31

Although mathematics provides the foundations on which artificial intelligence (AI) systems are built, ----.

A) AI systems might be able to generalise their mathematics abilities with thorough prompts

B) they are beginning to pull off some remarkable mathematical feats, matching humans

C) some have been sceptical that AI could ever construct tricky mathematical proofs

D) these systems can replicate human-like reasoning and show signs of creativity

E) they are regarded as the most important revolution in the contemporary world of technology

Provide: sağlamak

Foundation: temel

Prompt: girdi, acil

Thorough: kapsamlı

Skeptical: şüpheci

Construct: inşa etmek

Proof: kanıt

Replicate: yerine geçmek

Reasononing: mantık

Creativity: yartıcılık

Regard: saymak, düşünmek

Revolution: devrim

Contemporary: modern

32

----, but it had everything in it for one to survive and was an engineering masterpiece at the time.

A) The cone-shaped Mercury space capsule had a series of parachutes and vital supplies

B) The Mercury space capsule was ***only*** big enough to fit a single person inside

C) The Mercury space capsule would accommodate astronauts on their journey

D) The Mercury space capsule had to be designed before NASA could send anyone to space

E) Planning for the design of the Mercury space capsule began in the late 1950s

Survive: hayatta kalmak

For one to survive: for + noun + to verb

Masterpiece: sanat eseri

At the time: geçmiş: V2: o zamanda

Vital: hayati, önemli

Supply: kaynak

Accommodate: barındırmak

Design: tasarlamak

33

Even though the techniques of the 19th century provide an adequate model to assess the periodic tides and tidal currents, ----.

A) movements of water caused by the gravitational forces of the Moon and the Sun acting on the Earth make up the tide

B) the shape of tides not only changes due to friction, but in direct response to the changing tidal forces

C) there are many exciting new strategies to predict tides using information derived from images such as waterlines

D) tidal records form the basis to study important scientific issues such as sea level rise

E) many marine scientists attempt to account for many constituents in a long time series of water levels or currents

Provide: sağlamak

Adequate: yeterli

Assess: değerlendirmek

Movement: hareket

Be caused by: kaynaklanmak

Gravitational: yer çekimsel

Make up: oluşturmak

Friction: sürtünme

Predict: öngörmek

Derive from: den gelmek

Basis: temel

Issue: mesele, sorun

Account for: açıklamak

Constituent: bileşen

34

Dirigibles, aircrafts that contain gas helping them float, cannot climb above storms like jet-propelled airplanes can ----.

A) ***whereas*** the engine produced three horsepower at most

B) unless ***they*** are specially designed with high altitude conditions in mind

C) so that they could be less vulnerable than airplanes to icing in the cold

D) even though their great size causes them to be significantly slower than other aircrafts

E) given that they have potential for certain markets because they can run quietly and smoothly

Contain: içermek

Float: süzülmek, uçmak

Propel: itmek

At most: en iyi şartta

Altitude: rakım

Vulnerable: savunmasız

Great: büyük

Cause: sebep olmak

Significantly: büyük ölçüde

Smootly: pürüzsüz bir şekilde

35

While large language models, which generate text to mimic human speech and writing, may be human-like, ----.

A) the arrival of these human-sounding models started a race to teach them how to effectively manipulate tools
B) they have been trained with so much information that they can answer almost any question without any sign of superficiality
C) they draw their information from billions of words about how humans do or say things, giving them authenticity
D) they are considered far from being skilled like humans and can fail to fully appreciate the implications of a request
E) some developers are attempting to create models that generate not just language but images and sounds as well

Generate: üretmek

Mimic: taklit etmek

Consider: düşünmek

Far from: -den uzak

Fail: başarısız olmak

Appreciate: taktir etmek

Implication: ima

Request: istek

Attempt: girişimde bulunmak

36

If the metabolisable energy of the food is insufficient to meet the demand of the body, ----.

A) conservation of energy necessitates that food energy intake is balanced by energy lost

B) energy retention can be negative and the body consumes its own energy reserves

C) the digestible energy consists of nutrients that are absorbed from the gut

D) there is the basal energy requirement for maintenance of vital functions

E) excess food intake leads to the deposition of body fat that retains in the body

Insufficient: yetersiz

Meet: karşılamak

Demand: talep

Conservation: koruma

Necessitate: gerektirmek

Intake: alım, emilim

Balanced: dengeli

Retention: koruma

Consume: tüketmek

Digestible: sindirilebilir

Consist of: içermek

Absorb: emmek

Requirement: gereklilik

Maintenance: bakım

Excess: bol, aşırı

Lead to: sebep olmak

Reain: korumak

37

Isaac Newton's law of gravity states that weight will decrease as the distance between the object and the ground increases, ----.

A) so (that) objects at high altitudes will weigh less than they do at sea level

B) even if the loss of weight is real and easily measured with modern instruments

C) just as weight never disappears completely because gravity extends infinitely

D) as the huge mass of earth causes gravity to be the dominant force in everyday life

E) although balances and scales are used to determine mass by measuring weight

Gravity: yer çekimi

State: belirtmek

Decrease: azalmak

Increase: artmak

Altitude: rakım

Weigh: ağırlık etmek

Loss of weight: ağırlık kaybı

Measure: ölçmek

Disappear: yok olmak

Completely: tamamıyla

Extend: uzanmak

Infinitely: sonsuza kadar

Mass: kitle

Dominant: baskın

Scale: ölçek

Determine: belirlemek

38

Today, anyone with the slightest acquaintance with anatomy knows that blood passes from the heart to the lungs and back before making its trip through the body, ----.

A) but this was far from obvious to early physicians and scientists

B) as it seemed clear that blood was pumped through the body by the heart

C) so Chinese physicians believed that blood circulates throughout the body

D) although some writers guessed the circulation of the blood in the 16th century

E) because no one knew how blood could travel from the arteries to the veins in 1628

Slight: küçük, minnacık

Far from: -den uzak

Pump: pompalamak

Circulate: dönmek

Throughout: boyunca

Vein: damar

39

Dinosaurs have gone extinct long before humans; ----.

A) however, they are rather difficult to define as a zoological group

B) in brief, the dinosaurs were among the most successful large animals ever to live

C) therefore, evidence about the existence and nature of them is entirely indirect

D) similarly, it is not known exactly what caused the last dinosaurs to become extinct

E) furthermore, some dinosaur species bear clear resemblances to each other

ever to live: yaşamış olan

go extinct: soyu tükenmek

rather difficult: oldukça zor

define: tanımlamak

in brief: kısacası

existence: var oluş

entirely: tamamıyla

cause: sebep olmak

extinct: soyu tükenme

bear: taşımak

resemblance: benzerlik

40

The distinction between hills and mountains is decided entirely by the people that live near them; ----.

A) however, individual mountains rarely last very long in the powerfully erosive atmosphere of the Earth

B) thus, distinguishing mountains from smaller topographic features is partly a matter of perception

C) on the other hand, mountains, like every other thing in the natural world, go through a life cycle

D) for example, most of the mountain ranges in the planet's history rose and wore away at different times

E) still, throughout their almost four-billion-year history, the continents have been criss-crossed by many immense ranges of mountains

Distinction: farklılık

Decide: karar vermek

Individual: bireysel

Rarely: nadiren

Feature: özellik

Partly: kısmen

Perception: algı

On the other hand: diğer taraftan

Go through: geçmek

Mountain range: dağ sırası

Rise: yükselmek

Wear away: aşınmak

Throughout: boyunca

Continent: kıta

Immense: devasa, büyük

41

The accepted wisdom was once that the complexity of a modern fighter aircraft's avionics systems made it impossible for a pilot to fly alone, ----.

A) but improvements in cockpit design and the use of computers have greatly reduced the workload

B) yet no amount of newly-developed technology can fully protect a pilot from the stress of g-force (the force caused by gravity)

C) so the new generation of jet fighter was a response to the demand for a cheaper aircraft

D) though it is an established fact that the more unstable an aircraft the more agile it will be

E) otherwise designers and pilots had to choose between stability and manoeuvrability throughout aviation history

42

The analysis of satellite data has shown that rainfall is decreasing in tropical areas where forests are being cut down, confirming the predictions of climate models.

A) İklim modellerinin tahminlerini doğrulayan uydu verilerinin incelenmesi, tropikal bölgelerde ormanların kesilmesi sonucunda yağış miktarının azaldığını göstermiştir.

B) Uydu verilerinin incelenmesi, ormanların kesilmekte olduğu ve yağış miktarının azaldığı tropikal bölgelerde iklim modellerinin tahminlerinin doğru olduğunu göstermiştir.

C) Uydu verilerinin incelenmesi, iklim modellerinin tahminlerini doğrulayarak, ormanların kesilmekte olduğu tropikal bölgelerde yağış miktarının azalmakta olduğunu göstermiştir.

D) Uydu verileri, tropikal bölgelerde yağış miktarının azaldığını ve ormanların kesildiğini göstererek iklim modellerinin tahminlerini doğrulamıştır.

E) Ormanların kesilmekte olduğu tropikal bölgelerde yağış miktarının azaldığını gösteren uydu verileri, iklim modellerinin tahminlerini doğrulamaktadır.

43

At certain times of the year, the Earth passes through parts of our solar system that are rich in meteorites, and these times of high-frequency meteorite encounters are known as meteor showers.

A) Dünya, Güneş sistemindeki çok taşlı yönünden geçerken gök taşı karşılaşmaları yüksek sıklıkta gerçekleşir ve yılın bu belirli zamanları meteor yağmurları olarak bilinir.

B) Dünya, yılın belirli zamanlarında Güneş sistemindeki çok taşlı yönünden geçerken gök taşı karşılaşmaları yüksek sıklıkta gerçekleşir ve bu zamanlar meteor yağmurları olarak bilinir.

C) Dünya, yılın belli zamanlarında Güneş sisteminin çok taşlı yönünden zengin olduğu kesimlerinden geçerken gök taşı karşılaşmaları yoğun şekilde gerçekleşir ve bu zamanlara meteor yağmurları denir.

D) Dünya, yılın belirli zamanlarında Güneş sistemindeki çok taşlı bir alandan geçerken gök taşı karşılaşmaları artar ve bu zamanlar meteor yağmurları olarak adlandırılır.

E) Yılın belirli zamanlarında, Dünya Güneş sistemindeki gök taşlarının yoğun olduğu bölgelerden geçerken, bu zamanlarda gök taşı karşılaşmaları sıklaşır ve bu dönemlere meteor yağmurları adı verilir.

44

While it is widely viewed as a hazardous technology, the growing concern about atmospheric pollution makes nuclear power plants more acceptable.

A) Nükleer elektrik santralleri tehlikeli bir teknoloji olarak görülse de atmosfer kirliliği ile ilgili endişelerin artması bu güçlükle kabul edilebilir olmuştur.

B) Atmosferik kirlilik ile ilgili artan endişeler nükleer elektrik santrallerini daha kabul edilebilir kılsa da halk çoğunlukla tehlikeli bir teknoloji olarak görmektedir.

C) Çoğunlukla tehlikeli bir teknoloji olarak görülse de atmosferik kirlilik ile ilgili artan endişeler nükleer elektrik santrallerini daha kabul edilebilir kılmaktadır.

D) Çoğunlukla tehlikeli olarak görülen nükleer elektrik santralleri, atmosferik kirlilik ile ilgili artan endişeler nedeniyle daha kabul edilebilir hale gelmiştir.

E) Nükleer elektrik santralleri, atmosferik kirlilik ile ilgili endişelerin artmasıyla daha kabul edilebilir olmuştur, ancak çoğunlukla tehlikeli bir teknoloji olarak görülmektedir.

45

Speeding up the movement of people and goods all over the world, steam locomotives were renowned as 'iron horses' when they started a transportation revolution in the early 1800s.

A) Tüm dünyada insanların ve yüklerin hareketini hızlandıran buharlı lokomotifler, 1800'lerin başında bir taşımacılık devrimini başlattıklarında 'demir atlar' olarak ünlenmişlerdir.

B) 1800'lerin başında bir taşımacılık devrimini başlattıklarında 'demir atlar' olarak ünlenen buharlı lokomotifler, tüm dünyada insanların ve yüklerin hareketini hızlandırmışlardır.

C) Tüm dünyada insanların ve yüklerin hareketini hızlandırarak taşımacılık devrimini başlatan buharlı lokomotifler, 1800'lerin başında 'demir atlar' olarak anılmıştır.

D) Tüm dünyada insanların ve yüklerin hareketine hız kazandıran buharlı lokomotifler, 1800'lerin başında 'demir atlar' olarak ünlenmişlerdir.

E) Buharlı lokomotifler, tüm dünyada insanların ve yüklerin hareketini hızlandırmış, taşımacılık devriminde 'demir atlar' olarak anılmıştır.

46

Understanding the formation of the Earth and the solar system is a fundamental goal of planetary science that has intrigued scientists and philosophers for centuries.

A) Dünya'nın ve Güneş sisteminin oluşumunu anlamak, yüzyıllardır bilim insanları ve filozofların ilgisini çeken gezegen biliminin temel hedeflerinden biridir.

B) Dünya'nın ve Güneş sisteminin ***nasıl*** oluştuğunu anlamak, yüzyıllardır bilim insanları ve filozofların ilgisini çekmiş, gezegen biliminin temel hedeflerinden biri olmuştur.

C) Gezegen biliminin temel hedeflerinden biri olan Dünya'nın ve Güneş sisteminin oluşumunu anlamak, yüzyıllardır bilim insanları ve filozofları etkilemiştir.

D) Dünya'nın ve Güneş sisteminin oluşumunu anlamak, gezegen biliminin temel hedeflerinden biri olup, yüzyıllardır bilim insanları ve filozofların ilgisini çekmektedir.

E) Gezegen biliminin temel hedefi olan Dünya'nın ve Güneş sisteminin oluşumu, yüzyıllardır bilim insanları ve filozofları büyülemektedir.

47

Researchers tracking more than half a million snowflakes have discovered a broad mathematical pattern that describes how snowflakes swirl through the air.

A) Kar tanelerinin havada ***nasıl*** döndüğünü tanımlamak için yarım milyondan fazla kar tanesini izleyen araştırmacılar, geniş kapsamlı bir matematiksel model keşfetmiştir.

B) Geniş kapsamlı bir matematiksel model keşfeden araştırmacılar, yarım milyondan fazla kar tanesini izleyerek kar tanelerinin havada nasıl döndüğünü tanımlamıştır.

C) Yarım milyondan fazla kar tanesini izleyen araştırmacılar, kar tanelerinin havada nasıl döndüğünü anlatan geniş kapsamlı bir matematiksel model keşfetmiştir.

D) Yarım milyondan fazla kar tanesini izleyen araştırmacılar, kar tanelerinin havada nasıl döndüğünü tanımlayan geniş kapsamlı bir matematiksel model geliştirmiştir.

E) Yarım milyondan fazla kar tanesini havada izleyen araştırmacılar, geniş kapsamlı bir matematiksel model tanımlamıştır.

48

Dünya'nın dış kabuğundaki cıva miktarı diğer elementlere kıyasla nispeten az olmakla birlikte, *daha az rastlanan* ancak büyük ve yüksek yoğunluklu yataklarda bulunduğu için cıva nadir bir element olarak değerlendirilir.

A) ***Despite existing in*** proportionately lower amounts in the Earth's crust compared to other elements, mercury is categorized as a rare element since it is found in large and highly concentrated deposits.

B) The amount of mercury in the Earth's crust is relatively low compared to other elements; however, it is found in large and highly concentrated deposits, so it is regarded as a rare element.

C) As it ***can be found in large*** and highly concentrated deposits, mercury is regarded as a rare element even though the amount of mercury found in the Earth's crust is considered proportionately lower when compared to other elements.

D) The amount of mercury in the Earth's crust is relatively lower in relation to other elements, but it is not a rare element because it is found in deposits that are regarded as large and highly concentrated.

E) The amount of mercury in the Earth's crust is relatively low compared to other elements, and since it is rarely found, it is regarded as a rare element.

49

Başlangıçta pratik ihtiyaçlardan dolayı geliştirilen Pisagor teoremi, çok basamaklı sayıların araştıran ilk bilginlere zihinsel bir uğraş sunmuştur.

A) Initially developed for practical needs, the Pythagorean theorem ***was an intellectual pursuit*** provided to early scholars who researched multi-digit numbers.

B) The Pythagorean theorem, initially developed for practical needs, provided an intellectual pursuit to early scholars who searched for multi-digit numbers.

C) Early scholars who searched for multi-digit numbers were offered a mental pursuit by the Pythagorean theorem, which was initially developed to meet practical needs.

D) The Pythagorean theorem was initially developed to meet practical needs but later became an intellectual pursuit among early scholars who studied multi-digit numbers.

E) Early scholars who investigated multi-digit numbers benefited from the Pythagorean theorem, which was initially developed to meet practical needs.

50

Yer bilimciler magmanın oluştuğu fiziksel şartlar ve onu bileşimini hakkında daha fazla bilgi edinmek için laboratuvarda magma oluşturmuşlardır.

A) Geologists have created magma in the laboratory to learn more about the conditions in which magma forms and its composition.

B) To learn more about the physical conditions that create magma, geologists developed magma and its composition in the laboratory.

C) Having created magma in the laboratory, geologists have examined the physical conditions under which magma develops and its composition.

D) The physical conditions in which magma originates and its composition are created in a laboratory by geologists to learn more about them.

E) Geologists have recreated the physical conditions in which magma originates in the laboratory to learn more about magma and its composition.

51

Sürtünme, makinelerin verimliliğini düşürdüğü için genellikle bir sorun olarak görülse de çivi, vida ve makine gibi nesneler için gerekli bir kuvvettir.

A) While friction is often regarded as a nuisance because it reduces the efficiency of machines, it is an essential force for such items as nails, screws and machines.

B) While it is an essential force for items like nails, screws and machines, friction is often seen as a nuisance reducing machine efficiency.

C) So the new generation of jet fighter was a response to the demand for a cheaper aircraft

D) Even though friction reduces the efficiency of machines and is often regarded as a nuisance, it is an essential force for such items as nails, screws and machines.

E) Friction is an essential force for items like nails, screws and machines, yet it is often seen as a nuisance reducing machine efficiency.

52

Eğer yeterince insan petrol yerine elektrikle çalışan arabalara geçerse bu, önümüzdeki birkaç yılda 10 milyar tondan daha fazla sera gazının havaya karışmasını engelleyebilir.

A) More than 10 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases could be prevented from being spewed into the air in the next few years if enough people switch to cars that run on electricity rather than gas.

B) If enough people switch to cars that run on electricity rather than gas, it could prevent more than 10 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases from being spewed into the air in the next few years.

C) In the next few years, more than 10 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases will be spewed into the air if enough people do not switch to cars that run on electricity rather than gas, which can prevent it.

D) It is using cars that run on electricity rather than gas that could prevent more than 10 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases from being spewed into the air in the next few years if enough people switch to them.

E) Only if there are enough people switching to cars that run on electricity rather than gas in the next few years, more than 10 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases will be prevented from being spewed into the air.

53

Atmosfer bilimciler, musonların oluşumunu ve değişkenliğini birçok tropikal bölge üzerindeki olağanüstü etkileri nedeniyle çalışmaya devam etmektedir.

A) Atmospheric scientists continue to study the formation and variability of monsoons because of their tremendous effect on many tropical areas.

B) Given their enormous impact on numerous tropical areas, the formation and variability of monsoons are continually studied by atmospheric scientists.

C) Due to their tremendous effect on various tropical regions, the study of formation and variability of monsoons persists among atmospheric scientists.

D) Monsoons' significant influence on numerous tropical areas prompts atmospheric scientists to keep exploring their formation and variability.

E) Atmospheric scientists keep examining how monsoons form and vary due to their profound impact on many tropical regions.

54

Whatever its institutional affiliation, the goal of a botanical garden was the collection of plants for purposes of utility and scientific interest. Great gardeners were admired for the skill with which they could acclimate plants coming from vastly different climates and environments. Definitions of utility shifted during the 18th century. At its beginning, the dominant use envisioned for botanical garden plants was medical. ---- This tradition retained its vitality and even expanded into new areas – the veterinary school in Lyons, France, the first ever, acquired a botanical garden in 1763.

A) Individuals could still found botanical gardens, such as the one founded by the physician John Fothergill in the British town of Upton in 1762.

B) The expansion of scientific functions and the vast numbers of new plants found in the 18th century put pressure on the space allocated to gardens.

C) Europe's unquestionable leader among botanical gardens was the Royal Botanical Garden of France, and Britain's Kew gardens were among the top in the continent.

D) University botanical gardens were associated with medical programmes, and they were usually administered by medical professors.

E) The major gardens also published catalogues to acquaint people who could not visit botanical gardens with their collections and achievements.

55

Genetic engineering refers to the process of manipulating genes in humans, animals, or plants, in order to create an organism with new genetic characteristics, such as a crop that is resistant to pests or an animal which resists cancer. ---- Changing the genetic makeup of an animal by manipulating and transferring selected genes from one animal to the next allows scientists to produce specific traits in animals to be used for food such as tenderness of flesh, disease resistance and level of fat. One company, for example, has discovered a gene marker which will allow scientists to breed animals with leaner meat, while another has recently developed a way to test for genes for lean meat production (double muscling) in cattle.

A) Genetic engineering is being currently used to genetically modify plants and animals ***for human benefit.***

B) Cloning breeder livestock is the wave of the future, since Dolly the sheep was successfully cloned in 1996.

C) In genetic engineering, the health of the clones is currently in question as such animals may not live a long life.

D) The focus has been to clone only prized breeder animals as it is not yet legal to produce food animals themselves.

E) However, the primary focus in genetic engineering for the past few years has been to produce an allergen-free animal.

56

A human being breathes 16 times a minute on average when active but not under physical exertion such as running. By breathing, an adult gets about 500 litres or 0.7kg of pure oxygen a day. ---- When the air is inhaled, it includes 20-21% oxygen, whereas the oxygen content is about 15% when the air is exhaled again. Once inside the body, the oxygen is not equally distributed. Your brain accounts for 2% of your body weight, but it claims 20% of your oxygen supply to meet its considerable energy requirement.

A) Interestingly, ***people can neither see,*** nor smell nor taste oxygen but are dependent on it to survive.

B) But if you are subjected to high oxygen concentrations for more than 24 hours, it ***could harm your*** lung cells.

C) Yet, contrary to common belief, we do not use all the available oxygen that we breathe into our lungs.

D) 50kg of oxygen exists in a person of 75kg, since the ***human body consists primarily of water***.

E) Oxygen is an extremely efficient tool in our metabolism, and it functions as fuel in energy transfer.

57

Within the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean lies the deepest point on Earth's surface: Challenger Deep. It is a place that only the most fearless ocean explorers have visited. As submersible design has improved, the journey has become more accessible, but still, more people have been to space than to the Mariana Trench. ---- Research published in 2019 found that 100% of the amphipods from the trench had traces of microplastics in their stomachs. In the same year, undersea explorer Victor Vescovo discovered a plastic bag and sweet wrappers at almost 11,000m deep.

A) And, just like space, this remote underwater frontier offers mysteries that humans cannot resist, like if life can exist there.

B) Yet, despite being one of the most remote locations on Earth, the Mariana Trench has not escaped the impact of humanity.

C) In recent years, scientists investigating the Mariana Trench have revealed a strange and fascinating alien world right here on Earth.

D) With near-freezing temperatures and crushing pressure, the Mariana Trench makes for an environment that is as inhospitable as space.

E) The Mariana Trench was formed when one tectonic plate was pushed beneath another and today, the deepest parts of Earth's oceans sit within it.

58

Gerontechnology, a new area in the study of human aging, has focused on developing technology to promote independence and reduce disabilities associated with old age. ---- For this reason, it is important that effective training programmes be developed to teach older adults how to use new technology. The discipline known as human factors provides an effective means of accomplishing this goal. Human factor is a science focused on optimising interactions between humans and the machines they use, thereby resulting in improved safety and quality of life. When developing methods to teach older adults to use new technologies, a systems-approach is effective because the characteristics of the person, the environment, and the technology itself are considered through a series of steps.

A) New technologies may cause some occupations to lose their importance as the service they provide is no longer needed such as home care for the elderly.
B) To evaluate a programme, measures of successful learning such as retention of information and ease of device usage should be examined.
C) Training techniques such as the provision of well-organised written instructions may assist in reconciling the differences between task requirements and personal limitations.
D) Non-users of new technologies such as the Internet share common goals with older adults and express positive attitudes about learning to use new technologies.
E) Although the promise of new technologies is great for making life easier, this potential is highly dependent on the ability of older adults to learn to use such technologies.

59

Some adipose tissue is brown because of its high concentration of mitochondria, which have iron-containing pigments. When energy-rich molecules in brown fat are catabolised (broken down to release energy), the stored energy is released not as chemical energy but as heat. Human infants are born with a lot of brown fat in their back and shoulder regions – it comprises about 5% of their body weight. Because infants have a high surface area-to-volume ratio, they tend to lose a lot of heat. One way that they keep warm is to produce heat in their brown fat tissues. ---- Adults have mostly white fat, which generates less heat when the fat is catabolised.

A) As a child grows up, the brown fat content of the body is reduced.

B) In summer time, temperature can reach suffocating levels for infants and adults alike.

C) Recent studies are comparing white fat cells with brown fat cells in infants and adults.

D) Brown fat may be somehow associated with a tendency to remain lean.

E) Children tend to be active all day long and thus use ample energy.