

SERTAN HOCA İLE
OKUMA_KELİME_ÇEVİRİ_TEST

CÜMLE ÇEVİRİLERİ



Kelime öğren

Grammer tekrarı yap

Okuma gücünü artır

Not almayı unutma

Vocabulary Exercise – Choose the correct meaning of the words

1. **Impair:** parası yetmek / kar etmek / sekteye uğratmak

impede / hinder

profit

surrender

2. **Trigger:** tetiklemek / yavaşlamak / teslim olmak

trigger

give in

3. **Admittedly:** anlaşılır bir şekilde / gerçekte / ciddi bir şekilde

4. **Significant:** önemli / zorlu / fevkalade

challenging

*extraordinary
fascinating
remarkable*

5. **Experience:** elde etmek / deneyimlemek / pes etmek

*Trigger => bring about
give rise to
initiate
lead to*

*cause
result in*

*give in
up*



The world experienced a few centuries of apocalyptic conditions 42,000 years ago, triggered by a reversal of the Earth's magnetic poles combined with changes in the Sun's behaviour, which is the key finding of our new multidisciplinary study.

① AF

② Kag tane AP baselestine var => (-)

apart from → nin yanwirs
→ haricin de

yanl sing

as well as
besides

together with
in addition to

aside from
along with
and

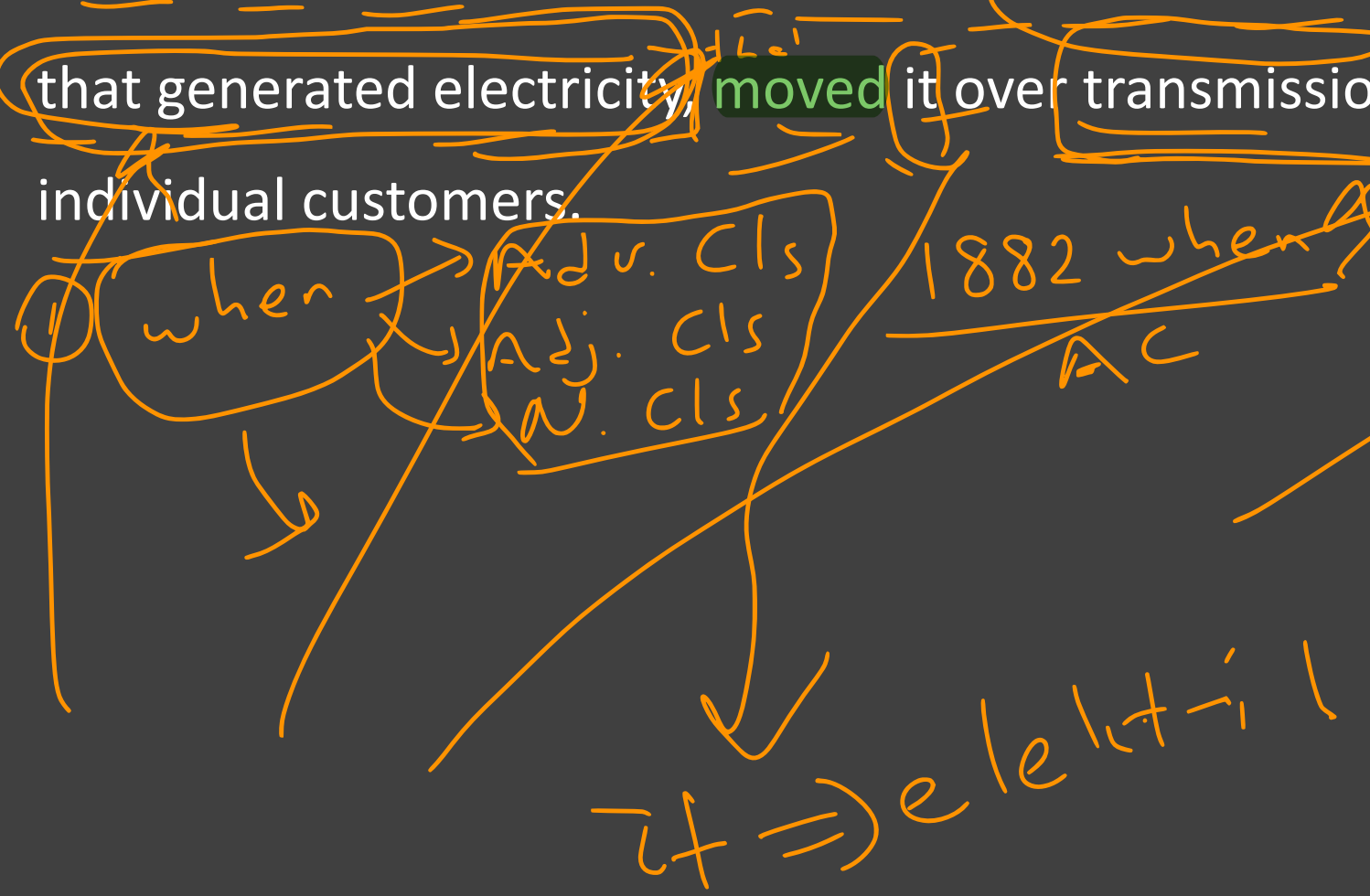
Several studies have certainly shown that sleep affects the ability of people to make decisions in general and though admittedly based on small samples of participants, these studies show that those who are short on sleep tend to have relatively low attention to detail, poor memory, poor performance and significant mood swings.

in general
ACR

short on sleep?

relatively little
low
bug

The electric age began in 1882 when the Edison Illuminating Company sent power over wires to 59 customers in lower Manhattan from its Pearl Street Generating Station and Edison was America's first investor-owned electric utility – a company that generated electricity, moved it over transmission lines and delivered it to individual customers.



While we often associate depression with low mood, tiredness and feelings of hopelessness, less well known is that some people with depression may experience problems with their memory – such as feeling more forgetful than usual and though memory problems aren't discussed as widely as other symptoms, we know that cognitive impairments are common in depression; in fact, up to three in five people with depression may experience them.



in, in, un, i

association / 2015 CT

Zttlik → little, no, none, not, only, still, merely, less, more (comparative, superlative) also, actually 1982

5

1/3

1

Fire has been essential for cooking since before the dawn of civilization and in many places across the world, traditional methods – cooking on an open fire or stove – have been replaced by gas or electricity, yet continued use of solid biomass fuels in traditional stoves across the developing world is seriously affecting the health of people who are already vulnerable.

X Neden <has been
α

Vocabulary Exercise - Choose the synonyms of the words

1. **Impair:** lead to / weaken / damage
2. **Affect:** impact / influence / maintain
3. **Vulnerable:** prone to / exposed to / access to
4. **Trigger:** result in / carry out / bring about
5. **Experience:** undergo / go through / conduct

home to



The fact that medication can cause side effects should not be a ---- to its use; in many cases, the pluses far outweigh the minuses.

A) tendency — eğilim

B) promotion — terfi

C) deterrent — önleyici

D) transition — geçiş

E) concession — İmtiyaz



SORU ÇÖZÜMLERİ



The Dead Sea is not all dead. Sure, it is one of the most extreme ecosystems on our planet, (1)---- a salinity so high that tourists can easily float atop its dense, briny brew.) And with no plants, fish or other visible life, swimmers (2)---- for assuming that nothing stirs in the deep. But long ago scientists discovered single-celled microorganisms called archaea living in the lake's waters—causing many to wonder whether other simple life could also survive within the sediments below (3)---- the absence of oxygen, light or nutrients. Now Camille Thomas, a geo micro biologist at the University of Geneva, and his colleagues have (4)---- molecular fossils in Dead Sea sediments that suggest bacteria lived there as recently as 12,000 years ago. It is the first time scientists have discovered a life-form other than archaea in this ecosystem—which hints that such life might exist in similar places across the globe and elsewhere in the solar system, (5)---- Mars.

A) through B) under

C) in D) with

E) of

Vardir

5

The Dead Sea is not all dead. Sure, it is one of the most extreme ecosystems on our planet, (1)---- a salinity so high that tourists can easily float atop its dense, briny brew. And with no plants, fish or other visible life, swimmers (2)---- for assuming that nothing stirs in the deep. But long ago scientists discovered single-celled microorganisms called archaea living in the lake's waters—causing many to wonder whether other simple life could also survive within the sediments below (3)---- the absence of oxygen, light or nutrients. Now Camille Thomas, a geo micro biologist at the University of Geneva, and his colleagues have (4)---- molecular fossils in Dead Sea sediments that suggest bacteria lived there as recently as 12,000 years ago. It is the first time scientists have discovered a life-form other than archaea in this ecosystem—which hints that such life might exist in similar places across the globe and elsewhere in the solar system, (5)---- Mars.

A) might have been ~~excused~~

B) can be excused

C) should have ~~been excused~~

D) must be excused

E) would be ~~excused~~

The Dead Sea is not all dead. Sure, it is one of the most extreme ecosystems on our planet, (1)---- a salinity so high that tourists can easily float atop its dense, briny brew. And with no plants, fish or other visible life, swimmers (2)---- for assuming that nothing stirs in the deep. But long ago scientists discovered single-celled microorganisms called archaea living in the lake's waters—causing many to wonder whether other simple life could also survive within the sediments below (3)---- the absence of oxygen, light or nutrients. Now Camille Thomas, a geo micro biologist at the University of Geneva, and his colleagues have (4)---- molecular fossils in Dead Sea sediments that suggest bacteria lived there as recently as 12,000 years ago. It is the first time scientists have discovered a life-form other than archaea in this ecosystem—which hints that such life might exist in similar places across the globe and elsewhere in the solar system, (5)--- Mars.

- A) by means of → B) despite →
- C) instead of → D) because of →
- E) as opposed to →

The Dead Sea is not all dead. Sure, it is one of the most extreme ecosystems on our planet, (1)---- a salinity so high that tourists can easily float atop its dense, briny brew. And with no plants, fish or other visible life, swimmers (2)---- for assuming that nothing stirs in the deep. But long ago scientists discovered single-celled microorganisms called archaea living in the lake's waters—causing many to wonder whether other simple life could also survive within the sediments below (3)---- the absence of oxygen, light or nutrients. Now Camille Thomas, a geo micro biologist at the University of Geneva, and his colleagues have (4)---- molecular fossils in Dead Sea sediments that suggest bacteria lived there as recently as 12,000 years ago. It is the first time scientists have discovered a life-form other than archaea in this ecosystem—which hints that such life might exist in similar places across the globe and elsewhere in the solar system, (5)---- Mars.

A) unearthed

B) compelled

C) maintained

D) shielded

E) thwarted

unveil → expose

The Dead Sea is not all dead. Sure, it is one of the most extreme ecosystems on our planet, (1)---- a salinity so high that tourists can easily float atop its dense, briny brew. And with no plants, fish or other visible life, swimmers (2)---- for assuming that nothing stirs in the deep. But long ago scientists discovered single-celled microorganisms called archaea living in the lake's waters—causing many to wonder whether other simple life could also survive within the sediments below (3)---- the absence of oxygen, light or nutrients. Now Camille Thomas, a geo micro biologist at the University of Geneva, and his colleagues have (4)---- molecular fossils in Dead Sea sediments that suggest bacteria lived there as recently as 12,000 years ago. It is the first time scientists have discovered a life-form other than archaea in this ecosystem—which hints that such life might exist in similar places across the globe and elsewhere in the solar system, (5)---- Mars.

A) in the light of

B) rather than

C) such as

D) as well as

E) for the sake of

Scott Kelly is the first American (6)--- almost a year in space. The NASA astronaut lived for a record 340 days onboard the International Space Station (ISS) from 2015 to 2016.

Like other astronauts, he endured the stresses of microgravity, cosmic radiation and “headward fluid shift,” in which blood and tissue fluid collect in the head. But Kelly’s experience was unique (7)---- researchers painstakingly documented his physiology and cognitive performance while in orbit—and (8)---- monitored his identical twin brother, Mark Kelly, as an earthbound control. The NASA Twins Study, a ground breaking analysis of the effects of life in space, was published in many journals. It revealed that Kelly underwent changes in his eyes, carotid artery, DNA expression and cognitive performance (9)---- the mission. Most measurements returned to preflight levels after he returned to Earth— (10)---- some of his cognitive scores worsened.

- A) ~~being spent~~
- B) ~~spending~~
- C) ~~to be spent~~
- D) to spend
- E) ~~to have been spent~~

Scott Kelly is the first American (6)---- almost a year in space. The NASA astronaut lived for a record 340 days onboard the International Space Station (ISS) from 2015 to 2016. Like other astronauts, he endured the stresses of microgravity, cosmic radiation and “headward fluid shift,” in which blood and tissue fluid collect in the head. But Kelly’s experience was unique (7)---- researchers painstakingly documented his physiology and cognitive performance while in orbit—and (8)---- monitored his identical twin brother, Mark Kelly, as an earthbound control. The NASA Twins Study, a ground breaking analysis of the effects of life in space, was published in many journals. It revealed that Kelly underwent changes in his eyes, carotid artery, DNA expression and cognitive performance (9)---- the mission. Most measurements returned to preflight levels after he returned to Earth—(10)---- some of his cognitive scores worsened.

A) unless

B) even if

C) given that

D) as though

E) in that

Scott Kelly is the first American (6)---- almost a year in space. The NASA astronaut lived for a record 340 days onboard the International Space Station (ISS) from 2015 to 2016. Like other astronauts, he endured the stresses of microgravity, cosmic radiation and “headward fluid shift,” in which blood and tissue fluid collect in the head. But Kelly’s experience was unique (7)---- researchers painstakingly documented his physiology and cognitive performance while in orbit—and (8)---- monitored his identical twin brother, Mark Kelly, as an earthbound control. The NASA Twins Study, a ground breaking analysis of the effects of life in space, was published in many journals. It revealed that Kelly underwent changes in his eyes, carotid artery, DNA expression and cognitive performance (9)---- the mission. Most measurements returned to preflight levels after he returned to Earth—(10)---- some of his cognitive scores worsened.

- A) obscurely
- B) externally →
- C) jointly →
- D) simultaneously →**
- E) arguably →

Scott Kelly is the first American (6)---- almost a year in space. The NASA astronaut lived for a record 340 days onboard the International Space Station (ISS) from 2015 to 2016. Like other astronauts, he endured the stresses of microgravity, cosmic radiation and “headward fluid shift,” in which blood and tissue fluid collect in the head. But Kelly’s experience was unique (7)---- researchers painstakingly documented his physiology and cognitive performance while in orbit—and (8)---- monitored his identical twin brother, Mark Kelly, as an earthbound control. The NASA Twins Study, a ground breaking analysis of the effects of life in space, was published in many journals. It revealed that Kelly underwent changes in his eyes, carotid artery, DNA expression and cognitive performance (9)---- the mission. Most measurements returned to preflight levels after he returned to Earth—(10)---- some of his cognitive scores worsened.

- A) through
- B) for
- C) during
- D) on
- E) at

{ B }

Scott Kelly is the first American (6)---- almost a year in space. The NASA astronaut lived for a record 340 days onboard the International Space Station (ISS) from 2015 to 2016. Like other astronauts, he endured the stresses of microgravity, cosmic radiation and “headward fluid shift,” in which blood and tissue fluid collect in the head. But Kelly’s experience was unique (7)---- researchers painstakingly documented his physiology and cognitive performance while in orbit—and (8)---- monitored his identical twin brother, Mark Kelly, as an earthbound control. The NASA Twins Study, a ground breaking analysis of the effects of life in space, was published in many journals. It revealed that Kelly underwent changes in his eyes, carotid artery, DNA expression and cognitive performance (9)---- the mission.

Most measurements returned to preflight levels after he returned to Earth—(10)---- some of his cognitive scores worsened.

उपकृत डिग्री



A) just as

B) now that

→ madem ki

C) whether

D) although

→ e ragmen

E) once

⇒ ar.. अगरे

→ much as
even though
while

---- the evidence suggesting that allergies are inherited, many studies have also shown that growing up in an excessively clean environment can trigger them.

→ actually ⇒ 2 utlik

A) By means of

~~B) Due to~~

C) Despite →

~~D) Similar to~~ →

~~E) Thanks to~~ →



Scientists have successfully tested a heartbeat-powered pacemaker in living pigs, whose hearts are (11)---- humans' in size and function. Researchers say this is an important step (12)---- developing battery-free implantable medical devices. Current pacemaker batteries have a life span of seven to 10 years, and replacing them (13)---- expensive surgery. The new "symbiotic pacemaker" consists of three components: a wafer-sized generator (14)---- to the heart that converts the organ's mechanical energy (15)---- electrical energy; a power-management unit that has a capacitor to store that energy; and the pacemaker itself, which stimulates and regulates the heart muscle.

A) according to

B) on behalf of

~~C) in terms of~~

D) similar to

E) in the light of

~~in sth~~
in rank

in size
in weight
in height

Scientists have successfully tested a heartbeat-powered pacemaker in living pigs, whose hearts are (11)---- humans' in size and function. Researchers say this is an important step (12)---- developing battery-free implantable medical devices. Current pacemaker batteries have a life span of seven to 10 years, and replacing them (13)---- expensive surgery. The new "symbiotic pacemaker" consists of three components: a wafer-sized generator (14)---- to the heart that converts the organ's mechanical energy (15)---- electrical energy; a power-management unit that has a capacitor to store that energy; and the pacemaker itself, which stimulates and regulates the heart muscle.

A) against B) with

C) toward D) over

E) for

step ----

Scientists have successfully tested a heartbeat-powered pacemaker in living pigs, whose hearts are (11)---- humans' in size and function. Researchers say this is an important step (12)---- developing battery-free implantable medical devices.

Current pacemaker batteries have a life span of seven to 10 years, and replacing them (13)---- expensive surgery. The new "symbiotic pacemaker" consists of three components: a wafer-sized generator (14)---- to the heart that converts the organ's mechanical energy (15)---- electrical energy; a power-management unit that has a capacitor to store that energy; and the pacemaker itself, which stimulates and regulates the heart muscle.

- A) questions
 - B) hinders
 - C) upholds
 - D) entails**
 - E) qualifies
- require*

Scientists have successfully tested a heartbeat-powered pacemaker in living pigs, whose hearts are (11)---- humans' in size and function. Researchers say this is an important step (12)---- developing battery-free implantable medical devices.

Current pacemaker batteries have a life span of seven to 10 years, and replacing them (13)---- expensive surgery. The new "symbiotic pacemaker" consists of three components: a wafer-sized generator (14)---- to the heart that converts the organ's mechanical energy (15)---- electrical energy; a power-management unit that has a capacitor to store that energy; and the pacemaker itself, which stimulates and regulates the heart muscle.

A) having attached B) to be attached

C) attaching D) to attach

attached

attaching the heart
to SW

Having v_3
Having been v_3 | ful
to have v_3

Scientists have successfully tested a heartbeat-powered pacemaker in living pigs, whose hearts are (11)---- humans' in size and function. Researchers say this is an important step (12)---- developing battery-free implantable medical devices.

Current pacemaker batteries have a life span of seven to 10 years, and replacing them (13)---- expensive surgery. The new "symbiotic pacemaker" consists of three components: a wafer-sized generator (14)---- to the heart that converts the organ's mechanical energy (15)---- electrical energy; a power-management unit that has a capacitor to store that energy; and the pacemaker itself, which stimulates and regulates the heart muscle.

A) into

B) for

C) of

D) on

E) with

Serendipity and invention go hand (16)--- hand. The Wright brothers' plane is just one of many examples. Take velcro: George de Mestral invented the material after he noticed the hook-covered seeds of the burdock plant sticking to his dog. And Harry Coover's liquid plastic concoction failed miserably as a material for cockpit canopies, as it stuck to everything. (17)--- it had a better use: superglue. It may be romantic, but it is an achingly slow way (18)--- technology. (19)--- happenstance means inventions that could be made today might not appear for years. "The way inventions are created is hugely archaic and inefficient," says Julian Nolan, CEO of Iprova, a company based in Lausanne, Switzerland, which specialises in generating inventions. Nothing (20)--- for hundreds of years, he says. "That's totally out of sync with most other industries."

- A) of
- C) in
- E) over

- B) on
- D) with ←

Take

Serendipity and invention go hand (16)--- hand. The Wright brothers' plane is just one of many examples. Take velcro: George de Mestral invented the material after he noticed the hook-covered seeds of the burdock plant sticking to his dog.

And Harry Coover's liquid plastic concoction failed miserably as a material for cockpit canopies, as it stuck to everything. (17)---- it had a better use: superglue. It may be romantic, but it is an achingly slow way (18)---- technology. (19)----

happenstance means inventions that could be made today might not appear for

years. "The way inventions are created is hugely archaic and inefficient," says Julian Nolan, CEO of Iprova, a company based in Lausanne, Switzerland, which specialises in generating inventions. Nothing (20)---- for hundreds of years, he says. "That's totally out of sync with most other industries."

A) but

C) for instance

E) in other words

B) therefore

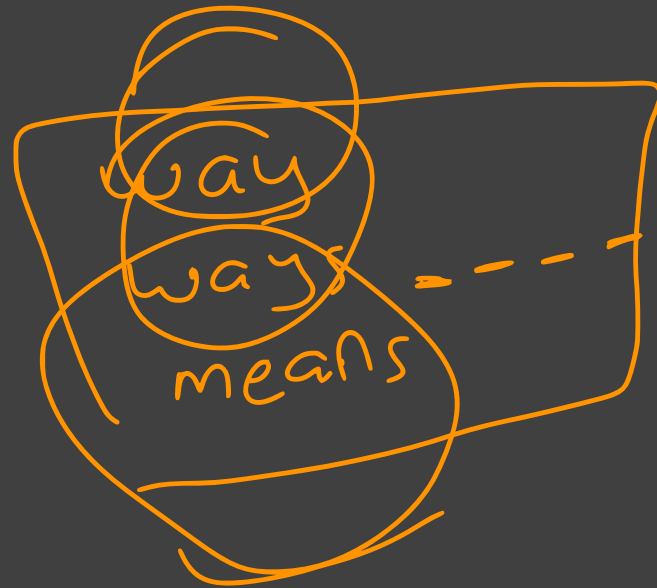
D) otherwise

would
will

Serendipity and invention go hand (16)---- hand. The Wright brothers' plane is just one of many examples. Take velcro: George de Mestral invented the material after he noticed the hook-covered seeds of the burdock plant sticking to his dog. And Harry Coover's liquid plastic concoction failed miserably as a material for cockpit canopies, as it stuck to everything.

(17)---- it had a better use: superglue. It may be romantic, but it is an achingly slow way (18)---- technology. (19)---- happenstance means inventions that could be made today might not appear for years. "The way inventions are created is hugely archaic and inefficient," says Julian Nolan, CEO of Iprova, a company based in Lausanne, Switzerland, which specialises in generating inventions. Nothing (20)---- for hundreds of years, he says. "That's totally out of sync with most other industries."

- A) advancing A
- B) being advanced P
- C) to advance A
- D) to be advanced P
- E) having advanced A



Serendipity and invention go hand (16)---- hand. The Wright brothers' plane is just one of many examples. Take velcro: George de Mestral invented the material after he noticed the hook-covered seeds of the burdock plant sticking to his dog. And Harry Coover's liquid plastic concoction failed miserably as a material for cockpit canopies, as it stuck to everything.

(17)---- it had a better use: superglue. It may be romantic, but it is an achingly slow way (18)---- technology. (19)---- happenstance means inventions that could be made

today might not appear for years. "The way inventions are created is hugely archaic and inefficient," says Julian Nolan, CEO of Iprova, a company based in Lausanne, Switzerland, which specialises in generating inventions. Nothing (20)---- for hundreds of years, he says. "That's totally out of sync with most other industries."

- A) ~~Carrying out~~ →
 - B) ~~Making up~~ →
 - C) ~~Compensating for~~ →
 - D) **Relying on** →
 - E) ~~Keeping away~~ →
- 

Serendipity and invention go hand (16)---- hand. The Wright brothers' plane is just one of many examples. Take velcro: George de Mestral invented the material after he noticed the hook-covered seeds of the burdock plant sticking to his dog. And Harry Coover's liquid plastic concoction failed miserably as a material for cockpit canopies, as it stuck to everything. (17)---- it had a better use: superglue. It may be romantic, but it is an achingly slow way (18)---- technology. (19)---- happenstance means inventions that could be made today might not appear for years. "The way inventions are created is hugely archaic and inefficient," says Julian Nolan, CEO of Iprova, a company based in Lausanne, Switzerland, which specialises in generating inventions. Nothing (20)---- for hundreds of years, he says. "That's totally out of sync with most other industries."

A) has changed

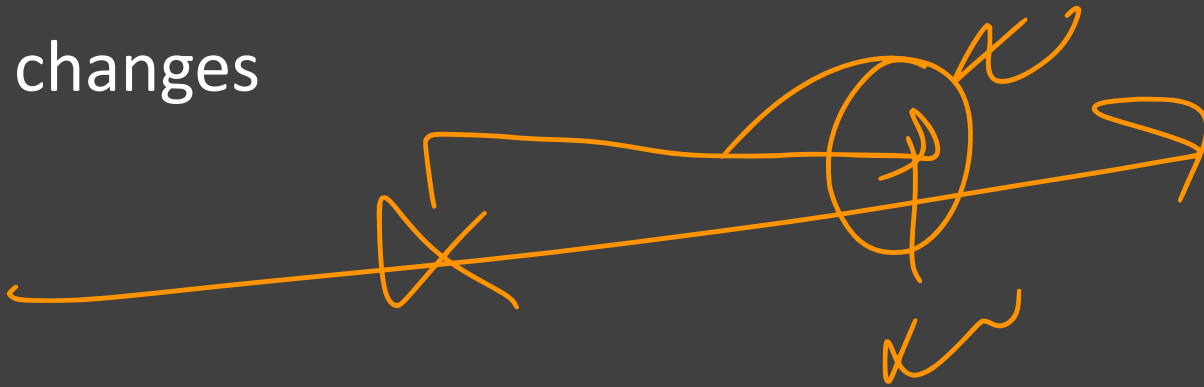
PP

B) had changed

C) would change

D) will change

E) changes



Baseball, a sport mainly played in the US, has become increasingly popular in Japan, which has surprised many authorities ----.

A) since cultural conditions play a role in differentiating Japanese baseball

B) given that it was brought to the Japanese in the 1870s by Americans teaching English

C) so that Japanese baseball players could gain worldwide reputation in a short time

D) because the country is not known to have a tradition of Western sports

E) although most baseball clubs are owned by private corporations



Alexander Graham Bell was certain his greatest invention ^{that} (21)---- the world. He was almost right. The telephone was indeed revolutionary, (22)---- people talk to each other across great distances (23)---- they were in the same room. Unfortunately, Bell thought his greatest invention was not the telephone, but the photophone. That was a complete flop. Perhaps it was just ahead of its time. Because the basic idea behind it – using pulses of light to bounce information through free space – is once again set to change the way we communicate. Radio waves have been the medium of choice for sending signals wirelessly for the best part of a century. But we're (24)---- reaching a crunch in how much data we can send. That, (25)---- advances in LEDs and lasers, mean light is starting to beat radio hands down, at least for some applications.

- A) would change —
- B) ~~should have changed~~ —
- C) must have changed —
- D) will change —
- E) may change —

✓ 2 + would



Alexander Graham Bell was certain his greatest invention (21)---- the world. He was almost right. The telephone was indeed revolutionary, (22)---- people talk to each other across great distances (23)---- they were in the same room. Unfortunately, Bell thought his greatest invention was not the telephone, but the photophone. That was a complete flop. Perhaps it was just ahead of its time. Because the basic idea behind it – using pulses of light to bounce information through free space – is once again set to change the way we communicate. Radio waves have been the medium of choice for sending signals wirelessly for the best part of a century. But we're (24)---- reaching a crunch in how much data we can send. That, (25)---- advances in LEDs and lasers, mean light is starting to beat radio hands down, at least for some applications.

A) to let

B) letting

C) to be let

D) having let

E) having been let

come back

*with
Ving*

*with
- - - -*

with

Alexander Graham Bell was certain his greatest invention (21)---- the world. He was almost right. The telephone was indeed revolutionary, (22)---- people talk to each other across great distances (23)---- they were in the same room. Unfortunately, Bell thought his greatest invention was not the telephone, but the photophone. That was a complete flop. Perhaps it was just ahead of its time. Because the basic idea behind it – using pulses of light to bounce information through free space – is once again set to change the way we communicate. Radio waves have been the medium of choice for sending signals wirelessly for the best part of a century. But we're (24)---- reaching a crunch in how much data we can send. That, (25)---- advances in LEDs and lasers, mean light is starting to beat radio hands down, at least for some applications.

- A) whereas B) just as
C) although D) in case

as if *mis gūbi*
as though

Alexander Graham Bell was certain his greatest invention (21)---- the world. He was almost right. The telephone was indeed revolutionary, (22)---- people talk to each other across great distances (23)---- they were in the same room. Unfortunately, Bell thought his greatest invention was not the telephone, but the photophone. That was a complete flop. Perhaps it was just ahead of its time. Because the basic idea behind it – using pulses of light to bounce information through free space – is once again set to change the way we communicate. Radio waves have been the medium of choice for sending signals wirelessly for the best part of a century. But we're (24)---- reaching a **crunch** in how much data we can send. That, (25)---- advances in LEDs and lasers, mean light is starting to beat radio hands down, at least for some applications.

- A) severely
- B) intimately
- C) randomly
- D) rapidly**
- E) haphazardly

Alexander Graham Bell was certain his greatest invention (21)---- the world. He was almost right. The telephone was indeed revolutionary, (22)---- people talk to each other across great distances (23)---- they were in the same room. Unfortunately, Bell thought his greatest invention was not the telephone, but the photophone. That was a complete flop. Perhaps it was just ahead of its time. Because the basic idea behind it – using pulses of light to bounce information through free space – is once again set to change the way we communicate. Radio waves have been the medium of choice for sending signals wirelessly for the best part of a century. But we're (24)---- reaching a crunch in how much data we can send. That, (25)---- advances in LEDs and lasers, mean light is starting to beat radio hands down, at least for some applications.

- A) with
- B) of
- C) among
- D) over
- E) in

with advances



Until four years ago, stem-cell biologist Sandhya Sriram had never eaten seafood.

Then she visited a shrimp farm in Vietnam and realised she had to give it a go – which was odd, (26)---- what she saw there.

The conditions were “disgusting”, she says. The shrimp appeared to be growing in sewage, and were drenched in antibiotics and bleach to clean them before consumption. “These are things that should never be associated (27)---- food. That was my motivation.” Sriram went home to Singapore, quit her lab job and started a company called Shiok Meats. With co-founder Ka Yi Ling, she (28)---- discovering how to grow shrimp muscle tissue from stem cells – (29)----, how to create shrimp meat without actual shrimp. Shiok is now close to doing something that (30)---- about for decades but never realised: putting lab-grown meat onto people’s plates.

A) in contrast to

B) along with

C) despite

D) by means of

E) given – *considering*

Basar/Ali

Until four years ago, stem-cell biologist Sandhya Sriram had never eaten seafood. Then she visited a shrimp farm in Vietnam and realised she had to give it a go – which was odd, (26)---- what she saw there. **The conditions were “disgusting”, she says. The shrimp appeared to be growing in sewage, and were drenched in antibiotics and bleach to clean them before consumption.** “These are things that should never be associated (27)---- food. That was my motivation.” Sriram went home to Singapore, quit her lab job and started a company called Shiok Meats. With co-founder Ka Yi Ling, she (28)---- discovering how to grow shrimp muscle tissue from stem cells – (29)----, how to create shrimp meat without actual shrimp. Shiok is now close to doing something that (30)---- about for decades but never realised: putting lab-grown meat onto people’s plates.

A) with

B) in

C) on

D) over

E) towards

Until four years ago, stem-cell biologist Sandhya Sriram had never eaten seafood. Then she visited a shrimp farm in Vietnam and realised she had to give it a go – which was odd, (26)---- what she saw there. The conditions were “disgusting”, she says. The shrimp appeared to be growing in sewage, and were drenched in antibiotics and bleach to clean them before consumption. “These are things that should never be associated (27)---- food. That was my motivation.” Sriram went home to Singapore, quit her lab job and started a company called Shiok Meats. With co-founder Ka Yi Ling, she (28)---- discovering how to grow shrimp muscle tissue from stem cells – (29)----, how to create shrimp meat without actual shrimp. Shiok is now close to doing something that (30)---- about for decades but never realised: putting lab-grown meat onto people’s plates.

- A) complied with
- B) ended up ⇒ *regulations*
- C) set about *embark on*
- D) took over ⇒ *sorumli v̄gu usi lennel*
- E) pinned down ⇒ *v̄er̄uni saḥam̄*

ended up with

Until four years ago, stem-cell biologist Sandhya Sriram had never eaten seafood. Then she visited a shrimp farm in Vietnam and realised she had to give it a go – which was odd, (26)---- what she saw there. The conditions were “disgusting”, she says. The shrimp appeared to be growing in sewage, and were drenched in antibiotics and bleach to clean them before consumption. “These are things that should never be associated (27)---- food. That was my motivation.” Sriram went home to Singapore, quit her lab job and started a company called Shiok Meats. With co-founder Ka Yi Ling, she (28)---- discovering how to grow shrimp muscle tissue from stem cells – (29)----, how to create shrimp meat without actual shrimp. Shiok is now close to doing something that (30)---- about for decades but never realised: putting lab-grown meat onto people’s plates.

A) however

B) therefore

C) in fact

in other words

E) on the other hand

Until four years ago, stem-cell biologist Sandhya Sriram had never eaten seafood. Then she visited a shrimp farm in Vietnam and realised she had to give it a go – which was odd, (26)---- what she saw there. The conditions were “disgusting”, she says. The shrimp appeared to be growing in sewage, and were drenched in antibiotics and bleach to clean them before consumption. “These are things that should never be associated (27)---- food. That was my motivation.” Sriram went home to Singapore, quit her lab job and started a company called Shiok Meats. With co-founder Ka Yi Ling, she (28)---- discovering how to grow shrimp muscle tissue from stem cells – (29)----, how to create shrimp meat without actual shrimp. Shiok is now close to doing something that (30)---- about for decades but never realised: putting lab-grown meat onto people’s plates.

- A) had been talked B) is talked
- C) will be talked D) was being talked
- E) has been talked

Children whose parents are neglectful are believed to be more susceptible to psychiatric disorders due to defects in their prefrontal cortex- an area linked to mental illness, and neglect from fathers, though not mothers, correlates with more defects in that area.

A) If children are neglected by either their father or mother, this leads to defects in their prefrontal cortex, a brain region linked to mental illness, making them more prone to mental disorders.

B) Children neglected by their parents can be more vulnerable to mental disorders as it can create defects in the prefrontal cortex, which is a brain region associated with mental illness, but it is more debilitating if neglect is from fathers.

C) Although neglected children are prone to mental disorders due to defects occurring in their prefrontal cortex, a brain region linked to mental illness, neglect rarely causes a mental illness if it is by mothers.

D) When parents neglect their children, this leads to defects in their prefrontal cortex, a brain region associated with mental illness, but these defects lead to a genuine mental disorder only when children are neglected by their fathers.

E) Neglect from mothers can cause defects in the prefrontal cortex – a brain region associated with mental illness, making them more prone to mental disorders, but if it is from fathers, neglected children can develop a mental disorder.



You know that person. The one who uses a delayed train as an excuse to get stuck into a good book. The one who can make a joke 10 seconds after breaking their ankle. They seem to float through life unfazed by the stress that can **(31)**---- the rest of us. What's their secret? Are they blessed with stress-resistant genes? Have they learned specific ways of coping with life's challenges? To answer these questions, researchers have been examining how humans and animals react and adapt to adversity, **(32)**---- those who are particularly resilient to stress and teasing apart the factors that contribute to this ability. It is a journey that has taken them from orphanages in Romania and interrogation chambers in North Carolina to fire stations in Indianapolis. This work is helping the military recruit candidates for high-stress jobs. **(33)**---- there is a bigger pay-off to understanding the secret of stress-free living. Knowing **(34)**---- some people handle stress better than others, and the things we might all do to improve our resilience, won't just help all of us manage life's daily struggles better, it might also teach us how to use stress **(35)**---- our advantage.

- A) violate
- C) improve
- E) provoke

- B) ignore
- D) overwhelm

security violation

You know that person. The one who uses a delayed train as an excuse to get stuck into a good book. The one who can make a joke 10 seconds after breaking their ankle. They seem to float through life unfazed by the stress that can (31)---- the rest of us. What's their secret? Are they blessed with stress-resistant genes? Have they learned specific ways of coping with life's challenges? To answer these questions, researchers have been examining how humans and animals react and adapt to adversity, (32)---- those who are particularly resilient to stress and teasing apart the factors that contribute to this ability. It is a journey that has taken them from orphanages in Romania and interrogation chambers in North Carolina to fire stations in Indianapolis. This work is helping the military recruit candidates for high-stress jobs. (33)---- there is a bigger pay-off to understanding the secret of stress-free living. Knowing (34)---- some people handle stress better than others, and the things we might all do to improve our resilience, won't just help all of us manage life's daily struggles better, it might also teach us how to use stress (35)---- our advantage.

- A) identified B) to identify ←
C) being identified D) to be identified
E) identifying

You know that person. The one who uses a delayed train as an excuse to get stuck into a good book. The one who can make a joke 10 seconds after breaking their ankle. They seem to float through life unfazed by the stress that can (31)---- the rest of us. What's their secret? Are they blessed with stress-resistant genes? Have they learned specific ways of coping with life's challenges? To answer these questions, researchers have been examining how humans and animals react and adapt to adversity, (32)---- those who are particularly resilient to stress and teasing apart the factors that contribute to this ability. It is a journey that has taken them from orphanages in Romania and interrogation chambers in North Carolina to fire stations in Indianapolis. This work is helping the military recruit candidates for high-stress jobs. (33)---- there is a bigger pay-off to understanding the secret of stress-free living. Knowing (34)---- some people handle stress better than others, and the things we might all do to improve our resilience, won't just help all of us manage life's daily struggles better, it might also teach us how to use stress (35)---- our advantage.

A) Otherwise

B) On the contrary

C) For example

D) But

E) Similarly

You know that person. The one who uses a delayed train as an excuse to get stuck into a good book. The one who can make a joke 10 seconds after breaking their ankle. They seem to float through life unfazed by the stress that can (31)---- the rest of us. What's their secret? Are they blessed with stress-resistant genes? Have they learned specific ways of coping with life's challenges? To answer these questions, researchers have been examining how humans and animals react and adapt to adversity, (32)---- those who are particularly resilient to stress and teasing apart the factors that contribute to this ability. It is a journey that has taken them from orphanages in Romania and interrogation chambers in North Carolina to fire stations in Indianapolis. This work is helping the military recruit candidates for high stress jobs. (33)---- there is a bigger pay-off to understanding the secret of stress-free living. Knowing (34)---- some people handle stress better than others, and the things we might all do to improve our resilience, won't just help all of us manage life's daily struggles better, it might also teach us how to use stress (35)---- our advantage.

A) why

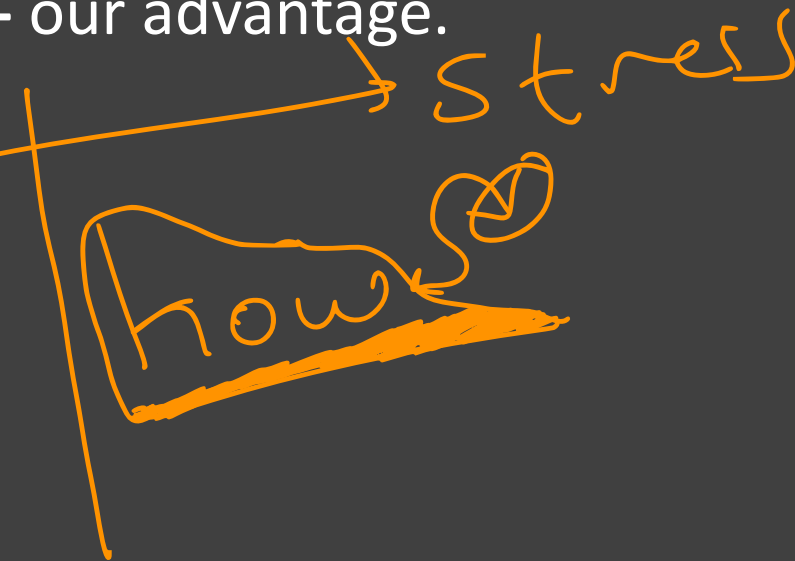
B) what

C) when

D) where

E) who

some people



You know that person. The one who uses a delayed train as an excuse to get stuck into a good book. The one who can make a joke 10 seconds after breaking their ankle. They seem to float through life unfazed by the stress that can (31)---- the rest of us. What's their secret? Are they blessed with stress-resistant genes? Have they learned specific ways of coping with life's challenges? To answer these questions, researchers have been examining how humans and animals react and adapt to adversity, (32)---- those who are particularly resilient to stress and teasing apart the factors that contribute to this ability. It is a journey that has taken them from orphanages in Romania and interrogation chambers in North Carolina to fire stations in Indianapolis. This work is helping the military recruit candidates for high-stress jobs. (33)---- there is a bigger pay-off to understanding the secret of stress-free living. Knowing (34)---- some people handle stress better than others, and the things we might all do to improve our resilience, won't just help all of us manage life's daily struggles better, it might also teach us how to use stress (35)---- our advantage.

- A) beyond
- B) to
- C) over
- D) in
- E) with

to sb's advantage

We have all seen images of polar bears stranded at sea on chunks of ice. This charismatic species has become a poster child for the devastating effects of climate change. (36)---- as the world warms, spare a thought for another group of animals that face a unique challenge. These are the creatures whose entire reproductive future (37)---- how hot their environment is. The threat from climate change to animals whose sex is determined by temperature seems obvious. Higher temperatures cause them to produce offspring primarily of one sex, a skew that would appear to put them on the road to extinction. But the curious fact is, this group contains some of the most ancient lineages in the animal and they have survived repeated bouts of global warming in the past. (38)---- how have they made it this far given their apparent sensitivity to temperature? To what extent does the current warming differ from events they have faced before? And should we worry about their survival? Researchers rushing to answer these questions have made some surprising discoveries, including a sexual innovation that (39)---- these species survive climate change in the past. This innovation could have been key (40)---- the evolution of birds, and even explain why they are the only dinosaur descendants today.

- A) Therefore —
- B) For instance —
- C) But —
- D) Instead —
- E) By comparison —

another

We have all seen images of polar bears stranded at sea on chunks of ice. This charismatic species has become a poster child for the devastating effects of climate change. (36)---- as the world warms, spare a thought for another group of animals that face a unique challenge. These are the creatures whose entire reproductive future (37)---- how hot their environment is. The threat from climate change to animals whose sex is determined by temperature seems obvious. Higher temperatures cause them to produce offspring primarily of one sex, a skew that would appear to put them on the road to extinction. But the curious fact is, this group contains some of the most ancient lineages in the animal and they have survived repeated bouts of global warming in the past. (38)---- how have they made it this far given their apparent sensitivity to temperature? To what extent does the current warming differ from events they have faced before? And should we worry about their survival? Researchers rushing to answer these questions have made some surprising discoveries, including a sexual innovation that (39)---- these species survive climate change in the past. This innovation could have been key (40)---- the evolution of birds, and even explain why they are the only dinosaur descendants today.

A) accounts for

C) gives off

E) makes up

B) depends on

D) carries out

We have all seen images of polar bears stranded at sea on chunks of ice. This charismatic species has become a poster child for the devastating effects of climate change. (36)---- as the world warms, spare a thought for another group of animals that face a unique challenge. These are the creatures whose entire reproductive future (37)---- how hot their environment is. The threat from climate change to animals whose sex is determined by temperature seems obvious. Higher temperatures cause them to produce offspring primarily of one sex, a skew that would appear to put them on the road to extinction. But the curious fact is, this group contains some of the most ancient lineages in the animal and they have survived repeated bouts of global warming in the past. (38)---- how have they made it this far given their apparent sensitivity to temperature? To what extent does the current warming differ from events they have faced before? And should we worry about their survival? Researchers rushing to answer these questions have made some surprising discoveries, including a sexual innovation that (39)---- these species survive climate change in the past. This innovation could have been key (40)---- the evolution of birds, and even explain why they are the only dinosaur descendants today.

A) Furthermore

B) Yet

C) In particular

D) Therefore

E) So

We have all seen images of polar bears stranded at sea on chunks of ice. This charismatic species has become a poster child for the devastating effects of climate change. (36)---- as the world warms, spare a thought for another group of animals that face a unique challenge. These are the creatures whose entire reproductive future (37)---- how hot their environment is. The threat from climate change to animals whose sex is determined by temperature seems obvious. Higher temperatures cause them to produce offspring primarily of one sex, a skew that would appear to put them on the road to extinction. But the curious fact is, this group contains some of the most ancient lineages in the animal and they have survived repeated bouts of global warming in the past. (38)---- how have they made it this far given their apparent sensitivity to temperature? To what extent does the current warming differ from events they have faced before? And should we worry about their survival?

Researchers rushing to answer these questions have made some surprising discoveries, including a sexual innovation that (39)---- these species survive climate change in the past. This innovation could have been key (40)---- the evolution of birds, and even explain why they are the only dinosaur descendants today.

~~A) should have helped~~

~~C) have to help~~

~~E) can help~~

B) might have helped

D) will help

We have all seen images of polar bears stranded at sea on chunks of ice. This charismatic species has become a poster child for the devastating effects of climate change. (36)---- as the world warms, spare a thought for another group of animals that face a unique challenge. These are the creatures whose entire reproductive future (37)---- how hot their environment is. The threat from climate change to animals whose sex is determined by temperature seems obvious. Higher temperatures cause them to produce offspring primarily of one sex, a skew that would appear to put them on the road to extinction. But the curious fact is, this group contains some of the most ancient lineages in the animal and they have survived repeated bouts of global warming in the past. (38)---- how have they made it this far given their apparent sensitivity to temperature? To what extent does the current warming differ from events they have faced before? And should we worry about their survival? Researchers rushing to answer these questions have made some surprising discoveries, including a sexual innovation that (39)---- these species survive climate change in the past. **This innovation could have been key (40)---- the evolution of birds, and even explain why they are the only dinosaur descendants today.**

- A) to
- B) with
- C) within
- D) for
- E) along

central
key
access
home } to