başlar. Astronotlar uzayda geçirdikleri her ay kemik kütlelerinin %1-2'sini, altı aylık bir süre içinde ise %10'unu kaybedebilirler (Dünya'da yaşlı erkekler ve kadınlar her yıl %0,5-1 oranında kemik kütlesi kaybederler). Bu da kırık riskini artırabilir ve iyileşme süresini uzatabilir. Dünya'ya döndükten sonra kemik kütlelerinin normale dönmesi dört yıl kadar sürebilir. Bununla mücadele etmek için astronotlar Uluslararası Uzay İstasyonu'nda (ISS) yörüngedeyken günde 2,5 saat egzersiz ve yoğun antrenman yapıyorlar. Bu, ISS'nin "spor salonuna" yerleştirilen dirençli bir egzersiz cihazını kullanarak bir dizi squat, deadlift, row ve bench press egzersizinin yanı sıra bir koşu bandına bağlı olarak ve bir egzersiz bisikleti üzerinde yapılan düzenli seansları da içeriyor. Ayrıca kemiklerinin mümkün olduğunca sağlıklı kalmasına yardımcı olmak için diyet takviyeleri de alıyorlar.

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**55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Stars in our universe form when giant clouds of dust and gas gradually merge under gravity. Eventually, regions of a cloud become so dense that they squeeze atoms of hydrogen together and kick-start nuclear fusion, forming the core of a star. In less dense areas, a more miniscule version of fusion can occur in smaller objects. These are called brown dwarfs. However, the latest spectacle, observed by the James Webb Space Telescope, is an agglomeration of nearly 150 free-floating objects amid the Orion Nebula, not far in mass from Jupiter. Dozens of these worlds are even orbiting each other. The scientists who discovered them have called them Jupiter Mass Binary Objects, or JuMBOs, and the reason for their appearance is a complete mystery. JuMBOs appear to be a smaller class of gaseous object. While brown dwarfs can grow to about 13 times the mass of Jupiter, the new objects can get as small as about half the planet's mass, with temperatures of more than 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. They are separated by about 200 times the distance between the Earth and the Sun, orbiting each other on paths that take more than 20,000 years to complete. Were they alone in space, they might be easier to explain, but their appearance in pairs, 42 of which are seen by the Webb telescope in the Orion Nebula, is inexplicable. According to existing scientific models, it should not be possible to form single objects so small directly from clouds of dust and gas, let alone in pairs. Even if they were ejected planets – violently kicked from young stars because of gravitational forces – it is similarly unclear why there would be so many couples.

**55. Why does the author of the passage start the passage with a definition of how stars form?**

- A) To inform the readers about the difference between the formation of stars and brown dwarfs
- B) To emphasize the value of knowing the early formation of our universe
- C) To mention a well-known phenomenon called JuMBOs by scientists
- D) To introduce a new form of celestial body that has recently been discovered
- E) To emphasize the importance of the discoveries made by the James Webb Space Telescope

**55. Parçanın yazarı neden parçaya yıldızların nasıl oluştuğuna dair bir tanımla başlıyor?**

- A) Yıldızların ve kahverengi cücelerin oluşumu arasındaki fark hakkında okuyucuları bilgilendirmek için
- B) Evrenimizin erken oluşumunu bilmenin değerini vurgulamak için
- C) Bilim insanları tarafından JuMBOs olarak adlandırılan iyi bilinen bir fenomenden bahsetmek için
- D) Yakın zamanda keşfedilen yeni bir gök cismi türünü tanıtmak için
- E) James Webb Uzay Teleskobu tarafından yapılan keşiflerin önemini vurgulamak için

Stars in our universe form when giant clouds of dust and gas gradually merge under gravity. Eventually, regions of a cloud become so dense that they squeeze atoms of hydrogen together and kick-start nuclear fusion, forming the core of a star. In less dense areas, a more miniscule version of fusion can occur in smaller objects. These are called brown dwarfs. However, the latest spectacle, observed by the James Webb Space Telescope, is an agglomeration of nearly 150 free-floating objects amid the Orion Nebula, not far in mass from Jupiter. Dozens of these worlds are even orbiting each other. The scientists who discovered them have called them Jupiter Mass Binary Objects, or JuMBOs, and the reason for their appearance is a complete mystery. JuMBOs appear to be a smaller class of gaseous object. While brown dwarfs can grow to about 13 times the mass of Jupiter, the new objects can get as small as about half the planet's mass, with temperatures of more than 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. They are separated by about 200 times the distance between the Earth and the Sun, orbiting each other on paths that take more than 20,000 years to complete. Were they alone in space, they might be easier to explain, but their appearance in pairs, 42 of which are seen by the Webb telescope in the Orion Nebula, is inexplicable. According to existing scientific models, it should not be possible to form single objects so small directly from clouds of dust and gas, let alone in pairs. Even if they were ejected planets – violently kicked from young stars because of gravitational forces – it is similarly unclear why there would be so many couplets.

**56. It can be concluded from the passage that existing scientific models ----.**

- A) have been able to come up with a logical explanation for JuMBOs
- B) find the high number of JuMBOs within the Orion Nebula a normal phenomenon
- C) can easily make guesses about the possible orbit of JuMBOs found in the Orion Nebula
- D) are inadequate to explain the many couplets observed within the Orion Nebula
- E) are not in harmony with the technology brought by the James Webb Space Telescope

56. Bu pasajdan şu sonuca varılabilir ki, mevcut bilimsel modeller(in)----.

- A) JuMBO'lar için mantıklı bir açıklama getirebildiler
- B) Orion Bulutsusu'ndaki yüksek sayıdaki JuMBO'ları normal bir olgu olarak görmek
- C) Orion Nebulası'nda bulunan JuMBO'ların olası yörüngeleri hakkında kolayca tahminlerde bulunabilir
- D) Orion Bulutsusu'nda gözlemlenen birçok beyiti açıklamak için yetersizdir
- E) James Webb Uzay Teleskobu'nun getirdiği teknoloji ile uyumlu değildir

Stars in our universe form when giant clouds of dust and gas gradually merge under gravity. Eventually, regions of a cloud become so dense that they squeeze atoms of hydrogen together and kick-start nuclear fusion, forming the core of a star. In less dense areas, a more miniscule version of fusion can occur in smaller objects. These are called brown dwarfs. However, the latest spectacle, observed by the James Webb Space Telescope, is an agglomeration of nearly 150 free-floating objects amid the Orion Nebula, not far in mass from Jupiter. Dozens of these worlds are even orbiting each other. The scientists who discovered them have called them Jupiter Mass Binary Objects, or JuMBOs, and the reason for their appearance is a complete mystery. JuMBOs appear to be a smaller class of gaseous object. While brown dwarfs can grow to about 13 times the mass of Jupiter, the new objects can get as small as about half the planet's mass, with temperatures of more than 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. They are separated by about 200 times the distance between the Earth and the Sun, orbiting each other on paths that take more than 20,000 years to complete. Were they alone in space, they might be easier to explain, but their appearance in pairs, 42 of which are seen by the Webb telescope in the Orion Nebula, is inexplicable. According to existing scientific models, it should not be possible to form single objects so small directly from clouds of dust and gas, let alone in pairs. Even if they were ejected planets – violently kicked from young stars because of gravitational forces – it is similarly unclear why there would be so many couplets.

**57. Which of the following can be said about the Orion Nebula according to the passage?**

- A) It contains 42 celestial bodies named JuMBOs by scientists.
- B) It is at a distance from our galaxy that makes it possible for scientists to make detailed observations.
- C) It is the only celestial formation that contains a lot of ejected planets.
- D) Its proximity to Jupiter makes it easier for the James Webb Telescope to observe it more clearly.
- E) It is in a part of the universe that makes new star formations easier.

57.Parçaya göre Orion Bulutsusu ile ilgili aşağıdakilerden hangisi söylenebilir?

- A) Bilim insanları tarafından JuMBO olarak adlandırılan 42 gök cismini içerir.
- B) Galaksimizden, bilim insanlarının ayrıntılı gözlemler yapmasını mümkün kılan bir uzaklıktadır.
- C) Çok sayıda fırlatılmış gezegen içeren tek gökssel oluşumdur.
- D) Jüpiter'e yakınlığı James Webb Teleskobu'nun onu daha net gözlemlemesini kolaylaştırır.
- E) Evrenin yeni yıldız oluşumlarını kolaylaştıran bir bölümündedir.

Stars in our universe form when giant clouds of dust and gas gradually merge under gravity. Eventually, regions of a cloud become so dense that they squeeze atoms of hydrogen together and kick-start nuclear fusion, forming the core of a star. In less dense areas, a more miniscule version of fusion can occur in smaller objects. These are called brown dwarfs. However, the latest spectacle, observed by the James Webb Space Telescope, is an agglomeration of nearly 150 free-floating objects amid the Orion Nebula, not far in mass from Jupiter. Dozens of these worlds are even orbiting each other. The scientists who discovered them have called them Jupiter Mass Binary Objects, or JuMBOs, and the reason for their appearance is a complete mystery. JuMBOs appear to be a smaller class of gaseous object. While brown dwarfs can grow to about 13 times the mass of Jupiter, the new objects can get as small as about half the planet's mass, with temperatures of more than 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. They are separated by about 200 times the distance between the Earth and the Sun, orbiting each other on paths that take more than 20,000 years to complete. Were they alone in space, they might be easier to explain, but their appearance in pairs, 42 of which are seen by the Webb telescope in the Orion Nebula, is inexplicable. According to existing scientific models, it should not be possible to form single objects so small directly from clouds of dust and gas, let alone in pairs. Even if they were ejected planets – violently kicked from young stars because of gravitational forces – it is similarly unclear why there would be so many couplets.

58. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the technological breakthrough brought about by the James Webb Space Telescope
- B) a number of Jupiter-like objects that have been detected inside our galaxy
- C) an extraordinary celestial formation spotted in the Orion Nebula
- D) the advantages and disadvantages of working with the existing scientific model
- E) the way the James Webb Space Telescope detects alien and unorthodox objects in outer space

58. Bu pasaj esas olarak ---- ile ilgilidir.

- A) James Webb Uzay Teleskobu'nun getirdiği teknolojik atılım
- B) Galaksimizde tespit edilen Jüpiter benzeri bir dizi nesne
- C) Orion Bulutsusu'nda tespit edilen olağanüstü bir gök oluşumu
- D) Mevcut bilimsel modelle çalışmanın avantajları ve dezavantajları
- E) James Webb Uzay Teleskobu'nun uzaydaki yabancı ve alışılmışın dışında nesneleri tespit etme şekli

Stars in our universe form when giant clouds of dust and gas gradually merge under gravity. Eventually, regions of a cloud become so dense that they squeeze atoms of hydrogen together and kick-start nuclear fusion, forming the core of a star. In less dense areas, a more miniscule version of fusion can occur in smaller objects. These are called brown dwarfs. However, the latest spectacle, observed by the James Webb Space Telescope, is an agglomeration of nearly 150 free-floating objects amid the Orion Nebula, not far in mass from Jupiter. Dozens of these worlds are even orbiting each other. The scientists who discovered them have called them Jupiter Mass Binary Objects, or JuMBOs, and the reason for their appearance is a complete mystery. JuMBOs appear to be a smaller class of gaseous object. While brown dwarfs can grow to about 13 times the mass of Jupiter, the new objects can get as small as about half the planet's mass, with temperatures of more than 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. They are separated by about 200 times the distance between the Earth and the Sun, orbiting each other on paths that take more than 20,000 years to complete. Were they alone in space, they might be easier to explain, but their appearance in pairs, 42 of which are seen by the Webb telescope in the Orion Nebula, is inexplicable. According to existing scientific models, it should not be possible to form single objects so small directly from clouds of dust and gas, let alone in pairs. Even if they were ejected planets – violently kicked from young stars because of gravitational forces – it is similarly unclear why there would be so many couplets.

Evrenimizdeki yıldızlar, dev toz ve gaz bulutlarının yerçekimi altında yavaş yavaş birleşmesiyle oluşur. Sonunda, bir bulutun bölgeleri o kadar yoğun hale gelir ki hidrojen atomlarını bir araya sıkıştırır ve nükleer füzyonu başlatarak bir yıldızın çekirdeğini oluşturur. Daha az yoğun bölgelerde, füzyonun daha küçük bir versiyonu daha küçük nesnelerde meydana gelebilir. Bunlara kahverengi cüceler denir. Ancak James Webb Uzay Teleskobu tarafından gözlemlenen son manzara, Orion Nebulası'nın ortasında, kütle olarak Jüpiter'den çok da uzak olmayan, serbest yüzen yaklaşık 150 nesneden oluşan bir kümelenmedir. Bu dünyalardan düzinelercesi birbirlerinin yörüngesinde bile dönüyor. Bu cisimleri keşfeden bilim insanları onlara Jüpiter Kütleli İkili Cisimler ya da JuMBOs adını vermişlerdir ve ortaya çıkış nedenleri tam bir gizemdir. JuMBO'lar daha küçük bir gazlı nesne sınıfı gibi görünmektedir. Kahverengi cüceler Jüpiter'in kütlelerinin yaklaşık 13 katına kadar büyüyebilirken, yeni nesneler gezegenin kütlelerinin yaklaşık yarısı kadar küçülebiliyor ve sıcaklıkları 1.000 Fahrenheit dereceden fazla olabiliyor. Dünya ile Güneş arasındaki mesafenin yaklaşık 200 katıyla birbirlerinden ayrılıyorlar ve birbirlerinin yörüngesinde 20.000 yıldan daha uzun bir sürede dönüyorlar. Uzayda tek başlarına olsalardı, açıklamaları daha kolay olabilirdi, ancak 42 tanesi Webb teleskobu tarafından Orion Nebulası'nda görülen çiftler halinde ortaya çıkmaları açıklanamaz. Mevcut bilimsel modellere göre, bırakın çiftler halinde olmayı, toz ve gaz bulutlarından doğrudan bu kadar küçük tek nesnelerin oluşması mümkün olmamalıdır. Bunlar fırlatılmış gezegenler olsalar bile -çekim kuvvetleri nedeniyle genç yıldızlardan şiddetli bir şekilde fırlatılmışlardır- neden bu kadar çok çift oldukları da aynı şekilde belirsizdir.

**59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Messages from teachers that focus on failure are known as "fear appeals": they can create a strong fear of failure in students. Teachers use fear appeals more often when they believe that students will interpret the message as threatening and when they believe their classes are less engaged. The intention may be to shock students into engaging in their studies. Fear can be a powerful motivator. When a student believes that doing well in a test is important, and is optimistic about doing well, a fear appeal – such as: "If you fail your University Entrance Exam, you will find it difficult to get a good job" – can be a good thing. It can motivate students to work hard. We describe this as a student interpreting the message as a challenge. But other students, who also see exam results as very important, may lack confidence that they will do well. For these students, fear appeals can trigger feelings of anxiety and hopelessness. They can lose motivation, procrastinate and worry. Ultimately, their achievement is lower. Researchers describe this as a student interpreting the message as a threat. Other students simply disregard fear appeals. They may not care about their exams, perhaps because they have already disengaged from their studies – or are so supremely confident they have no doubt they will succeed.

**59. Which of the following is true about the use of fear appeals by teachers?**

- A) It depends on mainly two factors.
- B) It always brings out positive results.
- C) It ends up with anxiety on students' end.
- D) It determines the success rates of students.
- E) It is used by teachers who have low self-confidence.

**59. Öğretmenlerin korku çekiciliğini kullanmalarıyla ilgili aşağıdakilerden hangisi doğrudur?**

- A) Temel olarak iki faktöre bağlıdır.
- B) Her zaman olumlu sonuçlar doğurur.
- C) Öğrencilerin kaygı yaşamasına neden olur.
- D) Öğrencilerin başarı oranlarını belirler.
- E) Öz güveni düşük olan öğretmenler tarafından kullanılır.

Messages from teachers that focus on failure are known as "fear appeals": they can create a strong fear of failure in students. Teachers use fear appeals more often when they believe that students will interpret the message as threatening and when they believe their classes are less engaged. The intention may be to shock students into engaging in their studies. Fear can be a powerful motivator. When a student believes that doing well in a test is important, and is optimistic about doing well, a fear appeal – such as: "If you fail your University Entrance Exam, you will find it difficult to get a good job" – can be a good thing. It can motivate students to work hard. We describe this as a student interpreting the message as a challenge. But other students, who also see exam results as very important, may lack confidence that they will do well. For these students, fear appeals can trigger feelings of anxiety and hopelessness. They can lose motivation, procrastinate and worry. Ultimately, their achievement is lower. Researchers describe this as a student interpreting the message as a threat. Other students simply disregard fear appeals. They may not care about their exams, perhaps because they have already disengaged from their studies – or are so supremely confident they have no doubt they will succeed.

60. We learn from the passage that the way a student is influenced by fear appeals ----.

- A) has a lot to do with how their teacher "sells" the appeal
- B) depends very much on the ingredient of the appeal and teacher's attitude
- C) will definitely impact their future careers if they fail the University Entrance Exam
- D) has to do with how much shock they experience upon hearing it from the teacher
- E) depends on whether they take the message from the appeal as a threat or a challenge

60. Bu pasajdan öğreniyoruz ki, bir öğrencinin korku çekiciliğinden nasıl etkilendiğini ----.

- A) öğretmenlerinin itirazı nasıl "sattığı" ile çok ilgisi var
- B) büyük ölçüde itirazın içeriğine ve öğretmenin tutumuna bağlıdır
- C) üniversiteye giriş sınavında başarısız olmaları halinde gelecekteki kariyerleri kesinlikle etkilenecektir.
- D) öğretmenden bunu duyduklarında ne kadar şok yaşadıklarıyla ilgilidir
- E) temyizdeki mesajı tehdit olarak mı yoksa meydan okuma olarak mı algıladıklarına bağlıdır



Messages from teachers that focus on failure are known as "fear appeals": they can create a strong fear of failure in students. Teachers use fear appeals more often when they believe that students will interpret the message as threatening and when they believe their classes are less engaged. The intention may be to shock students into engaging in their studies. Fear can be a powerful motivator. When a student believes that doing well in a test is important, and is optimistic about doing well, a fear appeal – such as: "If you fail your University Entrance Exam, you will find it difficult to get a good job" – can be a good thing. It can motivate students to work hard. We describe this as a student interpreting the message as a challenge. But other students, who also see exam results as very important, may lack confidence that they will do well. For these students, fear appeals can trigger feelings of anxiety and hopelessness. They can lose motivation, procrastinate and worry. Ultimately, their achievement is lower. Researchers describe this as a student interpreting the message as a threat. Other students simply disregard fear appeals. They may not care about their exams, perhaps because they have already disengaged from their studies – or are so supremely confident they have no doubt they will succeed.

61. Which of the following is not among the adverse effects of fear appeals on students?

- A) Loss of drive to study
- B) Delaying things till the last minute
- C) Lower success
- D) Concern for success
- E) Working hard

61. Aşağıdakilerden hangisi korku çekiciliğinin öğrenciler üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerinden biri değildir?

- A) Ders çalışma isteğinin kaybı
- B) İşleri son dakikaya ertelemek
- C) Daha düşük başarı
- D) Başarı kaygısı
- E) Çok çalışmak

Messages from teachers that focus on failure are known as "fear appeals": they can create a strong fear of failure in students. Teachers use fear appeals more often when they believe that students will interpret the message as threatening and when they believe their classes are less engaged. The intention may be to shock students into engaging in their studies. Fear can be a powerful motivator. When a student believes that doing well in a test is important, and is optimistic about doing well, a fear appeal – such as: "If you fail your University Entrance Exam, you will find it difficult to get a good job" – can be a good thing. It can motivate students to work hard. We describe this as a student interpreting the message as a challenge. But other students, who also see exam results as very important, may lack confidence that they will do well. For these students, fear appeals can trigger feelings of anxiety and hopelessness. They can lose motivation, procrastinate and worry. Ultimately, their achievement is lower. Researchers describe this as a student interpreting the message as a threat. Other students simply disregard fear appeals. They may not care about their exams, perhaps because they have already disengaged from their studies – or are so supremely confident they have no doubt they will succeed.

**62. The purpose of the writer of the passage is ----.**

- A) to contrast the two main effects of fear appeal on students
- B) to give information about a tactic teachers use to motivate students
- C) to list both the positive and negative effects of teachers' motivational efforts on students
- D) to familiarize the readers with a fairly new concept in education
- E) to criticize teachers for using an unscientific method to motivate their students

**62. Pasajın yazarının amacı ---- -tır/tir.**

- A) korku çekiciliğinin öğrenciler üzerindeki iki ana etkisini karşılaştırmak
- B) öğretmenlerin öğrencileri motive etmek için kullandıkları taktik hakkında bilgi vermek
- C) öğretmenlerin motivasyon çabalarının öğrenciler üzerindeki olumlu ve olumsuz etkilerini listelemek
- D) okuyucuları eğitimde oldukça yeni bir kavramla tanıştırmak
- E) öğretmenleri öğrencilerini motive etmek için bilimsel olmayan bir yöntem kullandıkları için eleştirmek

63-67: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63. Damien:

- Did you know that your microbiome, I mean the microbes that reside in your gut and elsewhere in your body, outnumber human cells by a staggering 10 to 1?

Carla:

— ----

Damien:

- What? I thought their mass adds up to 2 kilograms of our body weight.

Carla:

- I also did, but we fell into factoid traps and put aside real science. I guess we need to read real science magazines rather than popular ones.

Damien:

- You have a point. Do you have any recommendations?

- A) What is true is that there is a lot we still don't know about our gut microbiome.
- B) It turned out to be a lie, and so are the products they are marketing to boost your microbiome.
- C) If I were you, I would take such bold claims with generous pinch of salt?
- D) Not even close: it is more like 1 to 1 and the microbiome weighs 500 grams at most.
- E) It is getting clear that the microbiome has a hand in everything from our mood to our risk of arthritis.

64. Kate:

- I am so frustrated! The other day the ceiling floor in the auditorium almost collapsed on the professor.

Jim:

- Wow! Are they alright?

Kate:

— ----

Jim:

- No way! Something needs to be done about the university budgets right away! How did the professor continue the lecture then?

Kate:

- Another one was brought from a classroom and placed on an armchair. I can't believe we should have to deal with such issue in the 21<sup>st</sup> century!

- A) The professor wasn't injured, but we had to relocate to the adjacent auditorium, where there wasn't an overhead projector!
- B) The professor was alright at first glance, but she had to stop the lecture after we relocated to the adjacent auditorium as she started to tremble.
- C) The professor was fine as nothing dropped on her, but the lecture had to be left unfinished under the circumstances.
- D) The professor was fine, but we found out after relocating to another venue that she had lost her glasses while running out of the auditorium.
- E) The professor didn't take any injuries, but I cannot say the same about her psychological health at the moment.

65. Chris:

- I don't think we should be making a lot of fuss about the climate change: Nothing important has happened so far as far as the weather events are considered.

Isaac:

— ----

Chris:

- What does it have to do with climate change?

Isaac:

- Everything! Mosquitos that spread the disease love the warm weather, and now the virus is seen even in Northern Europe, where it has never been seen before. It's all because of climate change.

Chris:

- Well, I haven't thought of it from this aspect before.

- A) Lots of other things are happening due to global warming and ensuing climate change.
- B) Migratory birds, which ferry cargoes of pathogens across continents are changing the timing and routed of their journeys.
- C) As always when it comes to climate change, the health effects are likely to hit hardest in hotter, poorer parts of the world.
- D) As if climate change was all about weather events! What about vector-borne diseases like dengue fever?
- E) As far as infectious diseases and the effect of climate change on them are concerned, we are far from powerless in the face of the growing threats.

66. Clare:

- I think red meat and processed red meat products should be taxed heavily.

Beth:

- Are you serious? You are proposing something that will cause a revolt in the country.

Clare:

— ----

Beth:

- What you say is all sensible and responsible, but it will never catch on in this country.

Clare:

- I guess you are right. I should stop making demands as if we were living in an ideal world.

- A) But those eating red meat should be able to afford a few extra bucks for the taxes that need to be introduced.
- B) Since low-income households spend a larger share of their earnings on food, taxes on meat might be expected to hit them harder.
- C) Eating large quantities of red and especially processed meat is unhealthy and increases your risk of developing a number of diseases.
- D) Public aversion to government intervention on meat is understandable, and consumers should not shoulder the burden of making the food system more sustainable.
- E) I am a vegetarian and the way animals are slaughtered for the selfish consumption of common people is unacceptable.

67. Zachary:

- **Now that there are Starlink satellites, the Internet will be more accessible to people who live in places where internet infrastructure is not available.**

Donald:

— ----

Zachary:

- **How so? You have managed to come up with a negative thing yet again!**

Donald:

- **It is not me: Astronomers have been complaining that low-orbit satellites have been interfering with their astronomical observations as the sheer number of bright satellites creates light pollution.**

- A) I am glad to hear that, but there will be some concern for the cost as these services are pricey.
- B) Tell it to the astronauts working at the International Space Station: they are not happy with all the space debris coming from obsolete satellites in the orbit.
- C) We might as well ask it to the governments of those people as they wouldn't be happy to lose their leverage on the provision of the Internet.
- D) I am not as optimistic as you are because there are unexpected consequences of those satellites.
- E) The way I see it those satellites will never be able to reach great masses of people.

68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence

68. Theft from grocery and convenience shops in the UK **has been building for many years because** overburdened policing and criminal justice systems **can't cope with a rise in** organised crime and drug-fuelled stealing.

- A) Theft from grocery and convenience stores in the UK **has been on the rise for several years due to** the inability of the overstretched law enforcement and criminal justice systems **to handle** the growing problem of organized crime and theft driven by drug addiction.
- B) Stealing from grocery and convenience stores in the UK **has been on the rise for several years** due to the fact that the overstretched police and criminal justice systems **are reluctant** to handle the increasing incidence of crime and theft driven by drug addiction.

- C) Over the course of the **last decade**, theft from grocery and convenience stores in the UK has been on the rise due to the strain on law enforcement and the criminal justice systems, which are struggling to handle the increase in organized criminal activity and theft driven by drug addiction.
- D) There has been a steady increase in theft from grocery and convenience stores in the UK in **the last few years** due to the surge in the workload of law enforcement and the criminal justice systems, which are finding it difficult to tackle the increase in organized criminal activity and theft driven by drug addiction.
- E) **If the workload of law enforcement and the criminal justice systems weren't so high, they would cope** with the increase in organized criminal activity and theft driven by drug addiction, which are the drivers for the increase in theft from grocery and convenience stores in the UK in the last few years.

SEVERAL  
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bazı



69. Different from what any ordinary would expect them to do, **microbes** – the miniscule organisms that are found all around us but are invisible to the naked eye – **play a vital role** in capturing carbon and affecting the climate.

A) As opposed to the expectations of ordinary people about them, microbes, which are tiny organisms that are found everywhere we look at but invisible to us, ~~might have~~ a crucial role in capturing carbon and thus affecting the climate.

B) Microbes, tiny organisms found everywhere but invisible to the naked eye, are currently playing an indispensable role in holding carbon and influencing the climate, but ordinary people take them for granted.

C) Contrary to what the average person might anticipate, microbes, which are tiny organisms present everywhere but not visible to the naked eye, **have a crucial role** in capturing carbon and influencing the climate.

D) Although microbes, tiny organisms found everywhere but invisible to the naked eye, **are playing an essential role in** capturing carbon and influencing the climate, ordinary people **play down** their contribution. *overlook*

E) As much as microbes, tiny organisms found everywhere but invisible to the naked eye, **play a crucial role in** capturing carbon and influencing the climate, ordinary people think otherwise and don't care much about them.

70. One of the obstacles in expanding Peru's tourism is that many archaeological sites can be reached only by intense hikes, so Machu Picchu remains the most popular spot in the country.

A) One of the challenges in boosting Peru's tourism industry is that numerous archaeological sites can only be accessed through strenuous hikes, which is why Machu Picchu continues to be the country's most visited destination.

B) Expanding Peru's tourism faces a significant hurdle as certain archaeological sites are accessible only via demanding hikes, which is why Machu Picchu continues to be the country's foremost attraction.

C) Intensifying tourism in Peru faces a significant barrier, as certain archaeological sites can only be accessed via demanding hikes, thus making Machu Picchu the country's primary tourist attraction.

D) Machu Picchu is the most popular touristic hub in Peru because it is only possible to reach many archaeological sites in the country through a strenuous hike, which deters many tourists.

E) A major impediment to the growth of tourism in Peru is the fact that several archaeological sites are accessible only through challenging hikes, which is why Machu Picchu continues to be the most visited destination in the country.

71. Spotted young animals tend to be more common in species that live in habitats with some three-dimensional structure, such as grasslands and forests, but less common in environments that are uniform or featureless, like open tundra or pack ice.

A) Young animals with distinctive markings are typically more prevalent among species residing in habitats characterized by some degree of three-dimensional structure, such as grasslands and forests, and less common in uniform or featureless environments like open tundra or pack ice.

B) Young animals with distinct markings are typically more prevalent in species inhabiting environments with some three-dimensional structure, such as grasslands and forests; in contrast, they are not seen in uniform or featureless environments like open tundra or pack ice.

C) While young animals with spots are typically more prevalent among species residing in habitats characterized by some degree of three-dimensional structure, such as grasslands and forests, they are not widely seen in uniform or featureless environments like open tundra or pack ice.

D) The presence of spotted young is typically more frequent in species that inhabit environments with some degree of three-dimensional structure, such as grasslands and forests, while it is next to none in uniform or featureless environments like open tundra or pack ice.

E) Habitats with some degree of three-dimensional structure, such as grasslands and forests are typically where young animals with spotted hides are seen but it is impossible to see these individuals in uniform or featureless environments like open tundra or pack ice.

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none

72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

72. **Being vegetarian may be (partly) in your genes, a new study suggests. By analyzing the genomes of more than 335,000 people and using questionnaires to assess their meat intake, scientists have identified one point in the human genome – rs72884519 on chromosome 18 – that is significantly associated with following a vegetarian diet. In a separate analysis, the researchers identified three gene variants – NPC1, RMC1, and RIOK3 – clustered in that same region that are linked to vegetarianism, as well as another 31 genes elsewhere in the genetic code that may have a "possible role" in this dietary choice. — However, the findings provide a taste of how genetics might partially determine the food we put on our plates.**

- A) These results open the door for future studies that could determine which gene variants play an important role in vegetarianism.
- B) It is unclear how these genes may influence people's choice to be vegetarian or the underlying physiology behind it.
- C) People choose to be vegetarian for many reasons, including religion, culture, ethics and environmental and health concerns.
- D) What people decide to eat is shaped not only by personal taste but also by metabolism and how different foods affect the body.
- E) The new study found differences in lifestyle and environmental factors between vegetarians and meat-eaters.

71

thanks to

73. Two thousand years ago, you would not have seen oat fields adorning the horizon of north-east Scotland. But when the Romans imported oats in the 1st Century CE to provide for their horses, they unwittingly seeded a national legacy. --- And although its success is due more to luck than good judgment, that doesn't diminish the influence this hardy grain has had on the evolution of Scotland, its people and the world beyond.

- A) Oats thrived in Scotland due to the perfect growing conditions of long daylight hours, plentiful rainfall and acidic soil.
- B) Oats are synonymous with Scotland – as famous as the Loch Ness monster or whisky.
- C) Porridge (oats simmered in water or milk) was traditionally a breakfast staple, cooked in one giant pot for the family.
- D) Historically, households have baked oatcakes, or bannocks, to represent hope, love and celebration throughout the year.
- E) While its popularity may seem recent, oatmilk has been fuelling people in Scotland for centuries.

74. While European and Scandinavian destinations frequently find themselves atop world indexes – like the world's healthiest countries, or best countries for raising children – Canada has quietly been marching up the ranks as a country to contend with. That has been especially apparent in the latest most liveable cities index, which named three of Canada's cities in the top 10, more than any other country represented. --- Those factors appeal to Canadians, who praise positive governmental policies that improve quality of life there.

- A) Spread across the world's second-largest country (by landmass), each of the three Canadian cities has their own unique appeal.
- B) In particular, the human-centred infrastructure in Toronto means that life is much easier than in comparable big cities.
- C) The top three Canadian cities on the list included Vancouver, Calgary and Toronto, each with perfect healthcare and education scores.
- D) The three cities are Vancouver, Calgary, and Toronto, which are listed here according to their location: from west to east.
- E) Those cities are Toronto, Calgary, and Vancouver, each with a different geographical aspect exclusive to the regions they are located in.

1

Altın

75. Most movements against products and companies are emotionally charged. When companies take a stance, it often lights a fire under consumers, who have a strong psychological and gut response that causes them to act. ---- As much as consumers may react strongly to perceived company missteps, they also don't want to make their own lives harder - whether that means driving an extra 15 minutes to go to another retailer for supplies, or paying more for a substitute product.

- A) People must remain upset for a boycott to stick, and the early intensity of the driving emotion diminishes.
- B) It feels intense and overwhelming in the moment, but it tapers off. *wind down*
- C) People generally move on, leaving even the hottest-button issues of consumer offence in the past.
- D) Consumers may hold onto their boycotts longer if the product is wrapped up in their social identities.
- E) After a while, sustaining a boycott often becomes inconvenient and potentially expensive, too.

76-80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) The pangolin is an absurd animal, a mammal that's dressed up as a reptile with a coat of scales, sharp claws and sticky saliva. (II) Wildlife experts often say they are the most trafficked mammals in the world as poachers target pangolins for their meat and their scales. (III) The trade focuses especially on their scales, which are used in traditional medicines. (IV) There are eight species, all under various levels of threat and previously unrecognized pangolin species that has yet to be formally described. (V) Ending the illegal pangolin trade, therefore, will not just take cooperation between scientists and law enforcement but the provision of better healthcare and drugs to be used in their stead.

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

Konu odak belli ise  
Sonradan  
tanzim olmaz



77. (I) Fungi produce food and medicine and act as ecosystem maids by decomposing dead matter – benefits that are sometimes overlooked. (II) That's why the Fungi Foundation, an international non-profit dedicated to fungi education and conservation, advocates for adding "funga" to the popular phrase "flora and fauna." (III) The mushrooming movement is also backed by the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, which in August called for the addition of "a third 'F' – funga – to address the planetary challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss." (IV) The term is already gaining popularity in over 20 countries, including Australia, Iceland and Brazil. (V) Fungi also form essential relationships with other organisms, including gut bacteria and plants.

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

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the term

78. (I) By now, it's no secret that the phrase "bird brain" should be a compliment, not an insult. (II) The best avian vocal learners, such as crows and parrots, also tend to be considered the most intelligent birds. (III) Some of our feathered friends are capable of complex cognitive tasks, including tool use. (IV) Among the brainiest feats that birds are capable of is vocal learning, the ability to learn sounds and use them to communicate. (V) In birds, this leads to beautiful calls and songs in humans, it leads to language.

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

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capable of

birds  
in talk

79. (I) Until recently, the medical community did not think new-borns experienced pain. (II) But over the last several decades, studies have revealed that infants do perceive pain and may be more sensitive to painful stimuli than adults are. (III) The soothing tones of a classical lullaby may help to relieve the pain new-borns can feel from routine medical procedures. (IV) Enduring repeated pain-inducing procedures without pain relief can have lasting neurological consequences for infants, including a heightened perception of pain. (V) Thus, it is very important that medical professionals do try to stay on top of pain prior to procedures, rather than just trying to alleviate pain afterwards.

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

80. (I) The impact of the Flavr Savr tomato, whose genome was modified to block the production of an enzyme responsible for fruit softening, thus keeping the fruit firm longer, is largely symbolic. (II) High production and distribution costs ultimately doomed the Flavr Savr, but it was the first genetically modified (GM) crop to be approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and to be commercially sold. (III) GM crops have boomed since the Flavr Savr failed as the first approved genetically modified crop. (IV) Some people also trace a rise in GMO opposition back to the introduction of Flavr Savr tomato in the market. (V) In 2019, more than 190 million hectares were planted with GM crops, and such crops include potatoes, squash, sugar beets, papayas and corn.

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

Test bitti.

Lütfen cevaplarınızı kontrol ediniz