

1. Although gene therapy is a ---- treatment option for a number of diseases including inherited disorders, the technique remains risky and is currently being tested only for diseases that have no other cures.

- A) conventional
- B) spontaneous
- C) promising
- D) trivial
- E) blended

2. While verbal communication is a ---- human ability, many creatures including plants, birds, and mammals communicate nonverbally.

- A) presumably
- B) consciously
- C) progressively
- D) drastically
- E) uniquely

3. The teen years are marked by shifting emotions as adolescents grow and change, and this can make it difficult to ---- the symptoms of the major depressive disorder.

- A) spot
- B) relieve
- C) develop
- D) expand
- E) recover

4. There are millions of ---- of malicious software circulating online, with new code identified on a daily basis, which is a serious threat to internet users around the globe.

- A) oscillations
- B) variants
- C) implications
- D) residues
- E) disparities

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5. During digestion, complex carbohydrates like oatmeal and whole wheat bread ultimately --- sugar and enter the bloodstream in the form of glucose, a simple sugar.

- A) get away with
- B) break down into
- C) run out of
- D) add up to
- E) cut down on

6. Advances in learning theory have influenced the ways in which learning takes place, and today the emphasis is on active --- of knowledge by the learner.

- A) participation
- B) opposition
- C) division
- D) construction
- E) employment

7. While in every country of the world there are people living ---- poverty, many Europeans who consider themselves to be poor are rich ---- the standards of some Third World countries.

- A) for / within
- B) in / by
- C) at / over
- D) through / for
- E) with / at

8. Medical historians generally consider anatomic science, as we know it today, to have been established ---- the pioneering work of Vesalius ---- the Renaissance.

- A) through / at
- B) into / until
- C) by / during
- D) about / from
- E) over / among

9. ---- melting sea ice may not seem like a big deal because it is not directly adding to sea levels, the disappearance of that blanket disturbs the whole Arctic system.

- A) Although
- B) Whenever
- C) Unless
- D) Since
- E) As though

10. ---- new generations of a society don't learn its way of life, whatever is distinctive about its culture cannot be transmitted to those who join it afterwards in order for the society to survive.

- A) Until
- B) If
- C) Even though
- D) Given that
- E) By the time

11. Companies need to start thinking of workforce planning as an ongoing process rather than something they only have to do every few years ---- skills go out of date so quickly.

- A) when
- B) in case
- C) though
- D) as
- E) whether

12. ---- national actions against the disease, the government has also taken emergency measures to control the outbreak of the disease, such as application of big data for monitoring the health status of citizens.

- A) Except for
- B) Along with
- C) Contrary to
- D) By means of
- E) According to

13. Forcing children who show a preference for their left hand to use their right hand may ---- result in speech difficulties ---- create behavioural problems.

- A) neither / nor
- B) so much / that
- C) such / as
- D) whether / or
- E) not only / but also

14. While a high intake of sweetened beverages and fatty foods high in saturated fat ---- with an increased risk for developing a fatty liver, exposure to airborne chemicals ---- your liver as well.

- A) has been associated / can damage
- B) is being associated / used to damage
- C) is associated / may have been damaging
- D) will be associated / might have damaged
- E) had been associated / would damage

15. Football fields where fans once ---- the biggest rivalries in the country ---- into testing centres, field hospitals, and morgues in order to help pandemic relief efforts.

- A) had witnessed / would be converted
- B) were witnessing / were converted
- C) witnessed / have been converted
- D) have witnessed / had been converted
- E) have been witnessing / are converted

16. ---- by the US military in the 1970s to protect soldiers in the event of chemical warfare, the ComboPen, later named the EpiPen, was approved for commercial use in 1987---- extreme allergic reactions.

- A) Having been used / treating
- B) Used / to treat
- C) To use / to have treated
- D) Using / treated
- E) To be used / having treated

One of the biggest myths about our brains is that males and females have different brains that dictate learning abilities. The truth is the **(17)** --- physiology may result in some differences. No research, though, has demonstrated gender-specific differences, and according to psychologist Gina Rippon, there is no such thing as the "male" and "female" brain. She has examined centuries of research **(18)** --- supposed differences in areas like behaviour, skills and personality, and asserted that external factors **(19)** --- gender stereotypes and real-world experiences are the likely cause of any detectable differences in mental processing. She cites a 2015 study looking at 1,400 brain scans as an example. **(20)** --- 160 brain structures in the scans, researchers could not find any scans that had all "male" traits, or all "female" traits, Rippon concludes that **(21)** --- men and women have different brains, it may be partly because society pushes them into different roles that require very different types of thinking.

17.

- A) harmonious
B) eligible
C) threatening
D) distinctive
E) mandatory

18.

- A) into
B) throughout
C) off
D) outside
E) across

19.

- A) in case of
B) with respect to
C) apart from
D) such as
E) rather than

20.

- A) Compared
B) Comparing
C) To have compared
D) To compare
E) To be compared

21.

- A) in case
B) whereas
C) whether
D) so that
E) if

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

Too much anxiety causes our performance to suffer and may cause us to avoid challenging situations – we might react negatively to colleagues and shy away from potentially rewarding risks. (22) ----, persistent anxiety has been linked to heart disease and chronic respiratory disorders. Most of us have probably heard the “Keep Calm and Carry On” slogan of the World War II era, but recent research has established that (23) ---- trying to calm down your anxiety, you should reappraise it as excitement. This simple change (24) ---- profound effects on how you process anxiety. Academic coaches may have a simple way to switch performance anxiety (25) ---- a negative performance buster into an amazing performance booster. By acknowledging excitement over calmness, our performance improves, especially with scenarios involving high-anxiety situations. Clearly, the way we verbalize our emotions affects how we feel and perform, so our (26) ---- should be to view the negative emotions associated with anxiety and failure in a positive way.

22.

- A) In addition
B) For example
C) Therefore
D) By contrast
E) In other words

23.

- A) as well as
B) unlike
C) similar to
D) despite
E) instead of

24.

- A) may have had
B) used to have
C) could have
D) would have had
E) had to have

25.

- A) for
B) from
C) with
D) over
E) between

26.

- A) expenditure
B) condition
C) deficiency
D) objective
E) elaboration

29. - 31. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Humans have shaped aspects of the living world to suit themselves throughout their history. We have domesticated plants and animals for food, security and companionship for tens of thousands of years, ensuring early civilisations could survive, develop, and eventually trade with each other. Throughout history, our relationship with other species has been tied to meeting human needs. Species have been selectively bred so that their offspring over-express particular genetic traits, such as obedient behaviour in dogs or larger size and power in horses. Over time, humans have become more ambitious about choosing behavioural and physical traits to embed in other life forms. In recent decades, humans have also become increasingly capable of genetically engineering species – manipulating their DNA by splicing or inserting genetic material from other species into their genome. A museum which opened in Pittsburgh, the USA in 2012 has sought to chart the human influence in the biology of other species. The Center for PostNatural History invites visitors to explore how humans have shaped the living world, defining "postnatural history" as: "the study of the origins, habitats, and evolution of organisms that have been intentionally and heritably altered by humans."

29. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about human beings?

- A) They selectively bred plants to feed large and powerful horses.
- B) They have exploited plants and animals throughout history.
- C) They have been manipulated by the Center for PostNatural History.
- D) They are highly favoured by the writer and the institute he works for.
- E) They have domesticated only two animal species so far.

Humans have shaped aspects of the living world to suit themselves throughout their history. We have domesticated plants and animals for food, security and companionship for tens of thousands of years, ensuring early civilisations could survive, develop, and eventually trade with each other. Throughout history, our relationship with other species has been tied to meeting human needs. Species have been selectively bred so that their offspring over-express particular genetic traits, such as obedient behaviour in dogs or larger size and power in horses. Over time, humans have become more ambitious about choosing behavioural and physical traits to embed in other life forms. In recent decades, humans have also become increasingly capable of genetically engineering species – manipulating their DNA by splicing or inserting genetic material from other species into their genome. A museum which opened in Pittsburgh, the USA in 2012 has sought to chart the human influence in the biology of other species. The Center for PostNatural History invites visitors to explore how humans have shaped the living world, defining “postnatural history” as: “the study of the origins, habitats, and evolution of organisms that have been intentionally and heritably altered by humans.”

30. As well as ensuring the survival of early civilisations, the domestication of plants and animals ----.

- A) helped develop the trading of animals – particularly domestic ones
- B) helped humans to perform selective breeding
- C) shaped aspects of the living world to suit human needs
- D) also supplied humans with food, security and companionship
- E) served as a crucial link between humans and other species

Humans have shaped aspects of the living world to suit themselves throughout their history. We have domesticated plants and animals for food, security and companionship for tens of thousands of years, ensuring early civilisations could survive, develop, and eventually trade with each other. Throughout history, our relationship with other species has been tied to meeting human needs. Species have been selectively bred so that their offspring over-express particular genetic traits, such as obedient behaviour in dogs or larger size and power in horses. Over time, humans have become more ambitious about choosing behavioural and physical traits to embed in other life forms. In recent decades, humans have also become increasingly capable of genetically engineering species – manipulating their DNA by splicing or inserting genetic material from other species into their genome. A museum which opened in Pittsburgh, the USA in 2012 has sought to chart the human influence in the biology of other species. The Center for PostNatural History invites visitors to explore how humans have shaped the living world, defining “postnatural history” as: “the study of the origins, habitats, and evolution of organisms that have been intentionally and heritably altered by humans.”

31. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) genetic manipulation can be the latest step in humans' shaping of other species
- B) the Center for PostNatural History was established by animal activists
- C) the Center for PostNatural History was established to further serve human needs
- D) the writer is in favour of animal and plant exploitation
- E) splicing genetic material from other species is the main form of manipulation

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32. It can be inferred from the passage that according to “postnatural history” ----.

- A) genetic manipulation can be done to a certain species alone
- B) there is still a lot to discover before we can alter the genetics of animals
- C) the efforts to alter organisms are far from being useful for human needs
- D) animal and plant exploitation cannot be stopped unless habitats are restored
- E) evolution of organisms are not necessarily altered via inheritance

33. - 36. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Taste is a complex phenomenon. We do not experience the sensation through a single sense (as we would when we see something using our sense of sight, for example) but rather it is made up of the five senses working together to allow us to appreciate and enjoy food and drink. Initial visual inspection of food indicates if we would consider consuming it. Then, when eating, smell and flavour combine to allow us to perceive a taste. Meanwhile, the mix of ingredients, texture and temperature can further impact how we experience it. Unfortunately, this means that losing any of our senses, particularly smell or taste, can reduce our enjoyment of food. Think of the last time you had a cold or a blocked nose. It is likely that the temporary loss of smell changed the way you tasted the food, lowered your appetite, or might even have caused you to overconsume as a means of seeking satisfaction and satiation. A similar phenomenon happens when we get older. The way we perceive taste starts to change by the age of 60 – when the sensitivity of our sense of smell also starts to diminish – becoming severe from the age of 70. As a result, we start not enjoying the food as it comes tasteless to us.

33. It is clear from the passage that the thing that makes taste a complicated thing is ----.

- A) basically to do with our sense of sight
- B) the involvement of smell in the process
- C) the fact that it depends on all our senses
- D) the fact that it gets better as we get older
- E) that it has nothing to do with other senses

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34. The writer gave the example of cold or blocked nose to -----.

- A) explain the relationship between sight and taste
- B) inform the reader about their characteristics
- C) remind us how important it is to be healthy
- D) show why taste is quite easy to understand
- E) emphasize the importance of smell for taste

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

- A) The Complexity of Taste and Other Senses
- B) The Importance of Senses for Old People
- C) The More Senses, the Better the Taste
- D) The Older You Are the More Taste You Get
- E) How Our Five Senses Work Together

Taste is a complex phenomenon. We do not experience the sensation through a single sense (as we would when we see something using our sense of sight, for example) but rather it is made up of the five senses working together to allow us to appreciate and enjoy food and drink. Initial visual inspection of food indicates if we would consider consuming it. Then, when eating, smell and flavour combine to allow us to perceive a taste. Meanwhile, the mix of ingredients, texture and temperature can further impact how we experience it. Unfortunately, this means that losing any of our senses, particularly smell or taste, can reduce our enjoyment of food. Think of the last time you had a cold or a blocked nose. It is likely that the temporary loss of smell changed the way you tasted the food, lowered your appetite, or might even have caused you to overconsume as a means of seeking satisfaction and satiation. A similar phenomenon happens when we get older. The way we perceive taste starts to change by the age of 60 – when the sensitivity of our sense of smell also starts to diminish – becoming severe from the age of 70. As a result, we start not enjoying the food as it comes tasteless to us.

36. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) visual inspection of food is the key step that determines whether a given food is to be consumed
- B) the most important of all senses is smell when it comes to the initial evaluation of a certain food
- C) there are those who can experience the sensation through a single sense
- D) the mix of ingredients, texture and temperature can rarely impact how we experience food
- E) once we are 60 it is inevitable that we start not enjoying the food

44.

Student:

- I can't seem to access *Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck in shelves or online. It is not taken but it is not available for borrowing.

Librarian:

- ----

Student:

- Actually, you are right. I missed the orientation program due to an accident. What is the relevance anyway?

Librarian:

- If you had, you would know the reserve system. The book you want to borrow is on reserve, which means an academician put it on his reserve list, making it impossible to lend.

- A) You are not eligible to borrow a novel as a first-year student.
- B) I can see it on my screen. What seems to be the problem?
- C) That is because it is a popular book; everyone wants to borrow it.
- D) You seem to have missed the orientation program at the beginning of the semester.
- E) I have just lent it to some other student. You should have put a reserve on the book.

45.

Student:

- **Can I ask if I can re-take a lesson, say Physics 101?**

Advisor:

- **Why do you want to do that?**

Student:

- ----

Advisor:

- **It looks like a logical reason. Let me see if I can arrange something so that you won't find it hard to understand the follow-up lessons.**

Student:

- **Thank you, sir.**

- A) I didn't like my grade, actually; I want to get straight A's from all lessons, and this is B-.
- B) Because the lesson is the basis for other Physics lessons and I hardly understood this one.
- C) I want to pass my friends in terms of GPA, and I can only do it if I re-take this lesson.
- D) I didn't like the professor; he couldn't connect with the students.
- E) I don't know. I thought it would be fun to re-take it.

46.

Journalist:

- **You have written a lot about boredom, but I can't help wondering why exactly boredom is so unpleasant for us?**

Psychologist:

- **It is an indicator of an individual's inability to adapt to what's going on in the modern world whose routine he has to follow.**

Journalist:

- -----

Psychologist:

- **Actually, not. The modern concept of boredom goes back to the 19th century. For thinkers of the time, boredom was a response to the newly developing industrial society.**

- A) Are the studies on the causes of boredom as diverse as its negative consequences?
- B) When did experiencing boredom become a matter of scientific research first?
- C) Do you mean boredom is a new concept which owes its birth to the modern way of life?
- D) Have you ever wondered why individuals experience boredom in different ways?
- E) What are some of the aspects of modern way life leading to boredom?

47.

Daniel:

- Did you happen to watch the short film prepared by the ministry of health?

Jim:

- I'm afraid not. Please go ahead and tell me what it is about?

Daniel:

- ----

Jim:

- That sounds deadly scary! From now on, we should think twice before taking antibiotics next time we fall ill.

- A) It tells about an innovative study that demonstrates how predatory bacteria could be an important additional alternative to antibiotics in the fight against resistance.
- B) Antibiotics are not effective against viruses, which cause colds and flu and therefore should not be used to treat people.
- C) The short film focuses on raising public awareness about the indiscriminate use of antibiotics that results in antibiotic-resistant bacteria that are feared to kill 10 million people by 2050.
- D) It is important not to dispose of the medication by pouring it down the drain or flushing it down the toilet, which is bad for the environment and also contributes to bacterial resistance.
- E) The most important way to reduce or prevent antibiotic resistance is by educating yourself about the proper use of antibiotics.

48.

Martin:

- **It is a huge library. There must be lots of books in it.**

Kevin:

- **And lots of thieves.**

Martin:

- ----

Kevin:

- **Not even a church is safe from thieves these days.**

A) What do you mean? I only have old books in my bag.

B) Here? No way. Why should they pick a poor student like me?

C) You are suspicious to the point of being paranoid.

D) You'd think a library would be safe from thieves.

E) Why have we come to this library anyway?

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

49. On average, 30 per cent of fish sold in shops and restaurants globally is wrongly labelled.

- A) An average fish vendor or a restaurant in any place in the world will wrongly label the fish they sell wrongly one out of three times.
- B) Overall, shops and restaurants in the world label 30% of the fish they sell wrongly.
- C) 30% of the fish sold in shops and restaurants bear wrong labels.
- D) On an average day, people will wrongly label 30% of the fish they sell in shops and restaurants.
- E) On average, 30% of the fish we eat in restaurants around the world is wrongly labelled.

50. Due to drones' causing grounding of flights in many cases, anti-drone technology is developing rapidly.

- A) The rapid increase in the number of anti-drone technology companies results from the fact that drones grounded many flights.
- B) There wouldn't be a significant development in anti-drone technology if drones stopped grounding flights.
- C) Despite a decrease in the number of grounded flights due to drones, anti-drone technology is developing rapidly.
- D) Anti-drone technology is developing rapidly since a few planes have had to be grounded recently due to drones.
- E) There is a rapid development in anti-drone technology as drones caused grounding of flights in many instances.

51. Professional photographers can take a photo of the Eiffel Tower at night, but they cannot sell its print due to copyright laws.

- A) Being able to take a photo of the Eiffel Tower at night might be easy, yet trying to sell its print is quite difficult due to copyright laws.
- B) Professional photographers who take a photo of the Eiffel Tower at night cannot sell its print because of the strict laws protecting the tower.
- C) Although professional photographers are allowed to take a photo of the Eiffel Tower at night, they are unable to sell its print on account of copyright laws.
- D) Selling a print version of a photo of the Eiffel Tower at night is much harder than it sounds because of copyright laws.
- E) The photo of the Eiffel Tower taken at night is under the protection of copyright laws, so selling its print is nearly impossible.

52. The moments we remember from the first years of our lives are often our most treasured because we have carried them longest.

- A) The moments we remember from the first years of our lives are often the ones that we keep the longest, so it is normal that we treasure them the most.
- B) We often treasure the first moments that we remember from our childhood since they are among the ones that we have retained the longest.
- C) That we have carried them the longest puts the moments from the first years of our lives among our most treasured ones.
- D) As we have retained them for the longest time, we often cherish the moments we remember from the first years of our lives more than the others.
- E) The moments we remember from the first years of our lives will be carried with us for the longest period as they are often the most cherished ones.

53. Unless two or more independent studies yield the same results, we cannot talk about a scientific fact.

- A) If two or more studies fail to yield the same results about a scientific fact, it is not a good thing.
- B) To call something a scientific fact, at least two independent studies should yield the same results.
- C) Only after two or more studies yield similar results, can we claim something to be scientific.
- D) Either two or three studies should yield the same result for a thing to be called scientific.
- E) We need two or more scientific studies with similar results to confirm a scientific fact.

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