

1. Climate scientists claim that urban areas are disproportionately affected by rising temperatures, which is a disparity that has significant health ---- on urban settlers.

- A) enhancements
- B) facilities
- C) implications
- D) demonstrations
- E) provisions

2. **Extracurricular activities are those sponsored by and usually held at school but that are not part of the academic curriculum, and they often involve some time ---- outside of the regular school day.**

- A) commitment
- B) mitigation
- C) conservation
- D) statement
- E) sentiment

3. The term 'nutrient potential' means the amount of plant nutrients in the rooting depth of soils being directly or indirectly ---- to plant roots.

- A) adaptable
- B) accessible
- C) vulnerable
- D) comparable
- E) applicable

4. Wales and England are two different countries that look, sound and feel alike, but often the greatest offence to Welsh people is when those very obvious differences are ---- disregarded or patronised.

- A) admirably
- B) conclusively
- C) overtly
- D) feasibly
- E) sufficiently

5. Snoring that is thought to be caused by excessive weight may be ---- by a sensible weight loss and exercise program.

- A) released
- B) exceeded
- C) curtailed
- D) ensured
- E) revived

6. Customs are those activities that have been approved by a social group and have been ---- from generation to generation until they have become habitual.

- A) handed down
- B) stood out
- C) carried away
- D) brought in
- E) come over

7. Although dingoes evolved from domestic dogs that ---- to Australia from elsewhere, they ---- feral once humans no longer controlled their breeding or survival.

- A) have been brought / had gone
- B) had been brought / went
- C) were to be brought / would go
- D) are brought / have gone
- E) would be brought / were going to go

8. A study found that a diet rich in vegetables, fruit, fish, cereals and monounsaturated fats, such as olive oil, --  
-- the loss of brain cells and --- you mentally sharper for longer.

- A) reduced / should have kept
- B) reduces / could keep
- C) will reduce / must have kept
- D) has reduced / need to keep
- E) had reduced / might keep



9. Inspired by classical texts hinting at the possibility of ---- the Indian Ocean and eager to exploit the riches of the East, Portuguese explorers Bartolomeu Dias and Vasco da Gama became the first Europeans ---- the Cape of Good Hope.

- A) having reached / to have rounded
- B) reaching / to round
- C) reach / to be rounding
- D) being reached / having rounded
- E) having been reached / rounding

10. Nutrients enter cells lining the intestine and then are drawn into underlying cells, where they may enter either the lymph or bloodstream --- distribution to tissues --- the body.

- A) about / by
- B) for / throughout
- C) at / over
- D) under / within
- E) into / across

11. By extracting the clay component ---- soil and mixing it with sodium silicate, researchers were able to produce a material that could flow easily ---- a 3D printer, but hardens quickly to form a strong, load-bearing structure.

- A) for / with
- B) into / upon
- C) from / through
- D) beyond / towards
- E) within / over

12. ---- biofuels are presented as a more environmental source of fuel for cars and trucks, if they are produced at the expense of rainforests, the net environmental effect will be far worse even than using fossil fuel.

- A) Although
- B) Since
- C) As long as
- D) Just as
- E) Unless

13. From the perspective of childhood studies, play is a key concept --- it provides one of the most important contexts for child-focused research that enables insight into the social worlds of children.

- A) because
- B) unless
- C) as if
- D) though
- E) as soon as

14. ---- the World Wide Web is still developing rapidly, it is difficult to say which particular skills, backgrounds, or training will become the most crucial for finding employment in this occupation in the future.

- A) Once
- B) As
- C) Only when
- D) Just as
- E) Whether

15. Culture can be defined as the integrated pattern of human knowledge, belief, and behaviour that is --- a result of --- integral to the human capacity for learning and transmitting knowledge to succeeding generations.

- A) both / and
- B) the more /the more
- C) so / that
- D) whether / or
- E) such / that

16. In many countries today, professions that traditionally were dominated by males, such as law, medicine, and engineering, are becoming more balanced ---- gender.

- A) in case of
- B) in terms of
- C) as a result of
- D) as opposed to
- E) thanks to



It is difficult to estimate the number of Berbers in the world today because many members of this heterogeneous ethnic group do not define themselves as Berber. The details of the origins of the Berber people are not known for certain, (17)---- the Berbers are generally considered the original population of North Africa. It is likely that the Berbers descended, perhaps thousands of years ago, from people who expanded west from an eastern origin along the southern rim of the Mediterranean Sea. The Berbers (18)---- numerous invasions and occupations throughout their history. (19)---- many attempts by imperial forces to eradicate or absorb the Berbers, their culture is still vibrant. The Berber population is distributed (20)---- the countries of North Africa. Generally speaking, it is likely that most northwest African Arabs are of Berber origin. Although precise statistics are (21)---- now, experts estimate that 35-80% of the all Berbers live in Morocco, with the remainder found in Algeria, Libya, and Tunisia.

17.

- A) if
- B) so
- C) given that
- D) but
- E) just as

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18.

- A) had been witnessing
- B) were to witness
- C) are witnessing
- D) would have witnessed
- E) have witnessed

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19.

- A) By means of
- B) In addition to
- C) Due to
- D) With the aim of
- E) Despite

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20.

- A) with
- B) across
- C) about
- D) at
- E) for

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21.

- A) irreversible
- B) irrefutable
- C) inevitable
- D) unavailable
- E) unconventional

Over the past 50 years, paleontologists have spent a great deal of time investigating the last of the dinosaurs. (22)----, it is only more recently that they have begun to get acquainted with some of the first. From discoveries in the 1990s, it (23)---- the earliest dinosaurs emerged about 228 million years ago in the middle of the Triassic period. But fieldwork in eastern Africa has taken the dinosaur record back even further, (24)---- altering our image of what the first dinosaurs were like. In 2013, researchers described *Nyasasaurus parringtoni* (25)---- a 245-million-year-old partial skeleton unearthed in Tanzania. The skeleton is too fragmented to tell if it is definitively one of the first dinosaurs. but (26)---- more complete remains of related animals, it gives us clues about what the first ones were like.

22.

- A) At least
- B) Therefore
- C) To illustrate
- D) Even so
- E) Otherwise

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23.

- A) used to be believed
- B) had to be believed
- C) should be believed
- D) can be believed
- E) might be believed

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24.

- A) dramatically
- B) supposedly
- C) temporarily
- D) slightly
- E) randomly



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25.

- A) along
- B) over
- C) among
- D) towards
- E) from

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26.

- A) in terms of
- B) along with
- C) in spite of
- D) as to
- E) except for

**27. Though we often hear that people are aging better in many respects and the age 60 is the new 50, ----.**

- A) there is a need for a wide scale research on people born in different decades so that it is possible to nail down actual physical and mental differences in the ways we are aging
- B) a study from Finland strikingly demonstrates some of the details of generational changes creating a difference in aging by comparing adults from different age groups
- C) there are many reasons such as improved medical care, avoidance from smoking and more importantly, keeping active in daily life that help aged people to enjoy better life standards
- D) you may be shocked to notice how soft bodies people used to have a few decades ago and how they seemed anchored in their chairs when they were barely pushing the age 60
- E) recent studies comparing populations from different parts of the world show that this situation is not across the board and it depends on social, behavioural, and economic factors

**28. Although many hormones produced by human organs have a wide variety of actions, ---.**

- A) located at the base of the brain, the pituitary gland produces many hormones that regulate other organs
- B) the common purpose of all hormones is to facilitate organ-to-organ communication necessary for body physiology
- C) hormones are released into the bloodstream whereby they travel to organs they affect, known as target organs
- D) one way to classify endocrine disorders is based on if a condition is due to excess production or underproduction of hormone
- E) hormone production by an endocrine organ is regulated by complex interactions, called feedback loops

29. While older people seem to take longer to learn verbal material than do the young, ----.

- A) they perform better when the learning process is self-paced and meaningful
- B) aging effects on cognitive functioning are investigated by research approaches
- C) this change appears to account for the gradual decrease in speed of responding
- D) they are rarely observed to improve in long-term memory through regular practice
- E) the young are equally agile in tasks that require the use of short-term memory

**30. Although the national high school dropout rate in the US has declined since the 1970s and remained stable over the past several years, ----.**

- A) dropouts more often come from low-income families and members of ethnic minorities
- B) graduation rate is the proportion of a given age range who have earned a high school diploma
- C) the issue is still a significant concern for educators and policy makers alike
- D) schools play a significant role in a student's decision to either drop out or persist
- E) school is often perceived as an unwelcoming place for students at risk for dropping out

**31. Though archaeologists feel like they have fully figured out a historical phenomenon, ----.**

- A) they study different rocks used for making stone tools, building monuments, and all kinds of other human uses
- B) they have unchanging opinions when it comes to certain issues such as Egyptology
- C) they may sometimes stumble on an entire cache of documents that utterly transforms their understanding of an ancient period
- D) they are in agreement that the new collection of 382 clay tablets deserve to be treated as the oldest documents of diplomacy ever found
- E) they have always been intrigued by the idea of being first to bring an archive of an ancient civilisation into daylight

**32. The population of African elephants has decreased rapidly over the last few decades ----.**

- A) so that they will not be classified as endangered when more individuals live in the wild
- B) since it is estimated that an infrasonic call by a male elephant could in fact cover an area of 30 sq km
- C) because the situation is worsening in respect of poaching and loss of habitat
- D) as far as movements of herds are being tracked through forests and grasslands
- E) just as animal identification through imagery is being more accurately monitored



**33. How your gut reacts to the calories is decisive in whether your dinner ends up being burned as fuel or stored as fat, ----.**

- A) given that many people tend to underestimate their calorie intake when they self-report their diet
- B) no matter how much attention you pay to calculate the amount of energy to be taken from calories on your plate
- C) supposing that there is emerging evidence of calorie burning boosted by prebiotics found in oats and garlic
- D) while research suggests that overcooking food can cause you to absorb more calories and carbs
- E) as far as researchers investigate if absorption of calories varies according to the time of the day they are consumed

**34. Hypnotherapy is mostly associated with the idea of losing one's consciousness and getting under the control of others during entertainment shows, ---.**

- A) even though it is actually a useful clinical technique frequently referred to for patients with insomnia and sleepwalking
- B) because its effectiveness depends on the individual, the severity of the problem, and how long it has been going on
- C) while you may not even start hypnosis until the second or third session after your hypnotist understands why and how you are struggling
- D) whether it allows people to enter a state free of worry and anxiety by allowing their brain function and heart rate to slow down
- E) since you may try hypnotherapy especially when you play a piece of calming music while sitting in a comfortable chair

35. ----, there is a more precise scale in use today that is based on the mathematics of motions caused by the earthquake.

- A) Although the Richter Scale is mentioned most often in the media when an earthquake occurs
- B) By the time one of the first scales developed to measure the true magnitude was invented by American seismologists
- C) Just as geologists measure the intensity of earthquakes in order to compare and judge potential damage
- D) Because scientists use moment magnitude when describing an earthquake event to the public
- E) In case seismologists effectively measure the magnitude of an earthquake through innovative techniques

**36. Children who are shy may be at risk for lower academic achievement ----.**

- A) unless social anxiety makes it difficult for children to think clearly and communicate effectively
- B) since participation in discussions and social interactions are important for the attainment of learning objectives
- C) although some research suggests that, on average, shy children are less verbally competent compared to their peers
- D) in case teachers assign them lower grades in several areas including reading comprehension and written expression
- E) even if in some cases the anxiety associated with school entry may result in selective mutism in such children

37. According to a study, speaking a second language may help you to be protected from age-related cognitive decline by boosting tissue density in brain areas associated with memory.

- A) Bir arařtırmaya gre, ikinci bir dil konuřmak beynin hafıza ile ilgili blmlerindeki doku yoęunluęunu destekleyerek yařa baęlı zihinsel gerilemeden korunmanıza yardımcı olabilir.
- B) Bir arařtırmaya gre, ikinci bir dil konuřarak desteklenen beynin hafıza ile ilgili blmlerindeki doku yoęunluęu yařa baęlı zihinsel gerilemeden korunmanıza yardımcı olabilir.
- C) Bir arařtırmaya gre, ikinci bir dil konuřurken beynin hafıza ile ilgili blmlerindeki doku yoęunluęu desteklenir ve bu da yařa baęlı zihinsel gerilemeden korunmanıza yardımcı olabilir.
- D) Bir arařtırmaya gre, ikinci bir dil konuřmak beynin hafıza ile ilgili blmlerindeki doku yoęunluęunun desteklenmesine ve yařa baęlı zihinsel gerilemeden korunmanıza yardımcı olabilir.
- E) Bir arařtırmaya gre, ikinci bir dil konuřmak beynin hafıza ile ilgili blmlerindeki doku yoęunluęunun desteklenmesini saęladıęı iin yařa baęlı zihinsel gerilemeden korunmanıza yardımcı olabilir.

38. People who have an overly positive view of their value **seem to make** positive first impressions, **which can be an advantage** during job interviews or first dates, **but one who instils confidence** in his or her leadership **does not leave positive impressions** in general.

- A) Kendi değeri hakkında aşırı derecede olumlu bir fikre sahip olanlar iş görüşmeleri veya ilk randevularda iyi bir ilk izlenim yaratıp fayda sağlıyor gibi görünebilir ancak liderlik konusunda güven aşılamaaya çalışan biri genel olarak iyi bir izlenim bırakmaz.
- B) Kendi değeri hakkında fazla olumlu bir fikre sahip olanlar iyi bir ilk izlenim yaratıyor gibi görünürler ki bu da iş görüşmeleri veya ilk randevularda bir fayda sağlayabilir ancak liderliği konusunda güven aşılamaaya çalışan biri genelde iyi bir izlenim bırakmaz.
- C) İş görüşmeleri veya ilk randevularda kendi değeri hakkında aşırı derecede olumlu bir fikre sahip olmak iyi bir ilk izlenim yaratıyor gibi görünür fakat liderliği konusunda güven aşılamaaya çalışan kişi genel olarak iyi bir izlenim bırakmaz.
- D) Kendi değeri hakkında fazla olumlu bir fikre sahip olanlar iş görüşmeleri veya ilk randevularda iyi bir ilk izlenim yaratarak fayda sağlıyor gibi görünürler ancak liderliği konusunda güven aşılamaaya çalışan kişi genel olarak iyi bir izlenim bırakmaz.
- E) Kendi değeri hakkında fazla olumlu bir fikre sahip olanlar iyi bir ilk izlenim yaratırlar ki bu da iş görüşmeleri veya ilk randevularda yararlı oluyor gibi görünebilir fakat liderliği konusunda güven aşılamaaya çalışan biri genelde iyi bir izlenim bırakamaz.

S V2

39. The researchers found that dreaming was linked to activity in a 'hot zone' found in the back of the brain, regardless of which stage of sleep the sleepers were in.

- A) Uyuyanların uykunun hangi aşamasında olduklarına bakmaksızın arařtırmacıların rüya görme ile bağlantılı olduğunu buldukları şey beyin arkasında bulunan bir 'sıcak bölge' deki etkinlikti.
- B) Rüya görmenin, uyuyanların uykunun hangi aşamasında olduğuna bakılmaksızın, beyin arkasında bulunan bir 'sıcak bölge' deki etkinlikle bağlantılı olduğu arařtırmacılar tarafından bulundu. *passive* was found by
- C) Arařtırmacılar, uyuyanların uykunun hangi aşamasında olduğuna bakmaksızın, rüya görmenin beyin arkasında bulunan bir 'sıcak bölge' deki etkinlikle bağlantılı olduğunu buldu.
- D) Rüya görmenin beyin arkasındaki bir 'sıcak bölge' de gerçekleştirilen etkinlikle bağlantılı olduğunu bulan arařtırmacılara göre uyuyanların uykunun hangi aşamasında olduğu önemli değildi.
- E) Arařtırmacılar, uyuyanların uykunun hangi aşamasında olduklarına bakılmamasına rağmen rüya görmenin nedeninin beyin arkasında bulunan bir 'sıcak bölge' deki etkinlik olduğunu buldu.

40. Psikolojik ilk yardım, insanların aşırı stres veya zihinsel yorgunluk gibi farklı sebeplerden psikolojik sıkıntı yaşayan aile fertlerine, arkadaşlarına ya da tanıdıklarına yardım etmelerine olanak sağlayan bir dizi basit önleme karşılık gelir. / isaret eder/ anlamına gelir

- A) What is referred to by psychological first aid is the set of simple measures that people can take to enable their family members, friends and also acquaintances to help themselves when they experience psychological distress from overwhelming stress or mental fatigue.
- B) Psychological first aid, which enables people to help the psychological distress of their family members, friends, or acquaintances, is a set of simple and different measures against overwhelming stress and mental fatigue.
- C) In order to help their family members, friends and acquaintances when they experience psychological distress resulting from different reasons such as overwhelming stress or mental fatigue, people take a set of simple measures in the form of psychological first aid.
- D) Psychological first aid refers to a set of simple measures that enables people to help their family members, friends or acquaintances who experience psychological distress resulting from different reasons such as overwhelming stress or mental fatigue.
- E) Psychological first aid enables people to help their family members, friends and acquaintances who experience psychological distress as a result of reasons such as overwhelming stress or mental fatigue by taking a set of simple measures.



- n -  
- 1 -

41. Popüler kültürde resmedildiklerinin aksine, arkeologlar en fazla değeri her zaman antik yerleri meslektaşlarından önce bulmaya vermezler.

passive

A) Despite the way they are depicted in popular culture, the highest value by archaeologists is not always attached on locating ancient sites before their colleagues.

B) As opposed to the way popular culture always depicts them, archaeologists do not place the highest value on ancient sites they locate before their colleagues.

C) Contrary to the way they are depicted in popular culture, archaeologists do not always place the highest value on locating ancient sites before their colleagues.

D) In contrast with their depiction by popular culture, the way archaeologists locate ancient sites before their colleagues is not always attached the highest value.

E) Regardless of their depiction in popular culture, the highest value is not always placed on archaeologists when they locate ancient sites before their colleagues.

42. Meşhur emsalleri tarafından enstrümanı için etkileyici besteler yapabilen oldukça yetenekli bir piyanist olması nedeniyle methedilse de bestekâr Cyril Scott günümüzde nadiren hatırlanmaktadır.

- A) Even though his illustrious peers lauded the composer Cyril Scott who was a highly capable pianist and wrote effectively for his instrument, today he is rarely remembered.
- B) Though lauded by his illustrious peers for being a highly capable pianist who could write effectively for his instrument, the composer Cyril Scott is rarely remembered today.
- C) No matter how much his illustrious peers lauded the composer Cyril Scott, who was a highly capable pianist writing effectively for his instrument, he is hardly remembered today.
- D) Even if he was lauded by his illustrious peers not only for being a highly capable pianist but also for writing effectively for his instrument, people today hardly remember the composer Cyril Scott.
- E) Despite being a highly capable pianist who could write effectively for his instrument, his illustrious peers rarely lauded the composer Cyril Scott, who is not remembered much today.

1. Nearly three-fourths of all commercial forest land in the United States is privately owned by farmers, forest investment groups, other types of non-industrial owners, or industrial firms engaged in the business of growing and harvesting timber for conversion to wood products. 43
2. The objectives and practices of private owners are extremely diverse.
3. A small, non-industrial owner may harvest timber infrequently, emphasise recreational activity, and treat forest assets as an immediate source of cash.
4. A large public corporation has a financial responsibility to maximise the value of the forest and any associated facilities.
5. Monetary objectives are therefore important in making forest management decisions.
6. Timber is commonly harvested annually on a sustained yield basis; harvested sites are planted with genetically-improved trees. 64
7. Recreational activity such as hunting and fishing may be permitted and generate significant income.
8. Many states and local governments have enacted laws that regulate the practice of private forestry.
9. Historically, the primary objectives were to assure long-term timber supply, protect streams, control soil erosion, minimise wildfire, and provide for compatible land uses. 45
10. Since the 1980s, wildlife habitat and biological diversity have become important regulatory objectives in some states.
11. Therefore, management planning for a specific property requires a detailed review of the owner's objectives, resources, and any legal constraints regarding land uses.
1. Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'ndeki tüm ticari orman arazilerinin yaklaşık dörtte üçünün özel mülkiyet olarak çiftçiler, orman yatırım grupları, diğer endüstriyel olmayan mal sahipleri veya ağaç ürünlerine dönüştürmek için kereste yetiştirme ve hasat etme işiyle uğraşan endüstriyel firmalara aittir.
2. Özel mülk sahiplerinin amaçları ve uygulamaları son derece çeşitlidir.
3. Küçük, endüstriyel olmayan bir mülk sahibi nadiren kereste hasat edebilir/toplayabilir, eğlence faaliyetini vurgulayabilir ve orman varlıklarını çabuk/yakın bir nakit kaynağı olarak görebilir.
4. Büyük bir kamu kuruluşunun, ormanın ve ilgili tesislerin değerini en üst düzeye çıkarmak için mali sorumluluğu vardır.
5. Orman yönetimi kararlarının alınmasında parasal hedefler bu nedenle önemlidir.
6. Kereste genellikle sürdürülebilir bir verim esasına göre yıllık olarak hasat edilir; hasat edilen alanlara genetiği geliştirilmiş ağaçlar dikilir.
7. Avlanma ve balık tutma gibi eğlence faaliyetlerine izin verilebilir ve önemli bir gelir üretebilir.
8. Birçok eyalet ve yerel yönetim, özel ormancılık uygulamasını düzenleyen yasalar çıkarmıştır.
9. Tarihsel olarak birincil hedefler, uzun vadeli kereste tedarikini sağlamak, nehirleri korumak, toprak erozyonunu kontrol etmek, orman yangınlarını en aza indirmek ve uyumlu arazi kullanımları sağlamaktır.
10. 1980'lerden bu yana, bazı eyaletlerde yaban hayatı habitatı ve biyolojik çeşitlilik önemli düzenleyici hedefler haline geldi.
11. Bu nedenle, belirli bir mülk için yönetim planlaması, mülk sahibinin hedeflerinin, kaynaklarının ve arazi kullanımına ilişkin yasal kısıtlamaların ayrıntılı bir incelemesini gerektirir.

Nearly three-fourths of all commercial forest land in the United States is privately owned by farmers, forest investment groups, other types of non-industrial owners, or industrial firms engaged in the business of growing and harvesting timber for conversion to wood products. The objectives and practices of private owners are extremely diverse. A small, non-industrial owner may harvest timber infrequently, emphasise recreational activity, and treat forest assets as an immediate source of cash. A large public corporation has a financial responsibility to maximise the value of the forest and any associated facilities. Monetary objectives are therefore important in making forest management decisions: Timber is commonly harvested annually on a sustained yield basis; harvested sites are planted with genetically-improved trees. Recreational activity such as hunting and fishing may be permitted and generate significant income. Many states and local governments have enacted laws that regulate the practice of private forestry. Historically, the primary objectives were to assure long-term timber supply, protect streams, control soil erosion, minimise wildfire, and provide for compatible land uses. Since the 1980s, wildlife habitat and biological diversity have become important regulatory objectives in some states. Therefore, management planning for a specific property requires a detailed review of the owner's objectives, resources, and any legal constraints regarding land uses.

43. Which of the following is true about forest land in the US?

confined,  
limited  
restricted to  
peculiar  
unique to

- A) Property rights of forest land are reserved for business corporations with particular characteristics.
- B) Forest land is usually worked on for a similar set of aims by business corporations involved in forestry.
- C) Private sector interested in working on forest land has a much larger share than the public enterprise.
- D) Those establishments which aim to provide people with leisure-time options usually fail to make a considerable amount of money.
- E) Large-scale businesses involved in forestry boast about high-quality services provided to people who wish to spend time on forest land.

brag

övünmek  
hold  
bear  
have /enjoy /boast  
sayisal veri, miktar

Nearly three-fourths of all commercial forest land in the United States is privately owned by farmers, forest investment groups, other types of non-industrial owners, or industrial firms engaged in the business of growing and harvesting timber for conversion to wood products. The objectives and practices of private owners are extremely diverse. A small, non-industrial owner may harvest timber infrequently, emphasise recreational activity, and treat forest assets as an immediate source of cash. A large public corporation has a financial responsibility to maximise the value of the forest and any associated facilities. Monetary objectives are therefore important in making forest management decisions: Timber is commonly harvested annually on a sustained yield basis; harvested sites are planted with genetically-improved trees. Recreational activity such as hunting and fishing may be permitted and generate significant income. Many states and local governments have enacted laws that regulate the practice of private forestry. Historically, the primary objectives were to assure long-term timber supply, protect streams, control soil erosion, minimise wildfire, and provide for compatible land uses. Since the 1980s, wildlife habitat and biological diversity have become important regulatory objectives in some states. Therefore, management planning for a specific property requires a detailed review of the owner's objectives, resources, and any legal constraints regarding land uses.

44. According to the passage, harvesting timber ----.

agaçlandırma

- A) is followed by reforestation through the use of genetically-enhanced trees
- B) can lead to less profit than when the land is used for leisure-time activities
- C) lacks legal regulations in certain states in terms of the wood quality
- D) can be undertaken after some special permissions are granted by the regulatory bodies
- E) prevents people from getting involved in some free-time activities

Nearly three-fourths of all commercial forest land in the United States is privately owned by farmers, forest investment groups, other types of non-industrial owners, or industrial firms engaged in the business of growing and harvesting timber for conversion to wood products. The objectives and practices of private owners are extremely diverse. A small, non-industrial owner may harvest timber infrequently, emphasise recreational activity, and treat forest assets as an immediate source of cash. A large public corporation has a financial responsibility to maximise the value of the forest and any associated facilities. Monetary objectives are therefore important in making forest management decisions: Timber is commonly harvested annually on a sustained yield basis; harvested sites are planted with genetically-improved trees. Recreational activity such as hunting and fishing may be permitted and generate significant income. Many states and local governments have enacted laws that regulate the practice of private forestry. Historically, the primary objectives were to assure long-term timber supply, protect streams, control soil erosion, minimise wildfire, and provide for compatible land uses. Since the 1980s, wildlife habitat and biological diversity have become important regulatory objectives in some states. Therefore, management planning for a specific property requires a detailed review of the owner's objectives, resources, and any legal constraints regarding land uses.

45. Which of the following is true regarding the focus of change in goals regulated by administrators?

- A) Different environmentally oriented issues have been taken into consideration as major goals in forestry.
- B) In recent years, administrators have diverted their attention to how to produce a sufficient supply of timber.
- C) Administrators have prioritised monetary goals regarding the use of timber in commercial sector across the US.
- D) They tend to harvest timber and other products more frequently than they did a few decades ago.
- E) Administrators have decided to take strict measures to protect forests against harm caused by leisure-time activities.

listeleme >>> some, various, certain

divert  
re-focus  
altıyer  
change

Nearly three-fourths of all commercial forest land in the United States is privately owned by farmers, forest investment groups, other types of non-industrial owners, or industrial firms engaged in the business of growing and harvesting timber for conversion to wood products. The objectives and practices of private owners are extremely diverse. A small, non-industrial owner may harvest timber infrequently, emphasise recreational activity, and treat forest assets as an immediate source of cash. A large public corporation has a financial responsibility to maximise the value of the forest and any associated facilities. Monetary objectives are therefore important in making forest management decisions: Timber is commonly harvested annually on a sustained yield basis; harvested sites are planted with genetically-improved trees. Recreational activity such as hunting and fishing may be permitted and generate significant income. Many states and local governments have enacted laws that regulate the practice of private forestry. Historically, the primary objectives were to assure long-term timber supply, protect streams, control soil erosion, minimise wildfire, and provide for compatible land uses. Since the 1980s, wildlife habitat and biological diversity have become important regulatory objectives in some states. Therefore, management planning for a specific property requires a detailed review of the owner's objectives, resources, and any legal constraints regarding land uses.

goals

46. Which of the following is true about the author?

- A) The author is critical of the private sector on the basis of their practices that cause harm to forests.
- B) The author supports the policies introduced by some states as they are more environmentally friendly.
- C) The author questions the practices done not only by the state but also by the private sector involved in forestry.
- D) The author impartially describes the forestry sector in the US by highlighting policy changes in recent years.
- E) The author appears mildly confused by the complexities involved in how forests are handled by the state and private sector in the US.

The first alphabetic system was probably used by a Semitic-speaking people perhaps as early as 1700 BCE in ancient Syria, and the earliest preserved alphabetic text, in cuneiform, comes from the site of the ancient city-state of Ugarit on the present-day Syrian coast.

With only consonants represented, the early alphabets were designed for the writing of Arabic, Hebrew and Phoenician. Around 1000 BCE, ancient Greeks came into contact with the Phoenician system and somewhat later used it as a basis for developing their own, adding vowel symbols to adapt the alphabet to the different structure of their language. About two centuries later, the Greek alphabet, in turn, served as a model for the Etruscans of central Italy, whose alphabet influenced the Romans to develop their own Latin or Roman alphabet. Although the so-called Latin alphabet is used for the writing of the great majority of European languages, the Cyrillic alphabet, current in parts of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, was derived directly from the Greek alphabet, which in many ways it still resembles.

47. According to the text, Hebrew and Arabic alphabets ----.

- A) were highly inspired by Greek language
- B) included no vowel symbols
- C) influenced each other to a great extent
- D) were better designed than the Phoenician alphabet
- E) were barely efficient in Semitic languages

hardly

only → no  
none



1. The first alphabetic system **was probably used** by a Semitic-speaking people perhaps **as early as 1700 BCE** in ancient Syria,
2. **and the earliest preserved alphabetic text**, in cuneiform, **comes from the site of the ancient city-state of Ugarit on the present-day Syrian coast.**
3. **With only consonants** represented, the early alphabets **were designed** for the writing of Arabic, Hebrew and Phoenician.
4. **Around 1000 BCE, ancient Greeks came into contact with the Phoenician system**
5. **and somewhat later used it as a basis for developing** their own, **adding vowel symbols to adapt** the alphabet to the different structure of their language.
6. **About two centuries later, the Greek alphabet, in turn, served as a model** for the **Etruscans** of central Italy, **whose alphabet influenced the Romans to develop their own Latin or Roman alphabet.**
7. Although the **so-called Latin alphabet is used for the writing of the great majority of European languages, the Cyrillic alphabet, current in parts of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, was derived directly from the Greek alphabet, which in many ways it still resembles.**
1. İlk alfabetik sistem **muhtemelen** Sami dili konuşan bir halk tarafından belki de eski Suriye'de **MÖ 1700 gibi erken bir tarihte kullanılmıştı,**
2. **ve korunmuş en eski alfabetik metin,** çivi yazısıyla, **günümüzde Suriye kıyısında olan antik Ugarit şehir devletinin bulunduğu yerden gelmektedir.**
3. Yalnızca ünsüzlerin temsil edildiği erken dönem/ilk alfabeler, Arapça, İbranice ve Fenike yazımı için tasarlanmıştır.
4. **MÖ 1000 civarında, eski Yunanlılar Fenike sistemiyle temas kurdular**
5. ve bir süre sonra alfabeyi kendi dillerinin farklı yapısına **uyarlamak için** sesli harf sembollerini **ekleyerek** kendi sistemlerini geliştirmek için **bunu temel olarak kullandılar.**
6. **Yaklaşık iki yüzyıl sonra, Yunan alfabesi de,** alfabeleri Romalıları kendi Latin veya Roma alfabelerini geliştirmeleri konusunda etkileyen Orta İtalya'daki Etrüskler için **bir model görevi gördü.**
7. Avrupa dillerinin büyük çoğunluğunun yazımı için **sözde** Latin alfabesi kullanılsa da, Doğu Avrupa'nın bazı bölgelerinde ve eski Sovyetler Birliği'nde geçerli olan **Kiril alfabesi, pek çok bakımdan hala benzediği Yunan alfabesinden doğrudan türemiştir.**

The first alphabetic system was probably used by a Semitic-speaking people perhaps as early as 1700 BCE in ancient Syria, and the earliest preserved alphabetic text, in cuneiform, comes from the site of the ancient city-state of Ugarit on the present-day Syrian coast. With only consonants represented, the early alphabets were designed for the writing of Arabic, Hebrew and Phoenician. Around 1000 BCE, ancient Greeks came into contact with the Phoenician system and somewhat later used it as a basis for developing their own, adding vowel symbols to adapt the alphabet to the different structure of their language. About two centuries later, the Greek alphabet, in turn, served as a model for the Etruscans of central Italy, whose alphabet influenced the Romans to develop their own Latin or Roman alphabet. Although the so-called Latin alphabet is used for the writing of the great majority of European languages, the Cyrillic alphabet, current in parts of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, was derived directly from the Greek alphabet, which in many ways it still resembles.

48. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage about the Cyrillic alphabet?

- A) It has a lot in common with the Greek alphabet.
- B) It was the last alphabet to be developed.
- C) It consists of more symbols than the Arabic alphabet.
- 4 D) It inspired the development of the Greek alphabet. *lead to /trigger /cause /evoke/arouse/ invoke /inspire*
- E) Its use is diminishing in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. *eski 2. adi geçenlerden ilki*

*etki tepki zinciri*

The first alphabetic system was probably used by a Semitic-speaking people perhaps as early as 1700 BCE in ancient Syria, and the earliest preserved alphabetic text, in cuneiform, comes from the site of the ancient city-state of Ugarit on the present-day Syrian coast. With only consonants represented, the early alphabets were designed for the writing of Arabic, Hebrew and Phoenician. Around 1000 BCE, ancient Greeks came into contact with the Phoenician system and somewhat later used it as a basis for developing their own, adding vowel symbols to adapt the alphabet to the different structure of their language. About two centuries later, the Greek alphabet, in turn, served as a model for the Etruscans of central Italy, whose alphabet influenced the Romans to develop their own Latin or Roman alphabet. Although the so-called Latin alphabet is used for the writing of the great majority of European languages, the Cyrillic alphabet, current in parts of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, was derived directly from the Greek alphabet, which in many ways it still resembles.

benzernek

49. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) the currently-used Latin alphabet needs to be further developed m4
- B) the Roman alphabet was more user-friendly than the Phoenician system
- C) languages used all around the world exhibit significant differences
- D) the development of various alphabetic systems was a tedious process
- E) each alphabetic system served as a model for others that followed

The first alphabetic system was probably used by a Semitic-speaking people perhaps as early as 1700 BCE in ancient Syria, and the earliest preserved alphabetic text, in cuneiform, comes from the site of the ancient city-state of Ugarit on the present-day Syrian coast. With only consonants represented, the early alphabets were designed for the writing of Arabic, Hebrew and Phoenician. Around 1000 BCE, ancient Greeks came into contact with the Phoenician system and somewhat later used it as a basis for developing their own, adding vowel symbols to adapt the alphabet to the different structure of their language. About two centuries later, the Greek alphabet, in turn, served as a model for the Etruscans of central Italy, whose alphabet influenced the Romans to develop their own Latin or Roman alphabet. Although the so-called Latin alphabet is used for the writing of the great majority of European languages, the Cyrillic alphabet, current in parts of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, was derived directly from the Greek alphabet, which in many ways it still resembles.

#### 50. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To give information about the development of various languages
- B) To compare and contrast the structure of different alphabetic systems
- C) To explain how the current Latin alphabet was born and developed
- D) To provide a brief history of the development of the alphabetic systems
- E) To highlight that the current alphabetic system was originated in Syria

1. During the 20th century, numerous technological breakthroughs in pharmaceutical therapy made it possible to cure or at least alleviate most of the diseases that have killed or debilitated millions of people each year. alleviation mitigation
  2. But the ability to purchase those medicines is concentrated in relatively affluent nations, where the vast majority of pharmaceutical sales occur. 51
  3. The term access to medicines; therefore, encompasses the array of problems faced by the world's lowest-income inhabitants, who often cannot afford or do not have access to medications that could greatly reduce the disease burden under which they suffer. listeleme a,b,c, and d 1
  4. The problems include deficient medical infrastructure, imbalances between prices and ability to pay, and the lack of incentive to develop medicines that would treat diseases endemic to low-income nations. 2 3
  5. (By) expanding access to available health interventions, and especially essential medicines, doctors can save 10.5 million lives. 1
  6. Lack of access to medicines and complementary health-care in turn perpetuates a vicious spiral: cycle döngü
  7. poor health impairs productivity and economic development,
  8. while low productivity keeps the citizens of the least-developed nations too poor to afford appropriate health-care. 1
  9. Progress is being made in increasing the supply of affordably priced medicines to low-income nations, but much remains to be done, we have a long way to go 3
  10. Overcoming the remaining barriers to access to medicines could alleviate diseases worldwide and contribute to economic development. 53
1. 20. yüzyılda farmakolojik terapideki çok sayıda teknolojik buluş, her yıl milyonlarca insanı öldüren veya zayıflatan hastalıkların çoğunu iyileştirmeyi veya en azından hafifletmeyi mümkün kıldı.
  2. Ancak bu ilaçları satın alma imkanı/olanağı, ilaç satışlarının büyük çoğunluğunun gerçekleştiği nispeten varlıklı ülkelerde yoğunlaşmıştır.
  3. İlaçlara erişim terimi; bu nedenle, maruz kaldıkları hastalık yükünü büyük ölçüde azaltabilecek ilaçlara genellikle parası yetmeyen veya bunlara erişimi olmayan dünyanın en düşük gelirli sakinlerinin karşılaştığı bir dizi sorunu kapsar.
  4. (bu) Sorunlar, yetersiz tıbbi altyapı, fiyatlar ve ödeme gücü arasındaki dengesizlikler ve düşük gelirli ülkelere özgü hastalıkları tedavi edecek ilaçların geliştirilmesi için teşvik eksikliğini kapsamaktadır.
  5. Doktorlar, mevcut sağlık müdahalelerine/tehdavilerine ve özellikle temel ilaçlara erişimi genişleterek 10,5 milyon hayat kurtarabilir. ving
  6. İlaçlara ve tamamlayıcı sağlık hizmetlerine erişimin olmaması, dolayısıyla, kısır bir sarmalı devam ettiriyor:
  7. (8)düşük üretkenlik, en az gelişmiş ulusların vatandaşlarını uygun sağlık bakımını karşılayamayacak kadar yoksul tutarken
  8. (7)kötü sağlık, üretkenliği ve ekonomik kalkınmayı olumsuz etkilemektedir.
  9. Düşük gelirli ülkelere uygun fiyatlı ilaç tedarikinin artırılmasında ilerleme kaydediliyor, ancak daha yapılacak çok şey var.
  10. İlaça erişimde kalan engellerin aşılması, dünya çapında hastalıkları hafifletebilir ve ekonomik kalkınmaya katkıda bulunabilir.

During the 20th century, numerous technological breakthroughs in pharmaceutical therapy made it possible to cure or at least alleviate most of the diseases that have killed or debilitated millions of people each year. But the ability to purchase those medicines is concentrated in relatively affluent nations, where the vast majority of pharmaceutical sales occur. The term access to medicines; therefore, encompasses the array of problems faced by the world's lowest-income inhabitants, who often cannot afford or do not have access to medications that could greatly reduce the disease burden under which they suffer. The problems include deficient medical infrastructure, imbalances between prices and ability to pay, and the lack of incentive to develop medicines that would treat diseases endemic to low-income nations. By expanding access to available health interventions, and especially essential medicines, doctors could save 10.5 million lives. Lack of access to medicines and complementary health-care in turn perpetuates a vicious spiral: poor health impairs productivity and economic development, while low productivity keeps the citizens of the least-developed nations too poor to afford appropriate health-care. Progress is being made in increasing the supply of affordably priced medicines to low-income nations, but much remains to be done. Overcoming the remaining barriers to access to medicines could alleviate diseases worldwide and contribute to economic development.

51. We understand from the passage that higher income nations ----.

- A) could reach medications and related products more easily
- B) can also suffer heavily from lack of medicines for their citizens
- C) approve medicines only when they have proved their efficacy
- D) have done studies on global dissemination of health-care technologies
- E) criticise pharmaceutical companies and the health-care system implicitly

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52. According to the passage, **one fundamental problem is ----.**

- A) the unwillingness of pharmaceutical companies to give up intellectual property rights on their drugs
- B) the lack of innovative drugs targeted specifically toward diseases prevalent in poorer countries.
- C) ~~finding other resources to fund research for developing medicines to treat endemic diseases~~
- D) ~~governments' failure to distribute medicines to fight against the diseases that are common in low-income nations~~
- E) that different types of fatal diseases get a larger share of medical attention

+++  
little

gereken  
hak edilen

deserved respect/ value /share  
= (with) due consideration

With all due your respect,...

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53. What can be an **ultimate effect of a fair distribution of affordable medicine?**

- A) Improvement of infrastructure
- B) Production of medicine
- C) Economic growth**
- D) Provision of complementary health-care
- E) Fewer fatal diseases

amaç

effect

/ concern\* / point\* / issue\*

aim / objective

/result / outcome/

goal / target

end\*

cause\*

تکلیف



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54. The underlined word 'perpetuates' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) excludes **DIŞLAMAK, LEAVE OUT, SET aside**  
B) terminates **1. yok etmek 2. sona ermek**  
C) plummets **çakılmak plunge**  
D) maintains **1.sürdürmek, 2. claim 3. bakimini yapmak, fix, repair**  
E) contradicts **be at odds with**

1. China has the oldest continuous poetic tradition in the world.
  2. *The Book of Songs*, a wonderful anthology of love, war, agriculture and festivals, for instance, goes back to the 11th century BCE, before the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.
  3. Poets have always been right at the centre of the civilisation — the voices and the conscience of China.
  4. The poet Du Fu (712-770), for example, is considered to be the greatest poet to contribute to this tradition.
  5. because he was the one who captured what it was to be Chinese more than any other poet.
  6. He lived in the Tang dynasty (618-907), one of the most brilliant epochs in the story of civilisation.
  7. but in his forties a century of peace and high culture crumbled in the face of corruption, environmental disaster and rebellion.
  8. In his time, as many as 30 million people died of war, famine or disease, or became refugees.
  9. As a refugee himself, he drew the portraits of people who lost everything in his poetry.
  10. "There is Dante, there is Shakespeare and there is Du Fu," says Harvard Professor Stephen Owen.
  11. "They are the poets who helped create the emotional vocabulary of their cultures."
  12. This is considered to be the reason why Du Fu's poetry has endured so long with its great impact in Chinese poetic tradition.
1. Çin, dünyadaki en eski sürekli şiirsel geleneğe sahiptir.
  - Örneğin aşk, savaş, tarım ve festivallerin harika bir antolojisi olan *Şarkılar Kitabı*, İlyada ve Odyssea'dan önce MÖ 11. yüzyıla kadar uzanır.
  - Şairler her zaman medeniyetin tam merkezinde olmuştur - Çin'in sesleri ve vicdanı.
  - Örneğin şair Du Fu (712-770). Bu geleneğe katkıda bulunan en büyük şair olarak kabul edilir.
  - çünkü Çinli olmanın ne demek olduğunu diğer tüm şairlerden daha fazla yakalayan kişi oydu.
  - Uygurlık tarihinin en parlak dönemlerinden biri olan Tang hanedanlığında (618-907) yaşadı,
  - ancak kırklı yaşlarında bir asırlık barış ve yüksek kültür, yolsuzluk, çevre felaketi ve isyan karşısında parçalandı.
  - Onun zamanında 30 milyon kadar insan savaş, kıtlık veya hastalıktan öldü veya mülteci oldu.
  - Kendisi de bir mülteci olarak şiirlerinde her şeyini kaybetmiş insanların portrelerini çizmiştir.
  - Harvard Profesörü Stephen Owen, "Dante var, Shakespeare var ve Du Fu var" diyor.
  - "Onlar, kültürlerinin duygusal söz dağarcığını oluşturmaya yardımcı olan şairlerdir."
  - Bu, Du Fu'nun şiirinin Çin şiir geleneğinde büyük etkisiyle bu kadar uzun süre dayanmasının nedeni olarak kabul edilir.

China has the oldest continuous poetic tradition in the world. The Book of Songs, a wonderful anthology of love, war, agriculture and festivals, for instance, goes back to the 11th century BCE, before the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. Poets have always been right at the centre of the civilisation — the voices and the conscience of China. The poet Du Fu (712-770), for example, is considered to be the greatest poet to contribute to this tradition because he was the one who captured what it was to be Chinese more than any other poet. He lived in the Tang dynasty (618-907), one of the most brilliant epochs in the story of civilisation, but in his forties a century of peace and high culture crumbled in the face of corruption, environmental disaster and rebellion. In his time, as many as 30 million people died of war, famine or disease, or became refugees. As a refugee himself, he drew the portraits of people who lost everything in his poetry. "There is Dante, there is Shakespeare and there is Du Fu," says Harvard Professor Stephen Owen. "They are the poets who helped create the emotional vocabulary of their cultures." This is considered to be the reason why Du Fu's poetry has endured so long with its great impact in Chinese poetic tradition.

55. Which of the following can be understood from the passage about the Chinese poetic tradition?

- kyz
- A) Poets have always had a big influence on the central authority of China as the voices and the conscience of people.
- B) The poets were traditionally unable to touch on themes such as love, war, agriculture and festivals.
- C) One of the great works of the tradition even dates back to earlier times than some of their Western equivalents.
- D) The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* later used similar universal themes taken from one of the Chinese masterpieces.
- E) Poets have always had to fight to be the voice and the conscience of the civilisation of China.

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56. Which of the following is **false** about the time when Du Fu lived?

- A) Chinese people **went through social and political ups and downs**, leading to **disasters**.
- B) **Corruption**, environmental disaster and rebellion **eradicated hundred years of peace** and high culture.
- C) Chinese people including Du Fu **himself had to leave their country because of wars and disasters**.
- ~~D) **Some poets including Du Fu after his forties had to live as refugees because of their rebellion against the Tang Dynasty**.~~
- E) The **miseries and hopelessness** of people were **clearly reflected in the poetry** of Du Fu as well.

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57. Why does Professor Stephen Owen give the names of Dante and Shakespeare?

- A) To mention their reflections in Chinese poetic tradition
- B) To justify the claim that Du Fu is even greater than them
- C) To exemplify the extent to which Du Fu could voice his concerns
- D) To emphasise how expressive they were of their nations' emotions
- E) To refer to the cultural diversity in Chinese poetic tradition

çok fazla  
-er

how + s v o  
the way

how + adj / adv

ne kadar /ne denli + sıfat/ zarf

China has the oldest continuous poetic tradition in the world. The Book of Songs, a wonderful anthology of love, war, agriculture and festivals, for instance, goes back to the 11th century BCE, before the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. Poets have always been right at the centre of the civilisation — the voices and the conscience of China. The poet Du Fu (712-770), for example, is considered to be the greatest poet to contribute to this tradition because he was the one who captured what it was to be Chinese more than any other poet. He lived in the Tang dynasty (618-907), one of the most brilliant epochs in the story of civilisation, but in his forties a century of peace and high culture crumbled in the face of corruption, environmental disaster and rebellion. In his time, as many as 30 million people died of war, famine or disease, or became refugees. As a refugee himself, he drew the portraits of people who lost everything in his poetry. "There is Dante, there is Shakespeare and there is Du Fu," says Harvard Professor Stephen Owen. "They are the poets who helped create the emotional vocabulary of their cultures." This is considered to be the reason why Du Fu's poetry has endured so long with its great impact in Chinese poetic tradition.

### 58. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The continuous poetic traditions in China
- B) A brief history of Chinese poetic tradition during the Tang Dynasty
- C) Du Fu and his place in Chinese poetic tradition
- D) A comparison between Du Fu and his contemporaries
- E) The reflections of some Western works and poets in Chinese poetic tradition

1. An obsession is an **unwelcome, uncontrollable,** and **persistent** idea, thought, image, or emotion that **a person cannot help thinking even though it creates significant distress or anxiety.**

2. Obsessive ideas originate from the person's own thoughts:

3. that is, they are not seen as delusions sent or controlled by an outside party.

4. Typical obsessions include **fear of contamination** from doorknobs or handshakes, **worry about** leaving things in their proper order, **persistent doubts** about one's responsible behaviour, and **scary images** involving violent acts.

5. People with obsessions **may find** themselves **acting in** compulsive ways in largely futile attempts **to relieve the anxiety** associated with their persistent, unpleasant thoughts.

6. Others suffering from obsessions may try very hard to control or ignore them. **logical/ reasonable**

7. It is important to note that **legitimate worries** about **daily concerns** — **paying bills, studying for exams, keeping a job, interpersonal relationships** — **are not obsessions.**

8. Although they can occasionally be carried to **obsessive lengths,** these concerns can change with circumstances and, in most cases be controlled, with planning, effort, and action.

9. Obsessions **relate to** problems that most people would consider far removed from normal, daily events and concerns.

has more to do with

is all about

refers to

is down to

1. Saplantı, **önemli bir sıkıntı ya da endişe yaratsa da** kişinin **düşünmeden edemediği,** istenmeyen, kontrol edilemeyen ve sürekli/ısrarcı bir fikir, düşünce, imge ya da duygudur.

2. Saplantılı fikirler, kişinin kendi düşüncelerinden kaynaklanır:

3. yani, bir dış tarafça gönderilen veya kontrol edilen sanrılar olarak görülmezler.

4. Tipik saplantılar, kapı tokmaklarından veya tokalaşmalardan (mikrop, hastalık)bulaşma korkusu, her şeyi düzgün bir şekilde bırakma endişesi, kişinin sorumlu davranışı hakkında sürekli şüpheler ve şiddet eylemleri içeren korkutucu görüntüleri içerir.

5. Saplantıları olan insanlar, **ısrarcı, nahoş düşünceleriyle ilişkili kaygıyı gidermek için** büyük ölçüde beyhude girişimlerde bulunurken kendilerini kompülsif şekillerde hareket ederken bulabilirler.

6. (Takıntılardan mustarip olan) Diğerleri, onları kontrol etmek veya görmezden gelmek için çok uğraşabilir.

7. **-Faturaları ödemek, sınavlara çalışmak, bir işte çalışmak, kişilerarası ilişkiler gibi** - günlük kaygılarla ilgili **meşru endişelerin saplantı olmadığını not etmek önemlidir.**

8. **Zaman zaman** takıntılı **boyutlara taşınabilseler de,** bu endişeler koşullara göre değişebilir ve çoğu durumda planlama, çaba ve eylem ile kontrol edilebilir.

9. Saplantılar, çoğu insanın normal, günlük olaylardan ve kaygılardan **çok uzak olduğunu düşündüğü sorunlarla ilgilidir.**

An obsession is an unwelcome, uncontrollable, and persistent idea, thought, image, or emotion that a person cannot help thinking even though it creates significant distress or anxiety. **Obsessive ideas originate from the person's own thoughts:** that is, they are not seen as delusions sent or controlled by an outside party. Typical obsessions include fear of contamination from doorknobs or handshakes, worry about leaving things in their proper order, persistent doubts about one's responsible behaviour, and scary images involving violent acts. People with obsessions may find themselves acting in compulsive ways in largely futile attempts to relieve the anxiety associated with their persistent, unpleasant thoughts. Others suffering from obsessions may try very hard to control or ignore them. It is important to note that legitimate worries about daily concerns — paying bills, studying for exams, keeping a job, interpersonal relationships — are not obsessions. Although they can occasionally be carried to obsessive lengths, these concerns can change with circumstances and, in most cases be controlled, with planning, effort, and action. Obsessions relate to problems that most people would consider far removed from normal, daily events and concerns.

59. It is clearly stated in the **passage that obsessive ideas** ---.

- A) lead to the projection of distress and anxiety on other people
- B) are claimed to have internal roots rather than external ones
- C) are often considered to be the outcomes of interaction with other people
- D) are caused by distorted impressions given by people one is engaged with
- E) are learnt forms of behaviour people exhibit in their social lives



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60. Which of the following is not one of the cases of obsession cited in the passage?

- A) Disregarding ideas and emotions that might lead to trouble
- B) Being anxious about having to keep the environment in an organised way
- C) A person's constantly thinking if his/her own acts are right or wrong
- D) Imagining scenes in which disturbing acts are a common sight
- E) The horror felt due to the possibility of being infected by dirt in the environment

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61. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Obsessed people often find themselves thinking about common problems of daily life.
- B) It is highly likely that psychological assistance could ease the effects of obsessive behaviours.
- C) Daily concerns can turn into obsessions if not taken under control.
- D) Extreme cases of obsession are characterised by violent acts or irresponsible behaviour.
- E) Obsession makes people refrain from social contact as they are afraid of physical intimacy.

relieve  
alleviate

yakınlık  
samimiyet

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62. Which of the following can be inferred about obsessive behaviour?

- A) Its nature is quite similar to what people without obsessions focus on in their daily lives.
- B) It goes hand in hand with daily worries but gives less trouble to the obsessed.
- C) Using the right strategies and making the right moves are quite significant in the fight against it. 4
- D) Although it leads to considerable anxiety, it might be less discomforting than day-to-day concerns. 4
- E) It is often beyond the capacity of human beings to successfully cope with it.

63.

Interviewer:

- Isabelle, you are a successful rugby player. What contributed to your physical and mental well-being, resilience or confidence?

Isabelle:

- ----

Interviewer: what about ? peki ya ....?

- How about your parents? How did they factor in your sports life?

Isabelle:

- I was lucky to have encouraging, supportive parents who were my role models. You know, there weren't many female role models in sport when I was growing up. It's different now, with lots of amazing women in British sport as positive examples to young girls.
- A) In league sport, you live in an intense bubble; everything you do is assessed — it's a high-pressure world.
- B) Being open-minded and tolerant are important values for me; you never know what's happening in someone's life.
- C) As well as the physical side, there are many components to sport that are brilliant for a happy and healthy life.
- D) Having two older brothers was a great beginning. That made me tough as they never showed me any leeway.
- E) More exposure makes it more commercially viable for sponsors, which feeds more money into the game and allows more players to play professionally.

64.

Jim:

- Although I **strictly follow** all the guidelines in the health magazines and **consume the exact amounts** of fat, protein and carbs daily, I **can hardly lose any weight.**

Sarah:

refute /debunk çürütmek

- **There is no good science** to **support these guidelines**, and recent studies have **disproven** many of them.

Jim:

- **Why on earth** have they **insisted on telling the same lies** for the last **50 years** then?

Sarah:

- 

Jim:

- **Yeah, it's a shame** that people **pay no attention to individuality.**

- A) **As you know**, some people believe **pseudo-medical professionals** and **ignore the** facts that are presented to them.
- B) It's because we **can't go far wrong** if **we eat a wide variety of fruit and vegetables** and keep our gut microbes happy.
- C) Actually, we are **currently told to avoid** saturated fats, pick low fat foods, and eat plenty of starchy vegetables.
- D) **Experimenting with different foods** and **trying intermittent fasting** would be a **much better idea** to manage our weight.
- E)** Well, **all I know** is that **they just overlook** the fact that **we are all unique** and **have different metabolic responses.**

65.

John:

- Package tours have some advantages and some disadvantages. As a frequent traveller, I know that for a fact.

Melissa:

- I think you say that in comparison to travelling on your own. What would the downsides of a package tour be?

John:

----

Melissa:

- So, I guess what you're saying is that if you're looking for something specific, you're better off being on your own.

- A) For one, you can't decide where to go with a group. On my last trip to Wales, I couldn't find a computer game store because the guide would always take us to the historical old towns!
- B) First of all, you have a limited time for everything. But thanks to package tours, you'll get a chance to visit more places.
- C) During my visit to Poland, my main complaint was that we weren't given enough time to get drinks, so I was dehydrated for the entirety of the tour.
- D) When I was in Romania last year, I wanted to see some castles. but I ended up seeing just one because I wasn't told by the tour company that there would be entry fees!
- E) I'm quite sociable when I feel comfortable or really want to be. It's just that, if I were given a choice, I'd choose to travel alone.

66.

Ashley:

- Did you know that drinking chicken soup could actually help you avoid getting sick in the first place?

George:

- ----

Ashley:

- Too much inflammation can overwork your immune system, making you more prone to getting sick. And chicken is a good source of vitamin B6, which may help to block inflammatory proteins called cytokines.

George:

- Then, I will include it in my diet more often for a sickness-free winter.

A) I know that Also, the protein in chicken is needed to produce virus-fighting antibodies. What else must we do?

B) Yes, there is a delicious way to fight germs: consuming these superfoods will have you feeling healthy and happy. Do you know any other foods that fight illnesses?

C) I know that chicken is a good source of B vitamins and trace minerals How many portions do we need to consume in a week?

D) Interesting! I know that by eating certain foods you can recover from an illness, but not with chicken soup How does it keep us healthy?

E) Really? Roasting chicken in the oven gets rid of the fat. What is the best way to preserve the minerals and vitamins, though?

67.

Emma:

- Did you know that there is a field of research called 'erisology', the study of disagreements?

Mona:

- ---

Emma:

- Well, they say if you're someone who has difficulty in articulating your argument well, making your opponents explain what they think in detail in order to weaken their extreme views could really help your case.

Mona:

- It's worth a try. I hope it'd work as it has this huge bearing on me for years.

A) Really! Before I get into any confrontation, I simulate the speech I'll be giving in my mind and it really helps me have a strong stance when the time comes.

B) I think, to have a constructive argument, one needs to be open-minded and supportive of others: otherwise, it would just be people shouting at each other.

C) Wow! It sounds like something I could make use of since I'm awful at standing by my beliefs when I'm contradicted. I get all nervous and start to stagger.

D) Oh Gosh! I usually say the things I regret just for the sake of winning that argument. Sometimes I feel I need to work on how to express my ideas in a respectful manner.

E) Well, I guess it's a branch of psychology. But I don't think you can draw precise conclusions. The direction of a conflict depends on the person you're arguing with.



data fact 25

68. Dogs share our environment with us and in many ways, they are more exposed to it than we are, so they are readily affected by environmental factors shaping aging.

A) Dogs live in the same environment with us but are less involved in environmental activities so they are not exposed to the environmental factors leading to aging as we are.

B) Being in the same environment with us causes dogs to age more quickly than we do, because they are more frequently exposed to the environmental factors in various ways than us.

C) As dogs are in the same environment with us and are more deeply involved in the environmental conditions in various ways, they are prone to the impacts of the environmental factors that lead to aging.

D) Because dogs and humans live in neighbouring environments, dogs are exposed to the environment as deeply as humans through a variety of means, which makes them susceptible to factors that cause.

E) Due to their exposure to our environment as frequently as we are, dogs are more inclined than us to be influenced by the features of the environment that cause them to age.

1 2 3 4 5  
69. Throughout history, the biggest leaps in innovation have happened during periods of great change and instability and have encouraged us towards perceiving the future as always looking bright. 7

- A) The times of major changes and instability in history have brought in the most significant moves of innovation, which, in turn, have always led us to view the future bright.
- B) If there had been no major change and instability in history, we would not witness so many important jumps in innovation that have prompted us to see future brightly.
- C) Regardless of the important moments of change and instability that have occurred repeatedly in history, we have witnessed major innovations, creating a bright-future perception.
- D) Though there have been repeated times of major change and instability in history, we have never ceased our perception of a bright future thanks to the most significant moves of innovations.
- E) The most significant innovations in history have always happened prior to the periods of major change and instability, causing us less likely to expect a bright future.

70. **Uncontrolled high blood pressure can greatly increase your risk of heart disease, stroke, and kidney damage, so it is important to have your blood pressure checked regularly and discuss the results with your doctor.** *sth done*

- A) You should follow your doctor's orders since it is vital to maintain normal blood pressure due to the potential danger of elevated blood pressure, which is most likely to result in heart disease, stroke, and kidney damage.
- B) High blood pressure that is not controlled may raise the possibility of heart disease, stroke, and kidney damage; therefore, it is essential for you to have your blood pressure measured routinely, and examine these measurements with your doctor.
- C) High blood pressure can escalate the likelihood of heart disease, stroke, and kidney damage when you do not get it under control with regular visits to a doctor who can check the results and give professional advice.
- D) Regular checking of blood pressure and consultations on the findings with a doctor has great importance as high blood pressure that is uncontrollable will increase the possibility of developing heart disease, stroke, and kidney damage.
- E) You should regularly check with a physician about your blood pressure because high blood pressure is often a great risk, which can lead to heart disease, stroke, and kidney damage if it is not controlled properly.

71. Scientific studies provide evidence that there are likely to be specific anomalies present in the way the visual cortex of migraine sufferers processes information from the outside world.

- A) Scholarly studies have shown that there is a clear difference between how migraine sufferers and others use their visual cortex to process incoming information from the outside world.
- B) According to scholarly research findings, it is highly possible that migraine sufferers behave oddly when they use their visual cortex to interpret the information from the outside world.
- C) Scientific evidence has revealed that those with migraines have abnormalities in the functioning of their visual cortex and thus cannot accurately process information from the outside world.
- D) The evidence from scholarly research indicates that there might be certain oddities in how the visual cortex of those with migraines operates while processing information from the outside world.
- E) Findings from scientific research disprove that those who suffer from migraines are likely to have some anomalies in the way they understand the information pouring into their visual cortex from the outside world.

treat

72. The Cape bee is a subspecies of the honeybee that is native only to the southern tip of South Africa. What makes it different from other honeybees is that the female worker bees are able to lay eggs that develop into other female bees. These eggs are not fertilised, so this is a form of asexual reproduction, known as 'thelyoky'. The Cape bees are essentially creating a clone. --- By producing female bees, they can give birth to the colony's new queen, ensuring that the colony survives.

- A) In Cape bees, this cloning trick only develops once the colony's queen bee dies.
- B) By comparing the genetic sequences of Cape bees to those of other honeybee subspecies, scientists were able to identify the gene that causes these births.
- C) In other honeybee subspecies, if the queen is lost the worker bees will occasionally lay unfertilised eggs.
- D) Instead of being a cooperative society, these colonies are usually in conflict because any worker can be genetically reincarnated as the next queen.
- E) Cape honeybee workers can also parasitise the hives of other honeybee subspecies.

+ 73. Cheese-making has been on the board for some 9,000 years, and for the vast majority of those, it was practised as a traditional, artisanal craft. But with the introduction of mass-produced rennet, which allowed cheese to be factory-made in bulk, modern 'fake' cheese is a far cry from its wholesome ancestor. ---- Incredible flavour aside, this also makes for a far more nutritionally superior slice, and wholly healthy addition to the diet. There is also a lot to be said for food that is made with personal dedication, patience, respect and passion — all integral parts of the cheese-making process — which feed our spirit, too.

- A) Cheese is often snubbed for its high fat content, but its trans fats that we need to avoid, rather than the moderate amounts of natural saturated fat found in cheese.
- B) It also provides a good source of vitamin B12, important for energy and the formation of red blood cells; and helps to boost daily protein intake.
- C) Fortunately, the traditional process has recently seen a trendy renaissance, with smaller, farm-based producers offering the most exceptional varieties.
- D) If you are someone who suffers from symptoms related to cow's milk, try the goat or sheep versions, as these tend to be better tolerated by most.
- E) Of course, separating your good-quality cheese from your processed stuff is the main thing, so be discerning when you are buying cheese.

2/1  
any

74. One of the distinguishing characteristics of human beings is that they have always been mobile. From its origins on the African continent, the human species has traversed the earth and populated every continent but Antarctica. ---- Radical changes came in the 19th century with the invention of steam-powered locomotives, and towards the end of the century, the first automobiles powered by internal combustion engines were created in several industrially developed countries.

- A) For most of human existence, land travel was entirely dependent on human and animal muscle power.
- B) Car ownership has expanded to such an extent that in many industrial nations the ratio of cars to people exceeds one to two.
- C) The automobile is a prime example of how the aggregated pursuit of individual freedom can produce the opposite result.
- D) Early motorists eagerly took advantage of such freedom, embarking on long journeys despite miserable road conditions.
- E) People acquire and use cars to enhance their mobility, but when they do so in large numbers the result is heavy traffic.

75. Our eyes **have a single lens**, which focuses light onto a curved screen called a retina. **All mammals have eyes like these**, and **so do** other vertebrates or animals with backbones. **Because we have two eyes**, we see **the same scene from slightly different viewpoints**, and this enables us to **judge depth**. **This is very important for animals that hunt**, which is why **almost all of them** have **forward-pointing eyes** as well. ---- **This allows them to keep a lookout all around**, so that they get the earliest possible warning of approaching danger. **Chameleons get the best of both worlds**. **Their eyes can swivel independently**, so they can look in two quite different directions at once.

- A) But we are not alone because like humans, many animals rely on the two senses.
- B) Eyes like these are no good for telling the difference between light and dark.
- C**) Plant-eaters, on the other hand, often have eyes that point sideways.
- D) They gather light and then focus it, so that the animal can form an image of the surrounding scene.
- E) A human eye has up to 200.000 receptors, but some birds have five times more.



76. (I) The casual visitor to Istanbul, especially if one comes in the summer, might find it difficult to believe that the Bosphorus can be a dangerous body of water. (II) Yet, anyone who has observed its erratic currents and counter-currents, the various winds that aid or hinder navigation, or the dense fogs that cover it, will realise that it is indeed a part of the treacherous sea. (III) The frequent sharp and unexpected bends in the Bosphorus Strait, and the occasional storms can make the passage quite difficult at times. (IV) Nearly every year, ships collide with one another on the Bosphorus or run aground on its banks, smashing into the houses along its shores. (V) Since it is an international waterway, the Bosphorus Strait is busy day and night with traffic from cargo ships, oil-tankers, and cruise ships as well as local ferries and fishing boats.

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



77. (I) When humans first gave up the dangerous and uncertain life of the hunter and gatherer for the more predictable and stable life of the farmer and herder, the change in human society was so significant that it justly has been called the Neolithic Revolution. (II) This fundamental change in the nature of daily life first occurred in Mesopotamia — a Greek word that means 'the land between the rivers'. (III) Mesopotamia is at the core of the region often called the Fertile Crescent, a land mass that forms a huge arc from the mountainous border between Turkey and Syria through Iraq to Iran's Zagros Mountains. (IV) There, humans first learned how to use the wheel and the plow and how to control floods and construct irrigation canals, which paved the way for the Neolithic Revolution. (V) As the region that gave birth to three of the world's great modern faiths — Judaism, Christianity, and Islam — the Near East has long been of interest to historians.

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

it has long interested/ attracted historians

be of value to sb  
interest  
benefit

78. (I) In midlife, the sense of self is much more defined than it was in earlier periods. (II) A good deal of life has already been lived, and the unfolding of that life has cemented the adult's sense of who they are, where they have been, and where they are likely to go. (III) Because of this, middle-aged adults are likely to have a greater sense of self-assurance than adolescents and younger adults. (IV) Likewise, middle aged adults are often surprised by the speed that the present retreats into the past. (V) To the extent that adults have had experiences of success, of mastering challenges, and accomplishing goals, they have also made gains in confidence.

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

79. (I) The obi (OH-bee) is the waist wrapper that is always worn with the kimono and is essential to Japanese dress. (II) The kimono, a long robe with wide sleeves worn as an outer garment, has no fastenings of its own. (III) The wider and more decorated obi became fashionable in the eighteenth century. (IV) A kimono's length can be adjusted by how much it is folded over when the obi is tied and its width can be varied by how much it is wrapped and how tightly the obi is tied. (V) The obi adds padding to the middle so that the body is tubular looking, the preferred silhouette in Japan.

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

Zaman  
uyum

80. (I) Thanks to conservation efforts, wild tiger numbers are increasing in Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, and Russia, the WWF reports. (II) Poaching for fur and destruction of habitat have greatly reduced tiger populations and it has been placed on the endangered species list. (III) The boost in numbers has been particularly promising in India where the estimated number of animals has more than doubled, up to 3,350 since 2006. (IV) "Ten years ago, tigers were in such a perilous state, that there was a very real risk of them becoming extinct in the wild," said Becci May, regional manager at WWF UK. (V) This is an achievement that not only offers a future for tigers in the wild, but for the landscapes they inhabit and the communities living alongside this iconic big cat.

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

