

1. Rabbits occupy an essential and complex niche within various global ecosystems, primarily functioning as key primary consumers and a foundational prey species.

- A) Tavşanlar, çeşitli küresel ekosistemlerde hayati ve karmaşık bir niş işgal ederler çünkü başta kilit birincil tüketiciler ve temel bir av türü olarak işlev görürler.
- B) Tavşanlar, başta kilit birincil tüketiciler ve temel bir av türü olarak işlev görerek, çeşitli küresel ekosistemlerde hayati ve karmaşık bir niş işgal ederler.
- C) Tavşanların çeşitli küresel ekosistemlerde hayati ve karmaşık bir niş işgal etmelerinin sebebi, başta kilit birincil tüketiciler ve temel bir av türü olarak işlev görmeleridir.

2. As herbivores, their constant and indiscriminate grazing significantly influences the vegetation structure of grasslands and meadows.

- A) Otçul hayvanlar olarak, sürekli ve ayırım gözetmeksizin otlamaları çayır ve meraların bitki örtüsü yapısını önemli ölçüde etkiler.
- B) Otçul hayvanlar olarak, sürekli ve ayırım gözetmeksizin otladıkları için çayır ve meraların bitki örtüsü yapısını önemli ölçüde etkilerler.
- B) Otçul hayvanlar olarak, sürekli ve ayırım gözetmeksizin otlayarak çayır ve meraların bitki örtüsü yapısını önemli ölçüde etkilerler.

3. By feeding on prolific grasses and weeds, rabbits prevent certain fast-growing plants from dominating, inadvertently fostering greater plant biodiversity and allowing more sensitive species access to sunlight.

- A) Tavşanlar, hem verimli otları ve yabani otları yiyerek belirli hızlı büyüyen bitkilerin baskın olmasını engeller, hem de istemeden daha büyük bitki biyoçeşitliliğini teşvik eder ve daha hassas türlerin güneş ışığına erişmesine olanak tanır.
- B) Tavşanlar, sadece verimli otları ve yabani otları yiyerek belirli hızlı büyüyen bitkilerin baskın olmasını engellemekle kalmaz, aynı zamanda istemeden daha büyük bitki biyoçeşitliliğini teşvik eder ve daha hassas türlerin güneş ışığına erişmesine olanak tanır.
- C) Tavşanlar, verimli otları ve yabani otları yiyerek belirli hızlı büyüyen bitkilerin baskın olmasını engeller, ve bu istemeden daha büyük bitki biyoçeşitliliğini teşvik eder ve daha hassas türlerin güneş ışığına erişmesine olanak tanır.

4. Furthermore, their extensive burrowing, particularly by species like the European rabbit that create complex warrens, contributes to soil aeration and nutrient cycling, mixing organic matter and helping to break up compacted earth.

A) Ayrıca, özellikle karmaşık yuva sistemleri (warrens) oluşturan Avrupa tavşanı gibi türlerin kapsamlı kazma eylemleri, organik maddeyi karıştırarak ve sıkışmış toprağın gevşemesine yardımcı olarak toprak havalandırmasına ve besin döngüsüne katkıda bulunur.

B) Ayrıca, Avrupa tavşanı gibi türler, özellikle karmaşık yuva sistemleri (warrens) oluşturan kapsamlı kazma eylemleri yaparlar, böylece toprak havalandırmasına ve besin döngüsüne katkıda bulunarak organik maddeyi karıştırır ve sıkışmış toprağın gevşemesine yardımcı olurlar..

5. However, the most critical ecological role of rabbits lies in their position as a major food source in the food web.

A) Ancak, tavşanların en kritik ekolojik rolü, besin ağında önemli bir besin kaynağı olarak konumlanmalarında yatmaktadır.

B) Ancak, tavşanların en kritik ekolojik rollerinden biri, besin ağında önemli bir besin kaynağı olarak konumlanmalarında yatmaktadır.

6. Their high reproductive rate — often cited in the phrase "breed like rabbits"—provides a reliable, year-round supply of energy for numerous predators.

A) Yüksek üreme hızları, çoğu zaman "tavşanlar gibi ürerler" ifadesiyle anılır ve çok sayıda yırtıcı için yıl boyunca güvenilir bir enerji kaynağı sağlar.

B) Çoğu zaman "tavşanlar gibi ürerler" ifadesiyle anılan yüksek üreme hızları, çok sayıda yırtıcı için yıl boyunca güvenilir bir enerji kaynağı sağlar.

7. Foxes, badgers, coyotes, bobcats, weasels, and various birds of prey, such as owls and eagles, are all highly dependent on stable rabbit populations.

A) Tilkiler, porsuklar, çakallar, vaşaklar, gelinciklerin yanı sıra baykuşlar ve kartallar ve çeşitli yırtıcı kuşlar, istikrarlı tavşan popülasyonlarına büyük ölçüde bağımlıdır.

B) Tilkiler, porsuklar, çakallar, vaşaklar, gelincikler ve baykuşlar ve kartallar gibi çeşitli yırtıcı kuşlar, istikrarlı tavşan popülasyonlarına büyük ölçüde bağımlıdır.

8. This continuous availability helps sustain a diverse predator community and prevents the collapse of the food chain, especially during leaner winter months when other prey may be scarce.

A) Bu sürekli bulunabilirlik, özellikle diğer avların kıt olduğu zorlu kış aylarında çeşitli bir yırtıcı topluluğunu ayakta tutmaya yardımcı olur ve besin zincirinin çökmesini önler.

B) Bu sürekli bulunabilirlik, özellikle diğer avların kıt olduğu zorlu kış aylarında çeşitli bir yırtıcı topluluğunu ayakta tutmaya yardımcı olur ve besin zincirinin çökmesini önler.

9. It is imperative to note the duality of this role, particularly with the globally introduced European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*).

A) Bu rolün ikiliğini, muhtemelen küresel olarak tanıtılan **Avrupa tavşanı** (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) bağlamında not etmek gerekir.

B) Bu rolün ikiliğini, özellikle küresel olarak tanıtılan **Avrupa tavşanı** (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) bağlamında not etmek zorunludur.

10. While a native keystone species in its Iberian Peninsula home, its introduction to places like Australia and New Zealand, devoid of its natural predators and diseases, has led to it becoming an invasive pest.

A) İber Yarımadası'ndaki anavatanında yerli bir kilit taşı türü olsa da, doğal yırtıcıları ve hastalıkları olmayan Avustralya ve Yeni Zelanda gibi yerlere tanıtılması, onun istilacı bir zararlı haline gelmesine yol açmıştır.

B) Doğal yırtıcıları ve hastalıkları olmayan Avustralya ve Yeni Zelanda gibi yerlere tanıtılması, onun istilacı bir zararlı haline gelmesine yol açmış olsa da, İber Yarımadası'ndaki anavatanında yerli bir kilit taşı türü olmuştur.

11. In these environments, unchecked populations can cause catastrophic overgrazing, leading to soil erosion and the widespread depletion of native flora, thus demonstrating that the rabbit's role is profoundly dependent on the overall balance of its specific ecosystem.

A) Bu ortamlarda, kontrolsüz popülasyonlar feci aşırı otlamaya neden olabilir, bu da toprak erozyonuna ve yerel floranın yaygın olarak tükenmesine yol açar; bu durum, tavşanın rolünün kendi ekosisteminin genel dengesine derinden bağlı olduğunu göstermektedir.

B) Bu ortamlarda, kontrolsüz popülasyonlar feci aşırı otlamaya neden olabilir, bu da toprak erozyonuna ve yerel floranın yaygın olarak tükenmesine yol açar; bu durum, tavşanın rolünün kendi ekosisteminin genel dengesine derinden bağlı olduğunu göstermektedir.

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1. Net Bilgi (Specific Detail)

1. According to the text, what is the primary function of rabbits in various global ecosystems?

- A) They serve as scavengers, cleaning up organic waste.
- B) They primarily regulate the predator population.
- C) They are considered an invasive pest everywhere they are found.
- D) They act as key primary consumers and foundational prey species.
- E) They are mainly responsible for seed dispersal across habitats.

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2. Net Bilgi (Specific Detail)

2. Which ecological benefit results directly from the rabbit's indiscriminate grazing habits?

- A) It accidentally fosters greater plant biodiversity.
- B) It causes significant soil erosion in meadows.
- C) It allows certain fast-growing plants to dominate the area.
- D) It strengthens the root systems of grassland grasses.
- E) It ensures the soil is always compacted and stable.

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3. Net Bilgi (Specific Detail)

3. The burrowing activities of rabbits contribute to the ecosystem in which two specific ways, as mentioned in the passage?

- A) Providing shelter for predators and serving as water collectors.
- B) Contributing to soil aeration and nutrient cycling.
- C) Creating new water sources and preventing wildfires.
- D) Marking their territory and increasing the soil's salinity.
- E) Breaking up compacted earth and eliminating weeds.

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4. Kelime Anlamı (Vocabulary in Context)

4. The word "fostering" most closely means ----.

- A) destroying
- B) limiting
- C) promoting
- D) complicating
- E) concealing

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5. Net Bilgi (Specific Detail)

5. What is the fundamental factor that allows the rabbit to serve as a "reliable, year-round supply of energy" for predators?

- A) Their ability to migrate across long distances.
- B) Their large individual body mass.
- C) Their diet consisting only of nutrient-dense flora.
- D) Their high reproductive rate.
- E) Their tendency to hunt in large packs.

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6. Net Bilgi (Specific Detail)

6. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- A) What helps sustain a diverse predator community and prevents the collapse of the food chain is not continuous availability of rabbits but the presence of meadows.
- B) If it weren't for the presence of meadows, the diverse predator community couldn't be sustained, nor would the collapse of the food chain be prevented, regardless of the continuous availability of rabbits.
- C) Herbivores sharing the same grasses are threatened by the presence of predators rather than that of rabbits.
- D) Sparrows and rodents are among the species which are highly dependent on stable rabbit populations.
- E) Foxes are only one of the species stated as being highly dependent on stable rabbit populations.

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7. Çıkarım (Inference)

7. It can be logically inferred that the rabbit's role in sustaining a diverse predator community becomes particularly crucial during ----.

- A) Leaner winter months when other prey sources become scarce.
- B) The spring mating season due to increased activity in reproduction.
- C) The daytime hours when rabbits are less active and tend to stay dormant.
- D) The summer months when plants are abundant and readily available.
- E) Periods of low rainfall and extreme drought conditions.

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8. Kelime Anlamı (Vocabulary in Context)

8. The word "diverse" most closely means ----.

- A) large or numerous
- B) seasonal or temporary
- C) varied or heterogeneous
- D) aggressive or dominant
- E) geographically widespread

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9. Çıkarım (Inference)

9. Which of the following can be inferred about the current geographical presence and impact of the *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (European rabbit)?

- A) Its natural population is strictly confined to the Iberian Peninsula, with all other sightings being accidental.
- B) The rabbit has only been successfully introduced to two major locations outside of Europe: Australia and New Zealand.
- C) Due to effective pest control, its role as an invasive species is now primarily a historical issue, not a contemporary one.
- D) The species' ecological significance and existence are not confined to Europe alone, as it has become established and problematic on other continents.
- E) It can only survive as an invasive species in areas that share the same warm climate as the Iberian Peninsula.

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10. Çıkarım (Inference)

10. Which of the following is the most compelling reason why the European rabbit became an "invasive pest" in Australia and New Zealand?

- A) Its extensive and highly damaging burrowing activities dramatically altered the led to the widespread creation of deserts across the continent.
- B) It began consuming meat instead of plants in the new environment and devoured many native species.
- C) The new territories lacked the natural predators and diseases needed to control its population size.
- D) It evolved rapidly, becoming significantly less dependent on its traditional burrow systems for shelter and instead living entirely above ground.
- E) It competed solely with native plants for grazing resources, exerting competitive pressure only on the flora while remaining ecologically separate from native animals.

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11. Yazarın Tonu (Author's Tone)

11. What is the author's overall tone when discussing the ecological role of the rabbit?

- A) Humorous and anecdotal
- B) Informative and objective
- C) Alarmist and critical
- D) Skeptical and uncertain
- E) Passionate and advocating

Rabbits occupy an essential and complex niche within various global ecosystems, primarily functioning as key primary consumers and a foundational prey species. As herbivores, their constant and indiscriminate grazing significantly influences the vegetation structure of grasslands and meadows. By feeding on prolific grasses and weeds, rabbits prevent certain fast-growing plants from dominating, inadvertently fostering greater plant biodiversity and allowing more sensitive species access to sunlight. Furthermore, their extensive burrowing, particularly by species like the European rabbit that create complex warrens, contributes to soil aeration and nutrient cycling, mixing organic matter and helping to break up compacted earth. However, the most critical ecological role of rabbits lies in their position as a major food source in the food web. Their high reproductive rate—often cited in the phrase "breed like rabbits"—provides a reliable, year-round supply of energy for numerous predators. Foxes, badgers, coyotes, bobcats, weasels, and various birds of prey, such as owls and eagles, are all highly dependent on stable rabbit populations. This continuous availability helps sustain a diverse predator community and prevents the collapse of the food chain, especially during leaner winter months when other prey may be scarce. It is imperative to note the duality of this role, particularly with the globally introduced European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). While a native keystone species in its Iberian Peninsula home, its introduction to places like Australia and New Zealand, devoid of its natural predators and diseases, has led to it becoming an invasive pest. In these environments, unchecked populations can cause catastrophic overgrazing, leading to soil erosion and the widespread depletion of native flora, thus demonstrating that the rabbit's role is profoundly dependent on the overall balance of its specific ecosystem.

12. En İyi Başlık (Best Title)

12. Which title best captures the primary focus and scope of the entire passage?

- A) The Global Threat of the Invasive European Rabbit.
- B) The Benefits European Rabbit Offers to the Ecosystem
- C) The Dietary Habits of Herbivores like Rabbits in Grasslands.
- D) The Multifaceted and Dual Ecological Role of Rabbits.
- E) Why Predators Depend Solely on Rabbits for Survival.

Cevap Anahtarı (Key)

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. E 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. C 11. B 12. D

Rabbits occupy an **essential and complex niche** within various global ecosystems, primarily functioning as key primary consumers and a foundational prey species. As **herbivores**, their constant and indiscriminate grazing significantly influences the vegetation structure of grasslands and meadows. By feeding on prolific grasses and weeds, rabbits prevent certain fast-growing plants from dominating, inadvertently fostering greater **plant biodiversity** and allowing more sensitive species access to sunlight. Furthermore, their extensive burrowing, particularly by species like the European rabbit that create complex **warrens**, contributes to **soil aeration and nutrient cycling**, mixing organic matter and helping to break up compacted earth.

However, the most critical ecological role of rabbits lies in their position as a major **food source** in the food web. Their high reproductive rate—often cited in the phrase "breed like rabbits"—provides a reliable, year-round supply of energy for numerous predators. Foxes, badgers, coyotes, bobcats, weasels, and various birds of prey, such as owls and eagles, are all highly dependent on stable rabbit populations. This continuous availability helps sustain a **diverse predator community** and prevents the collapse of the food chain, especially during leaner winter months when other prey may be scarce.

It is imperative to note the duality of this role, particularly with the globally introduced **European rabbit** (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). While a native keystone species in its Iberian Peninsula home, its introduction to places like Australia and New Zealand, devoid of its natural predators and diseases, has led to it becoming an **invasive pest**. In these environments, unchecked populations can cause catastrophic overgrazing, leading to soil erosion and the widespread depletion of native flora, thus demonstrating that the rabbit's role is profoundly dependent on the overall balance of its specific ecosystem.

Tavşanlar, başta kilit birincil tüketiciler ve temel bir av türü olarak işlev görerek, çeşitli küresel ekosistemlerde **hayati ve karmaşık bir niş** işgal ederler. **Otçul** hayvanlar olarak, sürekli ve ayırım gözetmeksizin otlamaları çayır ve meraların bitki örtüsü yapısını önemli ölçüde etkiler. Tavşanlar, verimli otları ve yabani otları yiyerek belirli hızlı büyüyen bitkilerin baskın olmasını engeller, istemeden daha büyük **bitki biyoçeşitliliğini** teşvik eder ve daha hassas türlerin güneş ışığına erişmesine olanak tanır. Ayrıca, özellikle karmaşık **yuva sistemleri (warrens)** oluşturan Avrupa tavşanı gibi türlerin kapsamlı kazma eylemleri, **toprak havalandırmasına ve besin döngüsüne** katkıda bulunarak organik maddeyi karıştırır ve sıkışmış toprağın gevşemesine yardımcı olur.

Ancak, tavşanların en kritik ekolojik rolü, besin ağında önemli bir **besin kaynağı** olarak konumlanmalarında yatmaktadır. Çoğu zaman "tavşanlar gibi ürerler" ifadesiyle anılan yüksek üreme hızları, çok sayıda yırtıcı için yıl boyunca güvenilir bir enerji kaynağı sağlar. Tilkiler, porsuklar, çakallar, vaşaklar, gelincikler ve baykuşlar ve kartallar gibi çeşitli yırtıcı kuşlar, istikrarlı tavşan popülasyonlarına büyük ölçüde bağımlıdır. Bu sürekli bulunabilirlik, özellikle diğer avların kıt olduğu zorlu kış aylarında **çeşitli bir yırtıcı topluluğunu** ayakta tutmaya yardımcı olur ve besin zincirinin çökmesini önler.

Bu rolün ikiliğini, özellikle küresel olarak tanıtılan **Avrupa tavşanı** (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) bağlamında not etmek zorunludur. İber Yarımadası'ndaki anavatanında yerli bir kilit taşı türü olsa da, doğal yırtıcıları ve hastalıkları olmayan Avustralya ve Yeni Zelanda gibi yerlere tanıtılması, onun **istilacı bir zararlı** haline gelmesine yol açmıştır. Bu ortamlarda, kontrolsüz popülasyonlar feci aşırı otlamaya neden olabilir, bu da toprak erozyonuna ve yerel floranın yaygın olarak tükenmesine yol açar; bu durum, tavşanın rolünün kendi ekosisteminin genel dengesine derinden bağlı olduğunu göstermektedir.

Rabbits occupy an essential and complex niche within various global ecosystems, primarily functioning as key primary consumers and a foundational prey species. As herbivores, their constant and indiscriminate grazing significantly influences the vegetation structure of grasslands and meadows. By feeding on prolific grasses and weeds, rabbits prevent certain fast-growing plants from dominating, inadvertently fostering greater plant biodiversity and allowing more sensitive species access to sunlight. Furthermore, their extensive burrowing, particularly by species like the European rabbit that create complex warrens, contributes to soil aeration and nutrient cycling, mixing organic matter and helping to break up compacted earth.

Çıkarım (Inference)

1. Which of the following can be inferred regarding the difference in the rabbit's role between its native habitat and invasive territories?

- A) Rabbits are generally harmless in any environment as long as the local flora is abundant.
- B) The rabbit's grazing habits are fundamentally different when it is an invasive species.
- C) The negative impact of the European rabbit as a pest is mainly due to the absence of its natural population controls.
- D) In their native range, rabbits do not engage in burrowing or contribute to soil aeration.
- E) The high reproductive rate of the rabbit species only manifests when they are introduced to new areas.

Rabbits occupy an essential and complex niche within various global ecosystems, primarily functioning as key primary consumers and a foundational prey species. As herbivores, their constant and indiscriminate grazing significantly influences the vegetation structure of grasslands and meadows. By feeding on prolific grasses and weeds, rabbits prevent certain fast-growing plants from dominating, inadvertently fostering greater plant biodiversity and allowing more sensitive species access to sunlight. Furthermore, their extensive burrowing, particularly by species like the European rabbit that create complex warrens, contributes to soil aeration and nutrient cycling, mixing organic matter and helping to break up compacted earth.

Net Bilgi (Specific Detail)

2. According to the passage, which action performed by rabbits directly contributes to increased plant biodiversity in their ecosystem?

- A) Their role as a year-round food source for predators.
- B) The mixing of organic matter through extensive burrowing activities.
- C) Their high reproductive rate which ensures population stability.
- D) Their selective consumption of fast-growing grasses and weeds.
- E) Their function as the sole primary consumer in grasslands.

Rabbits occupy an essential and complex niche within various global ecosystems, primarily functioning as key primary consumers and a foundational prey species. As herbivores, their constant and **indiscriminate** grazing significantly influences the vegetation structure of grasslands and meadows. By feeding on prolific grasses and weeds, rabbits prevent certain fast-growing plants from dominating, inadvertently fostering greater plant biodiversity and allowing more sensitive species access to sunlight. Furthermore, their extensive burrowing, particularly by species like the European rabbit that create complex warrens, contributes to soil aeration and nutrient cycling, mixing organic matter and helping to break up compacted earth.

Verilen Kelimenin Parçadaki Anlamı (Vocabulary in Context)

3. The word "indiscriminate" most closely means-----.

- A) selective and precise
- B) random or unselective
- C) cautious or hesitant
- D) cyclical or seasonal
- E) forceful and destructive

Rabbits occupy an essential and complex niche within various global ecosystems, primarily functioning as key primary consumers and a foundational prey species. As herbivores, their constant and indiscriminate grazing significantly influences the vegetation structure of grasslands and meadows. By feeding on prolific grasses and weeds, rabbits prevent certain fast-growing plants from dominating, inadvertently fostering greater plant biodiversity and allowing more sensitive species access to sunlight. Furthermore, their extensive burrowing, particularly by species like the European rabbit that create complex warrens, contributes to soil aeration and nutrient cycling, mixing organic matter and helping to break up compacted earth.

4. The paragraph is primarily concerned with-----.

- A) outlining the historical migration and spread of the European rabbit across continents.
- B) comparing the digestive systems of rabbits to those of other herbivorous mammals.
- C) detailing the physical adaptations that make rabbits successful at escaping predators.
- D) explaining the multifaceted ecological contributions and environmental impacts of rabbits.
- E) advocating for more effective biological controls to manage invasive rabbit populations.

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paragrafın Çevirisi

Tavşanlar, çeşitli küresel ekosistemler içinde öncelikle **anahtar birincil tüketiciler** ve **temel bir av türü** olarak işlev görerek önemli ve karmaşık bir niş işgal ederler. Otçullar olarak, onların **sürekli ve ayırım gözetmeyen otlamaları** çayır ve meraların bitki yapısını önemli ölçüde etkiler. Bol miktarda bulunan otlar ve yabani otlarla beslenerek, tavşanlar belirli hızlı büyüyen bitkilerin baskın olmasını önler, istemeden **daha fazla bitki biyoçeşitliliğini** teşvik eder ve daha hassas türlerin güneş ışığına erişmesine olanak tanır. Ayrıca, özellikle karmaşık yuvalar (warrens) oluşturan Avrupa tavşanı gibi türlerin **kapsamlı yuva kazma** faaliyetleri, **toprak havalandırmasına** ve **besin döngüsüne** katkıda bulunur, organik maddeyi karıştırır ve sıkışmış toprağın parçalanmasına yardımcı olur.

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İşte cümlelerin ve seçeneklerin Türkçe çevirisi:

1. Tavşanın yerel yaşam alanı ile istilacı bölgelerdeki rolünün farklılığı hakkında aşağıdakilerden hangisi çıkarılabilir?

- A) Yerel bitki örtüsü bol olduğu sürece tavşanlar genellikle her ortamda zararsızdır.
- B) Tavşanın otlama alışkanlıkları istilacı bir tür olduğunda kökten farklıdır.
- C) Avrupa tavşanının zararlı (pest) olarak olumsuz etkisi, esas olarak doğal popülasyon kontrollerinin yokluğundan kaynaklanır.
- D) Tavşanlar, yerel yaşam alanlarında yuva kazmazlar veya toprağın havalanmasına katkıda bulunmazlar.
- E) Tavşan türlerinin yüksek üreme hızı, yalnızca yeni bölgelere getirildiklerinde ortaya çıkar.

Net Bilgi (Specific Detail)

2. According to the passage, which action performed by rabbits directly contributes to increased plant biodiversity in their ecosystem?

- A) Their role as a year-round food source for predators.
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- E) advocating for more effective biological controls to manage invasive rabbit populations.

2. Parçaya göre, tavşanların gerçekleştirdiği hangi eylem, ekosistemlerindeki bitki biyoçeşitliliğinin artmasına doğrudan katkıda bulunur?

- A) Yıl boyunca avcılar için bir besin kaynağı olarak rolleri.
- B) Kapsamlı yuva kazma faaliyetleri yoluyla organik maddenin karıştırılması.
- C) Popülasyon istikrarını sağlayan yüksek üreme oranları.
- D) Hızlı büyüyen otları ve yabani otları tüketmeleri (seçici olmayan tüketim).
- E) Çayırlardaki tek birincil tüketici olarak işlevleri.

Verilen Kelimenin Parçadaki Anlamı (Vocabulary in Context)

3. "Indiscriminate" (ayırım gözetmeyen) kelimesi en yakın olarak ne anlama gelir?

- A) seçici ve kesin
- B) rastgele veya seçici olmayan
- C) ihtiyatlı veya tereddütlü
- D) döngüsel veya mevsimlik
- E) zorlayıcı ve yıkıcı

4. Paragraf öncelikle aşağıdakilerden hangisiyle ilgilenmektedir?

- A) Avrupa tavşanının kıtalar arası tarihsel göçünü ve yayılımını özetlemekle.
- B) Tavşanların sindirim sistemlerini diğer otçul memelilerinkine karşılaştırmakla.
- C) Tavşanları avcılardan kaçmada başarılı kılan fiziksel adaptasyonlarını detaylandırmakla.
- D) Tavşanların çok yönlü ekolojik katkılarını ve çevresel etkilerini açıklamakla.
- E) İstilacı tavşan popülasyonlarını yönetmek için daha etkili biyolojik kontrolleri savunmakla.

Cevap Anahtarı (Key)

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. D