



20

JOOUD

22.

23.

24.

A) bump into

C) make up

E) turn down

A) But

E) Though

A) on the contrary

B) in contrast

C) If

B)

D)

B)

D)

B)

D)

with

about

put off

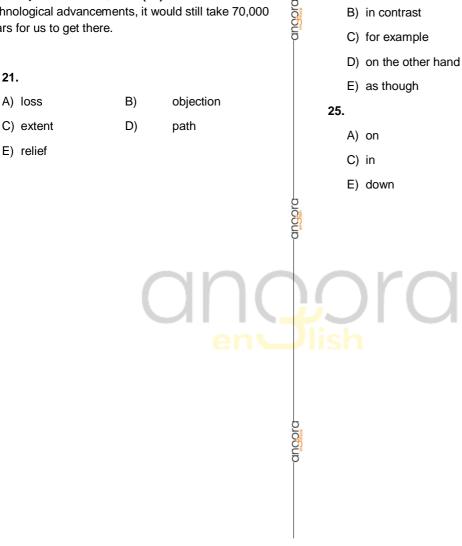
run out

When

As long as

#### 21 - 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Overpopulation, climate change, (21) ---- of biodiversity, lack of freshwater supply, and pollution are key environmental issues that Earth is facing today. What happens when all these resources eventually (22) ---completely? Well, the good news is that scientists have recently discovered a new habitable exoplanet that is similar to Earth - Proxima-B. (23) ---- the search for life and other possible habitable planets has always captivated scientists and researchers, it was only in recent years that advanced telescope technology has been made available to detect planets outside of our solar system. An optical reflecting telescope, (24) ----, helped scientists observe Proxima-B and its orbiting star this year. However, even (25) ---- the latest technological advancements, it would still take 70,000 years for us to get there.





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#### 26 - 30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Scientists in Japan have built an early prototype of a device that (26) ---- your skin into a computer display. The device is (27) ---- polymer light-emitting diodes (LED) that are just three micrometres thick. It is also equipped (28) ---- organic photodetectors. In the concept test, the University of Tokyo researchers put the LEDs on a flexible rubber sublayer and connected them to a sensor (29) ---- measures blood oxygen levels. Then, they attached them to a human hand using some thin plastic. If you (30) ---- the thin plastic, the effect is somewhat similar to having an LED tattoo. It is hoped that the technology will be used to make wearable devices much less bulky and annoying.

#### 26.

- A) could change
- B) had changed
- C) used to change
- D) changed
- E) had to change

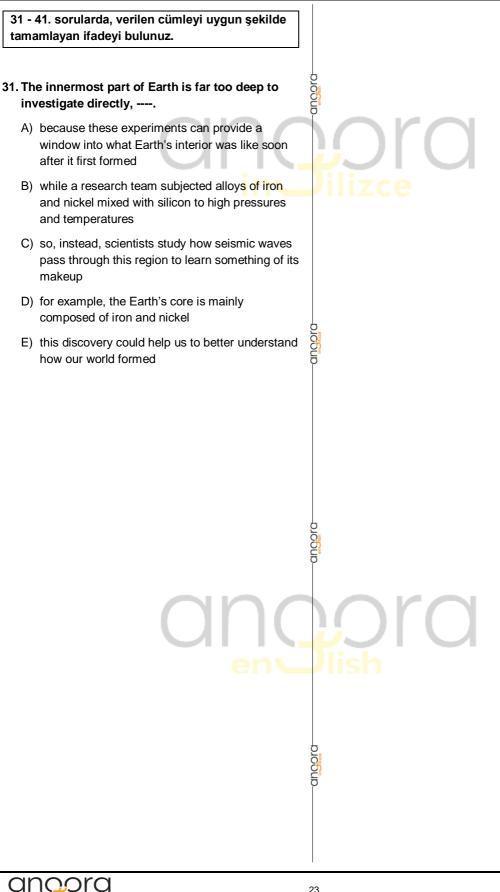
### 27.

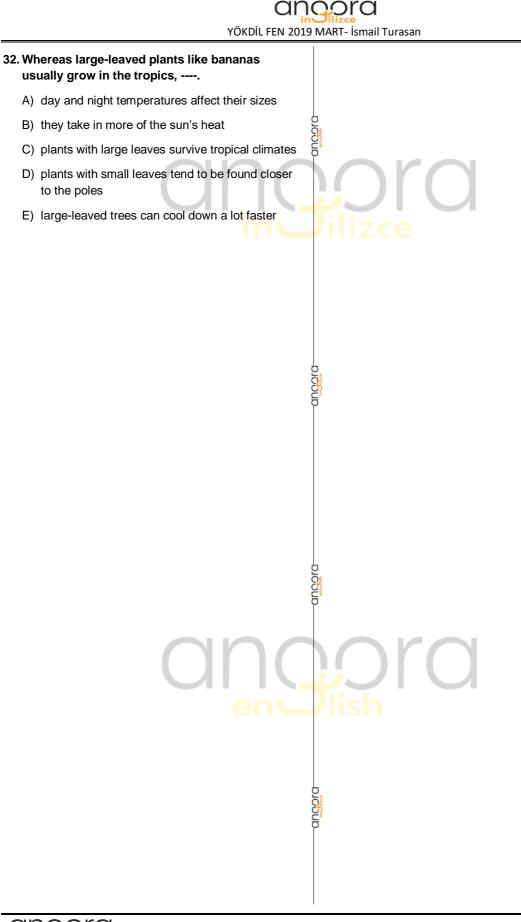
	A)	pointed out	B)	put up with
ľ	C)	taken off	D)	turned back
	E)	made up of		
	28.			
	A)	into	B)	with
	C)	after	D)	under
	E)	off		
	29.			
	A)	how	B)	why
	C)	when	D)	that
	E)	where		
	30.			
	A)	ignore	B)	had ignored
	C)	ignored	D)	will ignore

E) would ignore

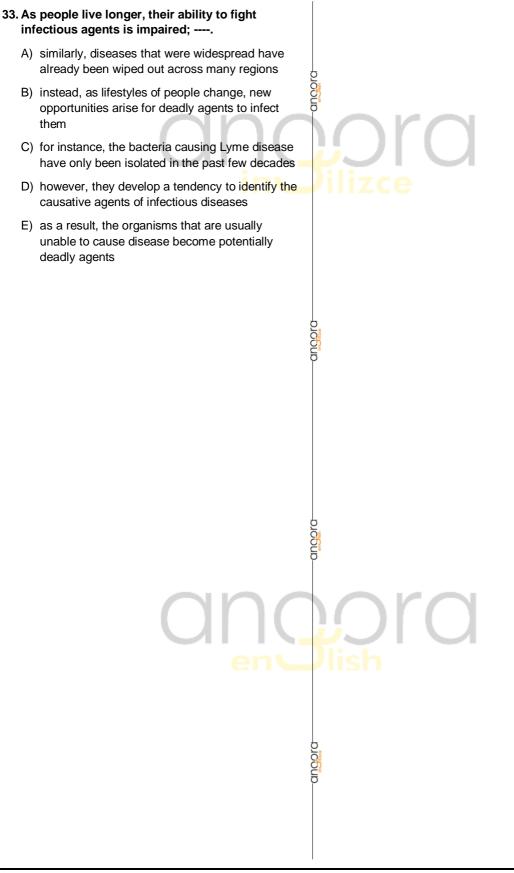


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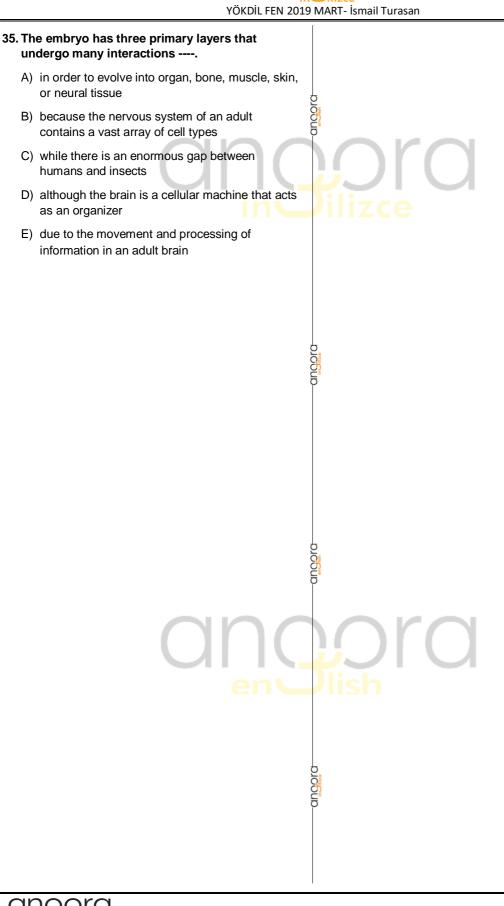




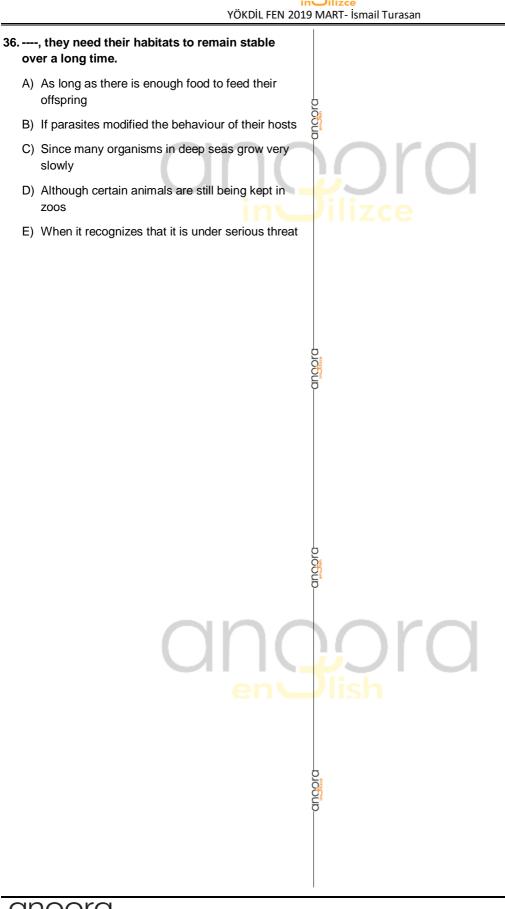


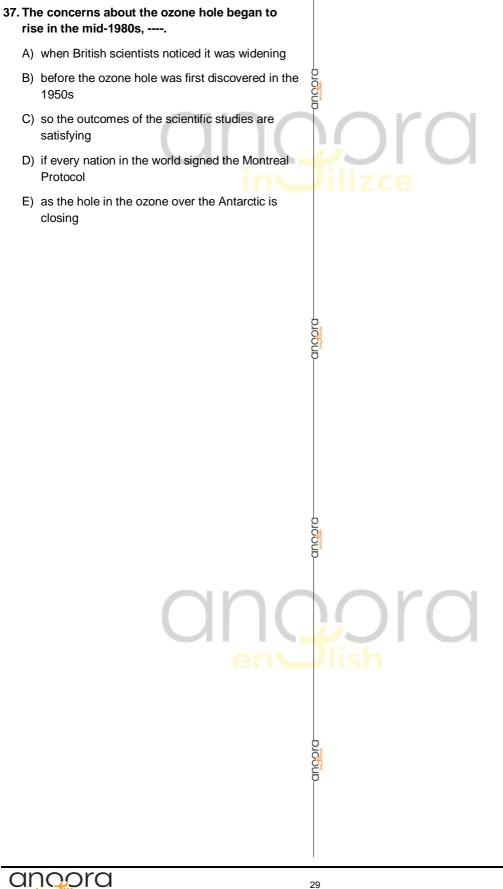






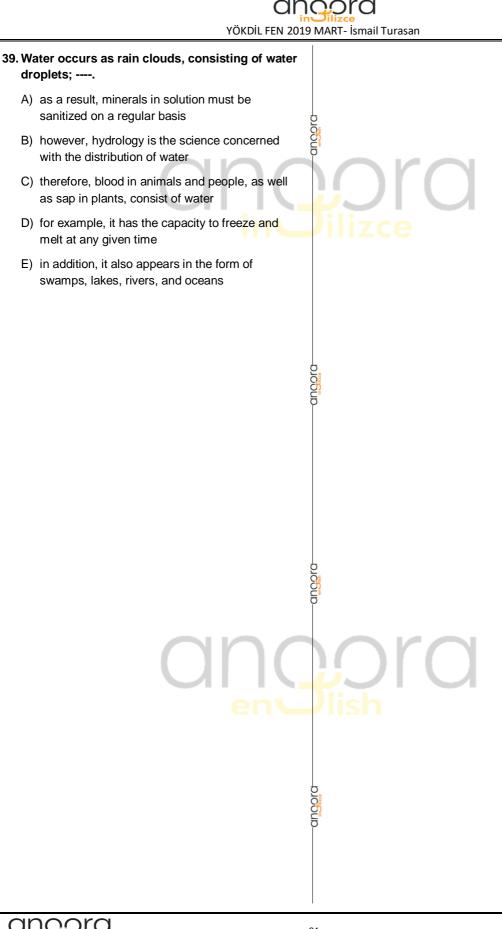






38. Although much is now understood about ants and their social structures, ----. A) it is a type of insect that follows its genetic codes to look for food ancord B) they work together to build remarkably complex structures C) an ant colony can consist of hundreds to millions of individual ants D) scientists can still fully explain neither their individual nor group behaviour E) ant colonies provide some significant examples of complex systems ancora ancord ancord

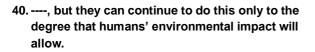




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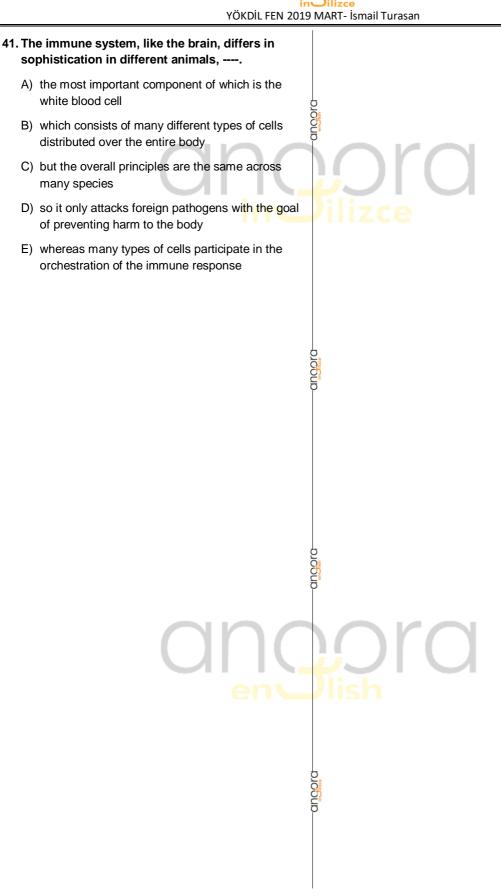
- A) A customer may prefer environmentally-friendly products nowadays
- B) Ecosystems provide us with valuable and sometimes irreplaceable resources
- C) The recent rise in the price of the oil is expected to cause more unemployment
- D) The number of animal species is declining too fast to prevent it all around the world
- E) This neighbourhood used to be a good place to raise your children

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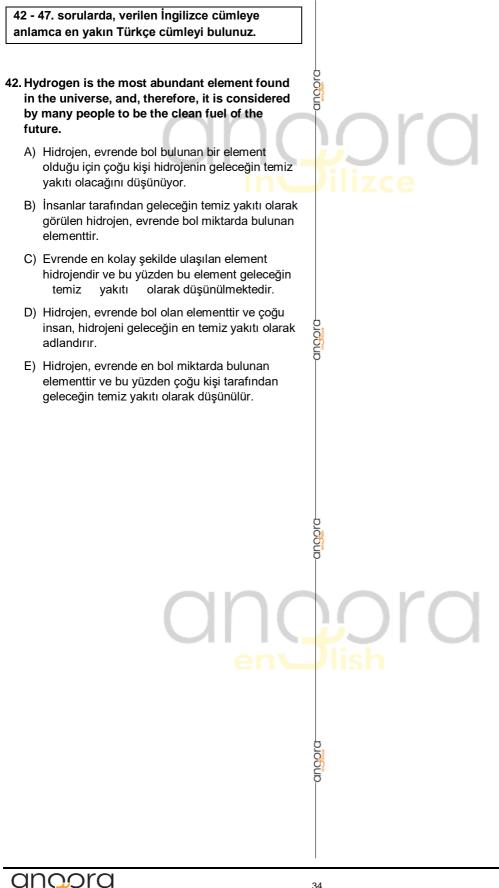


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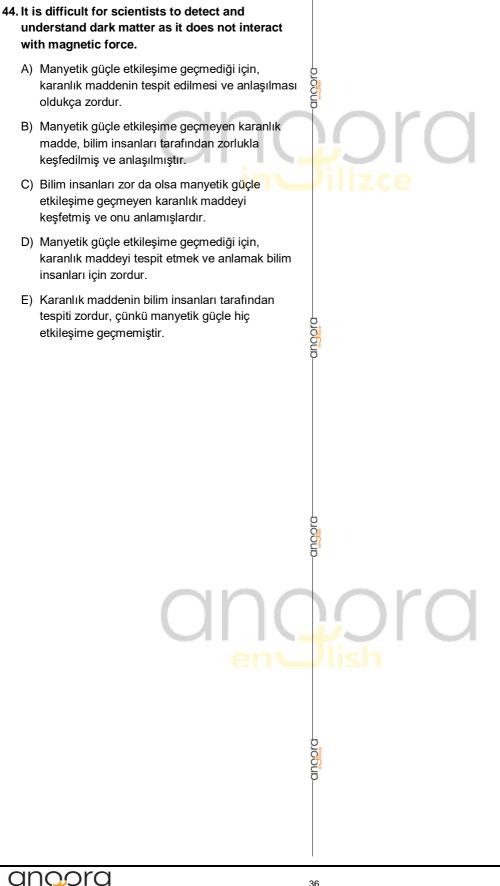
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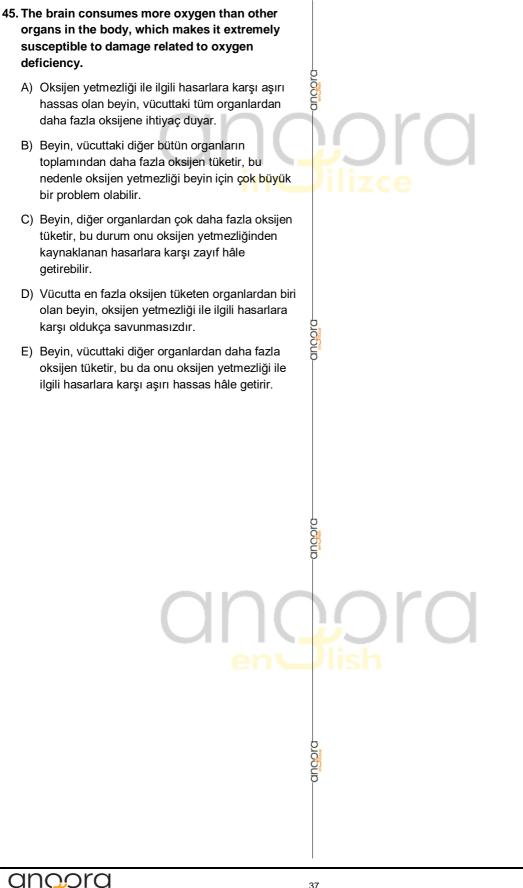
#### 43. A logical system for scientific methods was first put forward by the English philosopher Francis Bacon in the early 17th century.

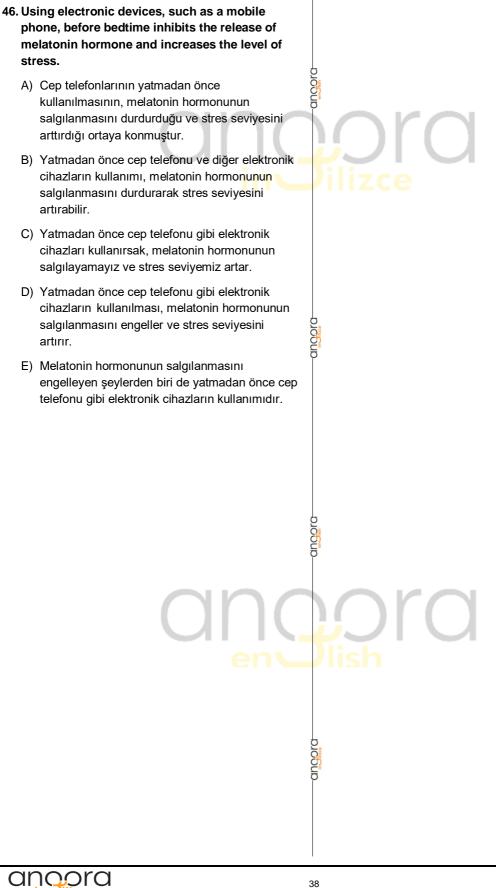
- A) Mantıksal bir sistemi olan bilimsel yöntemler, ilk kez 17. yüzyılın başında İngiliz filozof Francis Bacon tarafından çalışılmıştır.
- B) İngiliz filozof Francis Bacon, mantığın ancak bilimsel yöntemlerle açıklanabileceğini 17. yüzyılın başlarında öne sürmüştür.
- C) Bilimsel yöntemler için mantıksal bir sistem, ilk kez 17. yüzyılın başında İngiliz filozof Francis Bacon tarafından öne sürülmüştür.
- D) Bilimsel yöntemler için mantıksal bir sistemin, 17. yüzyılın başında İngiliz filozof Francis Bacon tarafından öne sürüldüğü kabul edilir.
- E) Bilimsel yöntemleri tanımlamak için bir mantık sistemi kuran İngiliz Francis Bacon, 17. yüzyıl başında yaşamış İngiliz filozoftu.



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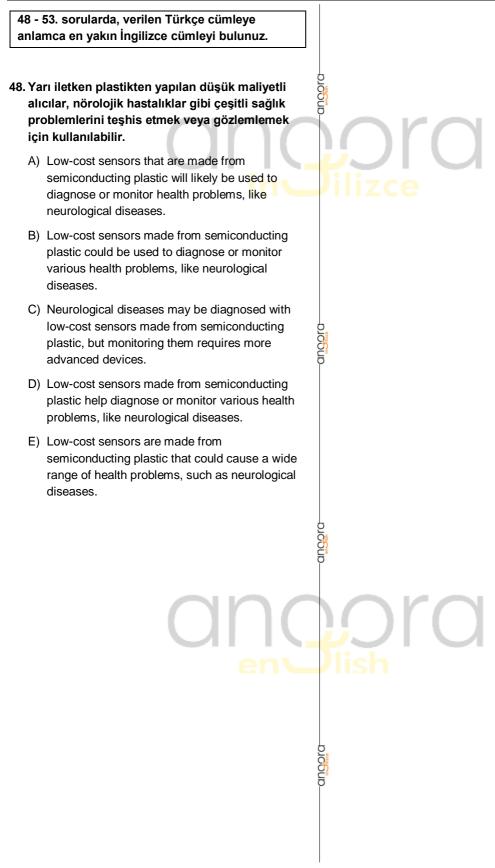
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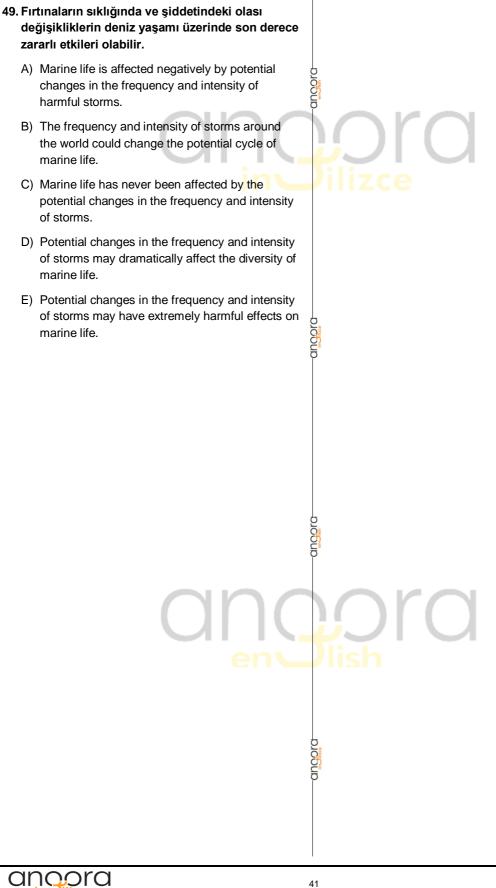
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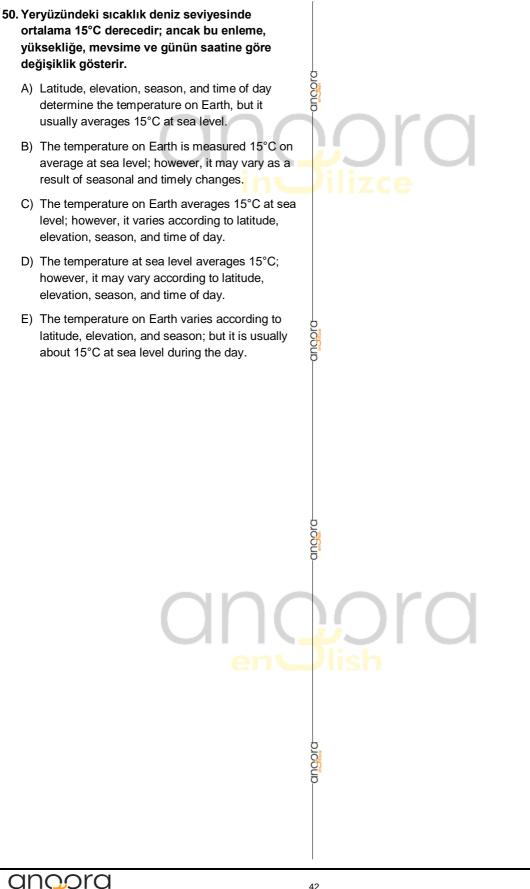
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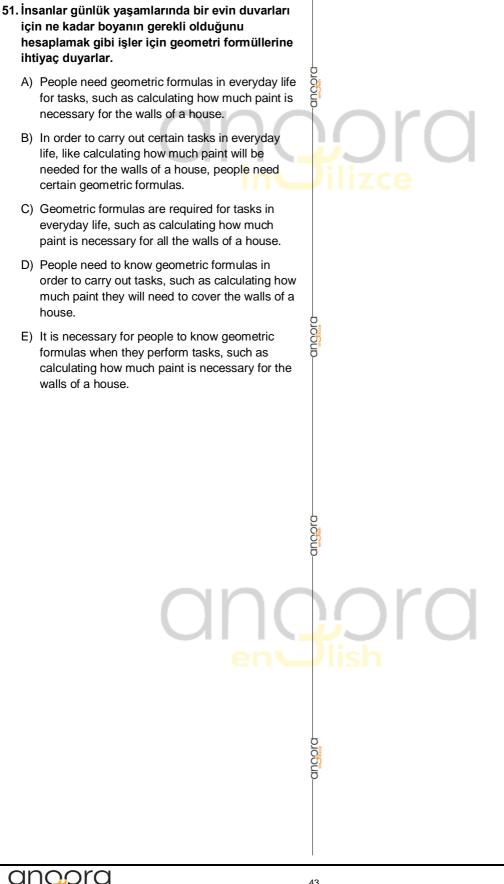
- 47. When a developing fetus or young child is constantly exposed to arsenic, some health issues may develop quickly, but other problems may not show up until later periods in life.
  - A) Gelişmekte olan bir fetüs ya da küçük bir çocuk sürekli arseniğe maruz kaldığında, bazı sağlık sorunları hızla gelişebilir, fakat diğer problemler hayatın sonraki dönemlerine kadar ortaya çıkmayabilir.
  - B) Arseniğe maruz kaldığında bir fetüsün ya da küçük bir çocuğun bazı sağlık sorunları ile karşılaşma ihtimali çok yüksek olabilir, ancak bazıları da bu sorunlarla hayatları boyunca karşılaşmayabilir.
  - C) Sürekli olarak arseniğe maruz kalan bir fetüs ya da küçük bir çocukta sağlık sorunları gelişebilir, fakat diğerleri hayatın sonraki dönemlerine kadar ortaya çıkmayabilir.
  - D) Gelişmeye devam eden bir fetüs ya da küçük bir çocuk arseniğe maruz kaldığında, bazı sağlık sorunları ile karşılaşabilir, fakat diğerleri hayatının sonuna kadar ortaya çıkmayabilir.
  - E) Gelişmekte olan bir fetüsün ya da küçük bir çocuğun bazı sağlık sorunları yaşayabilmesinin sebeplerinden biri sürekli olarak arseniğe maruz bırakılması olabilir, ancak bu sorun yaşayacağı anlamına gelmez.

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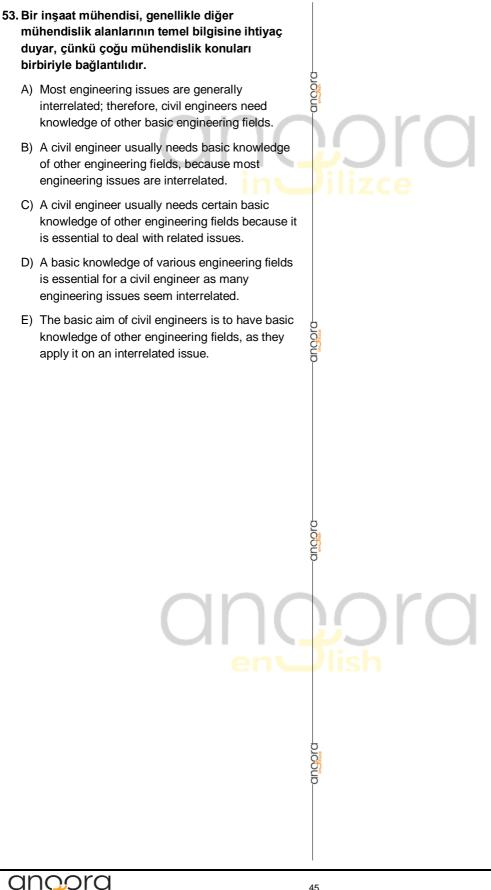


52. 1920'lere kadar, radyasyonla ilgili çoğu çalışma, radyoaktif mineraller ya da x ışınları gibi insan yapımı elektromanyetik radyasyon ile ilgiliydi. A) Until the 1920s, most studies of radiation were ancord concerned with radioactive minerals other than electromagnetic radiation, such as x-rays. B) Until the 1920s, many scientists preferred to conduct research into radioactive minerals or electromagnetic radiation, such as x-rays. C) Radioactive minerals or man-made electromagnetic radiation, such as x-rays, were the main fields of study until the 1920s. D) Until the 1920s, most studies of radiation were related to radioactive minerals or man-made electromagnetic radiation, such as x-rays. E) Until the 1920s, studies of radiation were generally related to radioactive minerals and man-made electromagnetic radiation like x-rays. ancord ancorc ancoro

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54 - 59. sorularda, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için boş bırakılan yerlere getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

- 54. Many bacteria are anaerobic; that is, they do not consume oxygen and, indeed, are opposed to it. ----. The atmosphere at that time was probably a mixture of nitrogen with gases such as carbon monoxide and water vapour, or perhaps methane. These primitive bacteria needed some source of energy to drive their biochemical processes, and some researchers believe they may have at first found this source in the heat and chemical energy of undersea volcanoes.
  - A) All living organisms need oxygen to sustain life in their surroundings
  - B) When life began, over 3.8 billion years ago, the first cells were also anaerobic
  - C) At an early stage in biological life, sunlight was the only source of energy
  - D) There is no known geological process that can maintain a high level of oxygen
  - E) A planet with an oxygen blanket could support life but does not necessarily do so



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- 55. The brain receives a constant stream of information as electrical impulses from neurons in the sense organs. ----. If it is irrelevant, it is allowed to fade away, and we are not conscious of it. However, if it is novel or important, the brain amplifies the signals, causing them to be represented in various regions. If this activity is sustained for long enough, it will result in a conscious experience. In some cases, thoughts are taken one step further, and the brain instructs the body to act on them, by sending signals to the muscles to make them contract.
  - A) No one knows exactly how electrical activity in the brain turns into experience
  - B) Unconscious brain processing, however, guides and sometimes initiates actions
  - C) The first thing it does is to determine whether the information requires attention
  - D) They respond to stimuli in much the same way: they generate electrical signals
  - E) The primary task of the brain is to maintain the whole body in an optimal state



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- 56. Buildings that can change shape in a split second or fold into a bag. It sounds futuristic, but the technology is within reach since scientists from Harvard University have managed to develop a material that can change size, shape, and volume on command. The very strong material can also change its hardness to become either bendable or completely inflexible. ----. The new material is, however, not made of paper, but rather of the artificial material polyethylene, which is folded into a cube with two missing sides and combined with other, completely identical cubes.
  - A) The scientists were inspired by the traditional Japanese art form of origami or the art of paper folding
  - B) The material will also react to electric impulses, so it can more easily change shape in the field
  - C) The paper house invented by the scientists can be folded along all edges, and it changes volume
  - D) It can be used for a number of different purposes, such as building refugee camps or even spacecraft
  - E) It changes shape by means of pressurized air, which forces the building blocks to change shape



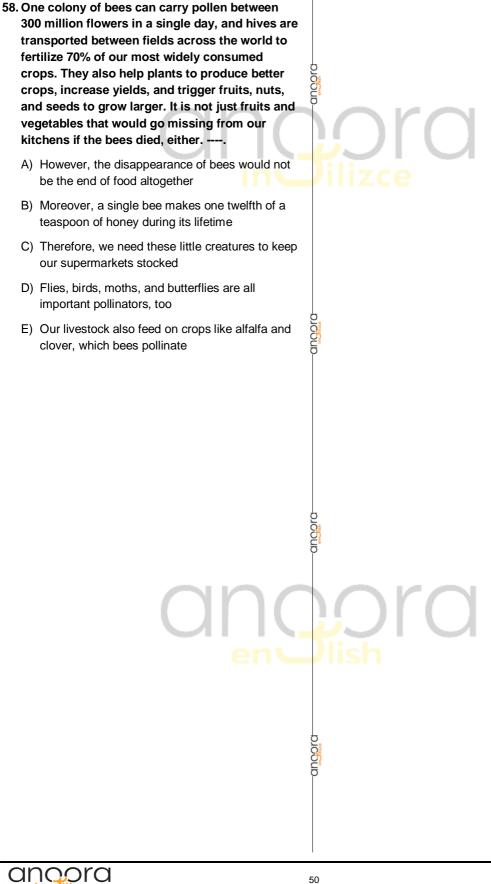
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- 57. Cyberattacks will become more common in the years ahead. That is not just a problem for big companies and governments: every person who uses modern technology is a target. At risk is not abstract data or "secrets". Cybersecurity is now about protecting things, infrastructures, and processes that support modern life. Governments and technology companies cannot secure cyberspace alone. It will take a collective immune system to do the job. Individuals also have a role to play. ----.
  - A) In the coming years, cyberattacks will almost certainly increase, and that will be a serious problem for all of us
  - B) Recently, criminals accessed the data of more than 80 million customers of the health insurance company called Anthem
  - C) Now that everyone is connected in some way to cyberspace—through phones, laptops, corporate networks—we are all defenseless
  - Every network-connected person needs to support the immune system by practicing the cyber equivalent of personal hygiene
  - E) For instance, cybercriminals stole the credit-card information and personal data of millions of people from companies





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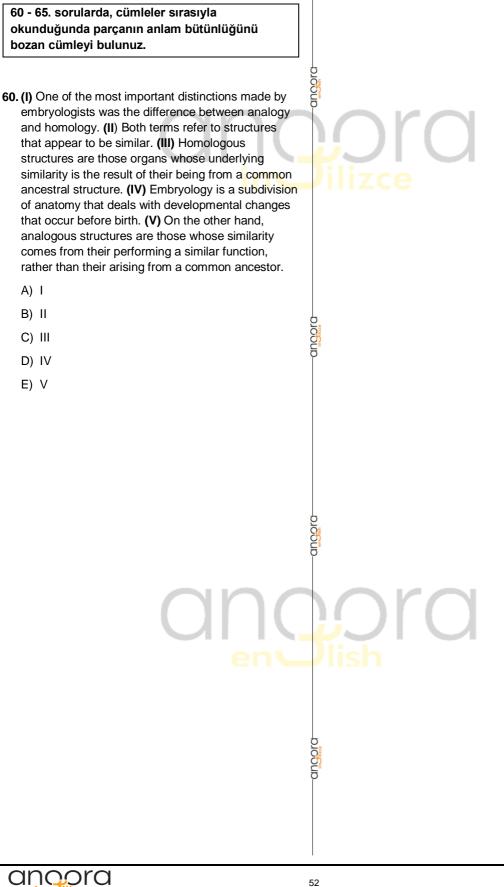
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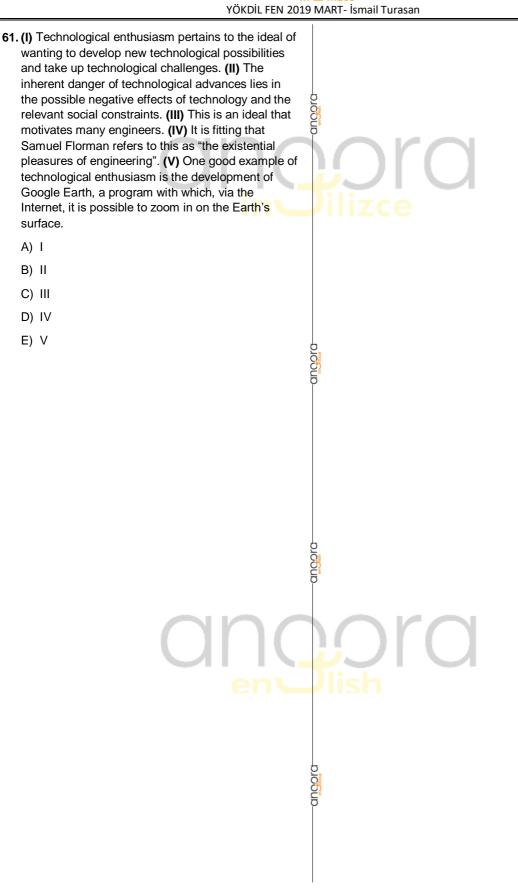
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- 59. For decades, genetics taught us a simple truth: Each cell in our body, at some point in its development, contains the blueprint that tells us how to grow. ----. A group of researchers from Harvard University now says that tiny bioelectric signals surging through and among our cells act as an instruction to kick-start gene expression. These signals point cells in the right direction as they start to grow into a heart or a hair follicle, and influence the shape and function of the body.
  - A) Moreover, it is quite similar to a human body
  - B) A cell consists of cytoplasm and a nucleus
  - C) These scientists could not find these signals
  - D) Therefore, the shape of our body matters
  - E) However, that might not be the whole story



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62. (I) Planets that orbit other stars are called exoplanets. (II) The surface of Ganymede, the largest moon in the solar system, appears to have a dual personality. (III) Some regions are dark and ancord densely cratered, suggesting that they look much the same today as they did billions of years ago. (IV) Other regions are light-coloured with very few craters, suggesting that liquid water has recently erupted and refrozen. (V) Moreover, magnetic field data indicate that Ganymede, like Europa, could have a subsurface ocean of liquid water. A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V ancora ancord ancord anoora 54

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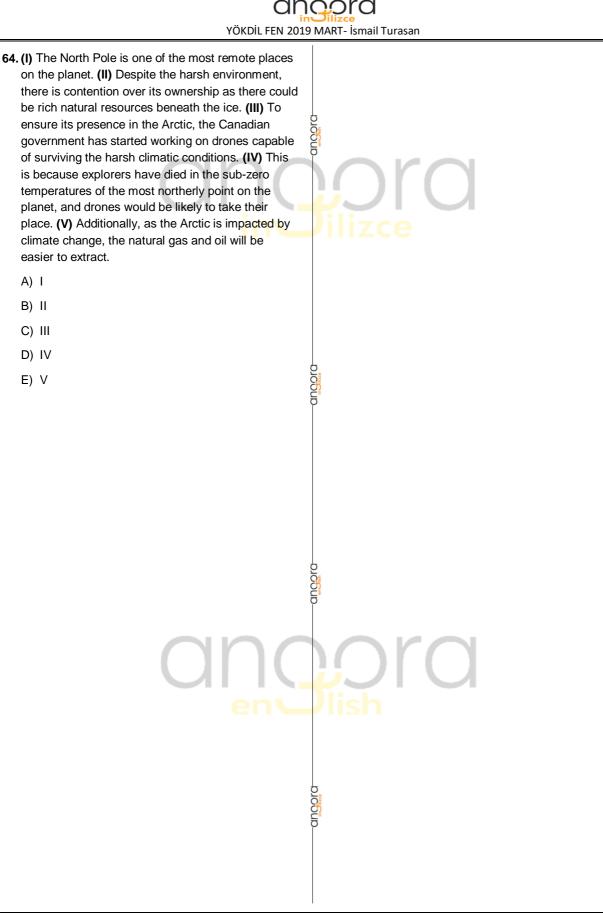
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- 63. (I) When prospectors discovered the first underground helium reserve in 1903, they deemed the gas useless because it was not flammable and could not be sold as fuel. (II) Earth might generate helium gas naturally by underground radioactivity. (III) Over a century later, liquid helium has become an invaluable coolant for MRI scanners, and the gas also has applications in nuclear power. (IV) Yet supplies on Earth are finite and unreliable because reserves have only been found accidentally during petroleum exploration. (V) Now, experts have discovered one of the world's largest helium fields, this time in the Tanzanian Rift Valley, on purpose.
  - A) I
  - B) II
  - C) III
  - D) IV
  - E) V

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65. (I) The fast-increasing industrialization was based on import of cheap raw materials and export of finished products. (II) This was only possible if the transport systems kept up with demand and could ancord offer reasonable prices. (III) With these innovations, Britain produced the best iron in the highest quantities by the late 18th century. (IV) The canal system was relatively cheap but time-consuming. (V) Soon two new transport modes were invented to cope with the demands of the Industrial Revolution: Steamship and Railways. A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V ancora ancord ancord

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#### 66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The call for all students to learn computer programming is growing louder. Some believe that computer science instruction in public schools can close achievement gaps among socioeconomic groups and help students compete with those in other countries. Supporters of this idea include business leaders who will employ the next generation of engineers and programmers, as well as government officials who are worried about the country's competitiveness in computer programming. However, others argue that coding for all students will create logistical challenges, including a shortage of teachers, the absence of an agreed-on curriculum, and inequalities in students' access to computers. Some critics also argue that coding represents a narrow technical focus and that business leaders who will benefit from this are pushing it on schools. A potential middle ground involves teaching "computational thinking". In other words, there is a need to develop habits of mind that include breaking down a problem, designing systems, and running small experiments to see which approaches fail and which succeed.

#### 66. The text is mainly about ----.

- A) controversial ideas about teaching computer programming in public schools
- B) why every child should learn computer programming at an early age
- C) new job opportunities created by the introduction of computer programming
- D) the negative effects of coding and programming
- E) the reasons for supporting computer programming courses at schools



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#### 67. It is clear from the text that ----.

- A) some political leaders are worried because they think competitiveness in computer programming may cause problems between countries
- B) it is necessary to have an adequate number of qualified teachers and a good curriculum to start teaching computer programming in schools
- C) some people may lose their jobs in the future if computer programming becomes available to every individual
- D) governments need to step in to overcome inequalities in students' access to computers
- E) business leaders have some serious doubts about the benefits of teaching computer programming in schools

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#### 68. From the text, we can infer that ----.

- A) young people need to be encouraged to share their ideas about computer programming and their future careers
- B) business leaders and government officials will soon come to an agreement about computer programming education
- C) the disadvantages of computational thinking outweigh its advantages
- D) the future of certain businesses depends solely on computer programming
- E) computational thinking may be an answer to the ongoing debate about computer programming education

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#### 69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Last year, an international team of astronomers published a shocking new report on the extent of light pollution on Earth. The bottom line for those who care about the night sky is significant: Some 80% of the globe is adversely affected by night-time light pollution, and the problem in North America is growing worse by 6% each year. More than 99% of Europeans do not see a dark night sky. By percentage of population, Singapore is the most light-polluted country on Earth, followed by Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates. Africa is home to the top 10 least lightpolluted countries. Such pollution creates a significant problem; disturbingly, almost one-third of the world's population cannot fully see the Milky Way. Light pollution is also amateur astronomers' worst enemy as this is not a hobby you do in your basement. That is why an institute is offering a place for amateur astronomers to go, called Dark Sky New Mexico. The site offers world-class dark skies within a four-hour drive of major southwestern cities. The institute provides remote observing and imaging from this pristine site.

#### 69. We understand from the text that ----.

- A) Dark Sky New Mexico is an unspoiled place not affected by night-time light pollution
- B) the group is offering Dark Sky New Mexico because it is the nearest observing site
- C) amateur astronomers need somewhere closer to the sky to observe the planets
- D) places like Dark Sky New Mexico are popular sites among amateur astronomers
- E) African countries are also severely affected by the threat of night-time light pollution

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#### 70. It is stated in the text that ----.

- A) the extent of light pollution is growing dramatically each year only in densely populated countries
- B) the report issued last year also offers some solutions for the problem of night-time pollution
- C) night-time light pollution has some severe health effects on people in big cities
- D) the rate of night-time light pollution in Europe is far higher than the world average rate
- E) African countries do not care about the night sky as they have very few amateur astronomers



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#### 71. It is clear from the text that ----.

- A) sites offering world-class dark skies are fewer in number if you travel from Europe to America
- B) government have started to make large investments to end light pollution
- C) it is impossible for about 30% of the world population to see the Milky Way
- D) major southwestern cities are not affected by light pollution as they are close to New Mexico
- E) the number of amateur astronomers is increasing despite the threat of light pollution

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#### 72 - 74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Careful study of the galaxy's rotation reveals one of the greatest mysteries in science. Stars at different distances from the galactic centre orbit at different speeds, and we can learn how mass is distributed in the galaxy by measuring these speeds. Such studies indicate that the stars in the disk of the galaxy represent only the "tip of the iceberg" compared to the mass of the entire galaxy. Most of the mass of the galaxy seems to be located outside the visible disk, in what we call the halo. We do not know the nature of this mass, but we call it dark matter because we have not detected any light coming from it. Studies of other galaxies suggest that they are also made mostly of dark matter, which means this mysterious matter must significantly outweigh the ordinary matter that makes up planets and stars. An even more mysterious dark energy seems to make up much of the total energy content of the universe.

- 72. According to the text, measuring the speed of stars is necessary to ----.
  - A) measure the distances from the galactic centre
  - B) understand the distribution of mass in the galaxy
  - C) calculate and compare the mass of the whole galaxy
  - D) prove why the previous physics theories were wrong
  - E) show that interstellar travel is possible



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#### 73. It can be understood from the text that ----.

- A) the study of the ordinary matter may help scientists make predictions about the entire galaxy
- B) we still do not know whether dark matter can be found in every galaxy or not
- C) much of the total energy content of the universe comes from the ordinary matter
- D) most of the mass lies unseen in the disk of the galaxy that surrounds it entirely
- E) the stars in the disk of the galaxy constitute only a small proportion of the mass of the entire galaxy



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Careful study of the galaxy's rotation reveals one of the greatest mysteries in science. Stars at different distances from the galactic centre orbit at different speeds, and we can learn how mass is distributed in the galaxy by measuring these speeds. Such studies indicate that the stars in the disk of the galaxy represent only the "tip of the iceberg" compared to the mass of the entire galaxy. Most of the mass of the galaxy seems to be located outside the visible disk, in what we call the halo. We do not know the nature of this mass, but we call it dark matter because we have not detected any light coming from it. Studies of other galaxies suggest that they are also made mostly of dark matter, which means this mysterious matter must significantly outweigh the ordinary matter that makes up planets and stars. An even more mysterious dark energy seems to make up much of the total energy content of the universe.

#### 74. The text is mainly about ----.

- A) the results of scientific studies concerning the distribution of mass in the galaxy
- B) the scientific discoveries of the energy sources of the universe
- C) how the Sun and other stars orbit the centre of the galaxy
- D) why billions of galaxies in the universe move relative to one another
- E) the consequences of not knowing the nature of dark matter



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#### 75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Towards the end of the 1960s, the Ford Motor Company, one of the world's largest car manufacturers, was gradually losing market share. In 1968, President Lee lacocca decided that a small cheap car had to be designed quickly. This was to become the Ford Pinto. The decision was to put it onto the market for less than \$2,000 in 1970. This was a very competitive price, but the production schedule for the car's development was rushed. At the time, car development normally required around 43 months. Only 24 months were reserved for the Ford Pinto. Because the Pinto had to cost a maximum of \$2,000, a radical design was selected in which styling took precedence over engineering design. The safety aspect of the design did not receive sufficient priority. There was no experience with small cars within the company at all. Later it was found that the gear construction in the rear axles was situated in a way that would puncture the gas tank in the event of a collision.

#### 75. We understand from the text that ----.

- A) the engineers made careful calculations long before they started to work on the new model
- B) the price of the Ford Pinto would be no less than \$2,000 on the market
- C) the Ford Motor Company refused to be rushed **Company refused** to be rushed
- D) the Ford Motor Company produced a small car in order to compete with its rivals
- E) since the Ford Pinto was a small car, the duration of its production took less time than expected



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#### 76. It is clear from the text that ----.

- A) the new model was supposed to be designed within 43 months
- B) the appearance and engineering of Ford Pinto were equally valued
- C) the design of the new model car was uncommon at that time
- D) the primary aim in designing the new car model
- E) the production of the new model car took more than two years



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#### 77. According to the text, ----.

- A) the gear mechanism operated efficiently
- B) it took longer than average to design the new model
- C) the company produced several models like the Pinto before
- D) safety issues were overlooked to an extent in the new design
- E) the new model became an immediate success on the market



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#### 78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Toward the end of the 19th century, it became clear that atoms are not indivisible. The existence of characteristic atomic spectra of elements suggested that atoms have an internal structure, and J. J. Thomson's discovery of the negatively charged electron in 1897 showed that atoms could be broken down into charged particles. Rutherford's experiments in 1910-1911 revealed that an atom's positive charge resides in a small, dense nucleus. In 1919, Rutherford made an additional discovery: When alpha particles are fired into nitrogen, one of the products is hydrogen gas. He reasoned that the hydrogen nucleus is a constituent of the nuclei of heavier atoms, such as nitrogen, and that a collision with a fast-moving alpha particle can dislodge one of those hydrogen nuclei. Thus, the hydrogen nucleus is an elementary particle, to which Rutherford gave the name proton. The following decade saw the blossoming of quantum mechanics, including the Schrödinger equation. It is owing to all these physicists that today we are on our way to understanding the principles that underlie atomic structure.

#### 78. It can be understood from the text that ----.

- A) Thomson was able to fill the gap in physics by building on the theory of Rutherford
- B) it was not until Thomson's finding that atoms were thought to be divided into particles
- C) Rutherford's findings regarding the atomic structure refuted Thomson's theories
- D) Rutherford succeeded in locating the nucleus near the positively-charged particle
- E) Thomson is usually credited with the discovery of a subatomic particle called the proton

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#### 79. It can be understood from the text that ----.

- A) Thomson and Rutherford studied atoms independently and had contradictory results
- B) neither Thomson's nor Rutherford's experiments provided guidance to later researchers
- C) developments in the field of physics cannot be attributed to the works of a single scientist
- D) Rutherford had to modify his experiment to
  validate his results regarding the effects of nitrogen
- E) when physicists raised general interest in quantum mechanics, the structure of the atom was completely understood

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#### 80. The text is mainly about ----.

- A) the conflicting ideas of major physicists
- B) common misconceptions of atomic structure
- C) an analysis of the studies of Thomson and Rutherford
- D) the description of how an atom splits into particles
- E) the origins of the modern understanding of the atomic structure



### YÖKDİL FEN 2019 MART

#### **CEVAP ANAHTARI**

1) A	2) C	3) B	4) D	5) E	6) A	7) B	8) D	9) E	10) C
11) D	12) C	13) A	14) B	15) E	16) A	17) D	18) C	19) B	20) C
21) A	22) D	23) E	24) C	25) B	26) A	27) E	28) B	29) D	30) A
31) C	32) D	33) E	34) B	35) A	36) C	37) A	38) D	39) E	40) B
41) C	42) E	43) C	44) D	45) E	46) D	47) A	48) B	49) E	50) C
51) A	52) D	53) B	54) B	55) C	56) A	57) D	58) E	59) E	60) D
61) B	62) A	63) B	64) E	65) C	66) A	67) B	68) E	69) A	70) D
71) C	72) B	73) E	74) A	75) D D	76) C	77) D	78) B	79) C	80) E
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