

1. In the future, farm knowledge management systems **will have to support** not only the direct profitability of farms or environment protection, but also the activities of individuals and groups in order to allow effective ---- in the agri-food industry, consumers and wider communities, especially in a rural context.

- A) division – bölünme /// divide: bölmek
B) conservation – koruma // conserve: korumak
C) implication – ima /// imply: ima etmek
D) attribution – atıf /// attribute: atfetmek
E) collaboration – işbirliği / collaborate: iş birliği yapmak

NELER SORULABİLİRDİ

Not only... but also: sadece...değil, aynı zamanda...

Especially...

Knowledge: bilgi

Management: yönetim

Support: desteklemek

Not only...but also...: sadece...değil, aynı zamanda...

Allow: izin vermek

Consumer: tüketici

Wider: daha geniş

Rural: kırsal

2. Scientists may never halt the aging process entirely: ageing is an opaque and complex mingle of molecular pathways but **they might learn how to stop changes that ---- the worst chronic diseases** since they want to extend healthspan, not lifespan.

A) eliminate – ortadan kaldırmak

B) prosecute – dava açmak – sue

C) underpin - vurgulamak

D) measure – ölçmek

E) detect – belirlemek

3. **Because Alzheimer's disease is a dreadful condition** that will exact a huge burden on health and social care systems, governments have a duty to protect citizens and ---- their well-being.

- A) recommend – tavsiye etmek
B) introduce - tanıştırmak
C) accumulate – topl(a)n(m)ak
D) enhance - iyileştirmek
E) undermine – baltalamak

NE SORU GELEBİLİR

Because...

Put a burden on...

Dreadful: kötü

Burden: yük

4. **Over the past two centuries**, mankind ---- the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere from 280 to more than 380 parts per million by volume, and it ---- **faster** every day.

- A) increased / has grown
B) will increase / will grow
C) had increased / was growing
D) has increased / is growing
E) would increase / would grow

By volüme: hacimce

By rank: rütbece, makamca

By size: boyutça

*** comparative kalıpları değişim ifade eder. Değişimler;

Present: am/is/are Ving

Past: was/were Ving

Future: will be Ving

For

In

During the last/past zaman... HAVE/HAS V3

Over

Within

5. The Silk Road was the current name for a complex of ancient trade routes ---- East Asia with Central Asia, South Asia, and the Mediterranean world, which ---- along the borders between agricultural China and the steppe nomads **during the Han Dynasty**.

- A) linked / emerges
- B) having linked / had emerged
- C) **linking / emerged**
- D) being linked / has emerged
- E) to link / will emerge

KISALTMALAR

Aktif

Pasif

Ving

V3

Being V3

To Verb

to be V3

Having V3

having been V3: cümle başı ya da virgül sonrası

To have V3

to have been V3: pasif fiil sonrası %99

6. Wildfires have recently devastated regions ---- the world, and, researchers hoping to reduce harm led by Yapei Wang, a chemist at Renmin University of China, say they have developed an inexpensive sensor to detect such blazes earlier and ---- less effort.

- A) over / in
B) on / among
C) across / with
D) in / towards
E) around / over

NELER SORU GELEBİLİR

Have devastated: recently

Hope to verb... /// aim to verb /// aspire to verb /// wish to verb / want to verb

Hoping...

To detect: belirlemek / tespit etmek için

Devastate: tahrip etmek

Reduce: azaltmak

Develop: geliştirmek

Inexpensive: pahalı olmayan

Detect: belirlemek

Blaze: yangın

7. ---- human-caused warming of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans, several factors – including the geography of Antarctica, the region's winds and air and ocean temperatures – also affect the ice around Antarctica.

- A) In spite of – e rağmen
B) Because of – den dolayı
C) Rather than – den ziyade
D) Apart from – den başka, nın yanısıra
E) In terms of – bakımından

Human-caused: insandan kaynaklanan, insan kaynaklı

Affect: etkilemek

*** also: nın yanısıra, zıtlık ifadeleri..

9. The capitalist world-system began as a purely European phenomenon; ----, it became global through colonization and the penetration of Western influence.

A) that is – yani

B) as a result – sonucunda, bu yüzden

C) for example – mesela

D) however – ancak

E) instead – yerine

NELER SORU GELEBİLİR

Purely...

Through colonization and penetration...

*** instead ifadesi kendisinden önce: negatif bir ifade ister...

Purely: sadece, solely...

Penetration: giriş, nüfus etme, sızma

9. ---- most teenagers are in search of an identity and in need of higher self-esteem during their adolescent period, they need to be valued and approved of by not only the adults around them, but also their peers.

A) Although – e rağmen

B) As – dıkça, ken, dıđı gibi – BECAUSE, SINCE

C) Unless – mezse

D) Even if – se bile

E) Only when – sadece dıđı zaman

NELER SORU GELEBİLİR

During ... period

Need to be valued..

Not only...but also...

Around them...

İdentity: kimlik /// identify: belirlemek, kimliđini saptamak

Adolescent: ergen

Value: deđer vermek

Approve: onaylamak

Peer: akran

*** in search of sth: bir şey arayışında...

*** in need of: ihtiyacında...

Self-esteem: öz saygı

If the coronavirus pandemic causes a shortage of ventilators, who will be given access and who won't? This is the grim question that doctors around the world are currently grappling (10)----. According to data from China, about 2 per cent of people who become infected with the covid-19 virus need a mechanical ventilator, which helps them to breathe by pumping air with extra oxygen via a tube into their lungs. It normally takes a few weeks for the immune system (11)---- the virus (12)---- they can breathe on their own again. Medical authorities in several countries have guidelines recommending that, if demand outstrips supply, ventilators should be given preferentially to people with the best chance of recovery and the most years to live. But such decisions won't always be clear-cut. Medical ethicists say guidelines should have enough flexibility to (13)---- individual circumstances. "There's no simple set of rules you can follow – like a recipe book or the Ten Commandments – (14)---- each situation is going to be different," says Julian Savulescu at the University of Oxford.

10.

A) through

B) of

C) with

D) to

E) in

11.

A) clearing

B) to clear

C) being cleared
cleared

D) to have

E) having cleared

12.

A) so (that)

B) but

C) because

D) in case

E) unless

13.

A) rest on

B) put out

C) bring about

D) send off

E) account for

14.

A) therefore

B) although

C) just as

D) because

E) if

15. Every minute, **a million plastic bottles** are bought around the world, ----.

- A) given that a great amount of carbon dioxide is released during the recycling process
- B) as it is a big misconception that all of them will be eventually recycled
- C) **yet only a small proportion** of these are recycled and many end up in the sea
- D) although those used in the food industry are regularly recycled in many countries
- E) so most people are still unaware of the advantages of recycling them

16. Teaching is not simply a matter of collecting materials and selecting activities for children; ----.

- A) in other words, this is imperative in a well-designed, suitable curriculum for all school children
- B) therefore, everything teachers plan and do in class should focus on the individual student
- C) thus, teaching methods must be age-appropriate for getting better results in class activities
- D) moreover, there should be correct teaching strategies for the inclusion of disabled children in activities
- E) **rather**, it requires understanding of the children, their parents and developmentally appropriate practices

developmentally: gelişimsel olarak

appropriate: uygun

practice: uygulama

**** not simply... , rather...

17. While vitamin D can be synthesized from sunlight, ----.

- A) minerals support functions ranging from muscle contraction to maintaining blood pressure
- B) vitamins and minerals facilitate vital functions in our bodies
- C) almost all our vitamins and minerals come exclusively from what we eat**
- D) deficiencies of certain vitamins can be dangerous if unchecked
- E) we can spend more time outdoors in the sun, making it easy to get enough vitamin D

18. Kusurlardaki güzelliği görmemizi, basitliği takdir etmemizi ve hayatın geçici doğasını kabul etmemizi öğütleyen bir Japon kavramı olan *wabi sabi*, kendimizdeki ya da başkasındaki kusuru kabul etmemizi ve devam etmek için bunu bağışlamamızı tavsiye eder.

- A) ***The Japanese concept wabi sabi suggests*** that we see the beauty in imperfections, appreciate simplicity and accept the transient nature of life, and it advises us to acknowledge and forgive the flaw in ourselves or someone else to move on.
- B) ***Wabi sabi, which advises*** us to acknowledge the flaw in ourselves or someone else and to forgive it so as to move on, is a Japanese concept suggesting that we see the beauty in imperfections, appreciate simplicity and accept the transient nature of life.
- C) ***Wabi sabi, which is a Japanese concept*** that advises us to acknowledge the flaw in ourselves or someone else in order to forgive it and move on, suggests seeing the beauty in imperfections, appreciating simplicity and accepting the transient nature of life.
- D) ***Wabi sabi, a Japanese concept that suggests seeing the beauty in imperfections, appreciating simplicity and accepting the transient nature of life, advises us to acknowledge the flaw in ourselves or someone else and to forgive it in order to move on.***
- E) ***Wabi sabi*** is a Japanese concept that suggests seeing the beauty in imperfections, appreciating simplicity and accepting the transient nature of life, and it advises us to move on by acknowledging and forgiving the flaw in ourselves or someone else.

19. **Aromatherapy is a scientifically unproven alternative medicine practice involving the use of aromatic oils obtained from plants to affect mood or to promote health.**

- A) **Aromaterapi**, ruh halini etkilemek ya da sağlığı güçlendirmek için bitkilerden elde edilen **aromatic yağların** kullanımını kapsayan **bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulamasıdır.**
- B) **Aromaterapi**, ruh halini etkilemek ve sağlığı güçlendirmek için bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsasa da **bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulamasıdır.**
- C) Ruh halini etkileyerek sağlığı güçlendirmek için bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsayan aromaterapi, bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulamasıdır.
- D) Bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulaması olan aromaterapi, ruh halini etkilemek ya da sağlığı güçlendirmek için bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsar.
- E) Bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsayan ve ruh halini etkilemeyi ve sağlığı güçlendirmeyi hedefleyen aromaterapi, bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulamasıdır.

20. Sam:

- Have you heard some companies are now seriously thinking about mining asteroids?

Bill:

- Really? I've never thought asteroids could offer commercial value. You know, it must be too costly even to go near an asteroid.

Andy:

- ----

Bill:

- Oh, now I see why they're highly motivated to mine asteroids. But it may lead to rivalries and even **hostilities** among companies over who has the right to mine which asteroid.

A) The real problem is to determine which asteroids are economically viable to exploit and how mining operations can be done reliably.

B) As a matter of fact, asteroids could help humans in many ways, including telling us about our place in the Solar System.

C) Well, the organic compounds and water in asteroids could **provide** us **with** the raw materials we need in our exploration of the Solar System.

D) **Incredibly, a metallic asteroid could contain enough gold, platinum, and nickel to make it worth thousands of billions of dollars.**

E) I think with inadequate laws and regulations, the race for asteroid mining could lead to serious problems.

21. Professor:

- **Astrobiologists are searching for signs of past life on Mars, where they'll probably never go.**

Student:

- ----.

Professor:

- **They designed a very complicated instrument to send to the surface of the planet.**

Student:

- **Do you mean a robot?**

Professor:

- **It looks like a lunch box. It'll move across the surface with three pairs of legs in tiny 100-micron size steps and analyse the chemical make-up of different areas.**

A) What do astrobiologists hope to discover without going to the planet?

B) How are they examining the planet from such a distance?

C) How different is their research from previous Mars investigations?

D) **Why are they insisting on finding** evidence of ancient life on Mars?

E) **Do you think they** will be successful in this new Mars mission?

22. Children begin remembering facts and events **once** they have accumulated enough experience to be able to relate portions of it to each other.

- A) Children recall facts and events to be able to draw on a collection of **sufficient experience** which may help them make connections between portions of it.
- B) **Only after** children have gained a wealth of experience, they might be able to link parts of it to each other by remembering facts and events.
- C) **Whether** or not children start to recall facts and events, they gain adequate experience that they can use to link them together.
- D) **Having gained** **adequate experience** to be able to establish connections between portions of it, children start to recall facts and events.
- E) Children gain **so much experience** that they start to establish connections between parts of that experience in order to recall facts and events.

23. **Rabies** in Nepal is a series issue. About 200 people die of rabies every year in Nepal, which is considered a highly underestimated official number. Canine vaccination is a key constituent of any rabies elimination strategy, and according to World Health Organization guidelines, at least 70 percent of dogs in an area must be covered. Regular revaccination is also needed as unprotected animals migrate into areas. There are several animal welfare organisations and societies in Nepal **that have undertaken vaccination campaigns**. ---- Also, there is no legal requirement to report rabies to government authorities in Nepal, making **surveillance difficult**.

A) The second best solution in Nepal is to be properly vaccinated with human rabies vaccines available in hospitals in Kathmandu.

B) A further goal is collaboration with relevant organisations to share information on canine and human rabies cases.

C) However, there is no way of easily knowing who has vaccinated dogs, where and when.

D) Therefore, a website has been created to record dog vaccinations in different locations in Nepal.

E) In Kathmandu and other parts of Nepal, bites from stray dogs are the most common way that people get rabies.

24. (I) It takes more than a great idea to run a successful enterprise. (II) Opening and running a business requires extensive analysis not only at the planning phase, but also on an ongoing basis throughout the entire lifespan of a business venture. (III) Profit is the income of an enterprise, which is calculated simply as revenues after costs are deducted. (IV) The entrepreneur must look at internal and external factors to make informed decisions. (V) This is especially important today, when external factors such as the Internet play an important role.

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

25. (I) The fifteenth century saw transformations in the nature of costume and culture that are key to our understanding of Western fashion. (II) Up until the fifteenth century, the clothing customs in the West had been determined by tradition, the availability of certain kinds of fabric and the skill of the tailor. (III) Several important trends came together in the late fifteenth century to mark a real change in costume styles across Europe. (IV) For example, the long wool garments worn by Europeans in the sixth century were not that different from those worn in the fourteenth century. (V) During the fifteenth century, however, the nature of European costume began to emphasise fashion -women preferred to wear gowns that fit closely across the upper body, and men chose to wear hose and breeches on their legs.

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