

Merhaba dostlar,

Sınav işi nasip işi ancak sınava hem bilgi hem de yaklaşım ve motivasyon olarak hazır olmak çok önemli.

Son bir hafta şunları göz önünde bulundur ve hep tekrar et...

Sınav merkezini muhakkak sınav öncesinde gör, sınav günü de vakitlice git. Kapıda kalma.

Bildiğini iyi bil bilmediğini daha iyi bil.

Bir soruyu anlamadığını anlaman uzun sürmez, anlamadığını kabullenmek zaman alır.

Biliyorsan yap geç bilmiyorsan at geç, bekleme yapma 😊

Soru kaybet süre kaybetme...

Soru yazarı bir Türk. Unutma.

Soru yazarı 657'ye tabi.

Arşiv her şeydir.

Gelen bir daha gelir.

Çıkmış sorunun çıkmamış bölümlerine iyi çalış.

Yazanı yazdığı gibi oku.

Gördüklerine inan.

Yapıyorum diye sevinme, yapamıyorum diye üzülme.

Sınav anında "o anda kal".

Sınava yalnız git, senden not bekleyen danışman, amir, komutan veya egonu kapıda bırak.

Akademik ve mesleki başarılarını, başka sınavlarda kısa sürede elde ettiğin yüksek notları, güzel konuşarak veya çeviri yaparak dil kullanıcısı olarak geçirdiğin güzel günleri, kariyerinde sana yeterli olan İngilizce yetkinlik algını hep bir kenara bırak.

Önündeki sınava odaklan.

Roughly 5.7 million Americans live with Alzheimer's, the neurodegenerative disease that slowly deteriorates memory and other cognitive abilities.

Sınavda her soru senden tek bir şey bekliyor. Choose the best option. Mealen, en iyi seçeneği seç. Hepsi bu. Biliyorsan yap geç bilmiyorsan at geç, bekleme yapma 😊

Her soru münferit. Önceki soru ya da sonraki sorunun önündeki soru ile alakası yok. Kalbin ege2de aklın başka soruda kalmasin.

Hiçbir soruya artı, eksi, soru işareti koyma. Yaptıklarını sayma yapamadıklarını veya yapamadığını zannettiklerini işaretleme.

Yaptım sandıkların yanlış olabilir 5 dakika uğraşıp yapamadım dediğin veya attığın soru doğru olabilir.

Süre yönetimi çok önemli, her soru azami 2 dakika. Dış fırçalama süresi. 😊

Daha kıymetli veya kıymetsiz soru yok. Her soru 1,25, nakit cash 😊

Sınavdan çıkınca tek kelime kulan "Hatırlamıyorum".

Başkasına hesap vermek için değil kendin için çalış.

"Benden sana ne, el alemden veya senden bana ne" demeyi öğren.

El alem baskısı nedeniyle algını kapatma.

Şartlar dahilinde en iyi olanı seçeni seç, ideal cevap olmayabilir.

Hurma yoksa zeytin de olur su da olur. İçine sinen cevap yoksa yoklukta bu da olur, şu da olur.

Optik forma doğru işaretleme yaptığından emin ol.

Sınavda kazanıp, optik formda kaybetme.

Gerisi ya Nasip 😊

Sınav odaklı, disiplinli ve zamana yayılan bir çalışma ile hedef puanını alacağına eminim. Unutma bizimle çalıştıysan it is not a matter of if, but a matter of when. Yani not alır mıyım alamaz mıyım durumu yok ne zaman alacağım durum var. Çayın demlenmesi gibi bilgi ve yorum yeteneğiniz demlendikçe güzel puanlar gelecektir. Sınavda başarılar diliyorum

İyi haberlerinizi bekliyorum. İsmail Turasan

For more than 25 years, many experts have pushed beta-amyloid, a protein fragment that builds up in the brain in plaques, as one of the main suspects behind the disease.

Pharmaceutical companies are chasing beta-amyloid hard, racing to develop drugs to fight plaque build-up and hopefully, in tum, improve patients' brain function.

Several companies working on products to inhibit enzymes critical to beta-amyloid production have ended their trials with not-so-promising results.

Other companies trialing antibodies that break down amyloid rather than prevent its production have also had very mixed results.

Nearly all of these results underscore a crucial question: Is beta-amyloid the real Devil behind Alzheimer's?

Big Pharma seems to have put all of its eggs in this basket with hardly any payoff.

Most of the drugs are failing, and the one that did report positive results only overcame the real hurdle — an improvement in cognitive function — in people who got the highest dose, despite amyloid levels dropping for all participants.

The confusing outcome has many experts concerned about what this means for amyloid's role in Alzheimer's.

If drug companies continue hitting dead ends, soon they will have to consider more seriously other culprits, such as tau, another protein that builds up in Alzheimer's-riddled brains.

Yaklaşık 5,7 milyon Amerikalı, hafızayı ve diğer bilişsel yetenekleri yavaşça bozan nörodejeneratif bir hastalık olan Alzheimer ile yaşamaktadır.

25 yılı aşkın bir süredir pek çok uzman, hastalığın arkasındaki ana şüphelilerden biri olarak beyinde plaklar halinde biriken bir protein parçası olan beta-amiloidi öne sürüyor.

İlaç şirketleri beta-amiloidin peşini bırakmıyor, plak birikimiyle mücadele edecek ilaçlar geliştirmek için yarışıyor ve umarız hastaların beyin fonksiyonlarını iyileştirirler.

Beta-amiloid üretimi için kritik öneme sahip enzimleri inhibe edecek ürünler üzerinde çalışan birkaç şirket, denemelerini pek de umut verici olmayan sonuçlarla sonlandırdı.

Amiloidin üretimini önlemek yerine parçalayan antikoları deneyen diğer şirketler de çok karışık sonuçlar elde etti.

Bu sonuçların neredeyse tamamı çok önemli bir sorunun altını çiziyor: Alzheimer'ın arkasındaki gerçek şeytan beta-amiloid mi?

Big Pharma tüm yumurtalarını bu sepete koymuş gibi görünüyor ama neredeyse hiç getirisi yok.

İlaçların çoğu başarısız oldu ve olumlu sonuçlar bildiren bir tanesi, tüm katılımcılar için amiloid seviyeleri düşmesine rağmen, yalnızca en yüksek dozu alan kişilerde gerçek engelin - bilişsel işlevde bir iyileşme - üstesinden geldi.

Bu kafa karıştırıcı sonuç, birçok uzmanı amiloidin Alzheimer'daki rolü açısından ne anlama geldiği konusunda endişelendiriyor.

İlaç şirketleri çıkmaz sokaklara girmeye devam ederse, yakında Alzheimer'ın pençesindeki beyinlerde biriken bir başka protein olan tau gibi diğer suçluları daha ciddi bir şekilde düşünmek zorunda kalacaklar.

Roughly 5.7 million Americans live with Alzheimer's, the neurodegenerative disease that slowly deteriorates memory and other cognitive abilities. For more than 25 years, many experts have pushed beta-amyloid, a protein fragment that builds up in the brain in plaques, as one of the main suspects behind the disease. Pharmaceutical companies are chasing beta-amyloid hard, racing to develop drugs to fight plaque build-up and hopefully, in turn, improve patients' brain function. Several companies working on products to inhibit enzymes critical to beta-amyloid production have ended their trials with not-so-promising results. Other companies trialing antibodies that break down amyloid rather than prevent its production have also had very mixed results. Nearly all of these results underscore a crucial question: Is beta-amyloid the real Devil behind Alzheimer's? Big Pharma seems to have put all of its eggs in this basket with hardly any payoff. Most of the drugs are failing, and the one that did report positive results only overcame the real hurdle — an improvement in cognitive function — in people who got the highest dose, despite amyloid levels dropping for all participants. The confusing outcome has many experts concerned about what this means for amyloid's role in Alzheimer's. If drug companies continue hitting dead ends, soon they will have to consider more seriously other culprits, such as tau, another protein that builds up in Alzheimer's-riddled brains.

43. Which of the following is true about Alzheimer's according to the passage?

- A) New research shows hope in improving brain function as plaque build-up decreases.
- B) There is significant debate about which two protein fragments are responsible for the disease.
- C) Most pharmaceutical companies see reducing beta-amyloid build-up as the key to stopping the disease.
- D) The last quarter century has brought more beta-amyloid drugs to the market than ever before.
- E) Both experts and pharmaceutical companies believe there is another culprit causing the disease.

Roughly 5.7 million Americans live with Alzheimer's, the neurodegenerative disease that slowly deteriorates memory and other cognitive abilities. For more than 25 years, many experts have pushed beta-amyloid, a protein fragment that builds up in the brain in plaques, as one of the main suspects behind the disease. Pharmaceutical companies are chasing beta-amyloid hard, racing to develop drugs to fight plaque build-up and hopefully, in turn, improve patients' brain function. Several companies working on products to inhibit enzymes critical to beta-amyloid production have ended their trials with not-so-promising results. Other companies trialing antibodies that break down amyloid rather than prevent its production have also had very mixed results. Nearly all of these results underscore a crucial question: Is beta-amyloid the real Devil behind Alzheimer's? Big Pharma seems to have put all of its eggs in this basket with hardly any payoff. Most of the drugs are failing, and the one that did report positive results only overcame the real hurdle — an improvement in cognitive function — in people who got the highest dose, despite amyloid levels dropping for all participants. The confusing outcome has many experts concerned about what this means for amyloid's role in Alzheimer's. If drug companies continue hitting dead ends, soon they will have to consider more seriously other culprits, such as tau, another protein that builds up in Alzheimer's-riddled brains.

44. According to the passage pharmaceutical companies have ----.

- A) changed their tactics after getting poor trial results
- B) generally received inconclusive results in their clinical trials
- C) been adamantly against trying other methods of curing Alzheimer's
- D) diverse theories about the underlying causes of Alzheimer's
- E) rejected drugs that show less-than-promising results

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45. The author's **attitude towards the results of drug trials conducted by pharmaceutical companies** is ----

A) approving +

B) sympathetic +

✓ C) critical

D) inconsistent

E) ironic

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46. What could be the best title for the passage?

- ✓ A) Roller Coaster Results of Alzheimer's Trials
- B) Big Pharma: Can They Be Trusted?
- C) The Mystery of Beta-amyloid Deciphered
- D) The Latest Successes in Alzheimer's Research
- E) Is Big Pharma the Devil Behind Alzheimer's?

The Enlightenment is considered the beginning of modernity, the time when the basic questions facing our world were posed, though not answered, at least adequately.

As such, the Enlightenment can be seen from two vantage points.

On the one hand, its shapers and followers undertook a far-ranging critique of the world they had inherited.

All aspects of traditional life — religion, political organisation, science, human relations, human nature, history, and economics — were subjected to intense scrutiny.

On the other hand, proponents of the Enlightenment attempted to establish adequate grounds for a clearer and surer understanding of these topics.

In short, the Enlightenment was characterised by the dynamic between criticism and innovation.

Both sides of this equation — the criticisms levelled and the solutions proposed — still shape much of our contemporary culture.

The Enlightenment is often called the 'Age of Reason'. Yet, the title is misleading on two counts.

It seems to imply that the proponents of the Enlightenment were abstract thinkers, more concerned with utopian proposals than with practical solutions.

But more notably, it suggests that reason as an activity was enshrined over everything else, that recognition of the passions, desires, and the senses was largely overlooked.

However, both assumptions are incorrect.

Aydınlanma, modernitenin başlangıcı olarak kabul edilir; dünyamızın karşı karşıya olduğu temel soruların, cevaplanmamış olsa da en azından yeterli bir şekilde ortaya atıldığı dönemdir.

Bu nedenle, Aydınlanma iki bakış açısından görülebilir.

Bir yandan, onu şekillendirenler ve takipçileri miras aldıkları dünyanın geniş kapsamlı bir eleştirisini üstlenmişlerdir.

Geleneksel yaşamın tüm yönleri - din, siyasi örgütlenme, bilim, insan ilişkileri, insan doğası, tarih ve ekonomi - yoğun bir incelemeye tabi tutuldu.

Öte yandan, Aydınlanma taraftarları bu konuların daha açık ve emin bir şekilde anlaşılması için yeterli zemin oluşturmaya çalıştılar.

Kısacası, Aydınlanma eleştiri ve yenilik arasındaki dinamikle karakterize edildi.

Bu denklemin her iki tarafı da -yapılan eleştiriler ve önerilen çözümler- hala çağdaş kültürümüzün büyük bir kısmını şekillendirmektedir.

Aydınlanma Çağı genellikle 'Akıl Çağı' olarak adlandırılır. Ancak bu başlık iki açıdan yanıltıcıdır.

Aydınlanma taraftarlarının pratik çözümlerden ziyade ütopyik önerilerle ilgilenen soyut düşünürler olduğunu ima ediyor gibi görünmektedir.

Ancak daha da önemlisi, bir faaliyet olarak aklın diğer her şeyden üstün tutulduğunu, tutkuların, arzuların ve duyuların tanınmasının büyük ölçüde göz ardı edildiğini öne sürmektedir.

Ancak her iki varsayım da yanıltıcıdır.

The Enlightenment is considered the beginning of modernity, the time when the basic questions facing our world were posed, though not answered, at least adequately. As such, the Enlightenment can be seen from two vantage points. On the one hand, its shapers and followers undertook a far-ranging critique of the world they had inherited. All aspects of traditional life — religion, political organisation, science, human relations, human nature, history, and economics — were subjected to intense scrutiny. On the other hand, proponents of the Enlightenment attempted to establish adequate grounds for a clearer and surer understanding of these topics. In short, the Enlightenment was characterised by the dynamic between criticism and innovation. Both sides of this equation — the criticisms levelled and the solutions proposed — still shape much of our contemporary culture. The Enlightenment is often called the 'Age of Reason'. Yet, the title is misleading on two counts. It seems to imply that the proponents of the Enlightenment were abstract thinkers, more concerned with utopian proposals than with practical solutions. But more notably, it suggests that reason as an activity was enshrined over everything else, that recognition of the passions, desires, and the senses was largely overlooked. However, both assumptions are incorrect.

47. It is clear from the passage that during the Enlightenment, ---.

- A) its proponents scrutinised the innovations inspired by modernity
- B) many existing social constructs were seriously questioned
- C) criticism overshadowed innovation in certain aspects of the traditional life
- D) new assertions about the world were proposed, though with limited understanding
- E) questions about the world were answered more accurately than in any other period

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48. It is pointed out in the passage that **our contemporary culture** -----.

- A) continues to be influenced by the two defining characteristics of the Enlightenment
- B) reflects a more critical stance when compared to the Enlightenment *view*
- C) may lead to the misrepresentation of the values criticised in the Enlightenment
- D) is an overreaction to the way of thinking instilled by the proponents of the Enlightenment
- E) is shaped by critics who are able to find new solutions to the thorny problems of the past

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49. The author of the passage thinks that referring to the Enlightenment as the "Age of Reason" gives a wrong impression because it implies that ----.

- A) posing problems was prioritised over understanding them
- B) the solutions developed through reason were occasionally doubted
- C) utopian ideals were favoured more than abstract thinking
- D) the proponents of the Enlightenment were mostly practical thinkers
- E) all kinds of human feelings were mostly neglected in favour of reason

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

- A) To introduce the core values of the Enlightenment that were largely shaped by reason
- B) To explain why most questions posed during the Enlightenment remained unanswered
- C) To draw attention to the basic principles of the Enlightenment and misunderstandings about the period
- D) To highlight the contribution of the Enlightenment to the formation of our contemporary culture
- E) To clarify why the title 'Age of Reason' leads to false interpretations of the Enlightenment

Attempts to reach international agreement on general rules for air traffic started as early as 1910, but were unsuccessful until the International Commission for Air Navigation was developed at the Versailles peace conference in 1919.

Although the US failed to sign the treaty, it followed many of the concepts developed by the Commission.

The first control tower to use ground-to-air and air-to-ground radio communication was built at the Cleveland Municipal Airport in 1930.

In 1935, the principal airlines opened three airway traffic control centres at Newark, Chicago, and Cleveland, to monitor their own flights.

Having acknowledged the importance of these control centres, the US government assumed responsibility for their operation in 1936 and rapidly expanded the number of centres.

By 1946, the number of centres had jumped to 24 and has stayed at about that level ever since.

The jurisdiction of airport control towers was expanded to include control over aircraft making approaches under instrument conditions.

During the early 1950s, remote communications facilities were developed to provide direct pilot-to-controller communications.

In the late 1950s, primary radar was introduced, which allowed controllers to see aircraft positions in real time, albeit without altitude or identity information (which still had to be obtained by radio communication).

The primary radar had been used only to confirm a pilot's reported position.

In the 1960s, secondary radar was introduced, and this device was upgraded in the 1970s to provide 4,096 identity codes plus automatic altitude reporting.

Hava trafiği için genel kurallar üzerinde uluslararası anlaşmaya varma girişimleri 1910 gibi erken bir tarihte başlamış, ancak 1919'da Versailles barış konferansında Uluslararası Hava Seyrüsefer Komisyonu geliştirilinceye kadar başarısız olmuştur.

ABD anlaşmayı imzalamamış olsa da, Komisyon tarafından geliştirilen kavramların çoğunu takip etmiştir.

Yerden havaya ve havadan yere radyo iletişimini kullanan ilk kontrol kulesi 1930 yılında Cleveland Belediye Havaalanı'nda inşa edildi.

1935 yılında başlıca havayolu şirketleri kendi uçuşlarını denetlemek üzere Newark, Chicago ve Cleveland'da üç havayolu trafik kontrol merkezi açtılar.

Bu kontrol merkezlerinin önemini farkına varan ABD hükümeti 1936 yılında bunların işletilmesi sorumluluğunu üstlendi ve merkezlerin sayısını hızla artırdı.

1946 yılına gelindiğinde merkezlerin sayısı 24'e yükselmiş ve o tarihten bu yana da bu seviyede kalmıştır.

Havaalanı kontrol kulelerinin yetki alanı, aletli koşullar altında yaklaşma yapan uçakların kontrolünü de içerecek şekilde genişletildi.

1950'lerin başında, pilot-kontrolör arasında doğrudan iletişim sağlamak üzere uzaktan iletişim olanakları geliştirilmiştir.

1950'lerin sonlarında, kontrolörlerin uçakların konumlarını gerçek zamanlı olarak görmelerini sağlayan birincil radar kullanılmaya başlandı, ancak bu radarın irtifa ya da kimlik bilgisi (hala radyo iletişimi ile elde edilmesi gerekiyordu) yoktu.

Birincil radar sadece pilotun bildirdiği konumu teyit etmek için kullanılıyordu.

1960'larda ikincil radar kullanılmaya başlandı ve bu cihaz 1970'lerde 4.096 kimlik kodu ve otomatik irtifa raporlaması sağlayacak şekilde geliştirildi.

Attempts to reach international agreement on general rules for air traffic started as early as 1910, but were unsuccessful until the International Commission for Air Navigation was developed at the Versailles peace conference in 1919. Although the US failed to sign the treaty, it followed many of the concepts developed by the Commission. **The first control tower to use ground-to-air and air-to-ground radio communication was built at the Cleveland Municipal Airport in 1930.** In 1935, the principal airlines opened **three airway** traffic control centres at Newark, Chicago, and Cleveland, to monitor their own flights. Having acknowledged the importance of these control centres, the US government assumed responsibility for their operation in 1936 and rapidly expanded the number of centres. By 1946, the number of centres had jumped to 24 and has stayed at about that level ever since. The jurisdiction of airport control towers was expanded to include control over aircraft making approaches under instrument conditions. During the early 1950s, remote communications facilities were developed to provide direct pilot-to-controller communications. In the late 1950s, primary radar was introduced, which allowed controllers to see aircraft positions in real time, albeit without altitude or identity information (which still had to be obtained by radio communication). The primary radar had been used only to confirm a pilot's reported position. In the 1960s, secondary radar was introduced, and this device was upgraded in the 1970s to provide 4,096 identity codes plus automatic altitude reporting.

51. According to the passage, **it was not until 1935 that---**.

- A) the **number of** air traffic control centres throughout the US **began to rise**
- B) an international agreement on general rules for air traffic was ensured
- C) the principal airlines in the US collaborated with the government to enhance aircraft safety
- D) the US accepted the rules established by the International Commission for Air Navigation
- E) the first air traffic control tower was opened in the US, which was operated by the government



1930

Attempts to reach international agreement on general rules for air traffic started as early as 1910, but were unsuccessful until the International Commission for Air Navigation was developed at the Versailles peace conference in 1919. Although the US failed to sign the treaty, it followed many of the concepts developed by the Commission. The first control tower to use ground-to-air and air-to-ground radio communication was built at the Cleveland Municipal Airport in 1930. In 1935, the principal airlines opened three airway traffic control centres at Newark, Chicago, and Cleveland, to monitor their own flights. **Having acknowledged the importance of these control centres, the US government assumed responsibility for their operation in 1936 and rapidly expanded the number of centres. By 1946, the number of centres had jumped to 24 and has stayed at about that level ever since.** The jurisdiction of airport control towers was expanded to include control over aircraft making approaches under instrument conditions. During the early 1950s, remote communications facilities were developed to provide direct pilot-to-controller communications. In the late 1950s, primary radar was introduced, which allowed controllers to see aircraft positions in real time, albeit without altitude or identity information (which still had to be obtained by radio communication). The primary radar had been used only to confirm a pilot's reported position. In the 1960s, secondary radar was introduced, and this device was upgraded in the 1970s to provide 4,096 identity codes plus automatic altitude reporting.

52. It can be understood from the passage that the US government -----.

- A)** firstly introduced a legal framework for control over aircraft making approaches and then revised it to build more airport control towers
- B)** required the principle airlines to set up more air traffic control centres across the country, all of which would be radio-equipped
- C)** set the standards itself for the development of new aircraft technologies to improve direct pilot-to-controller communications
- D)** recognised the significance of air traffic control centres and dramatically increased the number of the centres by 1946
- E)** contributed greatly to the foundation of the International Commission for Air Navigation and the formation of general rules for air traffic

Attempts to reach international agreement on general rules for air traffic started as early as 1910, but were unsuccessful until the International Commission for Air Navigation was developed at the Versailles peace conference in 1919. Although the US failed to sign the treaty, it followed many of the concepts developed by the Commission. The first control tower to use ground-to-air and air-to-ground radio communication was built at the Cleveland Municipal Airport in 1930. In 1935, the principal airlines opened three airway traffic control centres at Newark, Chicago, and Cleveland, to monitor their own flights. Having acknowledged the importance of these control centres, the US government assumed responsibility for their operation in 1936 and rapidly expanded the number of centres. By 1946, the number of centres had jumped to 24 and has stayed at about that level ever since. The jurisdiction of airport control towers was expanded to include control over aircraft making approaches under instrument conditions. During the early 1950s, remote communications facilities were developed to provide direct pilot-to-controller communications. In the late 1950s, primary radar was introduced, which allowed controllers to see aircraft positions in real time, albeit without altitude or identity information (which still had to be obtained by radio communication). The primary radar had been used only to confirm a pilot's reported position. In the 1960s, secondary radar was introduced, and this device was upgraded in the 1970s to provide 4,096 identity codes plus automatic altitude reporting.

53. Which of the following was among the drawbacks of the primary radar?

A) The inconsistencies between the radio equipment and radar in providing information

B) The lack of capacity to show the height at which an aircraft was flying

C) The poor radio communication between pilot and controller

D) The failure to foster direct contact between the pilot and the controller

E) The fault in accurately determining aircraft positions in real time

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54. What is the primary purpose' of the author?

- A) To show how radar technologies helped to overcome the difficulties experienced in controlling air traffic
- B) To emphasise the importance of the airway traffic control centres opened by the principle airlines in the US
- C) To explain why the US government decided to take over the responsibility of managing the airport control towers throughout the country
- D) To inform the reader about the challenges of air traffic control before the introduction of radar
- E) To highlight the efforts of the US government in establishing and improving air traffic control centres

Fears first appear in human infants at about seven months of age.

Young children generally have more fears than older persons and their fears are experienced more intensely.

Within families, studies have shown that middle children as a group experience fewer fears than older or younger siblings.

Researchers have disagreed about the extent to which fear is innate or learned, with behaviourists arguing that it is largely learned.

Animals have been conditioned to fear previously neutral stimuli through various methods including association, the exposure to paired neutral and fear-producing stimuli to the point where the neutral stimuli become associated with fear, even when presented alone.

Certain innate fears such as fear of loud noises, pain, and injury appear to be universal.

Species-specific innate fears have also been documented, including a fear of hawk-like shapes in certain animals and a fear of snakes in humans and other primates.

When a person confronts real dangers, fear can be an important means of self-preservation.

However, many people are **plagued** by chronic and unrealistic fears, including phobias and obsessions, that cause much unnecessary distress and can severely reduce their ability to function normally in society.

İnsan bebeklerinde korkular ilk olarak yaklaşık yedi aylıkken ortaya çıkar.

Küçük çocuklar genellikle büyüklerden daha fazla korkuya sahiptir ve korkuları daha yoğun yaşanır.

Aileler içinde yapılan çalışmalar, grup olarak ortanca çocukların büyük veya küçük kardeşlere göre daha az korku yaşadığını göstermiştir.

Araştırmacılar korkunun ne ölçüde doğuştan geldiği ya da öğrenildiği konusunda fikir ayrılığına düşmüş, davranışçılar korkunun büyük ölçüde öğrenildiğini savunmuştur.

Hayvanlar, daha önce nötr olan uyarıcılardan korkmaları için, tek başlarına sunulduklarında bile nötr uyarıcıların korkuyla ilişkilendirildiği noktaya kadar nötr ve korku üreten uyarıcıların eşleştirilmesi de dahil olmak üzere çeşitli yöntemlerle koşullandırılmıştır.

Yüksek ses, acı ve yaralanma korkusu gibi bazı doğuştan gelen korkuların evrensel olduğu görülmektedir.

Bazı hayvanlarda şahin benzeri şekillerden korkma ve insanlarda ve diğer primatlarda yılan korkusu da dahil olmak üzere türe özgü doğuştan gelen korkular da belgelenmiştir.

Bir kişi gerçek tehlikelerle karşı karşıya kaldığında, korku kendini korumanın önemli bir aracı olabilir.

Ancak, birçok insan fobiler ve takıntılar da dahil olmak üzere kronik ve gerçekçi olmayan korkularla boğuşmakta, bu da gereksiz yere sıkıntıya neden olmakta ve toplumda normal bir şekilde işlev görme becerilerini ciddi şekilde azaltabilmektedir.

Fears first appear in human infants at about seven months of age. Young children generally have more fears than older persons and their fears are experienced more intensely. Within families, studies have shown that middle children as a group experience fewer fears than older or younger siblings. Researchers have disagreed about the extent to which fear is innate or learned, with behaviourists arguing that it is largely learned. Animals have been conditioned to fear previously neutral stimuli through various methods including association, the exposure to paired neutral and fear-producing stimuli to the point where the neutral stimuli become associated with fear, even when presented alone. Certain innate fears such as fear of loud noises, pain, and injury appear to be universal. Species-specific innate fears have also been documented, including a fear of hawk-like shapes in certain animals and a fear of snakes in humans and other primates. When a person confronts real dangers, fear can be an important means of self-preservation. However, many people are **plagued** by chronic and unrealistic fears, including phobias and obsessions, that cause much unnecessary distress and can severely reduce their ability to function normally in society.

55. What can be understood about **fear** from the passage?

A) Children might be disturbed by some feelings that resemble fear during their very first few months.

B) Middle children usually tend to have more unfounded fears than their younger or older siblings.

C) Age could be a significant factor that impacts the severity of fears people experience in their lives.

D) Children within the same family can trigger each other to develop particular fears in time through sharing the same experiences.

E) Most behavioural scientists think that inherited qualities and environmental factors are equally influential in producing fears among people.

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56. Which of the following techniques is used for developing fear in animals ?

- A) Establishing links between a fear producing object or a situation and a neutral one**
- B) Presenting neutral stimuli to animals in an attempt to test their reaction**
- C) Providing animals with stimuli that commonly cause fear in humans**
- D) Carefully monitoring the extent to which fear-causing stimuli could activate innate fears**
- E) Exposing animals to fear-causing stimuli that is almost similar to neutral ones**

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57. The underlined word in the passage “plagued” is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) stunned
- B) afflicted
- C) refuted
- D) inspired
- E) alleviated

Fears first appear in human infants at about seven months of age. Young children generally have more fears than older persons and their fears are experienced more intensely. Within families, studies have shown that middle children as a group experience fewer fears than older or younger siblings. Researchers have disagreed about the extent to which fear is innate or learned, with behaviourists arguing that it is largely learned. Animals have been conditioned to fear previously neutral stimuli through various methods including association, the exposure to paired neutral and fear-producing stimuli to the point where the neutral stimuli become associated with fear, even when presented alone. Certain innate fears such as fear of loud noises, pain, and injury appear to be universal. Species-specific innate fears have also been documented, including a fear of hawk-like shapes in certain animals and a fear of snakes in humans and other primates. When a person confronts real dangers, fear can be an important means of self-preservation. However, many people are **plagued** by chronic and unrealistic fears, including phobias and obsessions, that cause much unnecessary distress and can severely reduce their ability to function normally in society.

58. Which of the following cannot be inferred about fear?

- A) Researchers seem to agree that fears can be an outcome of both inborn factors and learning, but their respective influence is uncertain.
- B) The development of fear in infants can hardly be seen in approximately the first half of their first year.
- C) It is common for a number of people in the society to be gripped by fears for which they cannot come up with a rational explanation.
- D) Although fear might cause stress and prevent people from leading a normal life, it might prove valuable in some cases.
- E) The type of fears that are triggered by exposing animals to certain stimuli are usually universal fears among human beings.

Red wavelengths of sunlight are the biggest drivers of plant growth because they stimulate leaves to make the chlorophyll needed for photosynthesis.

This is why some farms have started shining red LED lights on crops to boost their yields.

But these are costly, energy-draining and do not distribute light as evenly to plants as sunlight.

To address these issues, Alexander Falber from the University of New South Wales developed a material called LLEAF that passively converts some of the green wavelengths in sunlight — which are less important for plant growth — to red ones.

It is a transparent plastic containing a fluorescent dye that absorbs green wavelengths of sunlight and re-emits them as red ones.

LLEAF can be hung over existing greenhouses and creates a soft pink light inside.

One important consideration is whether taking green light from plants and giving them extra red light might harm them, says farmer Henry Tissue.

He noticed that lettuces grown under the material had an orange tinge,

probably because the altered sunlight changed their composition of carotenoids and other pigments.

“But we need to do further research to see if this changes the flavour or nutrition,” Falber says.

By this technique, he believes it may even be possible to grow crops in parts of the World that do not normally suit them, if other variables like temperature and humidity are also controlled.

Güneş ışığının kırmızı dalga boyları, fotosentez için gerekli olan klorofili üretmeleri için yaprakları uyardığından bitki büyümesinin en büyük itici gücüdür.

Bu nedenle bazı çiftlikler verimi artırmak için ekinlerin üzerine kırmızı LED ışıklar tutmaya başladı.

Ancak bunlar maliyetli, enerji tüketen ve ışığı bitkilere güneş ışığı kadar eşit dağıtmayan ışıklardır.

Bu sorunları çözmek için New South Wales Üniversitesi'nden Alexander Falber, bitki büyümesi için daha az önemli olan güneş ışığındaki yeşil dalga boylarının bir kısmını pasif olarak kırmızıya dönüştüren LLEAF adlı bir malzeme geliştirdi.

Bu malzeme, güneş ışığının yeşil dalga boylarını emen ve bunları kırmızı dalga boyları olarak yeniden yayan floresan bir boya içeren şeffaf bir plastiktir.

LLEAF mevcut seraların üzerine asılabilir ve içeride yumuşak pembe bir ışık yaratır.

Çiftçi Henry Tissue, bitkilerden yeşil ışığı alıp onlara ekstra kırmızı ışık vermenin onlara zarar verip vermeyeceğinin önemli bir husus olduğunu söylüyor.

Malzemenin altında yetiştirilen marulların turuncu bir renk aldığını fark etti,

muhtemelen değişen güneş ışığı karotenoidlerin ve diğer pigmentlerin bileşimini değiştirdiği için.

Falber, “Ancak bunun lezzeti veya beslenmeyi değiştirip değiştirmediğini görmek için daha fazla araştırma yapmamız gerekiyor” diyor.

Bu teknikle, sıcaklık ve nem gibi diğer değişkenler de kontrol edilirse, dünyanın normalde uygun olmayan bölgelerinde ürün yetiştirmenin bile mümkün olabileceğine inanıyor.

Red wavelengths of sunlight are the biggest drivers of plant growth because they stimulate leaves to make the chlorophyll needed for photosynthesis. This is why some farms have started shining red LED lights on crops to boost their yields. But these are costly, energy-draining and do not distribute light as evenly to plants as sunlight. To address these issues, Alexander Falber from the University of New South Wales developed a material called LLEAF that passively converts some of the green wavelengths in sunlight — which are less important for plant growth — to red ones. It is a transparent plastic containing a fluorescent dye that absorbs green wavelengths of sunlight and re-emits them as red ones. LLEAF can be hung over existing greenhouses and creates a soft pink light inside. One important consideration is whether taking green light from plants and giving them extra red light might harm them, says farmer Henry Tissue. He noticed that lettuces grown under the material had an orange tinge, probably because the altered sunlight changed their composition of carotenoids and other pigments. “But we need to do further research to see if this changes the flavour or nutrition,” Falber says. By this technique, he believes it may even be possible to grow crops in parts of the World that do not normally suit them, if other variables like temperature and humidity are also controlled.

59. It is stated in the passage that red wavelengths --.

- A) are equally important as green wavelengths for plant growth
- B) improve both the flavour and nutrition of plants
- C) decreases the sunlight plants get when they are emitted by an artificial light source
- D) help plant growth but do not guarantee an increase in crop productivity
- E) affect plants positively to produce more chlorophyll

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60. According to the passage, LLEAF ----.

A) has not been adopted by farmers as it is astronomically expensive

B) has been found to cause plants to lose their taste with its artificial light

C) has no observed effects on the composition and pigmentation of crops

D) needs verification regarding if it distributes light as evenly as sunlight

E) was developed to boost crop production by manipulating the light that plants receive

Red wavelengths of sunlight are the biggest drivers of plant growth because they stimulate leaves to make the chlorophyll needed for photosynthesis. This is why some farms have started shining red LED lights on crops to boost their yields. But these are costly, energy-draining and do not distribute light as evenly to plants as sunlight. To address these issues, Alexander Falber from the University of New South Wales developed a material called LLEAF that passively converts some of the green wavelengths in sunlight — which are less important for plant growth — to red ones. It is a transparent plastic containing a fluorescent dye that absorbs green wavelengths of sunlight and re-emits them as red ones. LLEAF can be hung over existing greenhouses and creates a soft pink light inside. One important consideration is whether taking green light from plants and giving them extra red light might harm them, says farmer Henry Tissue. He noticed that lettuces grown under the material had an orange tinge, probably because the altered sunlight changed their composition of carotenoids and other pigments. “But we need to do further research to see if this changes the flavour or nutrition,” Falber says. By this technique, he believes it may even be possible to grow crops in parts of the World that do not normally suit them, if other variables like temperature and humidity are also controlled.

61. It is pointed out in the passage that plant growth ---.
- A) is best achieved when plants are exposed to green and red lights evenly
- B) depends also on other factors like heat and moisture as well as wavelengths from the sun
- C) can be maximised as long as chlorophyll is provided through natural sunlight
- D) depends on the amount of green wavelengths naturally obtained from the sun
- E) is encouraged by a fluorescent dye limiting the sunlight plants are exposed to

Red wavelengths of sunlight are the biggest drivers of plant growth because they stimulate leaves to make the chlorophyll needed for photosynthesis. This is why some farms have started shining red LED lights on crops to boost their yields. But these are costly, energy-draining and do not distribute light as evenly to plants as sunlight. To address these issues, Alexander Falber from the University of New South Wales developed a material called LLEAF that passively **converts** some of the green wavelengths in sunlight — which are less important for plant growth — to red ones. It is a transparent plastic containing a fluorescent dye that absorbs green wavelengths of sunlight and re-emits them as red ones. LLEAF can be hung over existing greenhouses and creates a soft pink light inside. One important consideration is whether taking green light from plants and giving them extra red light might harm them, says farmer Henry Tissue. He noticed that lettuces grown under the material had an orange tinge, probably because the altered sunlight changed their composition of carotenoids and other pigments. “But we need to do further research to see if this changes the flavour or nutrition,” Falber says. By this technique, he believes it may even be possible to grow crops in parts of the World that do not normally suit them, if other variables like temperature and humidity are also controlled.

62. The underlined word “converts” in the passage is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) alters
- B) divides
- C) confines
- D) distributes
- E) tracks

63.

Reporter:

— We consider **cataracts** in the **elderly** a normal part of the aging process probably because they **are very common**, right?

Doctor:

— **Correct. We call them senile or age-related cataracts. Cataracts that occur in people other than the elderly are much less common, such as congenital cataracts.**

apart from

Reporter:

— [redacted]

Doctor:

— **Yes, due to genetic defects or inheritance-linked conditions such as systemic illnesses like diabetes or a disease in the mother during pregnancy.**

A) Do you mean cataracts can also result from exposure to the sun's ultraviolet rays?

B) Does this mean the condition can exist from birth?

C) Do you suggest that such cataracts are treated more easily than senile ones?

D) Do congenital cataracts occur rarely in new-borns?

E) Does the density of the cataract determine the extent of vision affected?

Muhabir:

- Yaşlılarda katarakt muhtemelen çok yaygın olduğu için yaşlanma sürecinin normal bir parçası olarak kabul ediyoruz, değil mi?

Doktor :

- Doğru. Bunlara senil veya yaşa bağlı katarakt diyoruz. Yaşlılar dışındaki kişilerde ortaya çıkan kataraktlar, doğuştan kataraktlar gibi çok daha az yaygındır.

Muhabir:

- -----

Doktor :

- Evet, genetik kusurlar veya diyabet gibi sistemik hastalıklar veya hamilelik sırasında annede görülen bir hastalık gibi kalıtıma bağlantılı durumlar nedeniyle.

other plus

A) Kataraktın güneşin ultraviyole ışınlarına maruz kalmaktan da kaynaklanabileceğini mi söylüyorsunuz?

B) Bu, durumun doğuştan itibaren var olabileceği anlamına mı geliyor?

C) Bu tür kataraktların yaşlılık kataraktlarına göre daha kolay tedavi edildiğini düşünüyor musunuz?

D) Konjenital katarakt yeni doğanlarda nadiren mi görülür?

E) Kataraktın yoğunluğu görmenin ne kadar etkilendiğini belirler mi?

64.

Professor Adams:

— This week we've been exploring the **topic of space exploration** and its **significance** in scientific advancement.

Student:

— _____

Professor Adams:

— **Space exploration** has been **pivotal** in **expanding our understanding** of the universe, but it's also **essential** to **consider the practical applications** and **technological** innovations it has brought about.

Student:

— **That's great.** I'm particularly interested in **how space missions** have led to **advancements in telecommunications** and **satellite technology**.

A) **What do you think** are the **primary motivations** driving nations and organisations to **invest in space exploration**?

B) How do you think space exploration impacts our perspective on the potential for extra-terrestrial life?

C) Are there any ongoing **efforts** to address the **ethical considerations** surrounding space exploration, particularly in terms of resource exploitation?

D) Could you elaborate on how space exploration contributes to our understanding of fundamental physics concepts such as gravity and relativity?

E) Have there been any **recent challenges** that could **spoil** future endeavours for space exploration?

Profesör Adams:

- Bu hafta uzay arařtırmaları konusunu ve bunun bilimsel ilerlemedeki önemini arařtırıyoruz.

Öğrenci:

- -----

Profesör Adams:

- Uzay arařtırmaları evrene ilişkin kavrayışımızı genişletmede çok önemli bir rol oynamıştır, ancak bunun getirdiği pratik uygulamaları ve teknolojik yenilikleri de göz önünde bulundurmak gerekir.

Öğrenci:

- Bu harika. Uzay görevlerinin telekomünikasyon ve uydu teknolojisinde nasıl ilerlemelere yol açtığı özellikle ilgimi çekiyor.

A) Sizce ulusları ve kuruluşları uzay arařtırmalarına yatırım yapmaya iten temel motivasyonlar nelerdir?

B) Sizce uzay arařtırmaları dünya dışı yaşam potansiyeline bakış açımızı nasıl etkiliyor?

C) Uzay arařtırmalarını çevreleyen etik hususları, özellikle de kaynak sömürüsü açısından ele almak için devam eden çabalar var mı?

D) Uzay arařtırmalarının yerçekimi ve görelilik gibi temel fizik kavramlarını anlamamıza nasıl katkıda bulunduğunu açıklayabilir misiniz?

E) Yakın zamanda uzay arařtırmalarına yönelik gelecekteki çabaları sekteye uğratabilecek herhangi bir sorun yaşandı mı?

65.

Journalist:

— Could you please tell us **how fish sleep**?

↑

Biologist:

— **It's hard to say if fish sleep like we do** since most of them **can't close their eyes** and have **no neocortex**, which is the part of mammalian brain that displays distinct patterns of activity during sleep.

Journalist:

— -----

do so

Biologist:

— **They do so because they rest by reducing their body activity and metabolism**, and the periods of suspended animation are considered to perform the same restorative functions as sleep does in people.

Journalist:

— **So, you mean they don't really sleep although they seem to pause for a while.**

A) But we can say the sleeping pattern of fish is just different than we're accustomed to seeing in other animals,

B) In fact, I've read that **most fish species receive limited sensory input and their brains become more inactive.**

C) **Even so, I heard that some species are known to settle down for the night on the seabed and simply stop moving.**

D) Yet, **some claim** that there are additional markers of sleep that fish share with humans, such as lack of responsiveness.

E) So, I think the problem with fish is that they don't have eyelids to close their eyes.

Gazeteci:

- Lütfen bize balıkların nasıl uyduğunu anlatır mısınız?

Biyolog:

- Balıkların bizim gibi uyuyup uyumadığını söylemek zor çünkü çoğu gözlerini kapatamaz ve memeli beyninin uyku sırasında farklı aktivite kalıpları gösteren kısmı olan neokortekse sahip değildir.

Gazeteci:

- -----

Biyolog:

- Bunu yaparlar çünkü vücut aktivitelerini ve metabolizmalarını azaltarak dinlenirler ve askıya alınmış animasyon dönemlerinin insanlarda uykunun yaptığı aynı onarıcı işlevleri yerine getirdiği düşünülür.

Gazeteci:

- Yani bir süreliğine duraklıyor gibi görünseler de aslında uyumuyorlar.

A) Ama balıkların uyku düzeninin diğer hayvanlarda görmeye alışık olduğumuzdan farklı olduğunu söyleyebiliriz,

B) Aslında, çoğu balık türünün sınırlı duyuşal girdi aldığı ve beyinlerinin daha hareketsiz hale geldiğini okudum.

C) Buna rağmen, bazı türlerin gece boyunca deniz dibine yerleşip hareket etmeyi bıraktıklarını duymuştum.

D) Yine de bazıları, balıkların insanlarla paylaştığı, tepkisizlik gibi ek uyku işaretleri olduğunu iddia ediyor.

E) Bence balıklarla ilgili sorun, gözlerini kapatmak için göz kapaklarının olmaması.

66.

Student:

— Professor, I can't understand the motive behind the Viking invasions. Were they simply bloodthirsty raiders, or did they have other aims?

Professor:

— It's true, there's that violent element to their culture but they rarely destroyed an entire settlement. What do you think is the reason for that?

Student:

— -----

Professor:

— Exactly! In their attacks on the coasts of England, they had plenty of opportunity to see the good farmland, healthy crops and fat cattle all over the country. They basically didn't want to spoil the potential of gaining more wealth.

A) I read that they are quite the adventurers, keen to explore new lands in far-off places like America.

✓ B) I would assume that they wanted to come back to the lands they plundered and pillage more of their resources.

C) They managed to perfect the design of their ships, making them the fastest sea vessels of the time.

D) It's the family tradition: The elder son inherited family lands so the younger ones would venture a territory they can call their own.

E) They concentrated their attacks on monasteries as it was the best place to obtain priceless plunder

Öğrenci:

- Profesör, Viking istilalarının arkasındaki nedeni anlayamıyorum. Onlar sadece kana susamış yağmacılar mıydı, yoksa başka amaçları da var mıydı?

Profesör:

- Doğru, kültürlerinde şiddet unsuru var ama nadiren bütün bir yerleşimi yok ettiler. Sizce bunun nedeni nedir?

Öğrenci:

- -----

Profesör:

- Kesinlikle! İngiltere kıyılarına yaptıkları saldırılarda, ülkenin dört bir yanındaki iyi tarım arazilerini, sağlıklı mahsulleri ve besili sığırları görme fırsatına sahip oldular. Temelde daha fazla zenginlik kazanma potansiyelini bozmak istemediler.

A) Amerika gibi uzak yerlerdeki yeni toprakları keşfetmeye hevesli maceraperestler olduklarını okudum.

B) Yağmaladıkları topraklara geri dönmek ve kaynaklarını daha fazla yağmalamak istediklerini varsayıyorum.

C) Gemilerinin tasarımını mükemmelleştirmeyi başardılar ve onları zamanın en hızlı deniz taşıtları haline getirdiler.

D) Bu bir aile geleneğidir: Aile toprakları büyük oğula miras kalırdı, böylece küçükler de kendilerine ait diyebilecekleri bir bölgeye sahip olurlardı.

E) Saldırılarını manastırlara yoğunlaştırdılar çünkü paha biçilmez ganimetler elde etmek için en iyi yer burasıydı

67.

Amanda:

— **Are you aware of the danger of not being considered to be consumers anymore but just products in a contemporary world?**

Richard:

— **I don't get what you're saying. How can this happen?**

Amanda:

— **Think about an online app that you listen music to. When you select 'Songs you like, the app creates a playlist of ilar music for you based on that input. Subsequently, you start seeing news about the same artists on different apps and end up buying their albums or concert tickets,**

Richard:

— -----

Amanda:

— **Certainly yes, it is obvious that our activities and behaviour are tracked by every app on our phones.**

A) You're right, this online tracking sounds dangerous indeed, but along with its disadvantages, it has some advantages too, doesn't it?

B) Are you suggesting that apps are selling our data to one another to influence our purchases by controlling what we come across online?

C) I think a person can learn to protect himself or herself by using internet more responsibly, don't you think?

D) Can I protect my personal data from such apps by not accepting cookies, or am I too late to do this?

E) Aren't there any laws concerning personal privacy online? How can they share my data without my permission?

67.

Amanda:

- Çağdaş bir dünyada artık tüketici olarak değil de sadece ürün olarak görülme tehlikesinin farkında mısınız?

Richard:

- Ne demek istediğinizi anlamıyorum. Bu nasıl olabilir?

Amanda:

- Müzik dinlediğiniz bir online uygulamayı düşünün. 'Sevdiğiniz Şarkılar'ı seçtiğinizde, uygulama bu girdiye dayanarak sizin için benzer müziklerden oluşan bir çalma listesi oluşturur. Daha sonra, farklı uygulamalarda aynı sanatçılar hakkında haberler görmeye başlarsınız ve sonunda albümlerini veya konser biletlerini satın alırsınız,

Richard:

- -----

Amanda:

- Kesinlikle evet, faaliyetlerimizin ve davranışlarımızın bilgisayarımızdaki her uygulama tarafından takip edildiği aşikar.

Telefonlar,

A) Haklısınız, bu çevrimiçi izleme gerçekten tehlikeli görünüyor, ancak dezavantajlarının yanı sıra bazı avantajları da var, değil mi?

B) Uygulamaların çevrimiçi ortamda karşılaştıklarımızı kontrol ederek satın alımlarımızı etkilemek için verilerimizi birbirlerine sattıklarını mı söylüyorsunuz?

C) Bence bir insan interneti daha sorumlu kullanarak kendini korumayı öğrenebilir, sizce de öyle değil mi?

D) Çerezleri kabul etmeyerek kişisel verilerimi bu tür uygulamalardan koruyabilir miyim, yoksa bunu yapmak için çok mu geç kaldım?

E) Çevrimiçi kişisel gizlilikle ilgili herhangi bir yasa yok mu? Ben istemeden verilerimi nasıl paylaşabiliyorlar?

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68. Despite the fact that most native speakers of a language can recognise the syllables of their own language, there is no agreement within phonetic theory as to what constitutes the basis of a syllable.

A) Nearly all native speakers have an inherent ability to recognise syllables in a language but what a syllable is composed of evades compliance within phonetic theory.

B) Phonetic theory fails to realise what fundamentally makes up a syllable because many native speakers can identify the syllables of their own language.

C) Given that there is no consensus in phonetic theory on what constitutes a syllable, most native speakers are rather inept at pinpointing syllables in their own language.

D) A consensus of what a syllable is fundamentally comprised of is lacking in phonetic theory; however, the majority of native speakers have syllabic recognition in their own language.

E) Notwithstanding the recognisable ability of almost all native speakers to pinpoint syllables in their own language, the basis of a syllable is not determinable in phonetic theory at all.

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A) Nearly all native speakers have an inherent ability to recognise syllables in a language, but what a syllable is composed of **evades compliance** within phonetic theory.

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E) **Notwithstanding** the recognisable ability of almost all native speakers to **pinpoint** syllables in their own language, the basis of a syllable is not determinable in phonetic theory at all.

68. Bir dili anadili olarak konuşanların çoğu kendi dillerinin hecelerini tanıyabilmelerine rağmen, bir hecenin temelini neyin oluşturduğu konusunda fonetik teori içinde bir anlaşma yoktur.

A) Neredeyse tüm anadil konuşurları bir dildeki heceleri tanıma konusunda doğal bir yeteneğe sahiptir, ancak bir hecenin nelerden oluştuğu fonetik teori içinde **uyumdan kaçmaktadır**.

B) Fonetik teori, bir heceyi temelde neyin **oluşturduğunu** anlamakta başarısız olmaktadır çünkü birçok anadil konuşucusu kendi dillerindeki heceleri tanımlayabilmektedir.

C) Sesbilgisi kuramında hecenin ne olduğu konusunda bir fikir birliği **olmadığı için**, anadili konuşurlarının çoğu kendi dillerindeki heceleri saptama konusunda oldukça **beceriksizdir**.

✓ D) Sesbilgisi kuramında hecenin temelde nelerden oluştuğu konusunda bir fikir birliği yoktur; **ancak** anadili konuşurlarının çoğunluğu kendi dillerinde heceleri **tanır**.

E) Neredeyse tüm anadil konuşurlarının kendi dillerindeki heceleri **saptama** konusundaki tanınabilir yeteneklerine **rağmen**, bir hecenin temeli fonetik teoride hiçbir şekilde belirlenemez.

1

69. According to scientists' predictions, today's energy crisis will fuel deglobalisation, with supply chains and manufacturing kept within borders, a trend that has been boosted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

A) Scientists' claims about the current energy crisis are particularly linked to deglobalisation, because of which we will have to manage supply chains and manufacturing within borders, as we did during the COVID-19 pandemic.

B) What scientists claim about the energy crisis we are facing today is that we will have to manage supply chains and manufacturing within borders due to deglobalisation instigated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

C) Scientists suggest that the energy crisis currently witnessed will increase the rate of deglobalisation, causing supply chains and manufacturing to be maintained within borders, which is a condition that has been escalated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

D) Scientists' estimates about deglobalisation are similar to those of the COVID-19 pandemic in that the energy crisis that has erupted recently will compel us to maintain supply chains and manufacturing within borders.

E) Scientists suggest that just as the COVID-19 pandemic has led supply chains and manufacturing to be maintained within borders, deglobalisation that we confront today will spark off an energy crisis.

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69. Bilim insanlarının tahminlerine göre, bugünün enerji krizi deglobalizasyonu tetikleyecek, tedarik zincirleri ve üretim sınırlar içinde tutulacak, bu trend COVID-19 pandemisi tarafından hızlandırılmıştır.

A) Bilim adamlarının mevcut enerji kriziyle ilgili iddiaları özellikle küreselleşmeden uzaklaşmayla bağlantılı; bu nedenle tedarik zincirlerini ve üretimi, tıpkı COVID-19 salgını sırasında yaptığımız gibi sınırlar içinde yönetmek zorunda kalacağız.

B) Bugün karşı karşıya olduğumuz enerji kriziyle ilgili bilim adamlarının iddiası, COVID-19 salgınının tetiklediği küreselleşmenin ortadan kalkması nedeniyle tedarik zincirlerini ve üretimi sınırlar içinde yönetmek zorunda kalacağımız.

C) Bilim insanları, şu anda tanık olunan enerji krizinin, küreselleşmeden uzaklaşma oranını artıracaklarını, tedarik zincirlerinin ve üretimin sınırlar içinde kalmasına neden olacağını, bunun da COVID-19 salgınıyla daha da şiddetlenen bir durum olduğunu öne sürüyor.

D) Bilim adamlarının küreselleşmeden kurtulma konusundaki tahminleri, yakın zamanda patlak veren enerji krizinin bizi tedarik zincirlerini ve üretimi sınırlar içinde sürdürmeye zorlayacağı yönünde, COVID-19 salgınıyla benzerlik gösteriyor.

E) Bilim insanları, nasıl ki Kovid-19 salgını tedarik zincirlerinin ve üretimin sınırlar içinde sürdürülmesine yol açıyorsa, bugün karşı karşıya olduğumuz küreselleşmeden uzaklaşmanın da bir enerji krizini tetikleyeceğini öne sürüyorlar.

11

70. Cuba represents an incredible opportunity for the regional ecotourism sector as a whole, but a possible threat to established ecotourism destinations in the Caribbean and Mexico because of its high potential.

- A) With its great potential, Cuba offers a phenomenal opportunity for the entire regional ecotourism sector, but this could potentially threaten long-standing ecotourism hubs in the Caribbean and Mexico.
- B) Cuba's emergence as an attractive destination for the entire regional ecotourism sector as a whole may unintentionally disrupt the substantial appeal of established ecotourism hotspots in the Caribbean and Mexico
- C) Despite its growing appeal as a potential asset for the regional ecotourism sector as a whole, Cuba's high potential may pose challenges to established ecotourism heavens in the Caribbean and Mexico.
- D) While the regional ecotourism sector promotes Cuba as a promising opportunity for the region as a whole, its widespread appeal could undermine entrenched ecotourism destinations in the Caribbean and Mexico.
- E) The regional ecotourism sector in its entirety sees potential in Cuba, but its considerable appeal may pose a serious problem for the established ecotourism destinations in the Caribbean and Mexico.

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E) The regional ecotourism sector in its entirety sees potential in Cuba, but its considerable appeal may pose a serious problem for the established ecotourism destinations in the Caribbean and Mexico.

70. Küba, **bir bütün olarak bölgesel ekoturizm sektörü için inanılmaz bir fırsatı temsil ediyor**, ancak yüksek **potansiyeli nedeniyle** Karayipler ve Meksika'daki **yerleşik ekoturizm destinasyonları için olası bir tehdit oluşturuyor**.

A) Küba, büyük potansiyeliyle tüm bölgesel ekoturizm sektörü için olağanüstü bir fırsat sunuyor ancak bu, Karayipler ve Meksika'daki uzun süredir devam eden ekoturizm merkezlerini potansiyel olarak tehdit edebilir.

B) Küba'nın bir bütün olarak tüm bölgesel ekoturizm sektörü için cazip bir destinasyon olarak ortaya çıkması, Karayipler ve Meksika'daki yerleşik ekoturizm sıcak noktalarının önemli çekiciliğini istemeden de olsa bozabilir.

C) Bir bütün olarak bölgesel ekoturizm sektörü için potansiyel bir varlık olarak artan çekiciliğine rağmen, Küba'nın yüksek potansiyeli Karayipler ve Meksika'daki yerleşik ekoturizm cennetleri için zorluklar oluşturabilir.

D) Bölgesel ekoturizm sektörü Küba'yı bir bütün olarak bölge için umut verici bir fırsat olarak tanıtırken, bu sektörün yaygın çekiciliği Caribbean ve Meksika'daki köklü ekoturizm destinasyonlarını baltalayabilir.

E) Bölgesel ekoturizm sektörü bir bütün olarak Küba'da potansiyel görmektedir, ancak bu sektörün kayda değer çekiciliği Karayipler ve Meksika'daki yerleşik ekoturizm destinasyonları için ciddi bir sorun teşkil edebilir.

71. The destructive effects of spending extended periods of time cut off from society have been recognised for centuries, if not thoroughly understood.

A) People may seclude themselves from others for long periods of time although they realise that it might have adverse impacts; however, the reasons behind this practice have not been clearly explained for centuries.

B) For centuries, we have been struggling to find out why certain people keep themselves away from the public for a considerable amount of time and whether its impacts are detrimental.

C) Separating yourself from other people for lengthy periods of time is thought to have harmful consequences that have been observed but remain uninvestigated for centuries.

D) While the devastating impacts of isolating yourself from the public for long periods of time have not been fully comprehended, they have been acknowledged for centuries.

E) It has been accepted for centuries that alienating yourself from the public can lead to damaging consequences, but why this may last for a long time has not been examined in detail.

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71. The **destructive effects** of **spending extended periods of time cut off from society** have been **recognised for centuries**, if not thoroughly understood.

A) People may **seclude themselves from** others for long periods of time although they realise that it might have adverse impacts; however, the **reasons behind this practice** have **not been clearly explained** for centuries.

B) For centuries, we have been **struggling to find out** why certain people **keep themselves away from** the public for a **considerable amount of time** and **whether its impacts** are detrimental.

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71. **Uzun süre toplumdaki uzak kalmanın yıkıcı etkileri, tam olarak anlaşılmasa da, yüzyıllardır bilinmektedir.**

if not

A) İnsanlar bunun olumsuz etkileri olabileceğinin farkında olmalarına rağmen kendilerini uzun süre başkalarından **soyutlayabilirler**; ancak **bu uygulamanın nedenleri** yüzyıllardır **net olarak açıklanamamıştır**.

B) Yüzyıllardır, bazı insanların neden uzun süre toplumdaki uzak durduğunu ve bunun etkilerinin zararlı **olup olmadığını bulmaya çalışıyoruz**.

C) Kendinizi diğer insanlardan uzun süre **ayrı tutmanın** yüzyıllardır **gözlemlenen** ancak **araştırılmayan zararlı sonuçları olduğu düşünülmektedir**.

D) Uzun süre toplumdaki soyutlanmanın yıkıcı etkileri tam olarak **anlaşılamamış olsa da yüzyıllardır kabul edilmektedir**.

E) Toplumdan **uzaklaşmanın zarar verici sonuçlara yol açabileceği** yüzyıllardır kabul edilmiş ancak **bunun neden uzun süre devam edebileceği** detaylı olarak **incelenmemiştir**.

72. America's ascendancy in space began with disappointment. In December 1957, a Vanguard rocket exploded on the launch pad, triggering a media frenzy. Journalists mocked it as 'Kaputnik', while Soviet delegates to the United Nations tauntingly wondered if the United States needed aid as an undeveloped nation. Finally, on 31 January 1958, Explorer 1 became America's first successful satellite. Six years later, it was followed by Vanguard 1, disparagingly nicknamed 'the grapefruit' by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. ----- Explorer 1 discovered the Earth's Van Allen radiation belts, while Vanguard 1 remains the oldest man-made object still in orbit today.

A) The benefits of satellites — from communications to reconnaissance and navigation to scientific research — had long been recognised.

B) However, the smallness of these early satellites was not representative of their advanced scientific capabilities.

C) Two years later, Echo 1 became the world's first passive communications satellite.

D) Remarkably, the same basic rocket is still used to launch satellites and humans today.

E) Thus began the space race between the United States and the Soviet Union to attain mastery over the heavens.

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while ile paralellik

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- D) **Remarkably**, the same basic rocket is still used to **launch** satellites and humans today.
- E) Thus began the **space** race between the United States and the Soviet Union **to attain** mastery **over** the heavens.

72. Amerika'nın uzaydaki **üstünlüğü** **hayal kırıklığıyla** başladı. Aralık 1957'de **fırlatma rampasında** bir Vanguard roketinin patlaması medyada **çılgınlığa yol açtı**. Gazeteciler bununla **'Kaputnik'** diye alay ederken, Birleşmiş Milletler'deki Sovyet delegeleri de **alaycı bir şekilde** Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin **gelişmemiş bir ülke olarak yardıma ihtiyacı olup olmadığını merak ediyordu**. Sonunda 31 Ocak 1958'de Explorer 1 Amerika'nın ilk başarılı uydusu oldu. Altı yıl sonra onu, Sovyet Başbakanı Nikita Kruşçev'in **aşağılayıcı bir şekilde 'greyfurt'** olarak adlandırdığı Vanguard 1 izledi. ---- Explorer 1, Dünya'nın Van Allen radyasyon kuşaklarını keşfederken, **Vanguard 1 bugün hala yörüngede bulunan en eski insan yapımı nesne olmaya devam ediyor**.

- A) İletişim **den** keşif ve navigasyon **na**, bilimsel araştırmaya kadar uyduların faydaları uzun zamandır kabul ediliyordu.
- B) Ancak bu ilk uyduların **küçüklüğü**, onların gelişmiş bilimsel yeteneklerini **temsil etmiyordu**.
- C) İki yıl sonra Echo 1 dünyanın ilk pasif iletişim uydusu oldu.
- D) **Dikkat çekicidir ki**, aynı temel roket bugün hâlâ uyduları ve insanları **fırlatmak** için kullanılıyor.
- E) Böylece Amerika Birleşik Devletleri ile Sovyetler Birliği arasında **göklere hakimiyet kurmaya yönelik** uzay yarışı başladı.

73. If there is any food group that people have a **love-hate** relationship with, **it is** fats, oils, and sweeteners. **On the one hand, these foods** play a vital role in our enjoyment of what we eat. Fats and oils give a creaminess, richness, and crispiness to foods. Sweeteners also satisfy a universal and natural craving. **On the other hand**, the pleasure that **fats, oils, and sweeteners**, **bring can come at a cost**.----- They **also** have **other health disadvantages**. Too much of the wrong kinds of fats and oils can increase the blood cholesterol level, which can increase risk for cardiovascular disease. Sugar and highly sweetened foods are also high in calories and provide few nutrients. For that reason, 'empty calories' is a term often used to describe sweeteners or foods rich in them.

A) Making sure fats, oils, and sweeteners play the proper role in diet involves knowing more about them and what foods are rich in them.

✓ B) These foods are generally high in calories, **making it difficult for** someone who eats a lot of them **to maintain a healthful weight**.

C) Generally, sweeteners are often referred to as having empty calories because they contain few or no vitamins or nutrients.

D) According to health specialists, it's acceptable to consume these foods as long as they are eaten sparingly.

E) Trans fats tend to increase cholesterol levels and therefore, should be eaten in only limited amounts.

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- E) Trans fats tend to increase cholesterol levels and therefore, should be eaten in only limited amounts.

73. İnsanların aşk-nefret ilişkisi içinde olduğu bir besin grubu varsa o da katı yağlar, sıvı yağlar ve tatlandırıcılardır. Bir yandan bu besinler yediklerimizden keyif almamızda hayati bir rol oynuyor. Katı ve sıvı yağlar gıdalara kaymak, zenginlik ve gevreklik verir. Tatlandırıcılar ayrıca evrensel ve doğal bir isteği de tatmin eder. Öte yandan katı ve sıvı yağların ve tatlandırıcıların getirdiği hazzın da bir bedeli olabilir.----- Bunların başka sağlık dezavantajları da vardır. Yanlış türde katı ve sıvı yağların çok fazla tüketilmesi kandaki kolesterol seviyesini yükseltebilir, bu da kardiyovasküler hastalık riskini artırabilir. Şeker ve çok şekerli gıdalar da kalori bakımından yüksektir ve az miktarda besin sağlar. Bu nedenle 'boş kalori', tatlandırıcıları veya bunlar açısından zengin gıdaları tanımlamak için sıklıkla kullanılan bir terimdir.

- A) Katı, sıvı yağlar ve tatlandırıcıların beslenmede doğru rolü oynadığından emin olmak, onlar hakkında ve hangi yiyeceklerin bunlar açısından zengin olduğu hakkında daha fazla bilgi sahibi olmayı gerektirir.
- B) Bu yiyecekler genellikle yüksek kalorilidir, bu da onları çok yiyen birinin sağlıklı kilosunu korumasını zorlaştırır.
- C) Genel olarak tatlandırıcılar, çok az vitamin veya besin maddesi içerdiklerinden veya hiç içermediklerinden boş kalorili olarak anılırlar.
- D) Sağlık uzmanlarına göre bu gıdaların idareli tüketildiği sürece tüketilmesi kabul edilebilir.
- E) Trans yağlar kolesterol düzeylerini artırma eğilimindedir ve bu nedenle yalnızca sınırlı miktarlarda yenilmelidir.

74. In traditional Chinese culture, subtlety is preferred over direct confrontation in social interactions. Clinicians should be careful about speaking in a confrontational manner, which may be seen as rude. Moreover, in general, clients oriented toward Chinese culture are more reserved in expressing their emotions than those who are acculturated into mainstream US culture. ----- For example, a client may not voice any disagreement with the clinician or may accept another appointment but have no intention of keeping it. Open disagreement or refusing an appointment would be socially awkward in the Chinese cultural context.

A) Chinese culture generally does not favour physical contact between individuals in social settings.

B) The adaptation of traditional therapeutic techniques into mainstream medicine is a topic of discussion for both the Americans and the Chinese.

C) Clinicians must be attuned to the polite or indirect ways in which these clients express themselves.

D) Clients who are more familiar with Chinese lifestyles may resort to traditional healing practices to alleviate their problems.

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treaty: anla ma

tedavi davranı i lemek i lemden geçirmek muamele

74. Geleneksel Çin kültüründe, sosyal etkileşimlerde doğrudan yüzleşme yerine incelik tercih edilir. Klinisyenler, kaba olarak görülebilecek, çatışmacı bir tavırla konuşmak konusunda dikkatli olmalıdır. Dahası, genel olarak Çin kültürüne yönelik müşteriler, ana akım ABD kültürüne alışmış olanlara göre duygularını ifade etme konusunda daha çekingen davranırlar. ----- Örneğin, bir hasta klinisyenle herhangi bir anlaşmazlığını dile getirmeyebilir veya başka bir randevuyu kabul edebilir ancak buna uymaya niyeti olmayabilir. Açık anlaşmazlık veya bir randevuyu reddetmek, Çin kültürel bağlamında sosyal olarak uygunsuz olacaktır.

- A) Çin kültürü genel olarak sosyal ortamlarda bireyler arasındaki fiziksel teması desteklemez.
- B) Geleneksel tedavi tekniklerinin ana akım tıbbı uyarlanması hem Amerikalılar hem de Çinliler için bir tartışma konusudur.
- C) Klinisyenlerin bu danışanların kendilerini ifade ederken kullandıkları kibar ve dolaylı yollara uyum sağlamaları gerekir.
- D) Çin yaşam tarzına daha aşina olan danışanlar, sorunlarını hafifletmek için geleneksel şifa uygulamalarına başvurabilirler.
- E) Danışan tarafından algılanan mevcut problemlerle eşleşen tedavi hedeflerinin belirlenmesi önemlidir.

75. Even before the fall of the Roman Republic, the Latin language as spoken in the city of Rome was divided into class dialects. The upper social strata spoke a Latin illustrated by the writings of Virgil and Cicero. The vast majority of the Roman populace, however, spoke a Latin that differed significantly from the aristocracy, the vulgate Latin. Roman legionaries spoke this language when they fought for Rome across Europe and around the Mediterranean Sea. ---- Thus, over time, vulgate Latin became the common language of the Roman world.

- A) The vulgate term for horse, for example, was caballus — from which come French cheval, Spanish caballo, and Italian cavallo.
- B) And the differences between the language of the aristocracy and the common people extended to the people in the conquered territory as well.
- C) Apart from presenting the most significant example of the use of vulgate Latin, the soldiers could also speak vernacular languages.
- D) Indigenous people in conquered territory, too, learned to speak this language if they wanted to prosper by doing business with the Romans.
- E) It was this language, again, that was later on considered a corruption of the flexible capacities of classical Latin.

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75. Roma Cumhuriyeti'nin yıkılmasından önce bile, Roma şehrinde konuşulan Latince dili sınıf lehçelerine **bölünmüştü**. Üst sosyal katmanlar, Virgil ve Cicero'nun yazılarının **örneklediği** bir Latince konuşuyordu. Bununla birlikte, Roma halkının büyük çoğunluğu, aristokrasiden **önemli ölçüde farklı olan** kaba Latince'yi konuşuyordu. Romalı lejyonerler, Avrupa'da ve Akdeniz **çevresinde** Roma için savaşırken bu dili konuşuyorlardı. --- Böylece **zamanla** kaba Latince, Roma dünyasının ortak dili haline geldi.

- A) Örneğin at için kaba terim caballus'tu; Fransızca cheval, İspanyolca caballo ve İtalyanca cavallo'dan gelmektedir.
- B) Ve aristokrasinin dili ile sıradan halkın dili arasındaki farklılıklar, fethedilen topraklardaki insanlara da **uzanıyordu**.
- C) Askerler kaba Latince kullanımının en önemli örneğini sunmanın **yanı sıra** yerel dilleri **de** konuşabiliyorlardı.
- D) Fethedilen topraklardaki **yerli** halklar da Romalılarla iş yaparak **zenginleşmek** istiyorlarsa bu dili konuşmayı öğrendiler.
- E) Daha sonra klasik Latince'nin esnek kapasitesinin bozulması olarak **değerlendirilen (şey) yine bu dildi**.

It is... that was

76.

(I) Effective regulation of anger is related to children's positive relationships with peers throughout childhood and adolescence. (II) There are certain ways that parents can influence children's development of emotional anger regulation. (III) Initially, parents cause frustration by barring children's control over objects or events, which leads to children's feelings and expression of anger. (IV) They can also model expressions of anger and its management. (V) Parents, other than these, directly instruct children in how to recognise when and why they feel angry and offer ways to cope with anger.

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(I) Öfkenin etkili bir şekilde düzenlenmesi, çocukların çocukluk ve ergenlik döneminde akranlarıyla olumlu ilişkiler kurmasıyla ilişkilidir.

(II) Ebeveynlerin, çocukların duygusal öfke düzenleme gelişimini etkilemesinin belirli yolları vardır.

(III) Başlangıçta ebeveynler, çocukların nesnelere veya olaylar üzerindeki kontrolünü engelleyerek hayal kırıklığına neden olurlar, bu da çocukların öfke hissetmelerine ve ifade etmelerine yol açar.

(IV) Ayrıca öfkenin ifade edilmesini ve yönetilmesini modelleyebilirler.

(V) Bunların dışında ebeveynler, çocuklara ne zaman ve neden öfkelendiklerini nasıl anlayacaklarını doğrudan öğretir ve öfkeyle baş etme yollarını sunarlar.

77.

(I) After the studies of ancient Greek figures such as Ptolemy, there was virtually no progress in astronomy for over one thousand years, and during this time many of the Greek texts had been lost in Europe. (II) But in the 12th century Arab translations found their way to Europe, mainly via Islamic Spain. (III) Then in the 14th century Ibn al-Shatir, working in Damascus, improved Ptolemy's model by modifying his epicycles and deleting his equant. (IV) However, Copernicus acknowledged that his idea of a spinning Earth in a heliocentric universe was not new but proposed by Aristarchus. (V) Interestingly, his system was very much like Copernicus' later system, but with the Earth, not the Sun, at the centre.

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(I) Ptolemaios gibi eski Yunan figürleri üzerinde yapılan çalışmalardan sonra, bin yıldan fazla bir süre boyunca astronomide neredeyse hiçbir ilerleme kaydedilmedi ve bu süre zarfında Yunanca metinlerin çoğu Avrupa'da kaybolmuştu.

(II) Ancak 12. yüzyılda Arap çevirileri Avrupa'ya, özellikle de İslami İspanya üzerinden ulaştı.

(III) Daha sonra 14. yüzyılda Şam'da çalışan İbn el-Şatir, Ptolemy'nin modelini dış çemberlerini değiştirerek ve eşdeğerini silerek geliştirdi.

(IV) Ancak Kopernik, Dünya'nın güneş merkezli bir evrende dönmesi fikrinin yeni olmadığını, Aristarkus tarafından ortaya atıldığını kabul etti.

(V) İlginç bir şekilde, onun sistemi Copernicus'un daha sonraki sistemine çok benziyordu, ancak merkezinde Güneş değil Dünya vardı.

78

(I) In numerous polls and surveys, Americans identify education as one of the leading domestic challenges of the twenty-first century. (II) Specifically, the challenge is not just to reform public schools but also to achieve the goal of academic success for all students. (III) Many educational experts agree that reaching that goal will require increased cooperation among the schools themselves and a new kind of collaboration with the families and communities served by the schools. (IV) Because many community problems ultimately affect a community's ability to educate all children, educators in some communities are taking a leadership role in the search for solutions to community problems. (V) So, community education offers a structured, effective way to respond to the challenge to improve public education because it expands the school's traditional role and creates a mutually interdependent relationship among home, school, and community.

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(I) Çok sayıda anket ve araştırmada Amerikalılar, eğitimi yirmi birinci yüzyılın önde gelen iç sorunlarından biri olarak tanımlıyorlar.

(II) Özellikle, zorluk sadece devlet okullarında reform yapmak değil, aynı zamanda tüm öğrenciler için akademik başarı hedefine ulaşmaktır.

(III) Pek çok eğitim uzmanı, bu hedefe ulaşmanın, okulların kendi aralarında daha fazla işbirliğini ve okulların hizmet verdiği aileler ve topluluklarla yeni bir tür işbirliğini gerektireceği konusunda hemfikirler.

(IV) Toplumsal sorunların çoğu sonuçta bir topluluğun tüm çocukları eğitime becerisini etkilediğinden, bazı topluluklardaki eğitimciler topluluk sorunlarına çözüm arayışında liderlik rolü üstleniyorlar.

(V) Dolayısıyla toplum eğitimi, okulun geleneksel rolünü genişlettiği ve ev, okul ve toplum arasında karşılıklı bağımlı bir ilişki yarattığı için halk eğitimini iyileştirme zorluğuna yanıt vermenin yapılandırılmış ve etkili bir yolunu sunar.

79.

(I) Aikidō is a modern martial system of Japanese derivation, developed by founder Ueshiba Morihei (1883-1969) over the course of his lifetime. (II) Aikidō employs the redirection of an attacker's energy (or ki) into a variety of holds, locks, and projections, and is probably best known for an exclusive focus on defensive manoeuvres and for its unique martial philosophy. (III) Among the schools derived from Ueshiba's pioneering efforts, patterns in technique and philosophy correlate closely with teachers' historical associations with Ueshiba and, later, with Tōehi Kēichi, who introduced aikidō to the US. (IV) The principle of aiki, a method of defeating an attack through harmonising with rather than directly opposing the aggressive motion, predates aikido, and it found expression in many of feudal Japan's sophisticated martial systems. (V) Aikidō's most direct predecessor art, Daitō-ryū jūjutsu, laid particular emphasis on this strategy and on the techniques that employed it most efficiently, many of which would be seen in some form in Ueshiba's modern budō 'martial way'.

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(I) Aikido, kurucusu Ueshiba Morihei (1883-1969) tarafından hayatı boyunca geliştirilen, Japon kökenli modern bir dövüş sistemidir.

(II) Aikido, saldırganın enerjisinin (veya ki'sinin) çeşitli tutuşlara, kililere ve projeksiyonlara yeniden yönlendirilmesini kullanır ve muhtemelen en çok savunma manevralarına özel odaklanması ve benzersiz dövüş felsefesiyle tanınır.

(III) Ueshiba'nın öncü çabalarından türetilen okullar arasında teknik ve felsefedeki kalıplar, öğretmenlerin Ueshiba ve daha sonra ABD'ye aikido'yu tanıtan Tōehi Kēichi ile olan tarihsel ilişkileriyle yakından ilişkilidir.

(IV) Saldırgan harekete doğrudan karşı çıkmak yerine onunla uyum sağlayarak bir saldırıyı yenme yöntemi olan aiki ilkesi, aikidodan önceye dayanır ve feodal Japonya'nın birçok gelişmiş dövüş sisteminde ifadesini buldu.

(V) Aikido'nun en doğrudan öncülü sanatı olan Daitō-ryū jūjutsu, bu stratejiye ve onu en verimli şekilde kullanan tekniklere özellikle vurgu yaptı; bunların çoğu Ueshiba'nın modern budō 'savaş yöntemi'nde bir biçimde görülebilecekti.

80.

(I) When it comes to antioxidants, purple berries like blueberries are among the richest sources. (II) Their vibrant blue and purple colour signifies the presence of an important antioxidant called anthocyanin. (III) A good rule to follow when picking berries is the darker the berry, the more vitamins and minerals they contain. (IV) Anthocyanin is responsible for the many health benefits berries have to offer, including enhancing immune function and reducing premature skin ageing and inflammation. (V) This potent antioxidant helps neutralise cell-damaging free radicals and reduces the risk of cancer, heart disease and other chronic diseases.

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- (I) Antioksidanlar söz konusu olduğunda yaban mersini gibi mor meyveler en zengin kaynaklar arasındadır.
- (II) Canlı mavi ve mor renkleri, antosiyanin adı verilen önemli bir antioksidanın varlığına işaret eder.
- (III) Meyveleri toplarken uyulması gereken iyi bir kural, meyve ne kadar koyu olursa o kadar fazla vitamin ve mineral içerir.
- (IV) Antosiyanin, bağışıklık fonksiyonunun artırılması ve erken cilt yaşlanmasının ve iltihaplanmanın azaltılması da dahil olmak üzere, meyvelerin sunduğu birçok sağlık faydasından sorumludur.
- (V) Bu güçlü antioksidan, hücreye zarar veren serbest radikalleri etkisiz hale getirmeye yardımcı olur ve kanser, kalp hastalığı ve diğer kronik hastalık riskini azaltır.

19	A	39	B	59	E	79	C
20	D	40	E	60	E	80	C

CEVAP ANAHTARI							
1	C	21	E	41	B	61	B
2	E	22	A	42	C	62	A
3	D	23	B	43	C	63	B
4	A	24	E	44	B	64	A
5	A	25	C	45	C	65	C
6	D	26	C	46	A	66	B
7	D	27	B	47	B	67	B
8	B	28	D	48	A	68	D
9	A	29	E	49	E	69	C
10	A	30	C	50	C	70	A
11	B	31	C	51	A	71	D
12	D	32	B	52	D	72	B
13	B	33	D	53	B	73	B
14	B	34	B	54	E	74	C
15	B	35	B	55	C	75	D
16	D	36	B	56	A	76	A
17	B	37	C	57	B	77	D
18	C	38	C	58	E	78	D