

Mini Deneme 2 1-15: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. As the majority of countries are unwilling to use military force against one another, sporting or cultural bans and not granting visas have become a ---- for asserting pressure.

A) wealth zenginlik
2 .a welath of data= a lot of

✓ B) substitute 1.yedek 2. replace

C) creativity

D) share 1. paylasmak = have sth in common 2. hisse, pay, 3. responsibility

E) change

means

tool

vehicle

medium

anoora
inSilizce

anoora
enSilizce

find / spot

2. Volcanos in the deep sea are much more difficult to locate than those at ground level, so this makes island nations located in the Ring of Fire more --- to disasters, where volcanic activity is always high.

situated

A) innovativeB) familiar✓ C) susceptible vulnerable / prone / openD) crucial vital / paramount + toE) threatening

= pivotal

3. In order for the world as a whole to solve the food safety problem, underdeveloped countries have to tackle economic --- as well as educational ones.

deal with
address
cope with
overcome

A) obstacles / challenges / impediments / hindrances

B) promises söz vaad / commitments / pledge

C) improvements

D) features özellik nitelik trait, attribute* characteristic property

E) equations denklem

anoora
inSilizce

anoora
enSilizce

4. Agricultural activities **increasingly invade** the habitats of wild animals, ---- them of **space and contact** with others of their kind.

isgal etmek
occupy
seize

strip
rob
deprive

room
place
alan saha

A) encompassing kapsamak, içine almak entail, include, involve,

B) accusing suçlamak, +of / charge with

C) depriving mahrum bırakmak

D) occupying

E) consisting +of den oluşmak= be made up of

anoora
inSilizce

anoora
enSilizce

5. At the end of the First Indochina War in 1954, Vietnam was ---- divided into North and South Vietnam, and North Vietnam came under the control of Vietnamese Communists for a while until their reunion.

A) steeply dik

B) highly

C) chronologically -

D) severely -

E) temporarily geçici

anoora
inSilizce

anoora
enSilish

have

6. Those who typically ---- dental treatment, especially ones that involve inflammations, run the risk of experiencing coronary health problems in the long run.

A) give outB) put off postpone/ delay / procrastinateC) catch on become popularD) result from be caused by, be triggered by

E) bring about = result in, trigger, lead to yol açmak

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

when?

7. The Romany language ---- with central and northern India and ---- a significant part of its linguistic heritage from Sanskrit alongside modern Indian languages such as Hindi, Urdu and Gujarati.

A) had been associated / inherited

B) will be associated / would inherit

✓ C) is associated / inherits

D) would be associated / has inherited

E) was associated / will inherit

has / enjoys / boasts
övünmek
(brag)

high

sb to V.
sth to be ✓

8. In recent years, activists ---- people to consider flying less, or if possible not at all, in order for ballooning emissions (from aviation) ---- in no time.

soon!

- A) will urge / being restrained
- B) have been urging / having been restrained
- C) have urged / to be restrained curtailed / curbed / diminished
- D) urged / to restrain + n
- E) are urging / restraining

9. Nasal vaccines are administered as the name ----, through the nose, and they ---- as a spray or through a dropper or syringe.

apply : uygulamak TANIMLAMA

isminin gösterdiği gibi

A) ~~suggested~~ / ~~had to~~ be given

B) ~~will~~ suggest / ~~may~~ be given

C) ~~would~~ suggest / ~~would~~ be given

TANIMLAMA D) suggests / can be given

E) has suggested / ~~must~~ be given

1. DUYURU new tool/research
2. recent , latest
3. how long? since 2010, for decades

2s + isim
2. olarak

3.
because /as /since/ for

2s s v o

to ✓

10. One way a large corporation might cause harm ---- a society is by not meeting the conditions of
its social contract.

- A) among / at
- B) at / over
- C) with / by
- D) for / toward
- ✓ E) to / of

damage
threat
menace
risk →
Solution to success
key

for understanding its qualities

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish

11. When Taiwan's capital discovered an active volcano at its doorstep, it found itself hastily setting up a system to monitor it for dangerous signs.

A) off / amid ^{watch} ^{screen} ^{look for}

B) to / of

C) into / from

D) on / for

E) onto / between

in the middle of chaos= amid

into the pool

in
on

angora
inEnglish

angora
enGlish

mk

↓ N/Vig

N/Vig

12. --- it is well-known that Vitamin D is vital to maintaining the health of our bones and strengthening our immune system, a lesser-known fact is that this nutrient can also help to protect our skin against photo-induced damage and inflammation.

A) Because

B) Unless

C) As → 2. while 3. at least

D) So long as = if

→ E) Though

13. When people do something wrong while they are under the influence of alcohol, the general tendency is to attribute this behaviour to the effects of alcohol, --- hold them accountable for their actions.

A) despite beklenmedik durum

B) with a view to

C) rather than instead of / in place of / not

D) unlike aksine contrary to

E) in view of

responsible

düzeltilme

but we do not hold them responsible

function ?

angora
inSilizce

angora
enGlish

14. In many parts of the developed world, biodegradable waste is separated from the rest of the waste stream, ---- by separate curb-side collection ---- by waste sorting after collection.

- A) more / than
- B) as / as
- C) neither / nor
- D) so / that
- E) either / or

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

15. With gas prices soaring, on the one hand, motorists are having to pay much more to fill their tanks, ----, on the other, many households are struggling with their power bills.

- A) as if
- B) unless
- C) given that
- D) so that
- E) while

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilish

16-20: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

The cost-effective electric scooters **now found** in many cities **come** (16) ---- a high **environmental cost**. **To find out** whether scooters are indeed a "green" form of transportation, **a group of scientists took a scooter apart** in the lab **and** (17) ---- **what it took to produce** it. Aluminium in the scooter **frame** and lithium in the battery **must be extracted**, and all components of the **vehicle must be manufactured**. Those steps (18) ---- **about half of the greenhouse gases** an electric scooter is responsible for **over its lifetime**. **Almost as significant** are the environmental costs of **collecting discarded scooters** and **transporting them to charging stations**, a **task typically performed by scooter company employees driving personal vehicles**. So, (19) ---- the **hype** or **propaganda**, it **turns out** that riding an e-scooter is **more carbon intensive** than walking or cycling. Scooters are **green only when** people **use** them for trips that **they would** (20) ---- take in cars.

16.

- A) on
B) at price/ cost
C) in
D) off
E) about

17.

- A) had calculated
B) have calculated
C) calculated
D) were calculating
E) calculate

18.

inextricably / extract from

- A) give up
B) put off
C) depend on
D) account for
E) look after

19.

namely, that is yani = or

- A) thanks to
B) owing to
C) due to
D) as well as
E) for all

20.

- A) thus
B) so
C) otherwise
D) for example
E) in addition

10 dk 2/2

what does it take to do sth? ...yapmak, ne ister/ ne gerekir?

when?

görüüyor ki prove

21-24: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

21. Some websites will not allow their customers to use simple passwords like birth years ----.

- A) given that many users prefer complicated passwords that include symbols
- B) while many customers insist on not going online due to safety concerns
- C) so that they can protect them from online perils like identity theft
- D) and some others follow a more relaxed approach
- E) in case people who are tech-savvy decide to help those who are afraid of it

go online

22. The sun is made of a plasma – a material that is not a gas, a liquid, or a solid; ----.

not

- A) ~~moreover~~, this can create powerful plasma explosions called solar flare
- B) ~~therefore~~, solar storms have undoubtedly been happening for billions of years
- C) ~~otherwise~~, they can destroy your electrical grids as well as all connections we have with satellites
- D) ~~in contrast~~, magnetic field lines wrap around the sun like an enormous birdcage
- E) instead, it is made up of charged particles, which make it a powerful conductor of electricity

in fact rather

anoora
inSilizce

anoora
enSilizce

23 While heart disease is often associated with older adults who are over 60, ----.

- A) young people from lower-income backgrounds are unfit and have a family history of obesity
- B) risk factors associated with heart disease are more common among teenagers than most people think
- C) most cases of heart disease can be prevented by managing these risk factors
- D) developing healthy habits as a teenager might be one way of ensuring a healthy heart in later life
- E) heart disease causes an estimated 31% of all deaths worldwide each year

24. Many shark species are currently threatened
with extinction ----.

- A) whereas ~~sharks~~ have been considered resilient to mass extinctions +
- B) because overfishing and plastic pollution
are diminishing their numbers
- C) ~~though~~ oceanic sharks have declined by more than 71 per cent over half a century
- D) ~~while they are acknowledged to be the~~ top predators in the oceans 4
- E) ~~until a better way to conserve~~ marine species is found

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

25-28: 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.

25. Results of surveys show that people appear ready to accept the loss of car ownership, provided alternative transport goes fast and far enough.

- A) Araştırmaların sonuçları, alternatif ulaşım, hızlı ve yeterince uzağa gittiği sürece insanların araç sahipliği kaybını kabullenmeye hazır görüldüğünü göstermektedir.
- B) Araştırmaların sonuçları na göre, alternatif ulaşım hızlı ve yeterince uzağa gittiği sürece insanlar, araç sahipliğini kaybetmeyi kabullenmeye hazır görünüyor.
- C) Araştırma sonuçlarının gösterdiği şey, insanların sadece alternatif ulaşım hızlı ve yeterince uzağa gittiğinde araç sahipliğini kaybetmeyi kabullenmeye hazır olduğudur.
- D) İnsanlar, alternatif ulaşım hızlı ve yeterince uzağa gittiği sürece araç sahipliğini kaybetmeyi kabullenmeye hazır ve araştırma sonuçları da bunu gösteriyor.
- E) Alternatif ulaşım hızlı ve yeterince uzağa gittiği sürece insanların araç sahipliği kaybını kabullenmeye hazır olduğunu birçok araştırmanın sonucu göstermektedir.

26. Exposure to damaging radiation occurs more quickly above the Earth's protective magnetic shield, and it results in an increased risk of cancer and other issues.

- A) Hasar verici radyasyona maruz kalma, sadece dünyanın koruyucu manyetik kalkanının üzerinde meydana gelirse kanser ve diğer sorunların riskinin artmasıyla sonuçlanır.
- B) Hasar verici radyasyona maruz kalma, dünyanın koruyucu manyetik kalkanının üzerinde daha çabuk meydana gelir ve kanser ve diğer sorunların riskinin artmasına sebep olur.
- C) Dünyanın koruyucu manyetik kalkanının üzerinde gerçekleştiğinde hasar verici radyasyona maruz kalma, kanser ve diğer sorunların riskinin artmasına sebep olmaktadır. when
- D) Kanser ve diğer sorunların tehlikeli hale gelmesinin sebebi, dünyanın koruyucu manyetik kalkanının üzerinde gerçekleşen hasar verici radyasyona maruz kalmadır.
- E) Radyasyona maruz kalındığında en kalıcı hasar dünyanın koruyucu manyetik kalkanının üzerinde meydana gelir ve bunun sonucunda da kanser ve diğer sorunların riski artar.

angora
in Englishangora
in English

- 1234

27. Zaten meydana gelmiş olan küresel ısınmayı ikiye katlamaya yetecek sera gazını açığa çıkararak eriyen permafrost, Kuzey kutbunu ve gezegeni olumsuz bir biçimde etkileyebilir.

- (A) By releasing enough greenhouse gases to double the global warming that has already occurred, thawing permafrost could impact the Arctic and the planet in a negative way.
- B) The Arctic and the planet can be impacted by the thawing permafrost, which may release enough greenhouse gases to double the global warming that has already occurred.
- C) The permafrost, which may release enough greenhouse gases to double the global warming that has already occurred, has the potential to negatively impact the Arctic and the planet.
- D) The negative impact that the thawing permafrost can inflict on the Arctic and the planet might be as bad as releasing enough greenhouse gases to double the global warming that has already occurred.
- E) The thawing permafrost will negatively impact the Arctic by releasing enough greenhouse gases to double the global warming that has already occurred.

angora
in Englishangora
in English

28. Blount hastalığı, çocukluktaki yaygın çarpık bacaklara benzemesine rağmen diz bozuklukları, ağrı verici ve kalıcı olabilir.

- A) Though Blount's disease looks similar to the common bow legs of childhood, the knee defects can be severe and permanent.
- B) Blount's disease looks similar to the common bow legs of childhood, ~~but~~ the knee defects can still be severe and permanent.
- C) Despite the similarity between Blount's disease and common bow legs of childhood, the knee defects stemming from the former can be severe and permanent.
- D) As similar as Blount's disease may look to the common bow legs of childhood, the knee defects from the latter can be severe and permanent.
- E) There may be apparent similarities between Blount's disease and the common bow legs of childhood, ~~yet~~ Blount's disease will result in severe and permanent knee defects.

As ~~as~~ as ~~as~~ may verb ,

Although

29-32: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Before 1960, the way in which British schools taught English grammar was based on Latin. Categories that had been developed for Latin grammar were imposed on English. That frequently made little sense because English is a very different language. From the 1920s, this Latinate approach was highly criticised, and the argument against English grammar in schools gathered force in the 1940s and 1950s. Studies in Scotland and England in the middle of the 20th century claimed that the subject was essentially too difficult for children. Research suggests the disappearance of grammar from the English school curriculum in 1960 is also due to an increased emphasis on English literature. The idea was that children would pick up the needed grammar more or less as they went along. The 1970s marked a turning point. The government published several critical reports, citing in particular high levels of illiteracy in England and Wales. This led to a U-turn in policy, with grammar gradually returning to the classroom from 1988. Research in the years that followed showed that student teachers didn't have the knowledge they needed to teach it, though. The authors of a 1995 study of 99 student teachers in Newcastle noted – and subsequent researchers concurred – that without significant input during training, teachers would struggle.

29. Which of the following is not mentioned as a reason for the disappearance of grammar from English school curriculum in 1960?

- A) High levels of illiteracy in Wales and England
- B) Its being too difficult for children
- C) An increased emphasis on English literature
- D) The way grammar was taught until then
- E) That English is a very different language from Latin

Before 1960, the way in which British schools taught English grammar was based on Latin. Categories that had been developed for Latin grammar were imposed on English. That frequently made little sense because English is a very different language. From the 1920s, this Latinate approach was highly criticised, and the argument against English grammar in schools gathered force in the 1940s and 1950s. Studies in Scotland and England in the middle of the 20th century claimed that the subject was essentially too difficult for children. Research suggests the disappearance of grammar from the English school curriculum in 1960 is also due to an increased emphasis on English literature. The idea was that children would pick up the needed grammar more or less as they went along. The 1970s marked a turning point. The government published several critical reports, citing in particular high levels of illiteracy in England and Wales. This led to a U-turn in policy, with grammar gradually returning to the classroom from 1988. Research in the years that followed showed that student teachers didn't have the knowledge they needed to teach it, though. The authors of a 1995 study of 99 student teachers in Newcastle noted – and subsequent researchers concurred – that without significant input during training, teachers would struggle.

30. According to the passage, one of the reasons for student teachers' inability to teach grammar is ----.

- A) that Latin is used as a base for grammar teaching
- B) their lack of experience in teaching
- C) the illiteracy of their trainers at university
- D) the emphasis on English literature in 1970s
- E) lack of input while they are being trained

Before 1960, the way in which British schools taught English grammar was based on Latin. Categories that had been developed for Latin grammar were imposed on English. That frequently made little sense because English is a very different language. From the 1920s, this Latinate approach was highly criticised, and the argument against English grammar in schools gathered force in the 1940s and 1950s. Studies in Scotland and England in the middle of the 20th century claimed that the subject was essentially too difficult for children. Research suggests the disappearance of grammar from the English school curriculum in 1960 is also due to an increased emphasis on English literature. The idea was that children would pick up the needed grammar more or less as they went along. The 1970s marked a turning point. The government published several critical reports, citing in particular high levels of illiteracy in England and Wales. This led to a U-turn in policy, with grammar gradually returning to the classroom from 1988. Research in the years that followed showed that student teachers didn't have the knowledge they needed to teach it, though. The authors of a 1995 study of 99 student teachers in Newcastle noted – and subsequent researchers concurred – that without significant input during training, teachers would struggle.

31. What is the author's attitude toward teaching English grammar based on Latin?

- A) Tolerant
- B) Cautious
- C) Supportive
- D) Critical
- E) Neutral

Before 1960, the way in which British schools taught English grammar was based on Latin. Categories that had been developed for Latin grammar were imposed on English. That frequently made little sense because English is a very different language. From the 1920s, this Latin approach was highly criticised, and the argument against English grammar in schools gathered force in the 1940s and 1950s. Studies in Scotland and England in the middle of the 20th century claimed that the subject was essentially too difficult for children. Research suggests the disappearance of grammar from the English school curriculum in 1960 is also due to an increased emphasis on English literature. The idea was that children would pick up the needed grammar more or less as they went along. The 1970s marked a turning point. The government published several critical reports, citing in particular high levels of illiteracy in England and Wales. This led to a U-turn in policy, with grammar gradually returning to the classroom from 1988. Research in the years that followed showed that student teachers didn't have the knowledge they needed to teach it, though. The authors of a 1995 study of 99 student teachers in Newcastle noted – and subsequent researchers concurred – that without significant input during training, teachers would struggle.

32. It is clear from the passage that when it comes to teaching English grammar, the British government ----.

- A) made a hugely positive move by using Latin as a base
- B) favoured the emphasis on English literature the most
- C) frequently changed their policies in the 20th century
- D) was quick to give a reaction to arguments against teaching grammar at schools
- E) made a lot of U-turns in a matter of a few years

35-36: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence

35. Recently, we have seen a shift toward the appreciation of a good night's sleep, so the myth of the strong, successful individual who can get by with minimal time in bed has by now been thoroughly debunked.

- A) One reason why the myth of the strong successful individual who can survive with very little sleep has been debunked is that we have recently developed a tendency to appreciate those who have enough sleep.
- B) It is the recent appreciation of a good night's sleep that has caused the myth of the strong successful individual that can get by minimal bedtime to be completely torn down.
- C) Those who appreciated the strong, successful individual who can get by with minimal time in bed have shifted their attention to the virtues of a good night's sleep, which has caused the myth about the strong man to be debunked.
- D) As a good night's sleep has recently started to be appreciated again, the legend of the strong successful individual who can survive with very little sleep has by now been totally torn down.
- E) What caused the legend of the strong successful individual who can survive with very little sleep to be partially torn down has been the recent shift towards the appreciation of a good night's sleep.

36. The majority of the ocean's water is out of reach of the sun's rays, yet the darkness of the deep sea is far from absolute as many of the creatures that populate its depths make their own light.

- A) Though the sun's rays cannot reach the majority of the ocean's water, there is almost no absolute darkness in the deep sea since a lot of creatures living in the depths of the ocean make their own light.
- B) The depths of the ocean are by no means in absolute darkness due to the presence of creatures that make their own light in spite of the fact that the sun's rays cannot reach there.
- C) The majority of the sun's rays may not be reaching the depths of the ocean, but this doesn't necessarily mean that the place is absolutely dark because there are some creatures that can make their own light.
- D) Despite a lack of the sun's rays in the depths of the ocean, the place is far from being in absolute darkness as there many of its creatures can make their own light.
- E) Many creatures populating the depths of the ocean can make their own light, which means the place is not absolutely dark, so the fact that not much of the sun's rays are reaching the ocean doesn't make any change.

37-38: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

37. Some 40,000 years ago, a slender bone flute was abandoned in a Central European cave. Carved with five finger holes and a conical mouthpiece, the instrument dates from around the dawn of human settlement on the continent. ---- Thus, even that flute can probably be regarded as a recent example of our musical development.

- A) But humans have been making music for a very long time.
- B) Music might have been a part of animals' lives – especially those of birds.
- C) The roots of music can be found in archaeological sites all around the world.
- D) A new interest in how music was first produced is looking into ancient artefacts.
- E) So the first music was most certainly made with the body and voice, dying with its creators.

anoora
inSilizceanoora
enSilizce

38. Internet rumours persist that modern-day megalodons exist – that they still swim around in today's oceans. ---- And scientists know this because nobody has ever found a megalodon tooth that is less than 3.5 million years old. That is one of the reasons scientists believe the megalodon went extinct then.
- A) Megalodons spent their time relatively close to shore, a place where they easily found prey.
- B) That is not true as megalodons died out about 3.5 million years ago.
- C) If megalodons still existed, people would certainly have seen them.
- D) It probably wasn't one single thing that led to the extinction of this amazing mega-predator.
- E) Because of the changing climate, entire species that the megalodon preyed upon vanished forever.

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilish

39-40: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

39. (I) If you get migraines at least a third of the month or even every day, you may already know the many ways that your frequent headaches can affect your life. (II) You may already know stress, weather, alcohol, and certain smells and foods can be potential triggers for your migraines. (III) But did you know dehydration can be a culprit, too? (IV) The American Migraine Foundation says about one-third of people with migraine say lack of fluid intake or being dehydrated can set one off. (V) Even people who don't get migraines can develop dehydration headaches when they don't get enough fluids.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilizce

40. (I) *Louage* is the main vehicle of transport in Tunisia for travelling between smaller cities and towns. (II) These vehicles are often cheaper than buses and many types of trains. (III) Trains connect the larger cities in Tunisia, but there are not many smaller train lines. (IV) They leave as soon as they have at least five people who want to go to the same place. (V) The destination of the *louage* is generally written on a sign on the roof.

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

2/2n + isim →

They ✓

A person → she/he ++

A book → it ++

MİNİ DENEME 2 YANIT ANAHTARI

1) B	2) C	3) A	4) C	5) E	6) B	7) C	8) C	9) D	10) E
11) D	12) E	13) C	14) E	15) E	16) B	17) C	18) D	19) E	20) C
21) C	22) E	23) B	24) B	25) A	26) B	27) A	28) A	29) A	30) E
31) D	32) C	33) A	34) D	35) D	36) A	37) A	38) B	39) A	40) C

angora
inSilizceangora
enSilish