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 <u>unwilling</u> to use military force against one another, sporting or cultural bans and not granting visas have become a ---- for asserting pressure.

	zenginlik	means
A) wealth	2 .a welath of data= a lot of	tool
✓B) substitu	te 1.yedek 2. replace	vehicle medium

C) creativity

٦

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

E) change





	Yökdil ortak kamp mini deneme 2 – İsmail Turasan
	Find Store Store
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
	A) innovative
	B) familiar
,	S susceptible vulnerable / prone / open
	D) crucial vital / paramount + to = Div 0 + 9 /
	E) threatening
	CINCOI CI in Cilizce
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Yökdil	ortak kamp mini deneme	2 – İsmail Turasan



overcome

# 3. deal with address cope with

obstacles / challenges / impediments / hindrances

B) promises söz vaad / commitments / pledge

C) improvements

D) features özellik nitelik trait, attribute\* characteristic property

E) equations denklem

# **CINCOLO**

# angora english

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Agricultural activities increasingly invade the habitats of wild animals, ---- them of space and contact 4. strip isgal etmek with others of their kind. room rob occupy place deprive seize . alan saha A) encompassing kapsamak, içine almak entail, include, involve, B) accusing suclamak, +of / charge with C depriving mahrum birakmak D) occupying E) consisting +of den olusmak= be made up of

## angora in Gilizce

# angora english

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1

	First Indochina War in 1954,		rided into North and South Vie	
A) steeply dik			unists <mark>for a while</mark> until their reu	
C) chronologically D) severely E) temporarily				
		30 Jilizce		
	and			
	env	Jish		

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	angora
Yökdil	ortak kamp mini deneme 2 - İsmail Turasan



- - 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) bas/ D) would be associated /has inherited E) was associated /will inherit C) is associated /will inherited E) was associated /will inherit

)(

Yökdil ortak kamp mini deneme 2 – İsmail Turasan	_
8. In recent years, activists people to consider flying less, or if possible not at all in order for 5	to V.
ballooning emissions from aviationin no time.	tobely
A) will urge / being restrained	$\rightarrow$
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	

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# **CINCOLO**

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Yökdil ortak kamp mini deneme	2 – İsmail Turasan

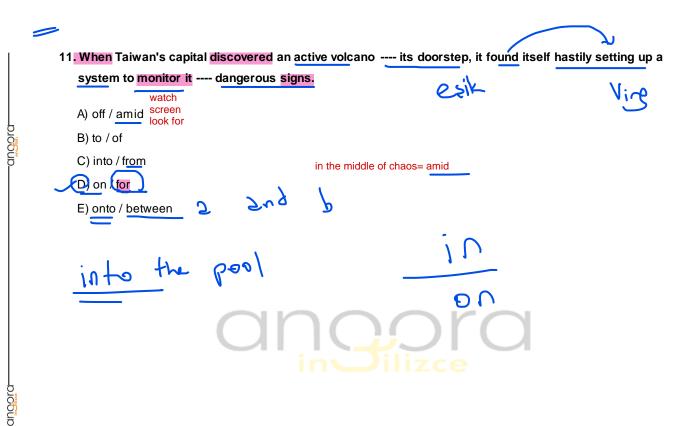
10. One way a large corporation might cause harm ---- a society is by not meeting the conditions its social contract.
A) among/at
B) at / over
C) with / by
D) for / toward
F to / of

# **CINCOLO**

# angora english

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ancord

mt	Yökdil ortak kamp mini deneme 2 - İsmail Turasan paramount 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.
angora 	A) Because B) Unless C) <u>As</u> 2. while 3. alark D) So long as = if Though
angora	Cincord
angora	ango ra
anora	

Yökdil ortak kamp mini deneme 2 - İsmail Turasan VSU21/common 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. responsible A) despite beklenmedik durum B) with a view to ineltime vorather than instead of / in place of not D) unite aksine contrary to E) in view of LLY 25 we do not hold them responsible but function ? **in** in Silizc

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- 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





- 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



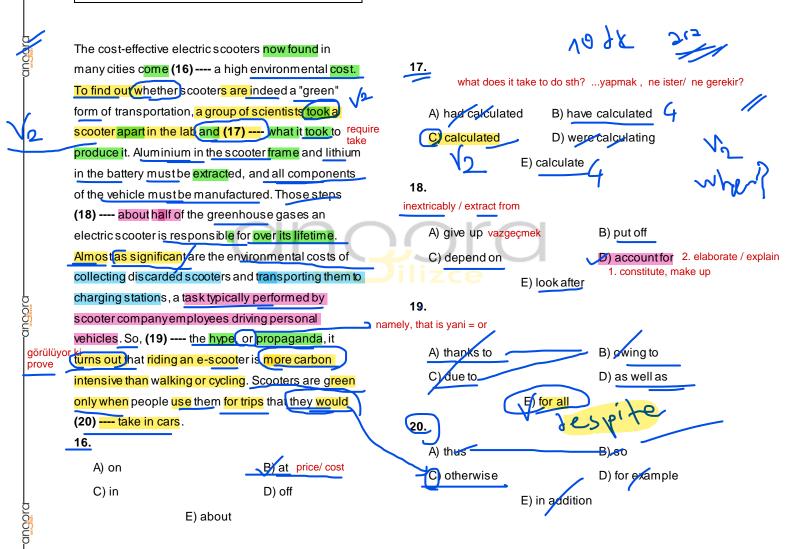


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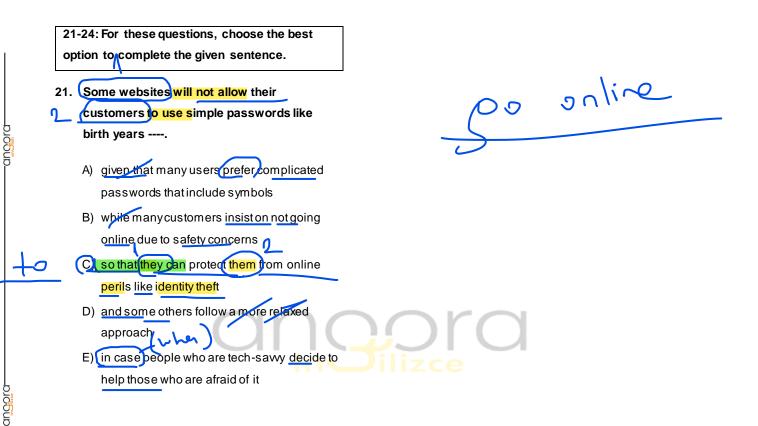
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16-20: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

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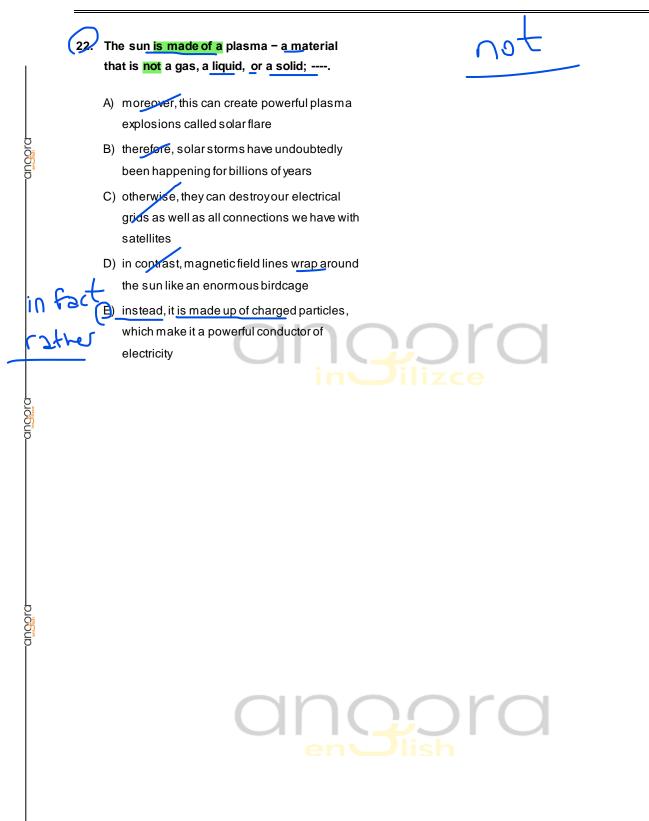


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# angora english

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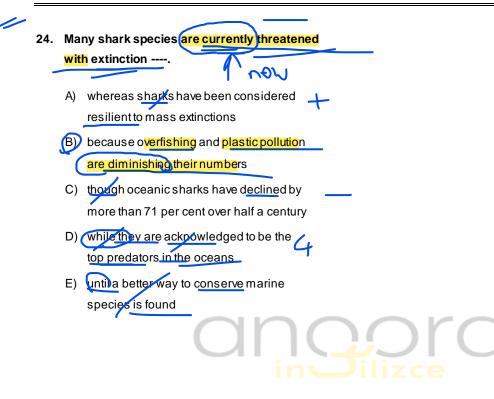
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3 W _olo	hile heart disease <mark>is often associated with</mark>
A)	young people from lower-income
	backgrounds are unfit and have a family history of obesity
В	risk factors associated with heart disease are more commonamong teenagers than most
C)	people think most cases of heart disease can be
D)	prevented by managing these risk factors 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



-ancora



# angora english

ancord

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 nsanların araç sahipliği kaybını kabullenmeye hazır göründüğünü göstermektedir.
  - B) Araştırmaların sonuçlarına göre, alternatif ulaşım hızlı ve yeterince uzağa gittiği sürece insanlar, araç sahipliğini kaybetmeyi kabullenmeye hazır görünüyor.
  - C) Araştırma sonuçlarının gösterdiği şev, insanların sadece alternatif ulaşım hızlı ve yeterince uzağa gittiğinde araç sahipliğini kaybetme yi kabullenmeye hazır olduğudur.
  - D) İnsanlar, alternatifulaşım 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.



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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.

Yökdil ortak kamp mini deneme 2 – İsmail Turasan

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



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200

- 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.

20

# angora english

- 28. <u>Blount has</u>talığı, çocukluktaki yaygın çarpık bacaklara benzemesin<mark>e rağmen</mark> 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.

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- D) As similar as Blount's disease maylook 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.

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 <u>not</u> 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

angora english 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.

- 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

### angord english

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

angora english 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

- 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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

angora english

struggle.

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.

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- 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.

# angord english

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.

# angora english

- 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.

#### angord in Gilizce

# angora english

	Yökdil ortak kamp mini deneme 2 – İsmail Turasan
<u></u>	
39-40: For the	ese questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.
that your c <mark>ertain sr</mark> be a <mark>culp</mark> lack of flu	get migraines at least a third of the month or even every day, you may already know the many ways frequent headaches can affect your life. (II) You may already know stress, weather, alcohol, and mells and foods can be potential triggers for your migraines. (III) But did you know dehydration can writ, too? (IV) The American Migraine Foundation says about one-third of people with migraine say ind intake or being dehydrated can set one off. (V) Even people who don't get migraines can develop ion headaches when they don't get enough fluids.
Alt	B) II C) III D) IV E) V
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# Yökdil ortak kamp mini deneme 2 ismail Turasan

40. (I) Lougage 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 often any 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 *lougage* is generally written on a sign on the roof.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV Ę) V 0 2/2n + isir **s**he person

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

**CINCOLO** 

# angora english