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

37. Promoting the development of the intellectual faculties in young people and teaching the values and the accumulated knowledge of the society is no easy task.

A) Düşünsel becerileri gelişmekte olan genç insanları desteklemek de onlara toplumun değerlerini ve bilgi birikimini öğretmek de kolay değildir.

B) Toplumun değerlerini ve bilgi birikimini genç insanlara öğretmek, onların düşünsel becerilerinin gelişimine destek olmak kadar zordur.

C) Genç insanların düşünsel becerilerinin gelişimini desteklemek kadar onlara toplumun değerlerini ve bilgi birikimi öğretmek de güç bir iştir.

D) Toplumun değerlerini ve bilgi birikimini düşünsel becerileri gelişmekte olan genç insanlara öğretmek meşakkatli bir iştir.

E) Genç insanların düşünsel becerilerinin gelişimini desteklemek ve onlara toplumun değerlerini ve bilgi birikimini öğretmek kolay iş değildir.

38. Preferring organically-grown food does not always mean that you are an environment friendly individual because the carbon footprint you leave behind depends as much on where and how the food you consume was grown as what you actually eat.

A) Tercihiniz organik olarak yetiştirilmiş besinlerden yana olsa da ne kadar çevre dostu bir birey olduğunuz geride bıraktığınız karbon ayak iziniz kadar tükettiğiniz besinin nerede ve ne şekilde yetiştirildiği ile de yakından ilgilidir.

B) Organik olarak yetiştirilmiş ürünler tercih etmek her zaman çevre dostu bir birey olduğunuz anlamına gelmez çünkü geride bıraktığınız karbon ayak iziniz, aslen ne yediğiniz kadar tükettiğiniz yiyeceğin nerede ve ne şekilde yetiştirildiğine de bağlıdır.

C) Organik olarak yetiştirilmiş besinleri tercih eden bir birey olmanız, çevre dostu olduğunuzun garantisi değildir çünkü geride bıraktığınız karbon ayak izini belirleyen tükettiğiniz besinin niteliğine olduğu kadar nerede ve ne şekilde yetiştirildiğine bağlıdır.

D) Geride bıraktığınız karbon ayak iziniz, organik olarak yetiştirilmiş besinler tüketen çevre dostu bir birey olup olmamanıza bağlı olarak, tükettiğiniz besinin ne olduğu kadar nerede ve ne şekilde yetiştirildiği ile de ilgilidir.

E) Organik olarak yetiştirilmiş besinleri tercih eden çevre dostu bir bireyseniz geride bıraktığınız karbon ayak iziniz gerçekte ne yediğiniz ile olduğu kadar tükettiğiniz yiyeceğin nerede ve nasıl yetiştirildiği ile de ilişkilidir.

39. Although they cover a very small portion of the total land surface on Earth, rain forests are the planet's most biologically diverse ecosystems.

A) Yağmur ormanlarının yüzölçümü gezegenimizin çok az bir kısmını kaplar, yine de bu ekosistemlerdeki biyolojik çeşitlilik Dünya'nın başka hiçbir yerinde yoktur.

B) Yüzölçümü Dünya'nın toplam yüzölçümünün çok küçük bir kısmını oluşturan yağmur ormanlarındaki biyolojik çeşitlilik gezegenin başka hiçbir ekosisteminde gözlemlenmemiştir.

C) Gezegende en fazla biyolojik çeşitliliğin görüldüğü ekosistemler olan yağmur ormanları, Dünya'nın toplam yüzölçümünün ancak çok küçük bir kısmını kaplamaktadır.

D) Dünya'nın toplam yüzölçümünün çok küçük bir kısmını kaplasalar da yağmur ormanları gezegende biyolojik çeşitliliğin en fazla olduğu ekosistemlerdir.

E) Dünya'daki tüm ekosistemler arasında en fazla biyolojik çeşitlilik gezegenin toplam yüzölçümüne kıyasla çok küçük bir alanı kaplayan yağmur ormanlarında gözlemlenir.

40. Gezegenimizin yaşama elverişsiz sıcak bir magma topu olduğu zamanlardan yüzeyinin pek çok yaşam formuna ev sahipliği yapabilecek bir çevreye dönüştüğü döneme uzanan milyarlarca yıllık bir tarihi vardır.

A) Our planet has billions of years of history, spanning from the time when it was an uninhabitable ball of hot magma to a period when its surface turned into an environment capable of supporting many life forms.

B) Through its billions of years of history, our planet has turned from an uninhabitable ball of hot magma into an environment capable of supporting many life forms.

C) Our planet, which has turned from an uninhabitable ball of hot magma into an environment capable of supporting many life forms, has billions of years of history.

D) Our planet's transformation from an uninhabitable ball of hot magma into an environment capable of supporting many life forms has taken billions of years.

E) It has taken our planet billions of years to turn from an uninhabitable ball of hot magma into an environment capable of supporting many life forms.

41. Her ne kadar internet iletişimi hayatın pek çok alanında egemense de, diğer iletişim biçimleri henüz önemini tamamen kaybetmiş değildir.

çou

A) Despite the fact that Internet communication is dominant in most fields of life, other methods of communication are still in common use.

B) Internet communication is, indeed, dominant in a wide variety of fields, but this does not mean that other means of communication are no longer important.

C) Although Internet communication dominates in many spheres of life, other means of communication have not yet completely lost their importance.

V3

D) The fact that Internet communication is the dominant mode of interaction should not be interpreted as the complete loss of importance of other modes.

E) Other means of communication continue to preserve their importance though Internet communication has proven to be the dominant mode.

turn out

become

42. Potansiyel tedaviler ve önleyici tıp alanlarındaki araştırmalar modern tıbbın ilerlemesi ile büyük ölçüde genişlemiştir ve genetik, psikoloji ve beslenme gibi alanların dahil olduğu bir disiplinler ağı insan sağlığının iyileştirilmesine olanak sağlamak için oluşturulmuştur.

A) Potential treatments and preventive medicine, which are being studied by a network of disciplines like genetics, psychology, and nutrition, contribute to the development of modern medicine and aim to improve human health.

B) Research on potential treatments and preventive medicine has expanded greatly with the advancement of modern medicine, and a network of disciplines, including such fields as genetics, psychology, and nutrition, has been formed to facilitate the betterment of human health.

C) The advancement of modern medicine has helped to expand research on potential treatments and preventive medicine, which aim to improve human health with the inclusion of fields such as genetics, psychology, and nutrition.

D) A network of disciplines, including genetics, psychology, and nutrition, has contributed to the expansion of studies on potential treatments and preventive medicine, which contributes to efforts to facilitate the betterment of human health.

E) In order to facilitate the betterment of human health, a network of disciplines such as genetics, psychology, and nutrition has been formed, which has also helped to expand research on potential treatments and preventive medicine.

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

Cryonics is the preservation of deceased individuals in liquid nitrogen in the hope that future technologies will succeed in reviving them. It is a practice that will extend people's lifespan only if future technology allows not only for the reanimation of a body that has been cryopreserved for years but also for the retrieval of a significant portion of a person's mental states, memories, and psychological characteristics. Revival after cryopreservation is far from being technically feasible as yet, so the possibility of 'cheating death' raises ethical questions, nevertheless. For instance, should cryonics be considered the most cost-effective life-saving treatment that could possibly be developed? Or could cryonics be a bad investment even if it turned out to be technically feasible? Future human beings may have no interest in reviving cryopreserved people with whom they have no meaningful connection, or from whom they differ very profoundly. Under such circumstances, the cryopreserved would remain such even if, technically, there was no obstacle to doing so. Alternatively, life in the distant future could prove to be **excruciating** for someone who was born and lived in the remote past because they lacked the cognitive or biological tools developed by future humans to adapt to a vastly different environment. Perhaps most importantly, the prospect of immortality presents us with difficult philosophical questions about what makes our life worth living, and whether living is always a better alternative to non-existence.

43. Currently, cryopreservation ----.

A) is practiced to reanimate dead individuals who have long been preserved in liquid nitrogen

B) helps to restore people to life both physiologically and psychologically years after death

C) has helped to improve the overall well-being of people who have lost their cognitive abilities

D) remains a theory as revival of the cryopreserved depends on the capabilities of future science

E) has technically been proven to be the most feasible method of extending humans' lifespan

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44. Cryonics poses several moral issues ----.

A) though it is a highly lucrative and efficient treatment

B) even if it becomes practicable sometime in the near future

C) due to the existing circumstances that limit its feasibility

D) as it promises to push the limits of human existence

E) so as to avoid investing in a potentially arid field

Cryonics is the preservation of deceased individuals in liquid nitrogen in the hope that future technologies will succeed in reviving them. It is a practice that will extend people's lifespan only if future technology allows not only for the reanimation of a body that has been cryopreserved for years but also for the retrieval of a significant portion of a person's mental states, memories, and psychological characteristics. Revival after cryopreservation is far from being technically feasible as yet, so the possibility of 'cheating death' raises ethical questions, nevertheless. For instance, should cryonics be considered the most cost-effective life-saving treatment that could possibly be developed? Or could cryonics be a bad investment even if it turned out to be technically feasible? Future human beings may have no interest in reviving cryopreserved people with whom they have no meaningful connection, or from whom they differ very profoundly. Under such circumstances, the cryopreserved would remain such even if, technically, there was no obstacle to doing so. Alternatively, life in the distant future could prove to be **excruciating** for someone who was born and lived in the remote past because they lacked the cognitive or biological tools developed by future humans to adapt to a vastly different environment. Perhaps most importantly, the prospect of immortality presents us with difficult philosophical questions about what makes our life worth living, and whether living is always a better alternative to non-existence.

45. The author sees it unlikely that in the future, ----.

A) humans will be eager to revive cryopreserved individuals

B) cryonics will continue to be a matter of controversy

C) it will be difficult for revived individuals to adapt to new conditions

D) people will find it hard to form emotional bonds with one another

E) revived individuals will be willing to recall their memories of their past lives

Cryonics is the preservation of deceased individuals in liquid nitrogen in the hope that future technologies will succeed in reviving them. It is a practice that will extend people's lifespan only if future technology allows not only for the reanimation of a body that has been cryopreserved for years but also for the retrieval of a significant portion of a person's mental states, memories, and psychological characteristics. Revival after cryopreservation is far from being technically feasible as yet, so the possibility of 'cheating death' raises ethical questions, nevertheless. For instance, should cryonics be considered the most cost-effective life-saving treatment that could possibly be developed? Or could cryonics be a bad investment even if it turned out to be technically feasible? Future human beings may have no interest in reviving cryopreserved people with whom they have no meaningful connection, or from whom they differ very profoundly. Under such circumstances, the cryopreserved would remain such even if, technically, there was no obstacle to doing so. Alternatively, life in the distant future could prove to be **excruciating** for someone who was born and lived in the remote past because they lacked the cognitive or biological tools developed by future humans to adapt to a vastly different environment. Perhaps most importantly, the prospect of immortality presents us with difficult philosophical questions about what makes our life worth living, and whether living is always a better alternative to non-existence.

46. Which of the following can replace the underlined adjective 'excruciating' **in the passage?**

A) exhilarating
B) unequal
C) disgraceful
D) fictitious
E) unbearable

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

On the island of Ni'ihau, locals spend their time fishing, hunting, and harvesting homegrown crops. An islander may ride by on horseback, but there are no paved roads or cars. Although it's only 27 kilometers from the Hawaiian island of Kaua'i, a popular tourist destination, this serene setting has no hotels, high-rises, or even visitors. Outsiders are prohibited from its terrain, which is why it's called the Forbidden Island. The island earned this nickname in the 1900s, when it was closed to visitors to safeguard the population against infectious diseases, but the interdiction hasn't just kept the environment tranquil. While Hawaiians elsewhere struggled to keep their culture alive in the face of encroachment by foreign influences, isolation helped the people of Ni'ihau hold firm to their language, customs, and traditions in addition to their health. Today, Ni'ihau islanders honor the past, but they're also far ahead of the other communities of the Hawaiian archipelago, enjoying modern tech like computers and solar power but following a self-reliant, sustainable lifestyle, a model of forward-thinking environmental responsibility at the same time. That's especially commendable in Hawaii, where geographical isolation can lead to food shortages. Ni'ihau residents mostly depend on bikes, horses, or their own two feet for transportation, cutting down on pollution and consumption of fossil fuels. The Forbidden Island may be off-limits to outsiders, but its seclusion has helped preserve a venerable way of life.

47. The writer mentions the island of Kaua'i in order to emphasize ----.

A) its immense popularity among international tourists with its attractions

B) Ni'ihau's seclusion and serenity despite its close proximity to Kauai'i's liveliness

C) how simple and primitive life is for the locals of Hawaiian Islands

D) that Ni'ihau owes its popularity with tourists to its traditional way of life

E) the reason why the Hawaiian Islands have been able to preserve their natural beauty

2 + 2 = 4 dk

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48. Entry into Ni'ihau was initially banned ----.

A) because outsiders were not welcomed by the inhabitants of the island

B) so as to protect the islanders from contagious illnesses

C) although the island had already been nicknamed the 'Forbidden Island'

D) so that the natives wouldn't have to strive to preserve their island

E) as its land and resources were not adequate to support a growing population

feet

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

A) The native communities of Hawaii are deeply troubled by the impending food crisis.

B) The Ni'ihau community has waged a century-long fight to protect themselves from foreign influences.

C) Native Hawaiian communities are known for their environmental friendliness and awareness.

D) Ni'ihau islanders have had to shift from fossil fuels to sustainable energy sources over the years.

E) Most native communities of the archipelago have been affected by their interaction with outsiders.

wage a war against sth
start
launch

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yasaklama

saldiri
tecavüz

invasion
attack
assault

valuable / praiseworthy
remarkable

saygideger
respectable

50. What is the main idea of the passage?

A) Ni'ihau islanders set a good example for communities that are faced with the risk of food shortage.

B) The Hawaiian archipelago hosts some of the most self-reliant communities in the world.

C) The location of the island of Ni'ihau would normally make it a popular Hawaiian destination.

D) The isolation of Ni'ihau has allowed its people to uphold native Hawaiian culture and live sustainably.

E) An effective way to preserve island communities would be to isolate them from outside influences.

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

learn

Scientists have been surprised to find that trees communicate with one another and depend on one another for survival. They give each other space instead of hogging all the sunlight, and when there's a threat, like a disease or an insect infestation that could endanger their existence, some trees release stress signals. The acacia tree, which grows in Africa, is one example. When a giraffe takes more than its share of leaves from an acacia tree, that tree **secretes** a chemical that causes its neighbours to make their leaves taste bitter and repel the animal. Trees also help each other through an underground network of fungi whose tiny filaments, like the power lines that carry electricity, connect the trees and help them help one another, especially the young saplings, which, in the shade of their taller neighbours, may be too small to reach the sunlight they need for photosynthesis. The older, larger trees have enough nutrients to spare, and the extra nutrients they take in flow through the fungi network to the fragile saplings. It seems that trees are not silent types but, in their own way, big talkers – and hospitable neighbours.

51. It can be inferred from the passage that scientists ---.

A) had previously thought that trees lacked the ability to communicate

B) believe that insect infestation is the ultimate threat to trees

C) have observed giraffes to be more harmful to trees than generally assumed

D) are now able to gauge the amount of stress that plant species feel

measure ölçmek / desi -ebat

E) have included the African acacia trees in the list of endangered species

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52. Which of the following is true about the acacia trees in Africa?

A) They grow and thrive in very dense groups.

B) They are capable of staving off diseases.

C) They react chemically when overconsumed.

D) They require more sunlight than most other trees.

E) They attract insects rather than herbivorous mammals.

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discourage
deter

53. Which of the following can replace the underlined verb 'secretes' **in the passage?**

A) absorbs 1.emmek içine çekmek 2 .kabullenmek recognize
B) releases
C) solidifies
D) evaporates
E) ferments

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54. It can be understood from the passage that young trees ----.

A) need the fungi networks to be able to photosynthesize

B) take in nutrients in the soil through their tiny filaments

C) help older trees stay intact, strong, and nourished

D) would probably die off in the absence of tall trees

E) could easily perish in an abundance of fungi

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

Schizophrenia, any of numerous severe mental disorders characterized by such symptoms as hallucinations, disorganized thinking, withdrawal from reality, or bizarre behavior, is produced by premature deterioration of the brain. It is typically a product of genetic predisposition combined with stress, but it can be accelerated by external diseases or parasites. Schizophrenia affects only 1% of the population, although many people are predisposed to it but are never exposed to enough stress to exhibit any symptoms. It turns out that one of those potentially accelerating parasites can be found in our feline friends. *Toxoplasma gondii, T. gondii* for short, is a parasite that lives in raw meat and some garden soils. Cats become infected with it through consuming outdoor prey and then can pass it along to humans through their fecal matter. So, does owning a cat make people susceptible to schizophrenia? Though a limited number of studies have been conducted, none has been conclusive. The current consensus is that there is a definite correlation between cats and schizophrenia, but it is unlikely that the animals are a causal factor in the development of the disorder. Basically, cats probably don't actually cause someone to develop schizophrenia. The *T. gondii* found in some cats can cause cysts that accelerate premature brain deterioration, but such deterioration can happen only in individuals who are predisposed to schizophrenia.

55. Which of the following is true about schizophrenia?

A) It refers exclusively to an acute disconnect from reality.

B) Outside factors can precipitate its progression.

C) Its most visible sign is frequent displays of improper conduct.

D) It results in the premature deterioration of the brain.

E) Just 1% of the population have a genetic predisposition for it.

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56. It is clear from the passage that *T. gondii* ----.

A) affects people who are genetically susceptible to stress and sensitive to stressors

B) is a parasite that cats contaminate garden soils and other organisms with

C) has been observed to cause displays of anxious behavior in cats

D) is transmitted to cats through contact with their own excrement

E) carries the danger of speeding up schizophrenia in vulnerable individuals

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57. Studies on the correlation between cats and schizophrenia ----.

A) are still far from yielding definitive results proving a direct link

B) have shown that people infected with *T. gondii* suffer from cysts

C) reveal that cats, too, can actually develop schizophrenia

D) have caused a major controversy in scientific circles

E) are multitudinous and quite comprehensive in scope

Schizophrenia, any of numerous severe mental disorders characterized by such symptoms as hallucinations, disorganized thinking, withdrawal from reality, or bizarre behavior, is produced by premature deterioration of the brain. It is typically a product of genetic predisposition combined with stress, but it can be accelerated by external diseases or parasites. Schizophrenia affects only 1% of the population, although many people are predisposed to it but are never exposed to enough stress to exhibit any symptoms. It turns out that one of those potentially accelerating parasites can be found in our feline friends. *Toxoplasma gondii, T. gondii* for short, is a parasite that lives in raw meat and some garden soils. Cats become infected with it through consuming outdoor prey and then can pass it along to humans through their fecal matter. So, does owning a cat make people susceptible to schizophrenia? Though a limited number of studies have been conducted, none has been conclusive. The current consensus is that there is a definite correlation between cats and schizophrenia, but it is unlikely that the animals are a causal factor in the development of the disorder. Basically, cats probably don't actually cause someone to develop schizophrenia. The *T. gondii* found in some cats can cause cysts that accelerate premature brain deterioration, but such deterioration can happen only in individuals who are predisposed to schizophrenia.

58. Which could be the best title for this passage?

A) A Brief Account of Schizophrenia
B) Our Best Friends and Our Worst Fears
C) Are Felines a Threat to Mental Health?
D) Is Schizophrenia a Barrier to Owning a Cat?
E) Mystery of Schizophrenia Finally Solved

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

There are about 20,000 species of bees in the world, and they are probably the most important insect pollinators. Sadly, bees of all types are in decline worldwide. The honeybee has suffered greatly from colony collapse disorder, in which hives suddenly lose their adult members, while populations of many others, including the bumblebee, have plunged because of pesticide use, habitat loss, and global warming. If all of the world's bees disappeared, there would be major rippling effects throughout ecosystems. Without human intervention, plants pollinated exclusively by bees would die off, and this would alter the composition of their habitats, affect the food webs they are part of, and trigger additional extinctions or declines of dependent organisms. Other plants utilizing a variety of pollinators would produce fewer seeds without bees. Beyond plants, many bee-eating animals would lose their prey in the event of a die-off, which would also impact natural systems and food webs. In terms of agriculture, the loss of bees would dramatically alter human food systems but would not lead to famine as commonly feared since the majority of human calories still come from wind-pollinated cereal grains. Many fruits and vegetables, however, are insect-pollinated and could not be grown at such a large scale, or so cheaply, without bees. Tiny robotic pollinator drones remain prohibitively expensive for entire orchards or fields of time-sensitive flowers. Without bees, the availability and diversity of fresh produce would reduce substantially, and human nutrition would likely suffer.

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

A) There has been a huge drop in the populations of many species of insect pollinators worldwide.

B) Colony collapse disorder has hit the honeybees the hardest, killing many of the offspring.

C) Loss of insect pollinator species has speeded up habitat loss and global warming.

D) The global decline in bee populations is primarily attributable to human activities.

E) With their populations in decline, bees have lost their ecological role as pollinators.

lose
fail to do
can no longer +verb
cannot do sth any more

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60. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

A) the effects of the disappearance of an endemic species would be rather limited

B) humans are able to save plants that can only be pollinated by bees from extinction

C) by altering the composition of their habitats, bees affect food webs in their habitats

D) the endangerment of dependent species can be reversed through limiting bee populations

E) unlike plants, other animal species would be unaffected by the extinction of bees

without the support of my family, I would .....

= they supported me thus I was able to...

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61. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A) The importance of bees for human nutrition stems from the fact that they pollinate the plants that people rely on for their survival.

B) The utilization of advanced agricultural techniques will soon make it possible for farmers to produce crops regardless of season.

C) Robotic pollinator drones offer an inexpensive alternative to the costly practice of beekeeping.

D) Most bee species would die off if people depended more on fruits and vegetables than they do on cereal grains.

E) There is a widespread fear that the disappearance of bees could lead to a grave food crisis all across the world.

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62. What is the main purpose of the author?

A) To suggest ways to deal with the problem of decline in bee populations

B) To underline the important ecological role that bees play in their habitats

C) To warn the reader about the possible outcomes of the extinction of bees

D) To describe the interdependent relationship between bees and other organisms

E) To delineate the steps that need to be taken to protect bee populations

describe
tell

						37. E	38. B	39. D	40. A
41. C	42. B	43. D	44. D	45. A	46. E	47. B	48. B	49. E	50. D
51. A	52. C	53. B	54. D	55. B	56. E	57. A	58. C	59. D	60. B
61. E	62. C