

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. The various stages of geologic time are defined by visible changes in fossils which are handy tools in this dating work.

- A) Jeolojik zamanın çeşitli aşamaları, bu zaman belirleme çalışmasında kullanışlı araçlar olan fosillerdeki görünür değişikliklere bakarak tanımlanır.
- B) Zaman belirleme çalışmalarında yararlı araçlar olan fosillerdeki görülebilir değişiklikler sayesinde jeolojik zamanın çeşitli aşamaları tanımlanır.
- C) Jeolojik zamanın çeşitli aşamaları fosillerdeki görünür değişiklikler ile tanımlanır ve bu da fosilleri bu zaman belirleme çalışmasında kullanışlı araçlar haline getirir.
- D) Yararlı araçlar olan fosiller kullanılarak jeolojik zamanın çeşitli aşamaları tanımlanabilir çünkü bu zaman belirleme çalışmasında fosillerdeki değişiklikler açıkça görülebilir.
- E) Jeolojik zamanın çeşitli aşamaları, bu zaman belirleme çalışmasında kullanışlı araçlar olan fosillerdeki görünür değişiklikler ile tanımlanır.

38. In its heyday, the Mongol Empire, founded by Genghis Khan, covered some 23 million square kilometres of territory, which made it the largest empire in world history.

- A) En parlak döneminde dünya tarihinin en büyük imparatorluğu olan Moğol imparatorluğu Cengiz Han tarafından kurulmuştu ve yaklaşık 23 milyon kilometrekarelik bir alanı kaplıyordu.
- B) Cengiz Han tarafından kurulan Moğol İmparatorluğu, en parlak döneminde, yaklaşık 23 milyon kilometrekarelik bir alanı kaplıyordu ve bu da onu dünya tarihinin en büyük imparatorluğu haline getirdi.
- C) En parlak döneminde, yaklaşık 23 milyon kilometre karelik alanda Cengiz Han tarafından kurulan Moğol İmparatorluğu dünya tarihinin en büyük imparatorluğudur.
- D) Cengiz Han tarafından kurulan Moğol İmparatorluğu, en parlak döneminde dünya tarihindeki en büyük imparatorluk haline geldi ve yaklaşık 23 milyon kilometrekarelik bir alanı kaplıyordu.
- E) En parlak döneminde, Cengiz Han'ın kurduğu Moğol İmparatorluğu yaklaşık 23 milyon kilometrekarelik bir alanı kaplıyordu ve bundan dolayı da dünya tarihindeki en büyük imparatorluk haline gelmişti.

39. Promoting the development of intellectual faculties in young people while teaching the values and the accumulated knowledge of a society is no easy task, and it is one that carries great responsibility.

- A) Gençlerin entelektüel becerilerinin gelişimini teşvik etmek ve aynı zamanda bir toplumun değerlerini ve birikmiş bilgisini öğretmek kolay değildir ve aynı zamanda büyük sorumluluk taşıyan bir iştir.
- B) Bir toplumun değerlerini ve birikmiş bilgisini öğretmenin yanı sıra gençlerde entelektüel becerilerin gelişimini teşvik etmek kolay bir iş değildir; aslında büyük sorumluluk taşıyan bir iştir.
- C) Bir toplumun değerlerini ve birikmiş bilgisini öğretirken gençlerde entelektüel becerilerin gelişimini teşvik etmek kolay bir iş değildir ve büyük sorumluluk taşıyan bir iştir.
- D) Gençlerde entelektüel becerilerin gelişimini teşvik ederek bir toplumun değerlerini ve birikmiş bilgisini öğretmek kolay olmayacaktır ve bu iş büyük sorumluluk almayı gerektirir.
- E) Bir toplumun değerlerini ve birikmiş bilgisini gençlere entelektüel becerileri gelişsin diye öğretmek kolay bir iş değildir ve büyük sorumluluk gerektirir.

40. Modern telekomünikasyon, gürültü ve parazit nedeniyle ciddi kayıplar olmadan, uzun mesafelerde büyük hacimli bilgi aktarımında söz konusu olan sorunlara odaklanmaktadır.

- A) Modern telecommunication centres on the problems involved in transmitting large volumes of information over long distances without serious loss due to noise and interference.
- B) Modern telecommunication focuses on the problems that involve transmitting large volumes of information over long distances without noise and interference that might cause serious loss.
- C) The focus of modern telecommunication is to transmit a great deal of information over long distances without serious loss caused by noise and interference.
- D) Modern telecommunication centres on the problems that might arise during the transmission of a large amount of information over long distances due to noise and interference.
- E) The focus of modern telecommunication is to deal with the problems caused mainly by noise and interference during the transmission of huge amounts of information over long distances.

41. Bahçecilik, hem bitkileri kendi çevrelerinde uyumlu bir şekilde düzenlemekle ilgili bir sanat, hem de bitki yetiştirme ilke ve tekniklerini kapsayan bir bilim olarak düşünülebilir.

- A) Gardening is not only an art that is concerned with the harmonious arrangement of plants but can also be a science that encompasses the principles and techniques of plant cultivation.
- B) Gardening can be considered both as an art, concerned with arranging plants harmoniously in their surroundings and as a science, encompassing the principles and techniques of plant cultivation.
- C) Gardening can be considered both an art and a science as it is concerned with arranging plants harmoniously in their surroundings in addition to the principles and techniques of plant cultivation.
- D) Gardening can be thought of as a science, encompassing the principles and techniques of plant cultivation, rather than an art concerned with arranging plants harmoniously in their surroundings.
- E) Gardening can be regarded as an art because it is concerned with the harmonious arrangement of plants in their surroundings and can also be considered as a science since it encompasses the principles and techniques of plant cultivation.

42. Sigmund Freud bir zamanlar psikolojinin en tanınmış yüzlerinden biri olsa da, bu bilimsel disiplin onun hâkimiyetinden bu yana önemli ölçüde gelişti.

- A) Even though Sigmund Freud was once one of the most recognizable faces of psychology, this scientific discipline has made impressive progress since the time of his predominance.
- B) Sigmund Freud, one of the most recognizable faces of psychology, contributed largely to psychology, though this scientific discipline has developed dramatically since his predominance at the time.
- C) Although Sigmund Freud was once one of the most recognizable faces of psychology, this scientific discipline has developed significantly since the time of his predominance.
- D) Being one of the most recognizable faces of psychology at the time, Sigmund Freud both dominated and made a great deal of contribution to this scientific discipline.
- E) Sigmund Freud was once one of the most recognizable faces of psychology; however, this scientific discipline has considerably matured since the time of his predominance.

47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Cell phones may be convenient, but when you are behind the steering wheel, they seem to do more harm than good. Research shows that when drivers use cell phones, whether hand-held or hands-off, their attention to the road decreases, and driving skills become even worse than if they have had too much to drink. Research shows that cell-phone use is associated with a four-fold increase in the odds of getting into an accident – a risk comparable to that of driving with blood alcohol at the legal limit. Much research has found that cell-phone conversations disrupt driving performance. Human attention has a limited capacity, and studies suggest that talking on the phone causes a kind of "inattention blindness" to the driving scene. Listening to the radio or books on tape does not impair driving performance, showing that listening as such is not enough to interfere. However, being involved in a conversation, whether on the phone or talking to a passenger in the car takes attention away from the ability to process information about the driving environment well enough to safely operate a motor vehicle. But cell phones are not the only cause for concern. A host of emerging in-car technologies, such as navigational displays and internet browsers developed to make long commutes more productive also present challenges for drivers similar to cell phone use according to initial studies. Yet, research on how exactly these new gadgets affect driving performance and traffic safety is still in its infancy.

47. Which of the following behaviours is not considered risky while driving, according to the studies mentioned in the passage?

- A) Talking on the phone on hands-free mode
- B) Being engaged in a conversation on the phone
- C) Chatting with your friend sitting next to you
- D) Listening to audio-books in the car
- E) Driving with blood alcohol at the legal limit

Cell phones may be convenient, but when you are behind the steering wheel, they seem to do more harm than good. Research shows that when drivers use cell phones, whether hand-held or hands-off, their attention to the road decreases, and driving skills become even worse than if they have had too much to drink. Research shows that cell-phone use is associated with a four-fold increase in the odds of getting into an accident – a risk comparable to that of driving with blood alcohol at the legal limit. Much research has found that cell-phone conversations disrupt driving performance. Human attention has a limited capacity, and studies suggest that talking on the phone causes a kind of "inattention blindness" to the driving scene. Listening to the radio or books on tape does not impair driving performance, showing that listening as such is not enough to interfere. However, being involved in a conversation, whether on the phone or talking to a passenger in the car takes attention away from the ability to process information about the driving environment well enough to safely operate a motor vehicle. But cell phones are not the only cause for concern. A host of emerging in-car technologies, such as navigational displays and internet browsers developed to make long commutes more productive also present challenges for drivers similar to cell phone use according to initial studies. Yet, research on how exactly these new gadgets affect driving performance and traffic safety is still in its infancy.

48. Which of the following is true of the use of cell phones while driving?

- A) It has become the leading cause of traffic accidents.
- B) It has been shown to be more dangerous than drink-driving.
- C) Using hands-free mode is less dangerous than using hand-held mode.
- D) It is more dangerous than using in-car technologies such as navigational displays.
- E) It can be more deadly compared to inexperience and a lack of driving skills.

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49. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) studies carried out on the use of phone while driving have yielded conflicting results
- B) listening to loud music while driving is inherently more dangerous than talking on the phone
- C) research on in-car technologies has yet to yield convincing evidence regarding traffic accidents
- D) reckless driving is the main culprit that leads to traffic accidents
- E) research shows that "inattention blindness" triggers even more cell phone use while driving

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50. What is the passage is mainly about?

- A) The comparison of cell phone use with emerging in-car technologies in terms of traffic accidents
- B) How to avoid the use of cell phone while driving
- C) How emerging in-car technologies and cell phone use affect the psychology of drivers
- D) Different technologies developed for the comfort of drivers
- E) The threats that using cell-phones while driving poses

Reading text 2

While much has been made about the dangers of texting and driving, less attention has been focused on the age-old distractions of being absent-minded or upset while driving. Led by Ioannis Pavlidis from the University of Houston, a research studied how drivers behave in all three interventions. The work was funded, in part, by the Toyota Safety Research and Education Program. In all three interventions -- absent minded, emotional and texting -- the researchers found that the drivers' handling of the wheel became **jittery** with respect to normal driving and resulted in significant lane deviations, and unsafe driving only in the case of texting distractions. In the case of absent-minded and emotionally charged distractions, jittery steering resulted in straighter trajectories with respect to a normal drive and safer driving. " A part of the brain called the anterior cingulate cortex, or ACC, is known to automatically intervene as an error corrector when there is conflict. It acts like a sixth sense and keeps a person safe," Pavlidis said. In order for this sixth sense to work properly, it needs support from the driver's eye-hand coordination *loop*. If this loop breaks, which it does when the driver texts, then ACC fails and the jittery handling of the steering wheel is left unchecked, resulting in a significant lane deviation and possible accident. Self-driving cars may bypass this and other problems, but the moral of the story is that humans have their own auto systems that work wonders, until they break.

1. The researcher Pavlidis uses the example of “self-driving cars” to ----.

- A) support the use of new, high-tech cars to prevent accidents and decrease casualties on roads
- B) illustrate how technology can help solve certain problems in daily life
- C) show us how we can best minimize the contribution of human weaknesses in road accidents
- D) underline the fact that man already enjoys a perfect system to prevent possible accident
- E) explain how ACC fails and the jittery handling of the steering wheel is left unchecked

2. One can infer from the text that ---.

- A) being absent-minded is known to have had an adverse effect on driving for a long time
- B) the dangers of texting and driving is a relatively new area of research for the Toyota Safety Research and Education Program
- C) the research team failed to find necessary funds except for the support from the Toyota SR&E Program
- D) automobile companies other than Toyota were indifferent to the study and refused to sponsor it
- E) the anterior cingulate cortex, ACC, is able to automatically correct any driving error

3. One can learn from the text that ----.

- A) the Toyota Safety Research and Education Program funded the study to devise better cars
- B) Pavlidis from the University of Houston studied how drivers behave under high stress
- C) lane deviations and unsafe driving are reported only in the event of texting distractions
- D) only strict traffic rules and harsh punishment can deter people from texting while driving
- E) in order to reach reliable results, more empirical studies are nothing but necessary

4. Which of the following could be inferred from the text?

- A) We are well-equipped to avoid accidents except when texting
- B) The newly discovered dangers involved in texting and driving
- C) The differences between absent minded, emotional and texting drivers
- D) Self-driving cars are the way out for driving problems
- E) The importance of the driver's eye-hand coordination

5. The word “jittery” in the text probably means ----.

- A) nervous
- B) cautious
- C) relaxed
- D) fast
- E) calm

