

1. - 20. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. One of the factors contributing to the spread of emerging infectious diseases is the ---- of modern transportation, which allows diseases to spread widely and rapidly.

- A) conservation - koruma / conserve
- B) impression – ima / impress
- C) recognition - tanıma / recognize
- D) prevalence – yaygınlık / prevail over
- E) treatment – tedavi / treat

2. Prior to its ---- due to overhunting and loss of habitat, the passenger pigeon occurred in tremendous flocks described as obscuring the sun.

- A) breeding – çiftleşme / doğurma ???
- B) extinction / soy tükenmesi
- C) alteration / değişiklik
- D) revival / canlanma
- E) domestication / evcilleşme

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3. In an increasingly hot and crowded world, clean water is becoming a ---- commodity.

- A) manageable – idare edilebilir
- B) various - çeşitli
- C) precious - değerli
- D) frequent - sık
- E) detectable – tespit edilebilir

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4. A 2018 study found that musical training and speaking a second language both help the brain work more ----, requiring less energy to accomplish the same cognitive tasks.

- A) selfishly – bencil bir şekilde
- B) reluctantly – gönülsüz bir şekilde
- C) efficiently – etkin bir şekilde
- D) forcefully - zorla
- E) loyally – sadık bir şekilde

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5. In addition to warming and filtering the air we breathe, the nose can help us taste; once we chew food, the odour reaches the smell receptors in the nose, which allow the brain to ---- flavours.

- A) abuse – taciz etmek, kötüye kullanmak
- B) conceal - gizlemek
- C) recognize – tanımak, hatırlamak / detect
- D) prevent - engellemek
- E) purchase – satın almak

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6. Hydroelectric power uses turbines which can be ---- whenever energy is needed, so as to provide a reliable form of energy generation.

- A) ruled out – dışarıda bırakmak
- B) switched on - açmak
- C) given in – vazgeçmek, boyun eğmek
- D) worn out – bitkin / yorgun düşmek
- E) passed down - bayılmak

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7. **If you ---- an atom by the naked eye, it ---- a little like a tiny centre of balls surrounded by giant invisible bubbles or shells.**

A) were able to see (2-present unreal) / looks (0-real)

B) could see (2) / would look (2)

C) can see (1) / looked (OLAMAZ)

D) must see (OLAMAZ) / was looking (OLAMAZ)

E) had to see (OLAMAZ) / will look

Type0: If S V1, S V1

Type 1: If S V1 / can V0, S can / may / could / should / must / will V0

Type 2: If S V2 / could V0, S would / could / might V0

Type 3: If S had V3 / could have V3, S would / could / might have V3

Mix: 3-2 / 2-3

If will / would / be going to / shall, S V2, had V3 (OLAMAZ)

innnr

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8. X-ray beams are similar to light waves, except their shorter wavelength that allows them ---- **dense substances**, such as the skull or facial bones, ---- images and shadows on film.

- A) **having penetrated** / to be produced
B) **to penetrate / producing**
C) **to have penetrated** / having produced
D) **penetrating** / to produce
E) **to be penetrating** / being produced

TO VERB KURALLARI

1. Adj + to verb
 2. Soyut isim + to verb
 3. Mek / mak için anlamında to verb
 4. Pasif verb + to verb
 5. Superlative / sıra sayı sıfatları (the first) + to verb
 6. For + noun + to verb
 7. Verb + to verb (to verb sonralık bildirir zamansal olarak)
 8. Verb + object + to verb (force sb to do sth//enable sb to do sth / allow someone to do sth)
- Verb + to have V3...

9. Scientists estimate that the Earth gains ---- 40,000 tonnes of material every year from the acceleration of meteoric dust and debris ---- space.

A) in / for

B) without / on

C) about / from

D) along / at

E) under / with

---- + sayı

About 500 people: yaklaşık 500 kişi

BY 2 o'clock

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10. Iran is separated somewhat from the rest of the Arabian Peninsula ---- a great gulf which divides it ---- most of Saudi

Arabia.

A) by / from

B) with / under

C) off / over

D) through / at

E) near / for

Divide into /// from...

Divide by...

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11. Due to the expense of the equipment, biometrics were originally used primarily ---- verifying identity ---- people entering high-security installations.

A) below / among

B) in / for

C) from / upon

D) across / with

E) through / at

De / da: in Ving....

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12. ---- a number of naturally occurring aerosols exist, **the most** familiar form of an aerosol is the pressurised spray can.

- A) If – eğer ... se / sa
- B) While – e rağmen**
- C) Since – diğı için
- D) When – diğı zaman
- E) Unless – mezse/mazsa

Superlative, comparative, few, little, no, not, none, actually, also, still, only, other, another GENELLİKLE ZITLIĞA GİDER...

13. The fungus is efficient at absorbing water but **cannot photosynthesise**, ---- the algae **contains photosynthetic pigments** and so can use sunlight energy to convert carbon dioxide and water into glucose.

- A) as if – miş gibi
- B) until – e kadar
- C) just as – tıpkı...dığı gibi
- D) whereas – ken / while**
- E) whether – ip...ımadığı

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14. ---- the Greeks firmly established the principle of steam power long before, it was ignored for over 1,500 years until the late 1600s in Europe.

- A) As if – miş gibi
B) Since – diđi için
C) Although – e rađmen
D) Once – ar...amaz
E) As long as – diđi sürece
- Firm decision
Firmly founded...

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15. Current technology largely **restricts** us to characterising the atmospheres of exoplanets that are Jupiter-like in size; --- as technology advances, astronomers **expect to decipher** the atmospheres of smaller, Earth-like exoplanets.

- A) in short – kısacası / genelde doğru cevap olmaz
B) in other words – başka bir deyişle / genelde doğru cevap olmaz
C) for example - örneğin
D) **however - ancak**
E) otherwise – aksi takdirde
In size: boyutça
In rank: rütbe/mevkice
In cash: nakit olarak
As usual: geleneksel olarak / bilindiği gibi
On purpose: kasıtlı olarak
On the rise: artışta
Hand in hand: el ele
In turn: sırasıyla / nihayetinde

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inEnglish

16. Smartphones and laptop computers are among the items that have decreased in size ---- providing more options than ever before.

A) supposing that – farzettiğimizde, farzedildiğinde

B) while – e rağmen, ken

C) since – diği için

D) until – e kadar

E) just as – tıpkı...diği gibi

In size /// routinely

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17. Solar energy is energy that the Earth receives from the Sun and that can be used to perform **useful tasks** ---- providing space and water heating and generating electrical power.

- A) such as - gibi
B) because of – den dolayı
C) in case of - durumunda
D) contrary to - aksine
E) in comparison with – kıyasla/karşılaştırıldığında

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18. ---- their flashy and vivid colours that advertise their toxicity, poison-dart frogs are easily noticed on the forest floor.

- A) Similar to – benzer şekilde
- B) As opposed to - aksine
- C) In need of – ihtiyaç durumunda
- D) Compared to - kıyasla
- E) Because of – den dolayı

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19. Vitamin E is ---- an essential factor in general health with its anti-aging effects, ---- counteracts cell damage that may lead to cancer.

A) as / as

B) not only / but also

C) the more / the more

D) rather / than

E) whether / or

*** parallel durum bağlacı tanımımızı sorgulamaya çalışmış...

Not only ... but also

Both...and

Either...or

Neither...nor

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20. A desert is **a region** ---- the potential evaporation is greater than the average annual precipitation.

- A) when
- B) that
- C) where**
- D) which
- E) whose

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21. - 25. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcüğe da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Goldfish **have** a reputation for being unusually forgetful, but that **is** utterly wrong. **A goldfish brain (21)---- small, but it demonstrates effective memory.** The small fish **can easily remember** even complex problems after more than five months, **(22)----** experiments, in which the fish were trained to find their way through a maze. At first, the fish spent several minutes **(23)----** the maze, but they learned to make it in about 30 seconds. After the practice, they were moved to an ordinary aquarium and did not see the maze **(24)----** almost six months. **(25)----** they were placed in the maze again, they spent less than 30 seconds completing it. The result shows that the fish clearly remembered how to find their way.

21.

A) must have been

B) used to be

C) might be

D) had to be

E) should have been

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22.

A) according to – e göre

B) regardless of – e bakılmaksızın

C) prior to – meden önce

D) in comparison with - kıyasla

E) on behalf of – namına/adına

Goldfish have a reputation for being unusually forgetful, but that is utterly wrong. A goldfish brain (21)---- small, but it demonstrates effective memory. The small fish can easily remember even complex problems after more than five months, (22)---- experiments, in which the fish were trained to find their way through a maze. At first, the fish spent several minutes (23)---- the maze, but they learned to make it in about 30 seconds. After the practice, they were moved to an ordinary aquarium and did not see the maze (24)---- almost six months. (25)---- they were placed in the maze again, they spent less than 30 seconds completing it. The result shows that the fish clearly remembered how to find their way.

23.

- A) giving up – vazgeçmek / bırakmak
- B) looking after / bakmak
- C) cutting out / kesmek
- D) passing through / geçmek**
- E) taking up / almak, kaplamak

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24.

- A) from
- B) with
- C) for**
- D) along the coast...the hallway... the river
- E) between

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25.

- A) Unless - mezse
- B) Until – e kadar
- C) Even though – e rağmen
- D) Because – diđı için
- E) When – diđı zaman

26. - 30. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The composition of the air has changed significantly since the beginning of industrialization - unfortunately for the worse. The burning fossil fuels (26)---- numerous chemical compounds including sulphur, nitrogen, and carbon oxides. (27)---- these compounds are released into the atmosphere, they react with water vapour to create sulphuric acid and nitric acid, which later return to the Earth's surface in the form of acid rain. This results in large scale forest decline. The reason (28)---- the trees dying is that acid rain directly attacks the leaves and needles of the trees, and this prevents photosynthesis from working effectively. In addition, dissolved metals (29)---- aluminium leak into the ground. Here, they poison bacteria (30)---- in the soil and damage the fragile root tips; therefore, trees can no longer effectively take in water and nutrients.

26.

- A) prohibit - yasaklamak
- B) emit - yaymak**
- C) identify - belirlemek
- D) remove – ortadan kaldırmak
- E) suspend – askıya almak

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- A) Once – ar...amaz
B) Until – e kadar
C) Unless - mezse
D) As far as - kadarıyla
E) As if – mış gibi

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- A) on
- C) with
- E) from

- B) to
- D) for

Reason / Theory / Explanation WHY / for which

The composition of the air has changed significantly since the beginning of industrialization - unfortunately for the worse. The burning fossil fuels **(26)**---- numerous chemical compounds including sulphur, nitrogen, and carbon oxides. **(27)**---- these compounds are released into the atmosphere, they react with water vapour to create sulphuric acid and nitric acid, which later return to the Earth's surface in the form of acid rain. This results in large scale forest decline. The reason **(28)**---- the trees dying is that acid rain directly attacks the leaves and needles of the trees, and this prevents photosynthesis from working effectively. In addition, dissolved metals **(29)**---- aluminium leak into the ground. Here, they poison bacteria **(30)**---- in the soil and damage the fragile root tips; therefore, trees can no longer effectively take in water and nutrients.

29.

- A) for the sake of – aşkına
- B) with the aim of - **amacıyla**
- C) in accordance with - ilgili
- D) in favour of – lehine
- E) such as – gibi**

For the sake of God...

The composition of the air has changed significantly since the beginning of industrialization - unfortunately for the worse. The burning fossil fuels (26)---- numerous chemical compounds including sulphur, nitrogen, and carbon oxides. (27)---- these compounds are released into the atmosphere, they react with water vapour to create sulphuric acid and nitric acid, which later return to the Earth's surface in the form of acid rain. This results in large scale forest decline. The reason (28)---- the trees dying is that acid rain directly attacks the leaves and needles of the trees, and this prevents photosynthesis from working effectively. In addition, dissolved metals (29)---- aluminium leak into the ground. Here, they poison bacteria (30)---- in the soil and damage the fragile root tips; therefore, trees can no longer effectively take in water and nutrients.

30.

A) living

B) to live

C) to be living

D) live (V0). ----- help + V0 / to Verb

E) to have lived

31. Owls have excellent hearing and extremely large ears, ----.

- A) although these are covered by feathers and not readily seen
- B) because they have large eyes located on the front of their face
- C) in case their sense of hearing is probably aided by their facial disk
- D) even if most owl species are brownish coloured with dark streaks
- E) so that larger owls tend to eat bigger prey than do smaller owls

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32. While bacteria are different in some important respects from all other kinds of cells, ----.
- A) one of the most important events in history is the discovery that bacteria cause diseases
 - B) their basic processes of physiology and genetics are similar as in all forms of life
 - C) they are critically important in the recycling of materials essential to plants and animals
 - D) great numbers of bacteria live on human skin surfaces as well as in the mouth and intestinal tract
 - E) they are involved in formation of methane gas from sewage and other waste

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33. Whereas aerodynamics is generally concerned with the flow of air, ----.
- A) the study of airflows in heating systems receives much attention
 - B) the term has been widely linked with the flow of gases as well
 - C) energy-efficient vehicles may outnumber traditional ones soon
 - D) air conditioning systems may cause severe harm to human body
 - E) an example of internal aerodynamics is the flow of air inside wind tunnels

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34. Though glutamine is normally the most prevalent amino acid in blood, ----.
- A) it transports the nitrogen from ammonia to other tissues for eventual disposal
 - B) it is of utmost importance for animals' cellular metabolism
 - C) it may be limited in cases of severe trauma such as recovery from surgery or severe burns
 - D) it may help maintain the integrity of the small intestine
 - E) it is one of the 20 amino acids encoded by the standard genetic code

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35. ----, **mankind has acquired the power** to produce artificial earthquakes, such as by nuclear weapon testing.

- A) While (EKSi) our understanding of earthquakes has improved greatly (ARTI)
- B) Despite (EKSi) detailed mapping of tiny earthquakes (ARTI)
- C) If earthquakes can be predicted before they occur (if clause ana cümlesi HAVE/HAS V3 olmaz)
- D) Because earthquakes have disastrous consequences for human beings
- E) **Although the most devastating earthquakes occur in nature**

36. Although brain models are now routinely used as tools for interpreting data and generating hypotheses, ----.

- A) thousands of cortical neurons can be studied efficiently
- B) these models can help us understand the information contained in the neurons
- C) brain models can predict the overall health of the brain
- D) recent evidence suggests that the brain's cerebellum is involved in high cognitive functions
- E) we are still a long way from having explanatory theories of brain function

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37. Only 20 per cent out of 174 million tonnes of plastic packaging produced globally each year gets recycled, ----.

- A) for example, a group of university students have folded black plastic sheets to make reusable take-out containers
- B) and unfortunately, what is not properly disposed of ends up in our environment
- C) because new packaging materials are being developed from prototypes to solve the problem
- D) in other words, designers and engineers are thinking about alternatives to be easily reused and recycled
- E) so single-use plastic containers and wrappers protect food in transit and extend shelf life

38. ----, earlier volcanic deposits had preserved the artefacts of our distant ancestors for millions of years.

- A) Even if the oldest remains of early man come from volcanic regions in Africa and Indonesia
- B) Just as the city of Pompeii was instantly buried by volcanic deposits and remained almost intact to our day
- C) Just because volcanic ash has been used for nearly 3000 years in making cement
- D) Because paleoanthropologists have begun to unravel the mystery of human origins
- E) As the association of volcanic activity with the oldest fossils of early man is no coincidence

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39. A chemical is said to be a poison ----.

- A) if it causes some degree of metabolic dysfunction in organisms
- B) although the words poison and toxin are often used interchangeably
- C) so all that is required for a chemical to cause toxicity is its dose
- D) even if organisms are continuously exposed to potentially toxic substances
- E) because chemicals vary enormously in their acute toxicity

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40. The use of hydraulic power in agriculture has made possible (arti) highly specialised mechanisms to perform intricate operations; ----.
- A) rather, planting equipment is commonly used for the planting of raw seed
- B) moreover, it offers the advantages of being easily controlled and automated
- C) otherwise, sophisticated technology is used to increase the precision needed
- D) conversely, the increased mechanization has resulted from economic factors
- E) however, precision has received emphasis in the development of machinery

41. The wood of many species of pine trees is used as timber for construction and furniture; ----.

- A) otherwise, several other species of pine are economically important in modern times
- B) in contrast, only one pine species is native to the Southern Hemisphere
- C) moreover, they are also used for the manufacture of turpentine, rosin, pulp, and paper
- D) instead, wind or foraging animals generally disperse their seeds into the environment
- E) similarly, pine cones' economic significance is not as great as that of pines

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42. In his Special Theory of Relativity, published in 1905, Albert Einstein showed that there was nothing that could travel faster than the speed of light.

- A) Albert Einstein'in 1905'te yayımlanan Özel Görelilik Kuramına göre ışık hızından daha hızlı gidebilecek hiçbir şey yoktur.
- B) Albert Einstein, 1905'te yayımlanan Özel Görelilik Kuramında ışık hızından daha hızlı hareket edebilecek hiçbir şeyin olmadığını gösterdi.
- C) Işık hızından daha hızlı hareket eden başka hiçbir şey olmadığını gösteren Özel Görelilik Kuramı, 1905 yılında Albert Einstein tarafından yayımlanmıştır.
- D) Albert Einstein'in 1905'te yayımladığı Özel Görelilik Kuramı, ışık hızından daha hızlı gidebilecek hiçbir şeyin olmadığını gösterdi.
- E) Işık hızından daha hızlı gidebilecek herhangi bir şey olmadığını Albert Einstein'in 1905'te yayımladığı Özel Görelilik Kuramı ortaya koydu.

Özne, yüklem, bağlaç, sıfat, zarf, quantifier

Albert Einstein's
of Albert Einstein
that: NC: diği/diği/cesi/cası/mesi/ması/e dair

43. By the 15th century, Korea had the most advanced printing technology, and even ordinary citizens were able to own books while the Romans had not even discovered printing in Europe.

- A) Avrupa'da Romalıların bile matbaayı bulamadığı 15. yüzyıl başları, Kore'nin en gelişmiş matbaa teknolojisine sahip olduğu ve sıradan vatandaşların dahi kitap sahibi olabildiği zamanlardı.
- B) Kore'nin 15. yüzyılda en ileri matbaa teknolojisine sahip olmasına ve sıradan vatandaşların bile kitap sahibi olabilmesine rağmen Avrupa'da Romalılar henüz matbaayı bulamamışlardı.
- C) 15. yüzyıla gelindiğinde, Avrupa'da Romalılar daha matbaayı bile keşfetmemişken Kore en gelişmiş matbaa teknolojisinin sahibiydi ve sıradan vatandaşlar bile kitap sahibi olabiliyordu.
- D) En gelişmiş matbaa teknolojisine 15. yüzyıla gelindiğinde sahip olan Kore'de sıradan vatandaşlar bile kitap sahibi olabiliyorken Avrupa'da matbaa Romalılar tarafından henüz bulunamamıştı.
- E) 15. yüzyılda Kore'nin en ileri matbaa teknolojisine sahip olduğu ve sıradan vatandaşların dahi kitap sahibi olabildiği esnada Avrupa'daki Romalılar tarafından matbaa bile keşfedilememişti.

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44. Every year the world loses an area of rainforest half the size of England, and it is estimated that 50 to 90 per cent of that loss is due to illegal logging.
- A) Yüzde 50 ile 90 arasında değişen yasa dışı ağaç kesiminin dünyanın her yıl İngiltere'nin yarısı büyüklüğünde bir yağmur ormanı alanını kaybetmesine neden olduğu tahmin edilmektedir.
- B) Her yıl dünyada İngiltere'nin yarısı büyüklüğünde bir yağmur ormanı alanının kaybedilmesinde yüzde 50 ile 90 arası yasa dışı ağaç kesiminin etkili olduğu tahmin edilmektedir.
- C) Her yıl dünya, İngiltere'nin yarısı büyüklüğünde bir yağmur ormanı alanını kaybetmekte ve bu kaybın yüzde 50 ile 90'ının yasa dışı ağaç kesimi sebebiyle olduğu tahmin edilmektedir.
- D) Dünyanın her yıl İngiltere'nin yarısı büyüklüğünde bir yağmur ormanı alanını kaybetmesine yüzde 50 ile 90 oranında yasa dışı ağaç kesiminin neden olduğu tahmin edilmektedir.
- E) Dünya her yıl İngiltere'nin yarısı kadar yağmur ormanını kaybetmektedir, ancak bu kaybın yüzde 50 ile 90'ı yasa dışı ağaç kesimi nedeniyle değil, çeşitli doğal faktörlerden kaynaklanmaktadır.

45. Robots that mimic humans are limited by current technology, and even when systems are successfully built, they lack the capacity to adapt to different tasks and situations.

- A) Bugünkü teknoloji tarafından kısıtlanan robotlar, sistemlerin başarılı bir şekilde kurulmaması nedeniyle insanları taklit ederken farklı görev ve durumlara uyum sağlama kapasitesi geliştirememiştir.
- B) İnsanları taklit eden robotlar, bugünkü teknolojiyle sınırlı kalmakta ve sistemler başarılı bir şekilde kurulduğunda bile farklı görev ve durumlara uyum sağlama kapasitesinden yoksun olmaktadır.
- C) İnsanları taklit eden robotlar bugünkü teknoloji tarafından kısıtlandıkları için sistemler başarılı bir şekilde kurulsada farklı görev ve durumlara uyum sağlama kapasitesine sahip değildir.
- D) Sistemleri başarılı bir şekilde kurulsada dahi bugünkü teknoloji, insanları taklit eden robotların farklı görev ve durumlara uyum sağlama kapasitesini sınırlandırmaktadır.
- E) Robot sistemleri, insan davranışını taklit etse bile, mevcut teknolojinin getirdiği sınırlamaları aşarak farklı görevlere ve durumlara kolayca uyum sağlayabilirler.

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46. Though climate is the main factor in the formation of permafrost, the characteristics of the frozen layer are vastly dependent on temperatures at the ground surface.

- A) Tiyal tabakasının oluşumunda, iklim kadar, büyük ölçüde zemin yüzey sıcaklıklarına bağlı olarak nitelendirilen donmuş katman da temel bir etkidir.
- B) Nitelikleri, büyük ölçüde zemin yüzey sıcaklıklarına bağlı olan donmuş katmanın aksine, tiyal tabakası oluşumunda iklim temel rol oynar.
- C) Tiyal tabakası oluşumunda temel etken olan iklim, niteliklerini büyük ölçüde zemin yüzey sıcaklıklarının belirlediği donmuş katmanı da etkiler.
- D) Her ne kadar iklim, tiyal tabakasının oluşumunda temel etken olsa da donmuş katmanın nitelikleri büyük ölçüde zemin yüzey sıcaklıklarına bağlıdır.
- E) Zemin yüzey sıcaklıklarının, donmuş katmanın niteliklerini büyük ölçüde etkilemesi gibi, iklim de tiyal tabakasının oluşumunda temel etkidir.

47. In 1687, Isaac Newton published a law of gravitation that connected the force of gravity between two objects to their masses and the distance between them.

- A) Isaac Newton'un 1687'de yayımlanan yer çekimi kanunu iki nesne arasındaki yer çekimi kuvvetini onların kütlelerine ve aralarındaki mesafeye bağlar.
- B) Isaac Newton'un 1687'de yayımladığı yer çekimi kanunu, iki nesne arasındaki yer çekimi kuvvetini onların kütleleri ve aralarındaki mesafeyle ilişkilendirmiştir.
- C) Isaac Newton'un 1687'de yayımladığı bir yer çekimi kanununa göre iki nesne arasındaki yer çekimi kuvveti onların kütleleri ve aralarındaki mesafeye bağlıdır.
- D) 1687'de Isaac Newton tarafından yayımlanan yer çekimi kanunu, iki nesne arasındaki yer çekimi kuvvetini bu nesnelerin kütlelerine ve aralarındaki mesafeye bağlar.
- E) 1687'de Isaac Newton, iki nesne arasındaki yer çekimi kuvvetini onların kütlelerine ve aralarındaki mesafeye bağlayan bir yer çekimi kanunu yayımladı.

48. - 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

48. Yapay zeka şu anda Birleşik Krallık'ın güneş enerjisi üretimi tahminlerini daha doğru yapabilmek için kullanılmaktadır ki bu, tüketiciler için enerji faturalarını düşürebilir.
- A) Artificial intelligence is currently used to make more accurate forecasts for solar power generation in the United Kingdom to be able to lower the energy bills for consumers.
- B) The United Kingdom is now making use of artificial intelligence to forecast solar power generation more accurately; thus, energy bills for consumers can be lowered.
- C) To be able to lower the energy bills of consumers, the United Kingdom is currently using artificial intelligence in forecasting solar power generation which can be more accurate.
- D) Artificial intelligence is currently being used to make the United Kingdom's forecasts for solar power generation more accurate, which could lower energy bills for consumers.
- E) Artificial intelligence is being utilized by the United Kingdom to predict solar power generation with less accuracy, potentially leading to higher energy bills for consumers.

49. Dünya çapında, insan faaliyetlerinin çoğunun dünyanın iklimini etkileyebilecek düzeye kadar atmosferi değiştiriyor olabileceğine dair artan bir endişe vardır.

- A) There is a growing worldwide concern that the earth's climate may be affected as so many human activities may be altering the atmosphere to a point.
- B) That many of the human activities may be altering the atmosphere to a certain point is a growing concern and this may affect the earth's climate globally.
- C) The point to which many of the human activities may be affecting the earth's climate by altering the atmosphere is causing a growing concern worldwide.
- D) There is a globally growing concern about the possibility of most of the human activities' altering the atmosphere, which may affect the earth's climate.
- E) Worldwide, there is a growing concern that many of the human activities may be altering the atmosphere to the point that it may affect the earth's climate.

50. Çevreyi korumak adına, evleri dekore ederken havaya zararlı bileşikler salan geleneksel boyalar yerine çevre dostu boyalar tercih edilmelidir.

- A) It is of utmost importance to prefer eco friendly paints rather than conventional ones to save the environment as the latter release harmful compounds into the air while decorating houses.
- B) To protect the environment, eco-friendly paints should be preferred instead of conventional paints that emit harmful compounds into the air while decorating houses.
- C) Although conventional paints producing harmful compounds are widely used while decorating houses, eco-friendly paints must be chosen to protect the environment.
- D) Instead of using conventional paints that emit harmful compounds into the air, eco friendly paints can be purchased while decorating houses in order to protect the environment.
- E) To contribute to environmental pollution, it is recommended to choose conventional paints over eco-friendly ones when decorating houses, as the former can release pleasant and harmless compounds into the air.

51. Triyasik Dönem'de yaşamış en eski dinozorların diğer sürüngenlerinkinden çok da farklı olmayan küçük ve oldukça ilkel beyinleri vardı.
- A) The oldest dinosaurs, which lived during the Triassic Period, had small and fairly primitive brains that were not too different from those of other reptiles.
- B) The oldest dinosaurs of the Triassic Period were characterised by their tiny and quite primitive brains which were very similar to those of other reptiles.
- C) The oldest dinosaurs lived during the Triassic Period and they had the tiniest and really primitive brains that were not very different from those of other reptiles.
- D) The dinosaurs of the Triassic Period, which were the oldest, had small and quite primitive brains that made them similar to other reptiles.
- E) The oldest dinosaurs living in the Triassic Period were identified with their small and fairly primitive brains which were not quite different from those of other reptiles

52. Kıyı bölgelerinde yaşayan 100 milyonun üzerinde insanı tehdit eden deniz seviyelerindeki artış, küresel ısınmanın en endişe verici sonuçlarından biridir.

- A) Threatening over 100 million people living in coastal areas, the rise in sea levels (that/which threatens...) is one of the most worrying consequences of global warming.
- B) The rise in sea levels is thought to be one of the most worrying consequences of global warming, threatening over 100 million people in coastal areas.
- C) Over 100 million people live in coastal areas and they are seriously threatened by the rise in sea levels, which is one of the most worrying consequences of global warming.
- D) Coastal areas host over 100 million people who are seriously threatened by the rise in sea levels, which is one of the most worrying consequences of global warming.
- E) The increase in sea levels, which is a delightful outcome of global warming, brings excitement to the lives of over 100 million people residing in coastal regions.

53. Mimarideki etkisini günümüze kadar sürdürmüş olan Antik Yunan mimarisi, ince sadeliği ile bir tarz ve uyum harikasıdır.

- A) Ancient Greek architecture which was a miracle of style and harmony persists its influence in architecture even today with an elegant simplicity.
- B) Ancient Greek architecture whose influence in architecture has persisted to present day is a miracle of style and harmony with its elegant simplicity.
- C) Architecture of today is persistently influenced by the Ancient Greek architecture due to its miraculous style, harmony and elegant simplicity.
- D) Miraculous style and harmony of Ancient Greek architecture whose influence has persisted in architecture to present day has an elegant simplicity.
- E) Ancient Greek architecture persistently influences the architecture of our present day with its miraculous style, harmony and elegant simplicity

54. - 59. sorularda paragrafta verilen boşluğa anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. Photochemical smog refers to poor air quality caused by a mixture of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Photochemical smog is associated with high air pressure. This is because winds in a high-pressure system are usually weak. Hence, pollutants remain in the area and are not dispersed. Poor air quality often persists for many days because stable high-pressure conditions generally prevail for a few days. ---- In monsoonal areas, on the other hand, smog occurs in the dry season.

- A) However, the chemical reactions between VOCs nitrogen oxides and sunlight can produce ground-level ozone.
- B) Ozone formation may take a number of hours, by which time the polluted air has drifted into surrounding suburban and rural areas.
- C) In some climates, notably Mediterranean climates, these conditions persist all season; therefore, poor air quality can remain for months.
- D) Conversely, winter smogs are associated with temperature inversions and high levels of pollutants due to increased heating of industries.
- E) Cloud formation and precipitation are created by the upward air movement.

55. Lake Toba is in the middle of Northern Sumatra. It is known as a caldera, the technical term for the crater formed by a volcanic eruption. The size of the lake can be attributed to Toba's eruption, which was the largest that has occurred, anywhere on earth, within the past two million years. About 74,000 years ago a high volcanic mountain that stood on the area, now occupied by Lake Toba, erupted and blew skyward a mass of ash and volcanic debris. The entire subcontinent of India was covered with ash. During that time, throughout the world, millions of all forms of life died and thousands of species vanished.

- A) All around the globe, sunshine was reduced and temperatures dropped by about 3 degrees.
- B) It is a big lake, eighteen by sixty miles in extent and as deep as five thousand feet in places.
- C) There are many locations around the world where geologists have identified these super volcanoes.
- D) Studies have recently showed that eruptions bigger than Toba might have occurred with more tragic consequences.
- E) Otherwise, in Yellowstone National Park, there was an eruption about 640,000 years ago.

56. Numerous wild almond species are found in the mountainous and desert regions extending from south western Europe to Afghanistan, Turkistan, and western China, sometimes occurring as extensive forests. The cultivated almond species apparently originated in central Asia from hybridisation among native species followed by local seedling selection by native peoples. ---- From there seeds were used to introduce the crop to other parts of the world, including the United States, Australia, South Africa, and South America.

- A) Traditional culture in European and Asian areas is largely restricted to hillsides as almond trees can withstand considerable drought
- B) The almond is the flat pale sweet nut of the almond tree used in cooking and to make almond oil.
- C) Its cultivation, however, spread with civilisation along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea into North Africa and to Italy, Spain, southern France, and Portugal.
- D) Italy has historically been a leading producer, primarily from the Bari and Sicily areas, but production has declined sharply.
- E) In some less developed parts of the world, almonds are knocked to the ground by poles.

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57. The expansion of our universe is much like the inflation of a balloon. The microwave background radiation fills our universe and defines a reference frame, analogous to the rubber (the surface) of an inflating balloon, with respect to which motion can be measured. The distances to remote galaxies are increasing, and astronomers casually say that distant galaxies are 'receding' or 'moving away' from us. ---- Instead the space between the galaxies and us is expanding. Individual galaxies move around at random within clusters, but the clusters of galaxies are essentially 'at rest'.

- A) However, the galaxies are not travelling through space away from us.
- B) This is because galaxies are not fragments of a big bang bomb.
- C) Yet, the universe does not seem to have an edge or a centre or an outside.
- D) The formation of all galaxies and planets has depended on the expansion.
- E) That is, most scientists think they understand it, but few agree on what it really means.

58. It is estimated that if all the water on Earth were spread evenly over the planet, the resulting layer of water would be almost 3 kilometres thick. It is stored mainly in the oceans, which hold about 97.2 per cent of all the water in the world. Of the remaining 2.8 per cent, it is found in ice sheets, glaciers, saltwater lakes, rivers, the atmosphere and so on. Humans use less than 1 per cent of all the water on the planet - mostly from groundwater, lakes, and rivers - some of which returns to the atmosphere and falls as rainwater, but much of which is not renewed.
- A) In contrast, precipitation barely contributes to the overall amount of water.
- B) However, the distribution of water is far from being even in reality.
- C) Similarly, much of the water reaching the surface evaporates back into the atmosphere.
- D) Therefore, many people separate clean water sources from hydrologic cycles.
- E) For example, places such as glacial deposits have more underground water than others.

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59. Questions about the biology of aging and the average longevity of populations have always been of great fascination to scientists. The ongoing research of gerontologists from a broad range of scientific disciplines has, in the early twenty-first century, produced a more complete understanding of the underlying biological forces that contribute to aging and the duration of life. ---- Such advances have led some to believe it is only a matter of time before the same will be done for humans.

- A) Therefore, advances in the biomedical sciences may proceed at a faster pace than in recent decades.
- B) Moreover, scientists have succeeded in experimentally extending the lifespan of several non- human organisms.
- C) Advances in the biomedical sciences may well make immortality a realistic goal for the twenty-first century.
- D) On the other hand, there is not enough evidence to support the claims of anticipated dramatic increases in human life expectancy.
- E) In its simplest form, aging may be thought of as the accumulation of random damage to the building blocks of life.

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60. - 65. sorularda verilen cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

60. (I) Self-sufficiency is a way of life where you endeavour to produce all you need from the resources that are available to you. (II) Accordingly, there is an expectation that energy and food prices are about to increase as resources become scarcer. (III) In the past, such a lifestyle was essential for subsistence farmers; the communication infrastructures did not exist and people had to live on what they could obtain within a few miles of their homes. (IV) Communities formed where natural resources were concentrated and people traded their skills and produced to ensure everyone had all they needed to live. (V) It was often a matter of trying to survive rather than having a good quality of life.

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

61. (I) While animal experimentation might be thought of as a modern practice, humans have been learning from animals since prehistory. (II) With the rise of biotechnology, the scientific use of animals has dramatically increased, and now, biomedical research involves the use of several million animal subjects, mostly rodents, each year. (III) Early human hunters' knowledge of the natural world was likely formed by their awareness of the life cycles and migration patterns of prey species. (IV) Prehistoric understanding of anatomy and physiology was no doubt the byproduct of butchering animals for food. (V) Furthermore, in classical antiquity, scientifically sophisticated knowledge of animal physiology emerged, indicating that the dissection of animals for the purpose of gaining such knowledge had begun.

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

62. (I) As humanity discovers more about genetics, some fascinating (and scary) options begin to present themselves. (II) In addition to curing diseases with this new information, scientists may also soon discover the genes for height, physical beauty, increased memory, and maybe even musical ability. (III) Further down the line, they may be able to manipulate these genes, opening the door to enhancing these abilities and traits in children. (IV) It is not difficult to see why tailoring genes is much different from selecting a really good school. (V) They may even discover how to give kids new abilities altogether.

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

63. (I) When a freshly cut piece of lead metal is exposed to the air, it quickly reacts with oxygen to form a thin outer layer of lead oxide. (II) This prevents further reaction between the metal and oxygen and other constituents of the air. (III) Metallic lead is used in a pure or nearly pure form, usually because of its high density and ability to be bent and shaped. (IV) A similar phenomenon occurs when the metal is placed into water. (V) Compounds present in water react with lead to form an outer skin of lead carbonate, lead silicate, or similar compounds that protect the metal from further interaction.

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

64. (I) Between Scotland, Greenland and the eastern coast of Canada, an array of underwater sensors stretches for more than 3,000 kilometres. (II) The oceans are the biggest, wildest and least understood part of the planet. (III) We are getting to know them better every day, thanks to a host of technologies that are measuring the depths in new inventive ways. (IV) Some researchers are rigging the oceans with novel devices, or probing them with algorithms, while others are capturing things from the sea and transporting them into the lab to study in detail. (V) Together, these approaches are offering brand new insights into the underwater world, at a time when it has never been more important to decipher the inner workings of the oceans.

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

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Elephants have a small mouth and a large, mobile tongue which cannot extend past the short lower lip. Contributing to the elephant's unique appearance is its long, flexible trunk, which is a fusion and elongation of the nose and upper lip. The trunk, with no bones and more than 100,000 muscles, is so strong and flexible that it can coil like a snake around a tree and uproot it. At the end of this mighty 'limb', which trails on the ground unless curled up at the end, are two nostrils and flexible finger-like projections. The tip is so sensitive and functional that it can wipe a grain of sand from the elephant's eye and detect delicate scents blowing in the breeze. Using this remarkable appendage, an elephant can feed by plucking grass from the ground, or leaves from a tree, placing it in its mouth. Water drawn up the trunk may be squirted into the mouth for drinking, or sprayed over the body for bathing and cooling. Loud trumpeting sounds and soft, affectionate murmurs can echo through the trunk. The trunk is also used to tenderly discipline, caress, and guide offspring, to fight off predators, and to push over trees during feeding. The trunk is clearly an essential organ. It is also sometimes the object of attack by an enemy, and damage to it causes extreme pain and can lead to death.

66. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A) Its long trunk may limit the elephant's flexibility from time to time.
- B) New-born elephants can effectively use their trunks to protect themselves.
- C) Elephants use their trunk for various tasks from rubbing their skin to sharpen their tusk.
- D) The elephant is quite skilful with the trunk as it can pick out a grain of sand from its eye.
- E) Elephants constantly check their territory by smelling the air via the trunk, keeping it safe from predators

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67. According to the passage, an elephant's trunk ----.

- A) is much longer in female elephants compared to male ones
- B) has many functions like uprooting trees and plucking grass but damage to it may prove fatal
- C) can regrow if somehow lost, due to its unique regenerative ability
- D) varies in length according to the animal's origins, environment and age
- E) is almost always an object of attack by an enemy because it is soft and delicate

68. What is the passage mainly about ?

- A) Reasons why elephants are too sensitive
- B) Various function an elephant's trunk has
- C) Survival techniques used by elephants in nature
- D) The general anatomy of elephants
- E) The differences between the male and female elephants

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The structure of a planet's atmosphere depends on a number of factors. One is proximity to the Sun. Those planets closest to the Sun are less likely to contain lighter gases that are driven off by the Sun's radiant energy. Mercury illustrates this principle. It is so close to the Sun that it has essentially no atmosphere. The major gases found in this planet's very thin atmosphere are helium and

sodium, both of which are probably remnants of the Sun's solar wind rather than intrinsic parts of the planet's own structure. Some astronomers believe that contributions come from gases seeping out from the planet's interior. Another property determining the nature of a planet's atmosphere is cloud cover. It has a variety of sometimes contradictory effects on a planet's atmosphere. As sunlight reaches the planet, clouds will reflect some portion of that sunlight back into space. The amount that is reflected depends partly on the composition of clouds, with whiter, brighter clouds reflecting more light than darker clouds. Some of the light that does pass through clouds is absorbed by gases in the planet's atmosphere, and the rest reaches the planet's surface.

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69. According to the passage, the structure of a planet's atmosphere ----.

- A) is mainly reformed by the proximity to the Sun
- B) can be determined by the cloud cover
- C) depends largely on the Sun's radiant energy
- D) can change the composition of clouds
- E) takes a long time to be formed

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70. It is clearly stated in the passage that Mercury's atmosphere ----.

- A) is the thinnest one compared to other planets
- B) contains only two gases - helium and sodium
- C) has only the gases seeping out from its interior
- D) is mainly formed by external sources
- E) is considerably affected by intrinsic elements

71. The passage mainly focuses on ----.

- A) the contradictory effects of cloud cover on the nature of atmosphere
- B) the reasons why Mercury is different from other planets
- C) the negative effects of the Sun's energy on Mercury's atmosphere
- D) the consequences of light absorption on Mercury's interior structure
- E) the factors impacting the structure of a planet's atmosphere

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Lake Baikal, located in Siberia in the middle of Asia, is both the oldest and deepest lake in the world. It contains one-fifth of all the unfrozen freshwater in the world. Because of its distance from other water bodies, at least 1200 different animal species have evolved in it and at least 80 per cent of these species are only found in Lake Baikal. One of the most interesting animals in the lake

is a seal called the nerpa. It is the only mammal that inhabits the lake. The most numerous animal in Lake Baikal is the Baikal crustacean. It is extremely small, about the size of a grain of rice. It feeds on microscopic algae and bacteria by filtering water. The total flow of water through the mouths of these tiny animals is equivalent to ten times the flow of all the rivers that enter Lake Baikal each year. The work of these small animals is credited with keeping the lake so clear. One of the most interesting fish in Lake Baikal is the oil fish. They are relatively small and transparent. About 35 per cent of their body weight is made up of an oil that is a very pure form of vitamin A. The fish is used to treat many diseases, such as arthritis, and to soothe wounds that would not heal.

72. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Lake Baikal?

- A) It has a variety of endemic species due to its location.
- B) Most of the species living in it are found at deep levels.
- C) Its area covers nearly a quarter of the total water bodies of seas.
- D) Despite of its magnitude, it is not a suitable habitat for sea mammals.
- E) It hosts a type of seal that can rarely be seen in lakes

73. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) the Baikal crustacean is the smallest living organism that can be seen in Lake Baikal
- B) Lake Baikal's mammal diversity outnumbered other species in total
- C) Lake Baikal is the home of nearly 80 per cent of 1200 animals that can be seen in Siberia
- D) bacteria and algae are the main sources of nutrition for animal species in the lake
- E) in search of nutrients, the Baikal crustacean inadvertently cleans the lake

74. According to the passage, the oil fish ----.

- A) feeds on microscopic algae and bacteria
- B) cannot be prey for sea creatures thanks to its thick skin
- C) can be used for various medicinal purposes
- D) synthesises about 35 per cent of vitamin A in their body
- E) contains an oil that is essential for storing vitamin A

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

NASA has recently conducted a study on astronauts who are identical twins to observe changes in the body of astronauts during spaceflights. As a part of this study, an astronaut named Scott Kelly spent a year in space. When he returned, it must have really annoyed his identical twin brother - retired astronaut Mark Kelly - that Scott was five centimetres taller than when he left. However,

Scott's temporary increase in height was not the only thing that changed during his trip. While Scott was in space, Mark went about his daily life on Earth. During the year-long mission, researchers tracked biological markers in both brothers to pinpoint any changes. Because the twins share the same genetic code, researchers reasoned that any observed differences could tentatively be linked to Scott's time aboard the International Space Station. The results of NASA's Twins Study, show that living in a microgravity environment can damage DNA, change the way thousands of genes are expressed, increase the length of the telomeres that protect our genetic code, thicken artery walls, modify the microbiome, and increase inflammation - just to name a few effects. Fortunately for astronauts, the vast majority of these changes seem to disappear within a few short months of returning to Earth.

75. According to the passage ----.

- A) researchers began tracking biological markers once Scott Kelly ended his spaceflight
- B) Mark Kelly needed to make changes in his daily routine when Scott was on a spaceflight
- C) Mark Kelly volunteered for the study since he would have the chance to help his brother
- D) NASA's Twins Study has not yielded any important findings at all
- E) NASA observed Scott and Mark Kelly for a year to see any biological changes in their body

76. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) spaceflights might cause some serious side effects that interfere with the overall health of astronauts
- B) NASA observed the twin brothers in the same environment
- C) physical change in the height of Scott was the only change he experienced during his spaceflight
- D) all health problems associated with space missions will disappear right after the missions have ended
- E) the DNA of the astronauts usually remains unaffected no matter how much time they spend in space

77. One can conclude from the passage that NASA ----.

- A) is interested in identical twins as test subjects since they spent the same amount of time in space
- B) has selected identical twin astronauts for the study because of their unusual genetic codes
- C) has ruled out the theory that microgravity manipulates the genes
- D) discovered most changes that astronauts experienced in a microgravity setting are likely to vanish after their return
- E) focused on how to reverse serious side effects of spaceflights just after returning to Earth

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In an aquarium at the University of Nottingham, England, a small fish has surprised biologists. The fish, a female stickleback, became pregnant with her eggs that developed embryos while they were still inside her, something totally contrary to sticklebacks' normal way of reproducing. Like almost all other fish, the female should lay her eggs and the male then fertilise them with his sperm. The scientists discovered the fish's extraordinary condition in connection with another research project, in which they studied stickleback eggs. Whereas the embryos in the eggs were healthy and viable, their mother, nicknamed Maria, was swollen and close to death. The scientists put her to sleep, subsequently extracting the eggs with the embryos, only 56 of which survived until adulthood. The scientists initially believed that Maria had cloned herself, but DNA studies showed that the offspring had two parents, so the eggs must have been fertilised. One explanation could be that Maria passed through a place where another female's eggs had already been fertilised, with some of that male's sperms ending up in Maria's oviducts.

78. According to the passage biologists were surprised because ----.

- A) they came across a case which is contrary to the way reproduction traditionally occurs in a stickleback fish
- B) 56 of the fertilised eggs of a stickleback fish survived for the first time in a research project
- C) the eggs of a stickleback fish were fertilised in an aquarium where there were no male stickleback fish
- D) stickleback fish in the aquarium at Nottingham University became pregnant although she was injured
- E) the embryos extracted from the stickleback fish which was swollen were still healthy and viable

79. It is understood from the passage that Maria ----.

- A) displayed an extraordinary way of fertilisation
- B) was put to sleep in order to be fertilised healthily
- C) delivered all of her offspring in good health
- D) laid eggs although she was far too swollen
- E) was definitely successful in cloning herself

80. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the unexpected case of Maria's fertilised eggs
- B) the reproduction process of the stickleback fish
- C) DNA studies of the eggs extracted from Maria
- D) the survival of the 56 embryos of a stickleback fish
- E) a comparison of two projects conducted on stickleback fish