

Yer / Zaman / Adı

trait

1. In psychology and development, neuroticism is defined as a broad --- representing the degree to which a person experiences the world as distressing, threatening, and unsafe.

A) instrument

B) surface

✓ C) attribute

D) collection

E) stance

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2. Amethyst is a **very widely distributed** mineral, **but** fine and clear specimens fit **for** cutting as ornamental stones are ---- to **comparatively few** localities.

A) entitled

B) **confined** limited/ restricted peculiar/ unique to

C) vulnerable

D) familiar

E) dedicated
committed / devoted

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enlish

3. Many animal and plant species have become extinct because of hunting and overharvesting, the ---- of wetlands and forests to croplands and urban areas, pollution, and other forms of human-caused destruction of their natural habitats.

- A) inferiority
B) commitment
C) invasion
D) conversion
E) allocation

transformation

switch

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4. Hong Kong, one of the most ---- populated cities in the world with 6,650 people per square kilometer, has the world's highest life expectancy with 87 years for females and 82 for males.

- ✓ A) densely
B) exceedingly
C) broadly
D) immensely
E) predominantly

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5) **Neuroplasticity**, **the ability** of the brain to form and reorganize synaptic connections, especially in response to life experiences or following injury, **--- the capacity for learning and memory**, **and it enables** mental and behavioral flexibility.

- A) extracts
B) underlies
C) refrains
D) conceives
E) obscures

depends on the ability of the brain

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need / require

6. **To prevent** cardiovascular disease, doctors **often advise** patients **to ---- meat** and encourage a diet high in vegetables and low in animal foods.

cut down on

- A) come down with
- B) put up with
- C) get on with
- D) make up for
- E) cut back on



7. While plant breeding and animal breeding are known ---- for many millennia, the ability to create a genetically modified organism (GMO) depends on sophisticated DNA technologies that ---- only in the second half of the 20th century.

- A) to have been practiced / were created
B) to have practiced / had been created
C) to be practiced / have been created
D) to practice / are created
E) having been practiced / would be created

8. Scientists warn that as smaller societies ----- into national and global cultures, half of all human languages ---- by the end of the century, thus leading to a heavy blow to cultural studies and cognitive science alike.

- A) ~~were~~ assimilated / will be disappearing
- B) ~~have been~~ assimilated / ~~have~~ disappeared
- ✓ C) are assimilated / will have disappeared
- D) ~~are being~~ assimilated / ~~disappear~~
- E) ~~will be~~ assimilated / will disappear

harm

≡

9. Rather than ---- a ladder where every organism steadily climbs its way to the top, evolution is more like a cacophony of random mutations where natural selection favors the ones that ---- to their local environment.

- A) resemble / have to adapt
B) having resembled / must have adapted
C) to resemble / should adapt
✓ D) resembling / are able to adapt
E) to be resembling / would have adapted

10. The field of science has developed ---- many centuries as a way of studying and understanding the world, beginning with the primitive stage of simply noting important regularities in nature and continuing ---- the rise of modern science.

A) during / throughout

B) for / in

C) over / through içinden geçerek / via / yoluyla

D) onwards / into

E) from / on

11. Plants use carbon dioxide from the air and water from the soil to make sugar and oxygen ----
photosynthesis, the process ---- which they use energy from the sun to make food.

- A) on / among
B) during / by
C) of / with
D) off / through
E) up / amid

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12. ---- **all the amazing advances** in artificial intelligence, there is **no computer today that understands whether** something is a computer **or** has thoughts and feelings – they only **focus on** specific sets of data to solve specific problems.

- ✓ A) Despite
B) In case of
C) Unlike
D) Thanks to
E) Given

draw on

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13. ---- there are still risks inherent in space flight, humanity is obviously better off continuing to live on Earth instead of considering colonizing other planets.

- A) Unless
- B) Although
- C) Given that
- D) In order that
- E) As if

had better

we can get a good score, we take an online course

so that

at dawn /dusk

14. From dawn to dusk and into the night, --- you rest or remain active in some way, the amount of energy used by the brain will remain much the same.

- A) unless
✓ B) whether
C) whereas
D) because
E) once

be it ... or

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15. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where medical officials are alarmed after the first new Ebola cases have recently been detected in months, the country's health surveillance teams are investigating alerts, which can be reports of --- those with Ebola symptoms --- deaths in areas that are considered high risk.

- A) whether / or
B) so / that
C) either / or
D) such / that
E) barely / when

değişmeyen sonsuz

1

2

Tamam

///

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enSilizce

16. Thanks to recent work revealing the genetic underpinnings of reindeer's unusual characteristics, their superpowers ---- their ability to produce ample amounts of vitamin D even in limited sunlight could one day be ours.

A) in terms of

B) as opposed to

unlike

C) as for

✓ D) such as

E) similar to

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17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

It is sometimes argued that being in a relationship can offer health benefits. The research (17) ✓ in support of this assumption says that those who are married are, on average, healthier than those who are not. (18) ✓, the situation is likely to be much more complex than this. It is not clear if being in a relationship offers health benefits or if there are other explanations for this (19) ✓. What's more, while being in a relationship is often linked to certain health advantages, it could bring health hazards, too. Research suggests that married people are more prone (20) ✓ becoming overweight than those who are not. Finally, one size does not fit all. (21) ✓ the advantages of being in a happy relationship for certain groups, being in a dysfunctional one is unlikely to do so.

17. quoted / mentioned
- A) to be cited
 B) ✓ cited
 C) having cited
 D) to cite
 E) citing

18. 3' 11/11
- A) In contrast
 B) For instance
 C) ✓ However / ✓ though
 D) Therefore
 E) That is

19. affirmation / connotation
- A) detriment
 B) ✓ association
 C) conflict
 D) treatment
 E) occurrence

- 20.
- A) of
 B) by
 C) over
 D) ✓ to
 E) through

21. sb for to V1
- A) ✓ But for
 B) ✓ In spite of
 C) Because of
 D) In case of
 E) In order for

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

The space surrounding Earth is becoming a dirty place. More and more satellites and spacecraft launch (22) ---- it on a recurring basis and leave ever-growing troves of dangerous space junk. Debris in space has been accruing in Earth's orbit for more than half a century, and the old adage, "out of sight, out of mind" is already far from (23) ---- to the issue of the thousands of individual space assets and debris. NASA estimates there are roughly 22,000 objects larger than ten centimeters in diameter in near-Earth orbit. (24) ----, there are likely tens of millions more of smaller pieces, most of which are moving at extremely high speeds – up to seven times the speed of a bullet. At that speed, an object no bigger than a penny could destroy a spacecraft. Even more (25) ----, a 'critical mass' of space junk may be only a few decades away, where one major collision could result in an uncontrollable chain reaction, causing untold damage. Possible clean-up solutions include gathering the debris using tools (26) ---- nets, harpoons, laser beams or mini-satellites, or forcing the junk to burn up in the atmosphere.

22.

- A) under
B) beyond
C) into
D) along
E) within

in a decade

23.

- A) to be applying
B) to be applied
C) having applied
D) applied

applying to

24.

- A) Conversely
B) In addition
C) Consequently
D) Otherwise

In addition

25.

- A) relatively
B) discreetly
C) meticulously
D) worryingly
E) extremely

worryingly to matters worse

KETUM /SIR TUTAN
AGZI SIKI

26.

- A) on behalf of
B) such as
C) by means of
D) due to

tools

as with

curb
curtail

27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

27. As better hygiene and sanitation have vastly reduced the incidence of infectious diseases and helped to contain the spread of antibiotic-resistant strains, ----.

- A) antibiotic-resistant bacteria are growing into a serious health issue worldwide
- B) it takes more than a decade for a new antibiotic to be developed and tested
- C) drug companies are making concerted efforts to develop new classes of antibiotics
- D) things will never get as bad as they were before the invention of antibiotics
- E) health officials are warning against the risks of self-medication with antibiotics

limit

⇒ ⇒

28. Although the increase in paid employment for women has contributed to various changes in attitudes towards their traditional roles, ----.

- A) a significant majority of women with high-paying jobs can now afford to pay for help from babysitters and cleaners
- B) women who work outside the home usually end up playing the leading role in managing the care of the house and family
- C) the commonly-held view that women should stay home and take care of the children is increasingly being challenged
- D) the role of women in the workplace has been transformed as they have increased their labor force participation
- E) women have given a long fight to be granted equal rights with men in education, employment, payment, and equal treatment

remain as
it is
unchanged

defy
refuse

29. Because the more hygienic conditions in human houses leave less work for the immune system of domestic pets, which eventually get inappropriately sensitized to normally harmless particles in the environment, ----.

- A) their temperament and strength as well as their ability to resist disease and reproduce in captivity make some species ideal for domestication
- B) the likelihood of developing allergic reactions to environmental factors increases when our immune system is compromised
- C) pet ownership has been shown to enhance fitness levels, relieve stress, improve heart health, and boost overall happiness and well-being
- C) the first animal believed to have been domesticated is the dog some 15,000 years ago, possibly due to its sensitivity to human emotions
- E) allergies seem to be much more common in domestic pets than in wild animals or farm animals that spend most of their time outdoors

As opposed to

30. Unlike most other vaccinable diseases, such as yellow fever, dengue, diphtheria, and cholera, which are encountered by travelers to tropical regions in particular, ----.

- A) there is not yet a vaccine against malaria, which can only be temporarily blocked through the use of certain drugs
- B) these diseases continue to affect millions of people in underdeveloped countries where access to vaccines is limited
- C) they should have a medical consultation to learn about the risk of disease in the country or countries they plan to visit
- D) most infectious diseases that once took thousands of lives worldwide have now been eradicated thanks to the development of vaccines
- E) vaccine-hesitant individuals are a heterogeneous group with varying levels of indecision and concerns in the middle of this continuum

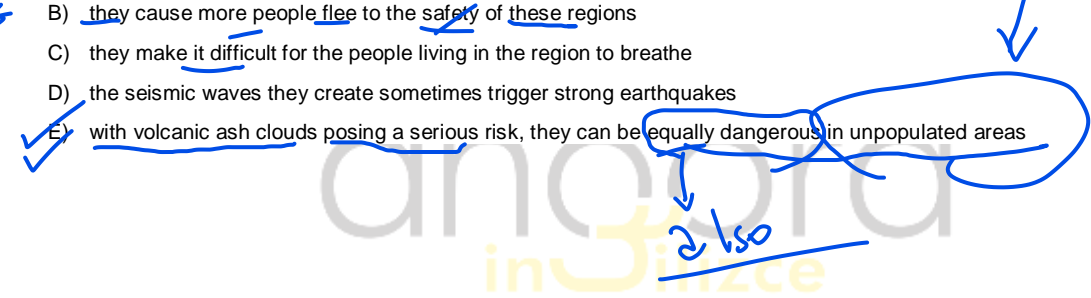
3) In case commercial jets need to be ditched into the water due to engine failure or some other kind of emergency, ----.

- A) flight attendants evacuate the plane within 90 seconds of contact
- B) ditching is a controlled emergency landing on water in an aircraft not designed for the purpose
- C) they receive scenario-based training in flight simulators
- D) their seat cushions have been designed to function as flotation devices
- E) passengers are required to put on the life vests under their seats

float

32. While volcanic eruptions are a significant threat to people, property, and agriculture in populated regions, ----.

- A) the soil can be extremely arid and unfit for habitation in their aftermath
- B) they cause more people flee to the safety of these regions
- C) they make it difficult for the people living in the region to breathe
- D) the seismic waves they create sometimes trigger strong earthquakes
- E) with volcanic ash clouds posing a serious risk, they can be equally dangerous in unpopulated areas



33. ---, governments **must rely, in part, on secret intelligence to locate and identify them and penetrate their groups in their fight against terrorism.**

- ✓ A) Since terrorists operate **secretly** and **generally hide in remote locations**
- B) While terrorism refers to the use of force or threats to demoralize and frighten people
- C) As long as the intelligence community collects and analyzes secret information about terrorist groups
- D) **As governments use advanced technologies to access communications among terrorists**
- E) When we witness the tragic consequences of terrorist attacks on crowded locations

34. Experiments with chimpanzees show that they display instructional patterns similar to those of humans in their interactions with their offspring ----.

- A) while they possess the ability to build and use tools
- B) as they learn new information more quickly than other animals
- C) just as they use sign language to communicate with humans
- D) in that they train their babies in particular behaviors
- E) though they bear genetic resemblance to other clever primates

35. Just like humans, **most animals** close their eyes and adopt positions referred to as sleep postures, ----.

- ✓ A) whereas some others, such as dolphins, can sleep while they are moving
- B) but some people are known to be sleepwalkers, performing tasks such as looking for lost objects
- C) though scientists are not sure if some animal species such as reptiles and insects sleep at all
- D) if humans typically close their eyes and lie down when they are sleeping
- E) just as sleep patterns show marked variations among species

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36. Over the past few decades, alternative forms of medicine, such as acupuncture and reflexology, have gained a lot of prestige and attention alongside modern medicine, ----.

- A) which is why a lot of modern therapists refrain from combining alternative and modern practices
B) so much so that many governments now have alternative medicine directorates
C) even if they have lost their faith in the effectiveness and reliability of modern medicine completely
D) as if banning these practices altogether could help to reinforce people's trust in modern medicine
E) in contrast to the side effects that drug use creates in individuals sensitive to certain active ingredients

öyle ki

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. Promoting the development of the intellectual faculties in young people and teaching the values and the accumulated knowledge of the society is no easy task.

- A) Düşünsel becerileri gelişmekte olan genç insanları desteklemek de onlara toplumun değerlerini ve bilgi birikimini öğretmek de kolay değildir.
- B) Toplumun değerlerini ve bilgi birikimini genç insanlara öğretmek, onların düşünsel becerilerinin gelişimine destek olmak kadar zordur.
- C) Genç insanların düşünsel becerilerinin gelişimini desteklemek kadar onlara toplumun değerlerini ve bilgi birikimi öğretmek de güç bir iştir.
- D) Toplumun değerlerini ve bilgi birikimini düşünsel becerileri gelişmekte olan genç insanlara öğretmek meşakkatli bir iştir.
- E) Genç insanların düşünsel becerilerinin gelişimini desteklemek ve onlara toplumun değerlerini ve bilgi birikimini öğretmek kolay iş değildir.

38. Preferring organically-grown food does not always mean that you are an environment friendly individual because the carbon footprint you leave behind depends as much on where and how the food you consume was grown as what you actually eat.

- A) Tercihiniz organik olarak yetiştirilmiş besinlerden yana olsa da ne kadar çevre dostu bir birey olduğunuz geride bıraktığınız karbon ayak iziniz kadar tükettiğiniz besinin nerede ve ne şekilde yetiştirildiği ile de yakından ilgilidir.
- B) Organik olarak yetiştirilmiş ürünler tercih etmek her zaman çevre dostu bir birey olduğunuz anlamına gelmez çünkü geride bıraktığınız karbon ayak iziniz, aslen ne yediğiniz kadar tükettiğiniz yiyeceğin nerede ve ne şekilde yetiştirildiğine de bağlıdır.
- C) Organik olarak yetiştirilmiş besinleri tercih eden bir birey olmanız, çevre dostu olduğunuzun garantisizdir çünkü geride bıraktığınız karbon ayak izini belirleyen tükettiğiniz besinin niteliğine olduğu kadar nerede ve ne şekilde yetiştirildiğine bağlıdır.
- D) Geride bıraktığınız karbon ayak iziniz, organik olarak yetiştirilmiş besinler tüketen çevre dostu bir birey olup olmamanıza bağlı olarak, tükettiğiniz besinin ne olduğu kadar nerede ve ne şekilde yetiştirildiği ile de ilgilidir.
- E) Organik olarak yetiştirilmiş besinleri tercih eden çevre dostu bir bireyseniz geride bıraktığınız karbon ayak iziniz gerçekte ne yediğiniz ile olduğu kadar tükettiğiniz yiyeceğin nerede ve nasıl yetiştirildiği ile de ilişkilidir.

39. **Although they cover** a very small portion of the total land surface on Earth, **rain forests are the planet's most biologically diverse ecosystems.**

- A) Yağmur ormanlarının yüzölçümü gezegenimizin çok az bir kısmını kaplar, yine de bu ekosistemlerdeki biyolojik çeşitlilik Dünya'nın başka hiçbir yerinde yoktur.
- B) Yüzölçümü Dünya'nın toplam yüzölçümünün çok küçük bir kısmını oluşturan yağmur ormanlarındaki biyolojik çeşitlilik gezegenin başka hiçbir ekosisteminde gözlemlenmemiştir.
- C) Gezegende en fazla biyolojik çeşitliliğin görüldüğü ekosistemler olan yağmur ormanları, Dünya'nın toplam yüzölçümünün ancak çok küçük bir kısmını kaplamaktadır.
- D) Dünya'nın toplam yüzölçümünün çok küçük bir kısmını **kaplasalar da** yağmur ormanları gezegende biyolojik çeşitliliğin en fazla olduğu ekosistemlerdir.
- E) Dünya'daki tüm ekosistemler arasında en fazla biyolojik çeşitlilik gezegenin toplam yüzölçümüne kıyasla çok küçük bir alanı kaplayan yağmur ormanlarında gözlemlenir.

40. **Gezegemizin** yaşama elverişsiz sıcak bir magma topu olduğu zamanlardan yüzeyinin pek çok yaşam formuna ev sahipliği yapabilecek bir çevreye dönüştüğü döneme **uzanan milyarlarca yıllık bir tarihi vardır.**

- A) Our planet has billions of years of **history, spanning from** the time when it was an uninhabitable ball of hot magma to a period when its surface turned into an environment capable of supporting many life forms.
- B) Through its billions of years of history, our planet has turned from an uninhabitable ball of hot magma into an environment capable of supporting many life forms.
- C) Our planet, **which has turned** from an uninhabitable ball of hot magma into an environment capable of supporting many life forms, has billions of years of history.
- D) Our planet's transformation from an uninhabitable ball of hot magma into an environment capable of supporting many life forms has taken billions of years.
- E) It has taken our planet billions of years to turn from an uninhabitable ball of hot magma into an environment capable of supporting many life forms.



41. Her ne kadar internet iletişimi hayatın pek çok alanında egemense de, diğer iletişim biçimleri henüz önemini tamamen kaybetmiş değildir.

- A) Despite the fact that Internet communication is dominant in most fields of life, other methods of communication are still in common use.
- B) Internet communication is, indeed, dominant in a wide variety of fields, but this does not mean that other means of communication are no longer important.
- C) Although Internet communication dominates in many spheres of life, other means of communication have not yet completely lost their importance.
- D) The fact that Internet communication is the dominant mode of interaction should not be interpreted as the complete loss of importance of other modes.
- E) Other means of communication continue to preserve their importance though Internet communication has proven to be the dominant mode.

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42. Potansiyel tedaviler ve önleyici tıp alanlarındaki arařtırmalar modern tıbbın ilerlemesi ile büyük ölçüde genişlemiřtir ve genetik, psikoloji ve beslenme gibi alanların dahil olduđu bir disiplinler ađı insan sađlıđının iyileřtirilmesine olanak sađlamak için oluřturulmuřtur.

- A) Potential treatments and preventive medicine, which are being studied by a network of disciplines like genetics, psychology, and nutrition, contribute to the development of modern medicine and aim to improve human health.
- ✓ B) Research on potential treatments and preventive medicine has expanded greatly with the advancement of modern medicine, and a network of disciplines, including such fields as genetics, psychology, and nutrition, has been formed to facilitate the betterment of human health.
- C) The advancement of modern medicine has helped to expand research on potential treatments and preventive medicine, which aim to improve human health with the inclusion of fields such as genetics, psychology, and nutrition.
- D) A network of disciplines, including genetics, psychology, and nutrition, has contributed to the expansion of studies on potential treatments and preventive medicine, which contributes to efforts to facilitate the betterment of human health.
- E) In order to facilitate the betterment of human health, a network of disciplines such as genetics, psychology, and nutrition has been formed, which has also helped to expand research on potential treatments and preventive medicine.

43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Cryonics is the preservation of deceased individuals in liquid nitrogen in the hope that future technologies will succeed in reviving them. It is a practice that will extend people's lifespan only if future technology allows not only for the reanimation of a body that has been cryopreserved for years but also for the retrieval of a significant portion of a person's mental states, memories, and psychological characteristics. Revival after cryopreservation is far from being technically feasible as yet, so the possibility of 'cheating death' raises ethical questions, nevertheless. For instance, should cryonics be considered the most cost-effective life-saving treatment that could possibly be developed? Or could cryonics be a bad investment even if it turned out to be technically feasible? Future human beings may have no interest in reviving cryopreserved people with whom they have no meaningful connection, or from whom they differ very profoundly. Under such circumstances, the cryopreserved would remain such even if, technically, there was no obstacle to doing so. Alternatively, life in the distant future could prove to be **excruciating** for someone who was born and lived in the remote past because they lacked the cognitive or biological tools developed by future humans to adapt to a vastly different environment. Perhaps most importantly, the prospect of immortality presents us with difficult philosophical questions about what makes our life worth living, and whether living is always a better alternative to non-existence.

43. **Currently, cryopreservation** ----.

- A) is practiced to reanimate dead individuals who have long been preserved in liquid nitrogen
- B) helps to restore people to life both physiologically and psychologically years after death
- C) has helped to improve the overall well-being of people who have lost their cognitive abilities
- D) remains a theory as revival of the cryopreserved depends on the capabilities of future science
- E) has technically been proven to be the most feasible method of extending humans' lifespan

43

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44. Cryonics poses several moral issues ----.

- A) though it is a highly lucrative and efficient treatment
- B) even if it becomes practicable sometime in the near future
- C) due to the existing circumstances that limit its feasibility
- D) as it promises to push the limits of human existence
- E) so as to avoid investing in a potentially arid field

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45. The author sees it unlikely that in the future, ----.

- A) humans will be eager to revive cryopreserved individuals
- B) cryonics will continue to be a matter of controversy
- C) it will be difficult for revived individuals to adapt to new conditions
- D) people will find it hard to form emotional bonds with one another
- E) revived individuals will be willing to recall their memories of their past lives

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46. Which of the following **can replace the underlined adjective 'excruciating' in the passage?**

- A) exhilarating
- B) unequal
- C) disgraceful - *odak*
- D) fictitious
- E) unbearable

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

On the island of Ni'ihau, locals spend their time fishing, hunting, and harvesting homegrown crops. An islander may ride by on horseback, but there are no paved roads or cars. Although it's only 27 kilometers from the Hawaiian island of Kaua'i, a popular tourist destination, this serene setting has no hotels, high-rises, or even visitors. Outsiders are prohibited from its terrain, which is why it's called the Forbidden Island. The island earned this nickname in the 1900s, when it was closed to visitors to safeguard the population against infectious diseases, but the interdiction hasn't just kept the environment tranquil. While Hawaiians elsewhere struggled to keep their culture alive in the face of encroachment by foreign influences, isolation helped the people of Ni'ihau hold firm to their language, customs, and traditions in addition to their health. Today, Ni'ihau islanders honor the past, but they're also far ahead of the other communities of the Hawaiian archipelago, enjoying modern tech like computers and solar power but following a self-reliant, sustainable lifestyle, a model of forward-thinking environmental responsibility at the same time. That's especially commendable in Hawaii, where geographical isolation can lead to food shortages. Ni'ihau residents mostly depend on bikes, horses, or their own two feet for transportation, cutting down on pollution and consumption of fossil fuels. The Forbidden Island may be off-limits to outsiders, but its seclusion has helped preserve a venerable way of life.

47. The writer mentions the island of Kaua'i in order to emphasize ----.

- A) its immense popularity among international tourists with its attractions
- B) Ni'ihau's seclusion and serenity despite its close proximity to Kaua'i's liveliness
- C) how simple and primitive life is for the locals of Hawaiian Islands
- D) that Ni'ihau owes its popularity with tourists to its traditional way of life
- E) the reason why the Hawaiian Islands have been able to preserve their natural beauty

4

On the island of Ni'ihau, locals spend their time fishing, hunting, and harvesting homegrown crops. An islander may ride by on horseback, but there are no paved roads or cars. Although it's only 27 kilometers from the Hawaiian island of Kaua'i, a popular tourist destination, this serene setting has no hotels, high-rises, or even visitors. Outsiders are **prohibited from its terrain**, which is why it's called the **Forbidden Island**. The island earned this nickname in the 1900s, when it was closed to **visitors to safeguard the population against infectious diseases**, but the interdiction hasn't just kept the environment tranquil. While Hawaiians elsewhere struggled to keep their culture alive in the face of encroachment by foreign influences, isolation helped the people of Ni'ihau hold firm to their language, customs, and traditions in addition to their health. Today, Ni'ihau islanders honor the past, but they're also far ahead of the other communities of the Hawaiian archipelago, enjoying modern tech like computers and solar power but following a self-reliant, sustainable lifestyle, a model of forward-thinking environmental responsibility at the same time. That's especially commendable in Hawaii, where geographical isolation can lead to food shortages. Ni'ihau residents mostly depend on bikes, horses, or their own two feet for transportation, cutting down on pollution and consumption of fossil fuels. The Forbidden Island may be off-limits to outsiders, but its seclusion has helped preserve a venerable way of life.

48. **Entry into Ni'ihau was initially banned** ----.

- A) because outsiders were not welcomed by the inhabitants of the island
- B) **so as to protect** the islanders from contagious illnesses
- C) although the island had already been nicknamed the 'Forbidden Island'
- D) **so that the natives wouldn't have to strive** to preserve their island
- E) as its land and resources were not adequate to support a growing population

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49. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) The native communities of Hawaii are deeply troubled by the impending food crisis.
- B) The Ni'ihau community has waged a century-long fight to protect themselves from foreign influences.
- C) Native Hawaiian communities are known for their environmental friendliness and awareness.
- D) Ni'ihau islanders have had to shift from fossil fuels to sustainable energy sources over the years.
- E) Most native communities of the archipelago have been affected by their interaction with outsiders.

2
1
1

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interdiction
separation

reverend
respectable

50. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Ni'ihau islanders set a good example for communities that are faced with the risk of food shortage.
- B) The Hawaiian archipelago hosts some of the most self-reliant communities in the world.
- C) The location of the island of Ni'ihau would normally make it a popular Hawaiian destination.
- D) The isolation of Ni'ihau has allowed its people to uphold native Hawaiian culture and live sustainably.
- E) An effective way to preserve island communities would be to isolate them from outside influences.

nick: kısa, short

nickname: takma ad/ kısaca

1,5

51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Scientists have been surprised to find that trees communicate with one another and depend on one another for survival. They give each other space instead of hogging all the sunlight, and when there's a threat, like a disease or an insect infestation that could endanger their existence, some trees release stress signals. The acacia tree, which grows in Africa, is one example. When a giraffe takes more than its share of leaves from an acacia tree, that tree secretes a chemical that causes its neighbours to make their leaves taste bitter and repel the animal. Trees also help each other through an underground network of fungi whose tiny filaments, like the power lines that carry electricity, connect the trees and help them help one another, especially the young saplings, which, in the shade of their taller neighbours, may be too small to reach the sunlight they need for photosynthesis. The older, larger trees have enough nutrients to spare, and the extra nutrients they take in flow through the fungi network to the fragile saplings. It seems that trees are not silent types but, in their own way, big talkers – and hospitable neighbours.

51. It can be inferred from the passage that scientists ---

- A) had previously thought that trees lacked the ability to communicate
- B) believe that insect infestation is the ultimate threat to trees
- C) have observed giraffes to be more harmful to trees than generally assumed
- D) are now able to gauge the amount of stress that plant species feel
- E) have included the African acacia trees in the list of endangered species

Scientists have been surprised to find that trees communicate with one another and depend on one another for survival. They give each other space instead of hogging all the sunlight, and when there's a threat, like a disease or an insect infestation that could endanger their existence, some trees release stress signals. The acacia tree, which grows in Africa, is one example. **When a giraffe takes more than its share of leaves from an acacia tree, that tree secretes a chemical that causes its neighbours to make their leaves taste bitter and repel the animal.** Trees also help each other through an underground network of fungi whose tiny filaments, like the power lines that carry electricity, connect the trees and help them help one another, especially the young saplings, which, in the shade of their taller neighbours, may be too small to reach the sunlight they need for photosynthesis. The older, larger trees have enough nutrients to spare, and the extra nutrients they take in flow through the fungi network to the fragile saplings. It seems that trees are not silent types but, in their own way, big talkers – and hospitable neighbours.

52. Which of the following is true about the acacia trees in Africa?

- A) They grow and thrive in very dense groups.
- B) They are capable of staving off diseases.
- C) They react chemically when overconsumed. ✓
- D) They require more sunlight than most other trees.
- E) They attract insects rather than herbivorous mammals.

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53. Which of the following can replace the underlined verb 'secretetes' in the passage?

- A) absorbs
B) releases
C) solidifies
D) evaporates
E) ferments

rise
increase

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54. It can be understood from the passage that **young trees** ----.

- A) need the fungi networks to be able to photosynthesize
- B) take in nutrients in the soil through their tiny filaments
- C) help older trees stay intact, strong, and nourished
- D) would probably die off in the absence of tall trees
- E) could easily perish in an abundance of fungi

perishable
⇒

55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Schizophrenia, any of numerous severe mental disorders characterized by such symptoms as hallucinations, disorganized thinking, withdrawal from reality, or bizarre behavior, is produced by premature deterioration of the brain. It is typically a product of genetic predisposition combined with stress, but it can be accelerated by external diseases or parasites. Schizophrenia affects only 1% of the population, although many people are predisposed to it but are never exposed to enough stress to exhibit any symptoms. It turns out that one of those potentially accelerating parasites can be found in our feline friends. *Toxoplasma gondii*, *T. gondii* for short, is a parasite that lives in raw meat and some garden soils. Cats become infected with it through consuming outdoor prey and then can pass it along to humans through their fecal matter. So, does owning a cat make people susceptible to schizophrenia? Though a limited number of studies have been conducted, none has been conclusive. The current consensus is that there is a definite correlation between cats and schizophrenia, but it is unlikely that the animals are a causal factor in the development of the disorder. Basically, cats probably don't actually cause someone to develop schizophrenia. The *T. gondii* found in some cats can cause cysts that accelerate premature brain deterioration, but such deterioration can happen only in individuals who are predisposed to schizophrenia.

55. Which of the following is true about schizophrenia?

- A) It refers exclusively to an acute disconnect from reality.
- ✓ B) Outside factors can precipitate its progression.
- C) Its most visible sign is frequent displays of improper conduct.
- D) It results in the premature deterioration of the brain.
- E) Just 1% of the population have a genetic predisposition for it.

4

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56. It is clear from the passage that *T. gondii* ----.

- A) affects people who are genetically susceptible to stress and sensitive to stressors
- B) is a parasite that cats contaminate garden soils and other organisms with
- C) has been observed to cause displays of anxious behavior in cats
- D) is transmitted to cats through contact with their own excrement
- E) carries the danger of speeding up schizophrenia in vulnerable individuals

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57. Studies on the correlation between cats and schizophrenia ----.

- A) are still far from yielding definitive results proving a direct link
- B) have shown that people infected with *T. gondii* suffer from cysts
- C) reveal that cats, too, can actually develop schizophrenia
- D) have caused a major controversy in scientific circles
- E) are multitudinous and quite comprehensive in scope

1.5

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58. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) A Brief Account of Schizophrenia
- B) Our Best Friends and Our Worst Fears
- C) Are Felines a Threat to Mental Health?
- D) Is Schizophrenia a Barrier to Owning a Cat?
- E) Mystery of Schizophrenia Finally Solved

59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

There are about 20,000 species of bees in the world, and they are probably the most important insect pollinators. Sadly, bees of all types are in decline worldwide. The honeybee has suffered greatly from colony collapse disorder, in which hives suddenly lose their adult members, while populations of many others, including the bumblebee, have plunged because of pesticide use, habitat loss, and global warming. If all of the world's bees disappeared, there would be major rippling effects throughout ecosystems. Without human intervention, plants pollinated exclusively by bees would die off, and this would alter the composition of their habitats, affect the food webs they are part of, and trigger additional extinctions or declines of dependent organisms. Other plants utilizing a variety of pollinators would produce fewer seeds without bees. Beyond plants, many bee-eating animals would lose their prey in the event of a die-off, which would also impact natural systems and food webs. In terms of agriculture, the loss of bees would dramatically alter human food systems but would not lead to famine as commonly feared since the majority of human calories still come from wind-pollinated cereal grains. Many fruits and vegetables, however, are insect-pollinated and could not be grown at such a large scale, or so cheaply, without bees. Tiny robotic pollinator drones remain prohibitively expensive for entire orchards or fields of time-sensitive flowers. Without bees, the availability and diversity of fresh produce would reduce substantially, and human nutrition would likely suffer.

59. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) There has been a huge drop in the populations of many species of insect pollinators worldwide.
- B) Colony collapse disorder has hit the honeybees the hardest, killing many of the offspring.
- C) Loss of insect pollinator species has speeded up habitat loss and global warming.
- D) The global decline in bee populations is primarily attributable to human activities.
- E) With their populations in decline, bees have lost their ecological role as pollinators.

while
some
others

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60. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the effects of the disappearance of an endemic species would be rather limited
- B) humans are able to save plants that can only be pollinated by bees from extinction
- C) by altering the composition of their habitats, bees affect food webs in their habitats
- D) the endangerment of dependent species can be reversed through limiting bee populations
- E) unlike plants, other animal species would be unaffected by the extinction of bees

Thanks to us, they can survive

by Ving, S 11

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61. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) The importance of bees for human nutrition stems from the fact that they pollinate the plants that people rely on for their survival.
- B) The utilization of advanced agricultural techniques will soon make it possible for farmers to produce crops regardless of season.
- C) Robotic pollinator drones offer an inexpensive alternative to the costly practice of beekeeping.
- D) Most bee species would die off if people depended more on fruits and vegetables than they do on cereal grains.
- E) There is a widespread fear that the disappearance of bees could lead to a grave food crisis all across the world.

Prime key main

loss

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62. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To suggest ways to deal with the problem of decline in bee populations
- B) To underline the important ecological role that bees play in their habitats
- C) To warn the reader about the possible outcomes of the extinction of bees
- D) To describe the interdependent relationship between bees and other organisms
- E) To delineate the steps that need to be taken to protect bee populations

how

how

1/1

63-67: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63. Fred:

Fred: — So, you're still studying for your economics test? It's tomorrow, right?

Patsy:

— Yes, it is... Well, you know how bad I am at time management. I kept saying to myself, I'll start tomorrow, well, for about a month, and now, here I am. I started studying like two or three hours ago, and I'm not even halfway through.

Fred:

— ---

Patsy:

— I know, I know. I think I'm the only one in my class without one. That's probably why I'm also the one with the lowest grades - even in my junior year.

Fred:

— If you want, I can help you with that. I'm sure you'll see that life will be much easier then. You'll even find time for your favorite activities.

- A) I can give you my class notes and some extra books from last year, if you think you'll find them useful. Now that I'm in my sophomore year, I don't need them anymore.
- B) Have you considered talking to the professor about it? Maybe he'll give you an extension if you convince him that you really need some extra time.
- C) I had a difficult time at the beginning of my first year, too. Then, I talked to the student advisor and she gave me some advice.
- D) Do you know that a lot of students find it very difficult to adapt to university life? I think you're exaggerating things. Don't worry so much.
- E)** It looks like you really need to make it a habit to make a study plan. Otherwise, you'll have a really difficult time in your sophomore year.

64. Sam:

— I'm getting **so frustrated at work**. One of my co-workers **interrupts** me when I'm talking. **She does it all the time**, especially in meetings. I **can't stand it when people interrupt**.

Justin:

— ----

Sam:

— **Yeah, I have**, but she says that she doesn't realize she's doing it. I really don't know what to do.

Justin:

— The next time she interrupts you, just say, "**I wasn't finished speaking**."

Sam:

— **I'll try that next time. I hope it works**.

✓ A) **That's so rude. Have you talked to her about it?**

B) Well, you have to do something about it. Do you have the nerve to talk to her about it?

C) Have you tried ignoring her? Maybe that could help.

D) I can imagine how you feel. Do you have to be extra polite to her or can you actually tell her to wait till you're finished?

E) Have you noticed any changes in her behavior recently?

65. Mark:

— Hey Leslie. How was your school reunion? Wasn't that last weekend?

Leslie:

— Yeah, yeah... It was good. Well, it was OK – only that I didn't recognize quite a lot of the people and... well, it's been nearly 15 years, you know.

Mark:

— Well, people change, don't they?

Leslie:

yes, definitely.

— You can say that again! You know, I'd find myself talking to someone who obviously knew who I was and I didn't have a clue who they were.

Mark:

— ----

Leslie:

— No! How rude would that have been? Oh, but I did recognize Judith. The dreaded, jolly Judith. She hasn't changed at all. I was able to recognize her the moment I saw her.

A) So, are you saying you didn't recognize anyone at all? Not even Judith?

B) I'm guessing you just shook hands with old friends, then? Is that it?

C) Did you try to avoid Judith? As far as I can remember, you never liked each other much.

D) And I don't suppose you could have asked. — I don't think you asked their names

E) You should never have attended that reunion, you know.

66. Patrick:

— Well, Scott, the reason I've called you in today is that we'd like you to take care of the Miller account from now on.

Scott:

— Miller? Are you serious? That's one of our biggest customers.

Patrick:

— Indeed, which is why we feel you're the man for the job. We know we can count on you.

Scott:

— ----

Patrick:

→ — I'm sure you won't. You know the ropes.

is what to do / how to do it.

A) But then I won't be able to keep track of our other customers.

B) Thanks for your faith in me. I hope I don't let you down.

disappoint

C) I appreciate your offer, but I guess I'll skip this time.

D) Are you sure I'll manage all on my own?

E) Will I have some time to check the Miller account history beforehand?

As such,
If so,

67. Becky:

— Hey, aren't you going to put that bottle in the recycle bin?

Tim:

— There's no recycling bin around here, and I don't want to carry an empty bottle around all day, so I'm just going to throw it away.

Becky:

— But you know it's important to recycle all the plastic we use.

Tim:

— ----

Becky:

— If everyone else thought that way, we would add 28 million plastic bottles to landfills every month.

A) I guess you have a point. Okay, I'm persuaded.

B) Are you aware of how much plastic we throw away?

C) I see what you mean, but I don't think just one bottle makes a difference.

D) I see no reason why I shouldn't recycle this one.

E) You really are sensitive about the environment and all, aren't you?

so / as such

68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence

68. Albert Einstein **had searched for a teaching post for almost two years when finally** a former classmate's father **helped him get a job as an assistant examiner** at the Federal Office for Intellectual Property in Bern.
- A) Albert Einstein **spent about two years** searching **for a teaching position before he finally got a** job as an assistant examiner at the Federal Office for Intellectual Property in Bern with the help of a former classmate's father.
- B) **After working** for almost two years as an assistant examiner at the Federal Office for Intellectual Property in Bern, the father of a former classmate of Albert Einstein's found himself a job as a teacher.
- C) Albert Einstein's career path, which started out as an assistant examiner at the Federal Office for Intellectual Property in Bern **was followed** by a teaching position with the help of one of his former classmates' father.
- D) **Having spent** about two years teaching, Albert Einstein assisted a classmate's father get a job as an examiner at the Federal Office for Intellectual Property in Bern.
- E) ~~Before getting~~ a job as an assistant examiner at the Federal Office for Intellectual Property in Bern, Albert Einstein worked ~~as a teacher~~ for two years with the help of the father of a former classmate.

69. According to psychologists who have been studying the effects of mood on overall health, having a sense of humor and a positive outlook on life gives people immunity from a wide range of illnesses.

- A) After studying the effects of mood on our overall well-being, psychologists have concluded that people with a strong immune system tend to be positive and humorous and rarely get sick.
- B) The effects of mood on overall health is a subject that has long been studied by psychologists, who observed that immunity from a variety of ailments helps people have a strong sense of humor and a positive attitude.
- ✓ C) Psychologists studying the link between mood and overall well-being say that people with a sense of humor and a positive attitude are immune to a broad array of ailments.
- D) Psychologists, who have found that people with a stronger sense of humor and a more positive attitude are less prone to illness, say that there is a direct link between mood and overall health.
- E) A sense of humor and a positive outlook on life are key to immunity from a broad range of illnesses, according to psychologists, who claim that there is a strong link between mood and overall health.

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70. As genetically-modified foods are more thoroughly tested than conventionally grown foods, the claim that they might pose health hazards to consumers is hardly accurate.

- A) It is hard to believe that conventionally-grown foods are hazardous to consumers' health because they undergo tests much more rigorous than do genetically-modified foods.
- B) The stringent nature of the conventional tests that genetically-modified foods are claimed to be put through ensures that they can hardly be hazardous to consumer health.
- C) The assertion that they are tested more extensively than are conventionally-grown foods hardly justifies the safety of genetically-modified foods for consumers.
- D) The contention that genetically-modified foods are hazardous for consumer health is far from being true since they undergo far rigorous tests than do conventionally-grown foods.
- E) It is claimed that conventionally-grown foods are twice as hazardous for consumer health than are genetically-modified foods, which are put through rigorous tests.

21
71. Veganism **can actually be a healthy choice as long as** it is carefully planned by a dietician, **yet its critics insist that such a diet can result in seriously low levels of nutrients that are essential to good health.**

- A) Although dieticians criticize veganism on the grounds that it can lead to seriously low levels of essential nutrients, it can actually be a healthy choice with careful planning.
- B) According to its critics, veganism is far from being a healthy option unless it is carefully planned by a dietician to include nutrients that are indispensable for good health.
- C) Despite the claims of critics to the effect that veganism deprives its followers of essential nutrients that are necessary for good health, dieticians have shown that it is actually a healthy option.
- D) Veganism is not an unhealthy choice, as its some dieticians claim; on the contrary, it is healthier than other regimens when carefully planned.
- ✓ E) Critics of veganism contend that it can lead to critically low levels of nutrients essential for good health, **when, in fact,** veganism can be a healthy option provided a dietician designs a careful plan.

✓ but however

72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

72. The **basic concerns** of social welfare, namely poverty, disability and disease, the dependent young, and elderly, **are** as old as **society** itself. --- **Back then, to share another's burden meant to weaken one's own standing in the fierce struggle of daily existence. As societies developed, however, with their patterns of dependence between members, there arose more systematic responses to the factors that rendered individuals, and thus society at large, vulnerable.**

- A) Religion and philosophy have been the two predominant frameworks for the conduct of social welfare.
- B) The laws of survival **once** severely limited the means by which **these concerns** could be addressed.
- C) Numerous publicly or privately provided services **intended** to aid disadvantaged, distressed, or vulnerable persons or groups started to emerge.
- D) A **high value** was **placed on** keeping families together in their local communities and organizing support from friends or neighbors.
- E) **At a time when** survival **against all odds** was **the sole concern**, a collective struggle **presented** itself as a **feasible** and **sensible** option.

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73. Many people, including entire cultures, compose, perform, and improvise music with no training and feel no need for training. The 'look see' method seems to be popular, too. Sometimes this training takes the form of apprenticeship. For example, music of Indian training traditionally take more years than a college education and involves spiritual discipline and reverence for one's guru or teacher. In the music of Bali, everyone learns and practices together. It is also common for people to take music lessons, short private study sessions with an individual teacher, when they want to learn to play or compose music, usually for a fee.

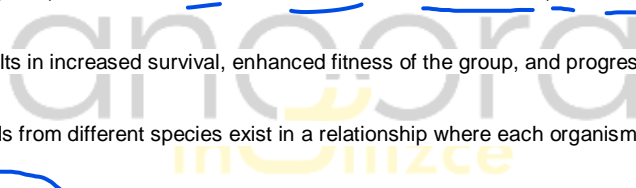
- A) The incorporation of music performance and theory into a liberal arts curriculum is relatively common.
- B) Depending on lessons to be taught, students learn different skills relevant to the instruments used.
- C) Other cultures have traditions of rigorous formal training that may take years and serious dedication.
- D) Music lessons are part of both amateur music instruction and professional training.
- E) Sharing music from one culture to another gives people an insight into another way of life.

74. In ancient Rome and medieval Europe the average life span is estimated to have been **between 20 and 30 years**. ---- This has **greatly increased** the numbers of people who survive over the age of 65. Therefore, the instances of medical problems associated with aging have increased, giving rise to **greater consideration**, both in research and in social programs, for **accommodating this increase**.

- A) Life expectancy **today has expanded** in historically **unprecedented proportions**.
- B) **For statistical purposes**, old age is frequently **defined as** 60 or 65 years **of** age or older.
- C) There is no universally accepted age that is considered old **among or within** societies.
- D) There **still remains** a wide **discrepancy in** longevity **between** populations.
- E) Age-related causes **account for** two thirds of roughly 150,000 deaths worldwide each day.

75. The word 'social' often connotes amicable interaction, accounting for the common misconception that social behavior always involves cooperation toward a mutually beneficial end. ---- Instead, they have come to think that the unit of natural selection is usually the individual and that social behavior is fraught with competition.

- A) The most widely recognized forms of social behavior, however, involve interaction within aggregations or groups of individuals.
- B) Biologists, on the other hand, used the term to refer to all behavior that influences, or is influenced by, other members of the same species.
- C) In contrast, it often results in increased survival, enhanced fitness of the group, and progression of brain development and cognitive abilities.
- D) Nevertheless, individuals from different species exist in a relationship where each organism benefits from the activity of the other.
- ✓ E) Biologists, however, no longer believe that cooperative behaviors necessarily evolve for the good of the species.



1.5

76-80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) The disadvantages of conventional sources of energy far outweigh those of alternative sources like wind power. (II) The main disadvantage of wind power is the fact that wind is unpredictable, inconsistent, and unsteady. (III) There are aesthetic concerns, too, with wind farms being considered by some to be an eyesore, whether restricting the normally picturesque view offshore or in rural areas. (IV) Furthermore, there are complaints of noise from turbines, and some communities have been required to shut off their turbines during certain times because of the noise. (V) Older type wind farms have turbines that spin at high speeds and can thus kill wild birds and bats, although this design has changed so newer wind farms largely avoid such a problem.

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

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Angora Dil e-YDS Deneme Sınavı - İsmail Turasan

77. (I) A common form of antibiotic misuse is failure to take the entire prescribed course of the antibiotic, usually because the patient feels better, but before the infecting organism is completely eradicated. (II) In addition to treatment failure, these practices can result in bacterial resistance to the antibiotics, when some resistant bacteria survive the abbreviated treatment. (III) Taking antibiotics in inappropriate situations is another common form of antibiotic misuse. (IV) The excessive use of preventive antibiotics by frequent travelers to high-risk areas is a common form of misuse that is generally neglected. (V) Common examples of this would be the use of antibacterials for viral infections, such as the common cold.

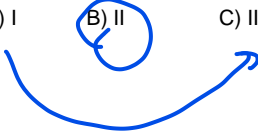
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

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78. (I) **Bioethics**, the branch of applied ethics that studies the philosophical, social, and legal issues arising in medicine and the life sciences, **emerged as a distinct field of study in the early 1960s.** (II) **Although bioethics is a fairly recent phenomenon,** there have been **discussions of moral issues in medicine since ancient times.** (III) **It was influenced not only** by advances in the life sciences, particularly medicine, **but also by** the significant cultural and societal changes taking place at the time. (IV) The **perfection of certain lifesaving procedures and technologies,** such as organ transplantation and kidney dialysis, **required** **medical officials to make difficult decisions** about which patients would **receive treatment** and which would be **allowed to die.** (V) **The ultimate result** was the gradual recognition of a patient's right to be fully informed about his condition and to retain some **measure of control over what happens to his body.**

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





79. (I) Criminal organizations refer to centralized enterprises established in order to engage in illegal activities, most commonly for the purpose of generating substantial profit for the criminals involved. (II) In order for a criminal organization to prosper, some degree of support is required from the society in which it operates. (III) Elimination of organized crime can only be accomplished when the society as a whole rejects their activities. (IV) Thus, it is often necessary to corrupt some of its respected members, most commonly achieved through bribery, blackmail, and the establishment of symbiotic relationships with legitimate businesses. (V) Judges, police officers, and legislators are especially targeted for control by organized crime via bribes, threats, or a combination thereof.

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



80. (I) Cultural globalization is a phenomenon by which the experience of everyday life, as influenced by the diffusion of commodities and ideas, reflects a standardization of cultural expressions around the world. (II) Propelled by the efficiency or appeal of wireless communications, electronic commerce, popular culture, and international travel, globalization has been seen as a trend toward homogeneity that will eventually make human experience everywhere essentially the same. (III) Because a global culture does not exist, any search for it would be futile. (IV) This appears, however to be an overstatement of the phenomenon. (V) Although homogenizing influences do indeed exist, they are far from creating anything akin to a single world culture.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

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