

1. **Zero-sum games typically represent ---- where the gain of one participant means that the other must lose.**

- A) indentations                      B) evaluations  
C) impressions                        D) features  
E) circumstances

2. **People often ask “what is art,” but to psychologists, this is not the most important question; what they are exploring is a more ---- problem facing the psychologists of art: why does art exist at all?**

- A) inquisitive                        B) innovative  
C) fundamental                      D) conventional  
E) detrimental

3. Although development is commonly used to refer to ---- in certain social indicators and indicators of the physical quality of life, such as life expectancy, other factors are considered by some to be equally relevant.

- A) understatements                      B) extensions  
C) improvements                         D) emissions  
E) absurdities

4. They say that to kill a rattlesnake, all you have to do is shoot in its general direction because it will intercept the bullet and ---- kill itself.

- A) unintentionally                      B) hardly  
C) remarkably                            D) readily  
E) intriguingly

5. Short stories can be like photographs, catching people at some moment and ---- the memory forever.

- A) cleansing  
B) trapping  
C) achieving  
D) retrieving  
E) gambling

6. The field of collective behaviour ---- the ways in which the behaviour of groups emerges in problematic situations.

- A) looks after  
B) comes round  
C) catches up  
D) deals with  
E) turns into

= 1,5' → how long?

7. For centuries, mountains ---- using sea level as the base from where their height ----.

- A) is measured / would be calculated
- B) have been measured / is calculated
- C) had been measured / was calculated
- D) is being measured / will be calculated
- E) was measured / is being calculated

when?

be V<sub>ing</sub>  
- 2 m l3 lve being V<sub>3</sub>  
was lvee

8. ---- previous ideas on the story of civilisation, Gobekli Tepe in Turkey ---- by a prehistoric people 6,000 years before Stonehenge.

- A) Reshaped / built
- B) Having reshaped / was being built
- C) Reshaping / was built
- D) To be reshaped / had been built
- E) To reshape / has been built

V<sub>g</sub> isim  
V<sub>ing</sub> → V<sub>3</sub>  
- mis olan  
- sekilendiren  
active  
passive  
when I saw  
V<sub>2</sub>

21  
9. Despite the fact that more than 5000 exoplanets ----, only a few tens have been imaged directly, and none in the act of ----.

when?  
A) have been discovered / being born

B) were discovered / bearing

C) are discovered / to be born

D) had been discovered / having been born

E) would be discovered / born

none has been imaged

10. What we wear speaks volumes ---- our identities, but the history of fashion reveals that various traditions in attire are not necessarily cut ---- different cloth.

A) with / for

C) over / into

B) of / on

D) about / from

E) in / amid

derive from  
extract from  
emerge from  
deduce from

evacuate from

edat / V<sub>3</sub>  
being V<sub>3</sub>

11. Women who out-earn their partners still often shoulder the majority of traditionally 'female' labour, such as housework and childcare, leaving them chronically overworked, ---- pressure and fighting to protect their partnership ---- negative emotions and perceptions.

A) in / over

B) into / on

C) under / against

D) above / within

E) below / off

12. ---- chickpeas and beans don't usually belong in a pudding, they are core ingredients in one of the oldest – and, some say, one of the most delicious – desserts in the world: *ashure*.

A) Unless

B) Although

C) Only if

D) Because

E) When

13. ---- employees are on the clock, most managers expect them to keep busy through the workday, which may mean either completing tasks within their remits, or finding ways to make sure their hands are in some work-related project.

- A) Before  
B) Since  
C) As if  
D) When  
E) On condition that

14. In many nations, characteristics including gender, race, religion and sexual orientation are officially protected under law, meaning employers can't use them to discriminate, ---- with a few tiny exceptions, that is not yet the case for weight.

- A) but  
B) and  
C) or  
D) as  
E) for

21

15. In a world where technology is the dominant feature, society is more dependent on ---- greater variety ---- larger volumes of mined substances than ever before.

- A) both / and  
B) whether / or  
C) so / that  
D) neither / nor  
E) less / than

22

16. Attitudes to aging vary from culture to culture ---- from individual to individual, so it is difficult to agree on a single universal theory.

- A) despite  
B) on account of  
C) as opposed to  
D) as well as  
E) with reference to



3,5'

17 - 21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

A body of evidence **supports the notion** that humans are **the only species (17)** ---- **others** with strong kindness. **(18)** ---- **all the evidence**, this is **simply not true**. In a recent case, dolphins **guided lifeguards away from** a shark. The dolphins **swam in tight circles** around the lifeguards **for 40 minutes** and **effectively herded** them **(19)** ---- **a safe position** until the swimmers were able to reach shore. **Surely**, there was **no benefit to** the dolphins. **(20)** ----, they **wasted an extensive amount of energy in** protecting the swimmers. **Is this not** strong kindness? Dolphins **are not the only** non-human animals **to display** such behaviour. Similar **(21)** ---- have been found **among** gorillas, chimpanzees, certain monkeys and rats.

17.

- A) being treated                      B) treated  
 C) **to treat**                              D) treating  
 E) to have treated

18.

- A) **Despite**                                      B) Owing to  
 C) In addition to                              D) Besides  
 E) As a result of

yönlendirmek  
lead / send

19.

- A) along                                      B) in  
 C) over                                        D) **into**  
 E) from

20.

what is the function? düzeltme \* sonuç \* beklemedik durum

- A) Therefore ~~x~~                                      B) Likewise  
 C) **Nevertheless**                                      D) Meanwhile  
 E) **On the contrary**

However

21.

- A) calamities **felaket**                                      B) threats **tehdit**  
 C) **instances**                                      D) volatilities **degiskenlik uçucu**  
 E) discrepancies **difference farklılık**

In fact

22 - 26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

3.5  
improve  
promote

Moderate physical activity in old age appears to invigorate the mind as well as the body. Researchers have found that elderly men who (22) ---- moderately intense activities have better mental abilities than their less energetic counterparts. In one of the studies, the researchers began (23) ---- the exercise habits and mental abilities of men aged 70 to 90. The subjects were monitored for an entire decade. The subjects whose daily activity included playing billiards or walking at a slow pace showed a decline in mental abilities. Men who played volleyball or walked at a fast pace showed less decline in mental activity. Interestingly though, men who were engaged in highly intense activities (24) ---- gymnastics or swimming were similar to the men who played volleyball or walked at a fast pace. (25) ----, less activity was harmful, whereas high intense activity did not improve the results. Consequently, people in old age can maintain their mental abilities (26) ---- just moderate exercise.

participant katilimci, denek

1 -

2 = 3

keep

22.

- thanks to  
via  
through
- A) fall back on B) make do with  
C) take part in D) get away with  
E) live up to
- engage in  
do

23.

- A) to have tracked B) track  
C) tracked D) tracking  
E) to be tracked to track
- monitor: 3  
izlenmek

24.

- A) on behalf of B) such as  
C) different from D) as well as  
E) along with
- unlike

25.

- A) However B) Moreover  
C) Hence D) All in all  
E) In other words
- In conclusion

26.

- A) from B) with  
C) among D) for  
E) of

27 - 36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

27. In unfair monetary deals, **the negative emotion part of our brain becomes more active** ----. *Kıyas*

- A) but economic decisions are influenced by emotions
- B) whereas corpus callosum ensures both sides of the brain communicate
- C) **while the logical part of our brain plays less of a role**
- D) because brain activity may decrease in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
- E) ~~and logical thought can dominate the part of the brain that controls negative feelings~~

28. **Our failure to fight climate change is often blamed on climate change deniers**, ----.

- A) although they are the ones whose success stems from our own innate programming that makes us receptive to their message
- B) but ~~they don't invent~~ <sup>affect</sup> ~~how we think~~; they merely exploit our own desire to create a safe bubble of denial
- C) and climate change isn't threatening on most particular days, and most coastal cities are not underwater yet
- D) or the biggest barriers to fighting climate change are psychological rather than technological
- E) so better ways of dealing with climate change will alleviate the source of our anxiety in the long term

29. ----, they signal danger, threat, and injustice, and these are extremely important to be informed of.
- A) As far as all our emotions are concerned – be it positive or negative
  - B) Since emotions such as sadness and anger are negative
  - C) While positive feelings like pride and joy may make us feel good
  - D) As some feelings sound negative even when we hear them, let alone experience them
  - E) Although fear and anger may be unpleasant to experience

30. A photograph is by definition a moment seized from time, ----.
- A) so capturing emotion is not an activity that necessarily encourages ethical behaviour
  - B) but a photojournalist needs emotion on the far side of the lens
  - C) yet war photographers get paid to go on taking photos as people die
  - D) and the seizure can remove context in a way that might damage the truth
  - E) otherwise photographers would stop doing their job indefinitely

31. When certain societies began to prioritize agricultural productivity as their highest value, ----.

- For this purpose
- A) they began to forcibly subject all life to that purpose
- B) compulsory mass production would quickly become the norm
- C) corporations and governments came to fore as soon as possible
- D) public officials, merchants, and military personnel started to inhabit the cities
- E) humans were forced into slavery for the benefit of their culture to

32. Our capacity for innovation and adaptability is extraordinary, ----.

- A) so even if we met a superior alien civilization we wouldn't do well
- B) yet we breed too slowly and too few - as do - like some of our favourite animals like pandas
- C) and it is only the dynamics of the earth that lets us survive allow us to survive
- D) for organisms that can produce many offspring quickly may have a better chance fending off extinction def etmek / prevent avoid
- E) but we do one job well: we can develop new civilisations quickly

large  
within  
in

33. If the US and Europe were to decrease their use of ethanol made from grain by 50 per cent, ----

50%

if

- A) the US would then convert a third of the maize grown into ethanol and blend it into petrol
- B) maize farmers all over the world could have benefited from such a move
- C) the EU could turn 3.5 million tonnes of palm oil into biodiesel
- D) those suffering from rising grain prices would have one more concern to deal with
- E) they would effectively compensate for the loss of Ukraine's exports due to war

34. Several animal studies over the past decade have shown that transfusions of young blood can have rejuvenating effects, ----.

- A) so its revitalising properties could be largely due to packages of RNA
- B) but proteins that bud off from some cells travel via the blood to other cells
- C) or there would be more studies on humans to test its effects
- D) and there are promising signs that this might work in people, too
- E) hence the name revitalis, which means rejuvenated

re\_vital

**35. When horses were first domesticated on the steppes of central Asia more than 5,000 years ago, ----.**

- A) the area a human being could cover on foot was limited to their pitch angle
- B) the territories were almost barren, with no trace of civilisation around them
- C) this act transformed human society by making the world a more interconnected place
- D) horses, of course, were fond of their freedom and roamed from pasture to pasture
- E) the horse cart was following close behind, with the wheel already invented

**36. Having already seen off one huge existential threat in the past century, the viral disease myxomatosis, ----.**

- A) popular culture depicts a certain antagonism between human and rabbit
- B) the European rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, evolved around half a million years ago
- C) rabbit grazing maintains rich "mosaic" habitats such as in the Breckland, UK
- D) rabbits now face another horrendous adversary, rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus
- E) rabbits are both a keystone species and an ecosystem engineer crucial to maintaining entire sensitive food webs

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

37. **Some** of the moon's craters **may contain** "double-shadowed" regions that are **so dark they would be** among the coldest places in the solar system.

1. 2. that
3. in some
- A) Ay'ın kraterlerinin bazıları çok karanlık olduğu için güneş sistemindeki en soğuk yerler arasında olabilecek "çift gölgeli" bölgelere sahip olabilir.
- B) Ay'daki kraterlerin bazılarında "çift gölgeli" bölgeler bulunabilir, ki bunlar o kadar karanlıktır ki güneş sistemindeki en soğuk yerler arasında olabilir.
- C) Ay'daki kraterlerin bazılarında bulunan "çift gölgeli" bölgeler o kadar karanlıktır ki güneş sistemindeki en soğuk yerler arasında olma ihtimalleri vardır.
- D) Ay'ın kraterlerinin bazılarında çok karanlık olduğu için güneş sistemindeki en soğuk yerler arasında olabilecek "çift gölgeli" bölgelere sahip olma olasılığı bulunabilir.
- E) "Çift gölgeli" olarak bilinen bazı bölgeler, Ay'ın belirli kraterlerinde bulunabilir ve bunlar çok karanlık olduklarından güneş sistemindeki en soğuk yerler arasında olabilir.



mk 1'

38. When the Anglo-Saxons discovered the Roman ruins and ancient burial sites that dotted the British landscape, they were gripped by wonder – and no little dread.

- A) Anglo Saksonların Britanya'daki arazilere dağılmış olan eski Roma mezarlarını keşfettiklerinde hissettikleri şey hayretten ziyade biraz da dehşetti.
- B) Britanya'daki arazilere dağılmış olan eski Roma mezarlarını keşfeden Anglo Saksonlar, hayret ve biraz da dehşet içinde kaldılar.
- C) Britanya'daki arazilere dağılmış olan eski Roma mezarlarını Anglo Saksonlar tarafından keşfedildiğinde kaşifler hayretle birlikte dehşet içinde kaldılar.
- D) Anglo Saksonlar, Britanya'daki arazilere dağılmış olan eski Roma mezarlarını keşfettiklerinde hayret – ve oldukça da dehşet – içinde kaldılar.
- E) Anglo Saksonların Britanya'daki arazilere dağılmış olan eski Roma mezarlarını keşfettiklerinde hayretten ziyade dehşete düşmesi beklenmiyordu.

39. **Across the world, strategically important seed banks keep safe seeds that could replenish agriculture after a cataclysm, but these banks aren't built just for a worst-case scenario.**

- A) Stratejik öneme sahip tohum bankaları dünyanın her yerinde büyük bir felaket sonrası tarımı yeniden başlatabilecek tohumları güvenle saklamakta, **ancak** bunların inşa sebebi sadece bir en kötü durum senaryosu için değil.
- B) **Dünya her yerinde**, stratejik öneme sahip tohum bankalarının görevi büyük bir felaket sonrası tarımı yeniden başlatabilecek tohumları güvende tutmaktır **ama** bu bankalar sadece bir en kötü durum senaryosu için inşa edilmez.
- C) Stratejik öneme sahip tohum bankalarının yaptığı şey, dünyanın her yerinde büyük bir felaket sonrası tarımı yeniden başlatabilecek tohumları güvenle saklamaktır **ama** bunlar sadece bir en kötü durum senaryosu için inşa edilmiş olamaz.
- D) Tohum bankalarının dünyanın her yerinde stratejik öneme sahip olmalarının nedeni, görevi büyük bir felaket sonrası tarımı yeniden başlatabilecek tohumları güvende tutmalarıdır sadece bu sebepten inşa edilmemiştir.
- E) **Dünya her yerinde**, stratejik öneme sahip tohum bankaları büyük bir felaket sonrası tarımı yeniden başlatabilecek tohumları güvende tutmakta **ama** bu bankalar sadece bir en kötü durum senaryosu için inşa edilmez.

40. Böbrek nakilleri hayat kurtarıcı olabilir ancak bazı böbrekler, taşıma sırasında oksijen eksikliğinden hasar gördüğü için ameliyattan sonra işlevlerini iyi bir şekilde yerine getirmez.

- A) While kidney transplants can be lifesaving, some kidneys don't function well after the surgery as they lack of oxygen damages them during transport.
- B) As some kidneys get damaged because of lack of oxygen during transport, they might not function well after the surgery, but still kidney transplants save lives.
- C) Despite their lifesaving potential, some kidney transplants may not go well for the patient as some kidneys don't function well after the surgery because they are damaged from lack of oxygen during transport.
- D) Kidney transplants can be lifesaving but some kidneys don't function well after the surgery because they are damaged from lack of oxygen during transport.
- E) As functional as they may be when it comes to saving lives, kidney transplants sometimes may fail due to some kidneys getting damaged from lack of oxygen during transport.

- 41. Bazı organlar ve vücut sistemleri diğerlerinden daha hızlı yaşlandığından vücudun farklı kısımlarının biyolojik yaşını takip etmek doktorların hastalıkların başlangıcını daha doğru bir biçimde tahmin etmesine yardımcı olabilir.**
- A) Some organs and bodysystems can age faster than others, so doctors can predict the onset of disease more accurately by tracking the biological age of different parts of the body.
- B) Since some organs and bodysystems can age faster than others, tracking the biological age of different parts of the body could help doctors predict the onset of disease more accurately.
- C) A well-known fact is that some organs and bodysystems can age faster than others; thus, tracking the biological age of different parts of the body could help doctors predict the onset of disease more accurately.
- D) As some organs are known to age faster than others, calculating the biological age of different parts of the body might well help doctors predict the onset of disease more accurately.
- E) Taking into account the fact that some organs age faster than others, doctors can predict the onset of disease more accurately by tracking the biological age of different parts of the body.

**42. Yeni bir araştırma, gençlerin bir eş ile yaşamayı sadece bakar olmaya bir alternatif olarak gördüğünü ve evlilik ya da uzun vadeli ilişkinin izleyen yıllar boyunca bile düşünülmebileceğini öne sürmektedir.**

- A) According to new research, young people see living with a partner simply as an alternative to being single, and – for them – marriage or long-term partnership may not even be a consideration for years to come.
- B) It is suggested by new research that young people see living with a partner simply as an alternative to being single, and that marriage or long-term partnership may not even be a consideration for years to come.
- C) New research suggests that young people see living with a partner simply as an alternative to being single, and that marriage or long-term partnership may not even be a consideration for years to come.
- D) What new research suggests is that young people prefer living with a partner simply as an alternative to being single, and that they may not even consider marriage or long-term partnership for years to come.
- E) Young people see living with a partner simply as an alternative to remaining single, and new research suggests that marriage or long-term partnership may not even be a consideration for years to come.

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

Every society has its traditional clothing, and almost every society has moved radically away from these traditions in recent times, though some have moved much further away than others. This has not only resulted in the unfortunate death of numerous unique local fashions, but it has also enabled greater fluidity and change. Nowadays, different societies around the world are distinguished less by different clothes than by subtle local differences in the styles, cuts, colours, tones and combinations they wear, not to mention hairstyles and gaits. For example, it is often possible to tell an Egyptian apart from, say, a Lebanese, not by any distinct national costume but by the difference in the tailoring of their clothes and their hairdos. This shift is not new – except in its global scale and speed. Despite what traditionalists would have us believe, fashions **invariably** change with time, if not always with the seasons, and what is viewed as traditional today was once new and was likely regarded by the conservatives of the time as radical and unauthentic. While traditional dress can liberate people from the hegemony of cultural imperialism, this quest for authenticity can, paradoxically, lead to inauthenticity and exert a stifling influence, holding back the change and innovation that is an intimate component of peoples' relationship to clothes.

**43. We can infer from the writer's choice of words that his attitude towards traditionalists is ----.**

- A) biased
- B) hostile
- C) negative
- D) neutral
- E) approving

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**44. It is implied in the passage that while searching for authenticity ----.**

- A) people choose to move radically away from traditional clothes
- B) people also risk suppressing change and innovation
- C) the Lebanese, different from the Egyptians, look for subtle changes
- D) people forget the fact that fashions change with time
- E) traditionalists and conservatives adopt different points of view

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45. The underlined word 'invariably' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) indispensably
- B) deliberately
- C) consistently
- D) superfluously
- E) deceptively

46. It can be understood from the passage that not all societies ----.

- A) like wearing traditional clothes for the special days in their country
- B) deal with change and innovation in their fashion practices
- C) have embraced greater fluidity when it comes to traditional clothes
- D) took radical steps, like forcing citizens, to move away from traditional clothing
- E) went through a radical shift from traditional clothing



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

Throughout history, human behaviour has adapted in response to disease. We learned how to avoid cholera, for example, when John Snow discovered its waterborne mechanism of transmission in 1854. Over time, and as social groups grew larger and more complex, humans have changed how they live, accordingly. Rather than instinct guiding us, we learned from our elders, in a process known as cultural transmission, how to prevent the spread of dangerous infectious diseases. This pattern of adopting and passing on social conventions has been hugely beneficial for us. It seems strange, then, that when faced with diseases that are extremely infectious and potentially deadly, such as covid-19, many of us cough and splutter in public – despite the fact that this perpetuates the spread of infections. This makes each of us indirectly responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people a year worldwide. One explanation may be that we have lived with respiratory viruses, including those that cause the common cold, for so long that we don't typically regard them as a major threat. Any perceived wisdom against socialising during the cold season, then, might be ignored by people who regard contact with others as more important than the risk they might pass on an infection.

**47. It can be understood from the passage that people today ----.**

- A) don't really care whether they will transmit any diseases to others while socialising
- B) don't really know how to avoid cholera and other infectious diseases
- C) respect the elderly only on special days – otherwise, they don't heed their advice
- D) let their instincts guide them to protect themselves from infectious diseases
- E) change how they live as the groups they live in get larger

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**48. Which of the following is true about cultural transmission?**

- A) It was first started by John Snow a few years after 1854.
- B) Human behaviour has been effective in its maintenance throughout history.
- C) It taught the new generations to protect themselves from infectious diseases.
- D) It was merely a result of instinct guiding human beings' behaviour.
- E) It is what has made us deal with covid-19 successfully.

Throughout history, human behaviour has adapted in response to disease. We learned how to avoid cholera, for example, when John Snow discovered its waterborne mechanism of transmission in 1854. Over time, and as social groups grew larger and more complex, humans have changed how they live, accordingly. Rather than instinct guiding us, we learned from our elders, in a process known as cultural transmission, how to prevent the spread of dangerous infectious diseases. This pattern of adopting and passing on social conventions has been hugely beneficial for us. It seems strange, then, that when faced with diseases that are extremely infectious and potentially deadly, such as covid-19, many of us cough and splutter in public – despite the fact that this perpetuates the spread of infections. This makes each of us indirectly responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people a year worldwide. One explanation may be that we have lived with respiratory viruses, including those that cause the common cold, for so long that we don't typically regard them as a major threat. Any perceived wisdom against socialising during the cold season, then, might be ignored by people who regard contact with others as more important than the risk they might pass on an infection.

**49. Which of the following does the author not focus on in the passage?**

- A) The way people learned to protect themselves from cholera
- B) The adaptive behaviours of human beings in the face of disease
- C) The primary cause of the evolution of infectious diseases
- D) Our changing attitudes towards the infectious diseases through time
- E) How we got used to living with respiratory viruses so much so that we take them for granted

Throughout history, human behaviour has adapted in response to disease. We learned how to avoid cholera, for example, when John Snow discovered its waterborne mechanism of transmission in 1854. Over time, and as social groups grew larger and more complex, humans have changed how they live, accordingly. Rather than instinct guiding us, we learned from our elders, in a process known as cultural transmission, how to prevent the spread of dangerous infectious diseases. This pattern of adopting and passing on social conventions has been hugely beneficial for us. It seems strange, then, that when faced with diseases that are extremely infectious and potentially deadly, such as covid-19, many of us cough and splutter in public – despite the fact that this perpetuates the spread of infections. This makes each of us indirectly responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people a year worldwide. One explanation may be that we have lived with respiratory viruses, including those that cause the common cold, for so long that we don't typically regard them as a major threat. Any perceived wisdom against socialising during the cold season, then, might be ignored by people who regard contact with others as more important than the risk they might pass on an infection.

**50. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) The History Avoiding Cholera: John Snow Wasn't Only a Film Hero After All
- B) In Denial of Centuries of Wisdom: Why Do We Keep Coughing in Public?
- C) The Way of Elders: How They Taught Us Basic Hygiene
- D) Respiratory Viruses and The Way They Kill People
- E) Socialising at All Costs: How We Become Suicidal

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

Sometimes it may seem that humans have altered the Earth **beyond repair**. But **our planet is an incredible system** in which **energy, water, carbon and so much else flow** and **nurtures life**. It is about 4.5 billion years old and has been **through enormous changes**. At some points in Earth's history, fires burned over large areas. At others, much of it was covered with ice. There also have been mass extinctions that wiped out nearly every living thing on its surface. Our living planet is incredibly resilient and can heal itself over time. The problem is that its self-healing systems are very, very slow. The Earth will be fine, but humans' problems are more immediate. People have damaged the systems that sustain us in many ways. We have polluted air and water, strewn plastic and other trash on land and in oceans and rivers, and destroyed habitats for plants and animals. **But we** know how to help natural processes clean up many of these messes. And there has been a lot of progress since people started waking up to these problems 50 years ago.

51. The passage **makes it clear** life on Earth ----.

- A) is in a complete mess and we have no idea how to fix it
- B) has been damaged beyond repair and there is no turning back to normal
- C) has been altered by humans as well as many other factors
- D) wouldn't be possible without the mass extinction that happened a long time ago
- E) is supported by many factors, including energy, water and carbon

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52. Which of the following could be inferred about mass extinctions?

- A) They were necessary for the Earth to replenish life in a short time.
- B) They were unable to eradicate all life on Earth as it has healed itself.
- C) The Earth was able to reshape itself from scratch thanks to their occurrence. SIFIRDAN EN BASTAN
- D) Their effect on life on Earth was not so remarkable.
- E) They are basically responsible for most of the damage done to the Earth.

Sometimes it may seem that humans have altered the Earth beyond repair. But our planet is an incredible system in which energy, water, carbon and so much else flows and nurtures life. It is about 4.5 billion years old and has been through enormous changes. At some points in Earth's history, fires burned over large areas. At others, much of it was covered with ice. There also have been mass extinctions that wiped out nearly every living thing on its surface. Our living planet is incredibly **resilient** and can **heal itself over time**. **The problem** is that **its self-healing systems** are **very, very slow**. The Earth will be fine, but humans' problems are more immediate. People have damaged the systems that sustain us in many ways. We have polluted air and water, strewn plastic and other trash on land and in oceans and rivers, and destroyed habitats for plants and animals. But we know how to help natural processes clean up many of these messes. And there has been a lot of progress since people started waking up to these problems 50 years ago.

53. According to the passage, **one issue about the resilience of the Earth** ----.

- A) is **how long it takes** the Earth **to heal** itself
- B) is related to the effects of mass extinctions
- C) concerns the frequency of heat and freeze cycles
- D) is why people are reluctant to do something to improve it
- E) has been **the way it comes back** **even after** mass extinctions

how

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But  
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54. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Whatever damage we do to the Earth, it has the power to regenerate itself within a short time period.
- B) As the Earth is 4.5 billion years old, it can hardly tolerate the damage human beings inflict on it.
- C) Disruptive human activities have changed the Earth beyond repair, and there is little hope to save it.
- D) Though we have inflicted too much damage to the Earth, there are still things we can do to repair some of the damage.
- E) Humans deliberately polluted the Earth with plastic and other trash, and there is no way it can rejuvenate itself.

restore

no



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

The term *infodemic* maybe defined in several ways, but the current definition of the term by the World Health Organization (WHO) is as follows: “too much information, including false or misleading information, in digital and physical environments during a disease outbreak.” While the term is new, the problem is not. For centuries, writers have recognized that disease outbreaks trigger the spread of incorrect information, or misinformation. Conspiracy theories regarding diseases and treatments were just as concerning in the past as they are today. One of the most well-known epidemics, the Black Death, a destructive global epidemic of bubonic plague that struck Europe and Asia in the mid-1300s, led to the emergence of many claims and conspiracy theories. English writer Daniel Defoe’s *Journal of the Plague Year* describes the public response to the bubonic plague in 1665 London. In it, Defoe details how victims of some treatments “not only spent their money but even poisoned themselves beforehand for fear of the poison of infection.” This sounds similar to the doubtful COVID-19 treatments that have made people sick – like chlorine dioxide. *Journal of the Plague Year* was published again in 1832 to provide guidance in the middle of the second cholera pandemic. Almost a decade later, Scottish author Charles Mackay published the first printed edition of his *Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions*, in which he refers to misinformation that spreads during outbreaks of diseases.

**55. We understand from the tone of the writer that s/he ----.**

- A) is a type of person who easily buys into conspiracy theories
- B) is of either English origin or Scottish
- C) is the one who coined the term *infodemic* under a commission from WHO
- D) approaches chlorine dioxide with a lot of suspicion
- E) does not approve of books like *Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions*

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**56. According to the passage, during times of disease outbreaks ----.**

- A) organizations like WHO do their best to prevent conspiracy theories
- B) misinformation and conspiracy theories run rampant
- C) re-publication of some books that criticise society becomes a common thing
- D) the reactions of well-known writers gain a lot of importance
- E) new terms like *infodemic* are almost always created

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57. The writer mentions the Black Death to ----.

- A) emphasize the point s/he has made about the emergence of conspiracy theories
- B) strike a contrast to the current Covi-19 pandemic
- C) attract our interest to the damage inflicted by chlorine dioxide
- D) help us understand the true meaning of the term bubonic plague
- E) make a point about the ancient roots of the term *infodemic*

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**58. It can be inferred from the passage that some people in England in 1665 ----.**

- A) desperately tried chlorine dioxide to protect themselves from bubonic plague
- B) tried to self-treat themselves and ended up poisoning one another
- C) chose to have false treatments believing that they would be protected from bubonic plague
- D) didn’t believe a word written in writer Daniel Defoe’s *Journal of the Plague Year*
- E) spent a lot of money to save themselves from plague, which eventually they did

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

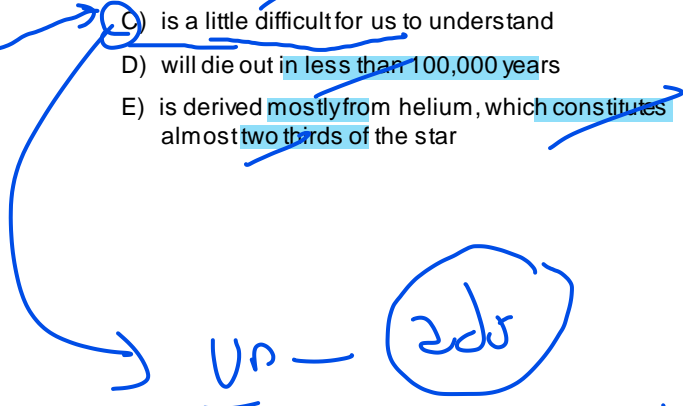
The yellow dwarf star that has illuminated Earth for more than 4 billion years will eventually die. Astronomers are fairly sure how this will play out. The ball of light at the heart of our solar system generates unfathomable energy by fusing hydrogen. The element accounts for 73 percent of the orb's mass, but the core may run out in 5 billion years or so. After that, the sun will spend another billion years consuming what is left in its surrounding layers as it cools and expands – eventually swallowing Mercury, Venus, and perhaps even this planet – on its way to becoming a more mature star known as a red giant. After achieving that level of stardom, the burning sphere will begin fusing helium. It will then shrink rapidly in what astronomers call a helium flash, consuming around 6 percent of its supply in minutes and partially rebuilding its centre. Fast-forward another 100 million years or so and the geriatric ball of gas will swell again as it seeks any remaining hydrogen and helium, a quest that could inflate it past the asteroid belt on the far side of Mars. Eventually, the dying titan will shed its outer strata in an enormous bright halo, a 100,000-year show that will leave a celestial gravesite called a planetary nebula.

59. It can be inferred from the passage that the energy produced by the sun ----.

- A) is endless and will never run out
- B) will be enough to illuminate our planet for seven billion years
- C) is a little difficult for us to understand
- D) will die out in less than 100,000 years
- E) is derived mostly from helium, which constitutes almost two thirds of the star

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60. It is implied in the passage that **during its journey to become a planetary nebula**, the sun ----.

- A) will consume most planets, with Mercury being the last
- B) will become much bigger than its current size
- C) will suck up all the gases in our galaxy
- D) will eventually lose all of its gas contents
- E) will partially merge with other stars on its way

The sun

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61. The term 'this planet' refers to ----.

- A) Mars
- B) Mercury
- C) Sun
- D) Earth
- E) Venus

62. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the phenomenon called helium flash
- B) how our planet will one day perish
- C) the time it will take the sun to consume Mars
- D) how the sun will die in four billion years
- E) the phases through which the Sun will die out

**72. - 75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.**

**72. Most people lie. In a given week, about 95 percent of people report lying. ---- However, a small proportion of people lie a lot. In a new study, researchers have found that a small group of people in our world (a little more than 5 percent) tell half of all lies. These prolific liars are often referred to as pathological, compulsive, or habitual liars. Perhaps you have had the misfortune of meeting such a person.**

- A) Although pathological liars maybe a fixture of our society, there has been surprisingly little scientific research on them.
- B) There are no widely accepted diagnostic criteria for lying, and the definitions of pathological lying vary considerably.
- C) Though dishonesty is widespread, thankfully most people lie infrequently, typically telling zero lies on any single day.
- D) Most scholars see pervasive lying as a key criterion for identifying someone as a pathological liar.
- E) Most people conceptually understand pathological liars as people who tell lies with extraordinary frequency.



73. South-east Asia, west Africa, Madagascar and the Caribbean are hotspots for reptiles at risk of extinction. According to a new assessment, some of these areas contain twice as many threatened reptiles as those from other groups of animals. --- The picture is similar for birds and mammals, so conserving forested areas for one group of species will help to protect them all.

A) Increasing global temperatures reduce the windows available to reptiles for daily foraging – when it is not too cold but not too hot either.

B) More than half of threatened reptile species live in forests, where habitat destruction is a looming threat.

C) Expanding farmlands, urbanisation and logging contribute the most to the extinction risk of most animal species.

D) The biggest threats to well-known reptiles like crocodiles are hunting and the illegal wildlife trade.

E) Well over half of all crocodile species and 50% of all turtles are at risk of extinction, making them the most threatened among reptiles.

**74. Many South African groups were stripped of their identities and collapsed into one overarching racial category known as “Coloured” during the early 1900s. ---- It persists today as an ethnic category, broadly encompassing Khoe-San groups, various East African, Indian and Southeast Asian populations brought by the slave trade, and people of mixed ancestry.**

- A) The Khoe and San are considered the most genetically diverse human populations, meaning they have a large amount of genetic differences within each community.
- B) Today, few people identify as Khoe or San in South Africa, but many people call themselves Coloured, though they are deeply aware of the term's racist legacy.
- C) Many research groups have shown that some Coloured communities are largely descendants of the Khoe and San peoples.
- D) Though the apartheid is long gone, there is little doubt that the racial tension in South Africa will prevail for a few more decades to come.
- E) Early European colonizers initially used this term to refer to indigenous Khoekhoe and San groups long before it was codified by the apartheid government in 1948.

75. Cars are inherently inefficient and inequitable in their use of land and resources. On average, they spend 96% of their time parked, taking up valuable urban space that could be put to more beneficial uses such as housing and public parks. --- And it is overwhelmingly richer people who drive the most: in Europe, the top 1% by income drive nearly four times more than the median driver, accounting for some 21% of their personal climate footprint.

A) Prioritising cars as a means of transport also favours suburban sprawl where larger homes generate higher levels of energy use.

B) Despite the slow migration to electric-powered cars, consumer trends are making driving even more wasteful and unequal.

C) A recent analysis found the emissions saved from electric cars have been more than cancelled out by the increase in gas-guzzling Sport Utility Vehicles (SUVs).

D) In Berlin, car users on average take up 3.5 times more public space than non-car users, primarily through on-street parking.

E) While entrenched habits such as car commuting are hard to shift, times of disruption can offer an effective moment to change mobility behaviour.

established  
depp-rooted

76 - 80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) An NFT is a technology that proves who the owner of a digital object is. (II) NFT stands for non-fungible token, and if something is non-fungible, this means that it cannot be replaced or exchanged for something of identical value. (III) This digital object could be a song, a picture, a video, a tweet – or even a piece of digital land in an online game or virtual world. (IV) Recently, pieces of digital land in a forthcoming virtual world called Otherside sold for nearly US\$6,000 (£4,791) each. (V) What's more, people were so keen to buy them that they also paid thousands of dollars in transaction fees.

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

77. (I) A recent theory about parallel universes relies on cosmic inflation happening more than once. (II) The idea goes that when inflation occurred immediately after the Big Bang, it happened in multiple places. (III) Physicists have given the question of whether parallel universes could exist a lot of thought – and have come up with quite a few theories. (IV) This caused separate universe bubbles to inflate, and in some cases certain types of matter ended up in one bubble rather than another. (V) This means in some bubbles the physical rules which affect how things work might be different.

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

78. **(I)** The problem of violence against women might seem insurmountable. **(II)** But focusing on education about misogyny may provide a place to start. **(III)** In particular, it is important to help young people understand what misogyny is, how it affects both women and men, and how it can lead to violence. **(IV)** In an unequal society it is easier to justify violence committed by the more powerful. **(V)** According to the philosopher Kate Manne, misogyny is not “hatred of women”. Instead, it is a set of social rules that enforce a patriarchal society – one where men are dominant and women are subordinate.

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

79. (I) Roughly 6% of the UK population provide informal unpaid care, and 60% of people in the UK will be carers at some point in their lives. (II) Informal carers are those who have a commitment to providing unpaid support to someone who could not manage without their care. (III) This could include preparing meals, personal care, giving medicine, helping with finances, and physical help. (IV) The exact number of student carers in higher education is unknown as many choose not to disclose their caring responsibilities. (V) Also, many universities do not have clear processes for identifying student carers.

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

80. (I) The UK economy has a problem with its over 50s: following the COVID pandemic, they have been leaving the labour force en masse, causing headaches for businesses and the government. (II) Surprisingly, the silver exodus is not concentrated in the richest segments of society – even though one might expect that they would be the most able to retire. (III) Roughly 300,000 more workers aged between 50 and 65 are now “economically inactive” than before the pandemic, leading a tabloid paper to dub the problem the “silver exodus”. (IV) Being economically inactive means that these older workers are neither employed nor looking for a job. (V) Of course, it could simply be that workers saved more during the pandemic and can now afford to retire in comfort earlier than planned.

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

TEST BİTTİ.  
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.



## YANIT ANAHTARI

1) E	2) C	3) D	4) A	5) B	6) D	7) B	8) C	9) A	10) D
11) C	12) B	13) D	14) A	15) A	16) D	17) C	18) A	19) D	20) E
21) C	22) C	23) D	24) B	25) E	26) B	27) C	28) B	29) E	30) D
31) A	32) B	33) E	34) D	35) C	36) D	37) A	38) D	39) E	40) D
41) B	42) C	43) C	44) B	45) C	46) E	47) A	48) C	49) C	50) B
51) E	52) B	53) A	54) D	55) D	56) B	57) A	58) C	59) C	60) B
61) D	62) E								
	72) C	73) B	74) E	75) D	76) B	77) C	78) D	79) A	80) B