

İfadeleri Çevirelim

with the development of the helicopter

as a great designer of flying boats

crop domestication and the increase and spread of people

in largely forested environments

for young readers to experience a range of different cultural understandings

during the early periods in Northern China

in an attempt to tackle starvation

moral behavior and responsible choices in the practice of design

the features of products

the moral worth of the products

the development of scientific knowledge and technology

an intense awareness of the ethical dimensions of design

being increasingly aware of the consequences of design for individuals

a strict definition

everyday products created by engineering

the final result of creative human effort

Cümleleri Çevirelim

1. Researchers have found that our brains **may recall** some common words, like 'pig,' 'tank,' and 'door,' much more often than others.
2. Though it is fashionable to denounce negative campaigning, every political expert knows it **can be** extremely effective.
3. Scientists **must carry out** a great deal of very careful science before they make sure that what they are looking for **can be introduced** as "scientifically true".
4. For the information systems to work properly, you **need to** adjust the technology to suit the situation.
5. The invention of functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) **might ultimately help** researchers understand and diagnose brain disorders involving circuit dysfunctions, such as schizophrenia.
6. Life as we know it **could not exist** without Earth's magnetic field and its ability to deflect dangerous ionizing particles.
7. In our century, for better or worse, progress isn't what it **used to be**.
8. Some indigenous leaders say cooperative organizations and rules that transcend political boundaries **should govern** the Arctic.
9. We **cannot eliminate** emissions from human sources entirely, so **we would have to continue** removing methane from the atmosphere indefinitely.
10. Russia **could have interpreted** the exercises conducted by the U.S. and Norwegian planes as a signal from NATO that it **can deliver** nuclear weapons close to the Russian border.
11. Some defense mechanisms of human-beings **must have arisen** in recent hominin evolution, in less than 10 million years.
12. Early humans **used to move** from one place to another in search of food and with time they learned to do farming.
13. Between 2010 and 2012 QIT Madagascar Minerals **was supposed to** have made substantial progress in adding to forest cover through restoration work.
14. Highly desirable areas of the moon **are likely to** be acquired on a first-come-first-served basis.
15. Neil Armstrong **should have examined** the proposed landing site several minutes earlier, but he said his attention was directed toward keeping the machine flying.

Ancient Egypt existed for a very long time. It was essential for the people of ancient Egypt to develop a complex society and government in order to thrive in their unique environment. One critical aspect of ancient Egyptian civilization was the development of a system of writing, which allowed them to record important information and communicate with one another. Another essential aspect was their religion, which was intertwined with all aspects of their daily life. The ancient Egyptians believed in an afterlife, and they built elaborate tombs and temples to honor their gods and prepare for the journey to the afterlife. It may seem weird to us today, but to the ancient Egyptians, these beliefs and rituals were obligatory and deeply ingrained in their culture. The longevity of ancient Egyptian civilization is a testament to the ingenuity and resilience of this remarkable civilization.

1. It is clear from the passage that the development of a writing system allowed the ancient Egyptians to ----.

- A) communicate with the gods
- B) write down important information
- C) build elaborate tombs and temples

2. According to the passage, afterlife beliefs in ancient Egypt were ----.

- A) central to their daily life and culture
- B) optional and rarely practiced
- C) not very important to ancient Egyptians

Ancient Egypt existed for a very long time. It was (1) **essential** for the people of ancient Egypt (2) **developing** / **to develop** a complex society and government in order to (3) **thrive** in their unique environment. One (4) **critical** aspect of ancient Egyptian civilization was the development of a system of writing, which allowed them (5) **to record** / **recording** important information and communicate with one another. Another essential aspect was their religion, which was intertwined with all aspects of their daily life. The ancient Egyptians believed in an afterlife, and they built (6) **elaborate** tombs and temples (7) **to honor** / **honoring** their gods and prepare for the journey to the afterlife. It may seem weird to us today, but to the ancient Egyptians, these beliefs and rituals were obligatory and deeply ingrained in their culture. Ancient Egyptian civilization lasted a very long time, which shows that they were very smart and strong.

1. "essential" is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) fundamental B) mandatory C) necessary
D) uncommon E) basic

3. "thrive" is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) decrease B) prosper C) provide
D) flourish E) support

4. "critical" is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) vital B) immense C) massive
D) peculiar E) important

6. "elaborate" is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) drop B) detail C) expand
D) last E) allow

1. The benefits of omega-3 fatty acids ---- by a number of recent studies, so the food industry ---- to begin using omega-3 acids in all kinds of food, including baby milk and margarine, to boost its sales.

- A) have been confirmed / has decided
- B) were confirmed / had decided
- C) will be confirmed / decides
- D) are confirmed / will decide
- E) had been confirmed / was decided

2. Throughout history, human beings ---- natural phenomenon such as crop yield and weather to ancient all-knowing heavenly beings that ---- over Earth and its inhabitants.

- A) attributed / have ruled
- B) used to attribute / had ruled
- C) attribute / will rule
- D) will attribute / rule
- E) have attributed / ruled

3. The term "health illiteracy" ---- to the condition where a person knows so little about medical information and how to use it that it ---- his or her access negatively to the health-care system.

- A) referred / affected
- B) refers / affects
- C) has referred / has affected
- D) will refer / is affecting
- E) had referred / used to affect

4. Before the construction of a dam ----, engineers ---- the geology of the proposed site to make sure that it will provide a foundation strong enough to support the weight of the dam.

- A) began / have surveyed
- B) has begun / would survey
- C) begins / survey
- D) had begun / surveyed
- E) is beginning / will survey

5. The ancient Romans ---- a banking system somewhat advanced in order to serve their enormous trade network that ---- throughout Asia, Europe, and Africa.

- A) developed / extended
- B) will develop / extends
- C) had developed / would extend
- D) were developing / used to extend
- E) used to develop / would have extended

6. Air pollution is not something new; in fact, it ---- a problem since 900 BC, which was a time when a town located West of Babylon, Hit, ---- the center of asphalt mining.

- A) has been / was
- B) will be / is
- C) was / had been
- D) would be / will be
- E) had been / would be

7. The US presidential election of 1800 ---- notorious on account of the unforeseen constitutional problems it ----.

- A) is / has presented
- B) has been / presented
- C) would be / presents
- D) had been / would present
- E) was / presented

8. According to some scientists, the global population, which currently ---- at about 8 billion, ---- 10 billion by the year 2050.

- A) stands / will have surpassed
- B) stood / would surpass
- C) will stand / surpasses
- D) has stood / has surpassed
- E) is standing / will surpass

9. Astronomy ---- as the oldest science, going back thousands of years, and seems to have begun when primitive people ---- objects and their movements in the sky.

- A) will be regarded / notice
- B) was regarded / had noticed
- C) has been regarded / will notice
- D) is regarded / noticed
- E) had been regarded / have noticed

10. According to some studies published by a few highly-respected magazines, heart disease ---- man long before fried hamburgers and cigarettes ---- along.

- A) plagued / had come
- B) plagues / come
- C) had plagued / came
- D) will plague / have come
- E) has plagued / will come

1. **New data analytics process ---- how global energy consumption, as well as urban green infrastructure, ---- climate change.**

- A) evaluated / will affect
- B) had evaluated / would have affected
- C) has evaluated / must affect
- D) evaluates / can affect
- E) is evaluating / may affect

2. **How items are manipulated ---- the primary driver of our response to them but it ---- the nutrient composition which is thought to be more relevant factor.**

- A) must not be / has been
- B) should not be / was
- C) may not be / is
- D) can not be / will be
- E) ought to have been / had been

3. **People ---- crystals fascinating and attractive since before the dawn of modern science, often prizing them as jewels and in the 19th century scientists' quest to classify forms of crystals and understand their effect on light ---- important progress in mathematics and physics.**

- A) found / had catalyzed
- B) had found / would catalyze
- C) have found / catalyzed
- D) find / has catalyzed
- E) will find / catalyzes

4. **Chile ---- a state-funded national health service for 30 years when it ---- to go for a mixed approach allowing private health services to be also offered.**

- A) has been running / has decided
- B) had been running / decided
- C) was running / had decided
- D) will have been running / decides
- E) is running / will decide

5. **Article 76 presents rules a state ---- to delineate the outer edge of a proposed extended continental shelf and it describes two formulas to draw the lines as far out as geologic evidence ----.**

- A) should follow / will have allowed
- B) may follow / has allowed
- C) has to follow / allowed
- D) can follow / will allow
- E) must follow / allows

6. **Researchers ---- several methods over the years in order to search for genetic factors and genes which ---- to intelligence, which is allegedly called quantitative trait.**

- A) used / can contribute
- B) use / could have contributed
- C) have used / might contribute
- D) had used / used to contribute
- E) will use / must contribute

7. **So long as a villager in an unindustrialized country - ---- a little more than the family has required, he ---- almost complete economic independence.**

- A) produces / could enjoy
- B) produced / may enjoy
- C) has produced / has to enjoy
- D) will produce / used to enjoy
- E) had produced / had to enjoy

8. **Scientists ---- for ways of extracting and transforming the natural gas hidden in ice crystals into a zero-emission fuel, and if they succeed, "burning ice" ---- the fuel of the future.**

- A) were looking / would become
- B) have been looking / must become
- C) will be looking / may have become
- D) had been looking / will become
- E) are looking / may become

You can now get a massage without having to **(turn down / rely on)** another human being or leave your home, thanks to newly developed robot masseurs. French company Capsix Robotics and researchers at the University of Plymouth in the UK have both created robots that **(can give / must give)** personalised massages. The Capsix model has a robotic arm **(to / with)** sensors and a camera that allow it **(to adapt / adapting)** to the individual user's body shape. It has been programmed with a range of massage protocols developed by physiotherapists, and users can adjust the firmness of the massage.

The human craving to know and understand is the driving force **(towards / behind)** our development as individuals and even our success as a species. **(So / But)** curiosity can also be dangerous, leading to stumbles or even downfalls, so why does this impulse so often compel us throughout life? Put another way, why are humans so curious? And given curiosity's complexity, do scientists even have a definition for this innate drive? Curiosity is so ingrained, which helps us **(learn / learning)** as babies and survive as adults. As for the definition, there isn't one set in stone. Researchers across many disciplines are interested **(to / in)** curiosity, so it's no surprise there isn't a widely accepted definition of the term. William James, one of the first modern psychologists, called it "the impulse towards better cognition."