

For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Prolonged exposure to the sun can lead to genetic DNA damage, but there are products such as natural sunscreens that act as a barrier and prevent the ---- of ultraviolet rays into the skin, thus reducing the damage.

5. function /work

A) reluctance unwillingness isteksizlik

B) maturity mature / development / become ripe olgunlaşmak

C) endorsement support / approval / confirmation / verification onaylama destekleme

D) penetration nüfuz etmek, işlemek, delip geçmek prevail, be common, leak into/ seep into sızmak

E) deployment employment / exploitation / adoption / harnessing / kullanm, istifade

2

2

use

extend:

1. süresini uzatmak

2. date back to

3. convey, iletmek

stretch / extend

SVO, thus Ving

,thus /thereby +ving

gifted/ skillful

attend /join /take part in

2. Academically talented college students who participate in honours programs are generally believed to be more involved in educationally purposeful activities and to hold higher career --- than their peers who do not.

hold /have /bear /possess/ own akran, emsal= counterpart, peer

A) fluctuations dalgalanma

B) calendars takvim

3. ✓ C) aspirations arzu / desire / ambition / = goal, target, objective, aim amac, gaye

D) constituents component, factor, elements, ingredient / unsur

E) pleasure keyif

3. want to do sth istemek
aspire

desire

crave (for)

yearn for

long for* /miss özlemek

2. / involved with/in
engaged in
busy with
interested in
concerned with
ilgili olmak
ilgilenmek

ANA Fiil PASSIVE ise
+ to verb veya to be v3

3) Although vaccines undergo ---- testing before they are licensed for use, it is important that the safety of vaccines is monitored on an ongoing basis, as with all licensed drugs.

4. 5. 6.
- A) conspicuous apparant/ clear acik net / evident
 - ✓ B) rigorous titiz meticulous, painstaking
 - C) relentless non-stop, continuous, sürekli
 - D) superficial yüzeysel, on the surface
 - E) defiant rebellious /disobedient asi karsi gelen

6. v. in use
as in
like

as is the case with

Although

+ , + + +
- , - - -

beklenmedik durum/sonuc icin although kullanilir

1. over + the past decade (2.) have 1/3
in within during for
to raise awareness 3.
ARALIK EYDS KAMPI ÖZGÜN SORULAR - İsmail Turasan 4 5

4. Over the last decade, numerous awareness-raising initiatives have been launched to --- prejudices and promote social integration in the country.

- self confident
- A) confide trust güvenmek
 - B) nourish nurture / feed beslemek/ support
 - C) eradicate wipe out / destroy clear*
 - D) immerse daldirmek
 - E) grasp 1. tutmak, kavramak
2. understand /deduce / conclude
- 4 campaign
- start begin commence* 7
- bias
- increase enhance improve facilitate* further *

6. confine/d= limit/ed

promote(v)
1. terfi ettirmek
2. pazarlamak= market
3. enhance, improve

5. The Sumerians, who were ---- agricultural and had a well-organized communal life, were adept at building canals and developing effective systems of irrigation.

sulama

skillful
dexterous

2. extremely
3. on the surface 2. clearly
A) severely extremely
B) apparently 1. on the surface 2. clearly
✓ C) predominantly mainly / esas olarak
D) thoroughly 1. completely 2. in detail, comprehensively
E) remarkably considerably

1.
good
bad

2+ sth



6. One cannot ---- the possibility that some infants may suffer from iron deficiency anaemia if meat is introduced too late or if they are given too much cow's milk before age one.

-
- A) put forward ileri sürmek say /claim (suggest) offer
- B) attribute to atıfta bulunmak / refer to = cite = quote / point işaret etmek to attributable
- C) expand on enlarge
- D) bring about lead to /trigger /induce / cause / bear */ engender* contribute to= katkıda bulunmak
- ✓ E) rule out ignore, göz ardı etmek

back up 2

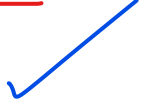
7. An increasing amount of evidence supports the hypothesis that horses ---- in the Eurasian Steppes in around 3500 BCE but that modern domesticated breeds ---- from the earliest domestic horse lineage.

by 3500

kind/ species /type

origin
root
descent
=köken

4



A) had been domesticated / ~~are not descending~~

B) ~~used to be domesticated~~ / ~~do not descend~~ when?

C) were domesticated / do not descend

D) have been domesticated / ~~will not descend~~

E) ~~are domesticated~~ / have not descended

35*1000

8. --- the atmosphere of extrasolar planets, Indian astronomers have devised a new method by which planets --- around stars other than the Sun can be studied by observing the polarization of light.

- ✓ A) To understand / revolving which/that revolve ...etrafında dönen = v-ing
 B) Understanding / to be revolving
 C) Understood / to revolve
 D) Having understood / having revolved
 E) To be understood / to have revolved

s. by which

by means of which
 thanks to..which
 a method by which
 sayesinde ... yapılan metod

thereby /whereby= sayesinde

3. To have v3 cümle basında gelmez

1. in order to + verb ...yapmak için in order for (sb to do sth)
 =so as to
 =to

5

can
 be able to do sth by +v-ing
 ..yaparak ...x isini yapabiliriz

Geleceği
 mk
 m4

2. other than= den başka
 =apart from*
 =aside from*

→ 1. in addition to, as well as = yani sıra

→ 2. except for haric
 In the party, only his relatives were present.
 =There were nobody other than his relatives.

herkes /hickimse varsa haric anlamı düşünmeli

all
 every / none

9. In their experiments, a **team** of international scientists **examined** chemicals that ---- on the ice on young stars and contended that key ingredient for life on Earth ---- in space.

1. yarışma
2. claim

- A) ~~form~~ / would have formed
- B) ~~formed~~ / should have emerged
- C) ~~have formed~~ / could have formed ✓✓✓
- D) ~~were forming~~ / **must have formed** ✓✓✓
- E) **had formed** / **might have emerged** ✓✓✓

may " "

said
✓✓✓
V2

past

V2

V2 ✓✓
had V3 ✓✓

past

3/4

under

10. About three-quarters of all road traffic accidents occur among young males ---- the age of 25 years, and they are almost three times as likely to be killed ~~in~~ a road traffic crash as young females.

- A) in / from
- B) between / as
- C) at / by
- D) under / in
- E) throughout / within

→ die in an accident
= to be killed in an accident / crash / disaster /
earthquake / flood / avalanche

★ by + agent
sb / sth ★

→ be likely to die / to be killed in a crash = kazada "ölmesi" olasıdır

11. While the term *desertification* may bring --- mind the windswept sand dunes of the Sahara or the vast salt pans of the Kalahari, it is an issue that reaches far --- those living in the world's deserts, threatening the food security and livelihoods of more than two billion people.

A) about / towards

✓ B) to / beyond

C) onto / into

D) down / at

E) near / away



SVÖ, Ving

3

cümle, Ving

1. ...yapan eden ✓

2. ki bu... ✓

3.* tehdit ederek ✓
-erek -arak ✓

imminent/ close /soon /sudden*

12. The immediate adverse health consequences of smoking include reduced physical fitness and asthma ---- early onset of smoking habits increase children's long-term risk of cardiovascular diseases, respiratory illnesses and cancer.

if cümlesinde konu ve odak uyumu tercih edilir

A) even if

B) whereas while /although

C) so that olsun diye / can/ could /will /would /be able to verb = in order that

D) since 1 den beri 2 because

E) before 1. den önce, prior to

2 ** gerekli önemli zorunlu grubu ile gelebilir

before you get a driving license, you have to be at least 18

↳ In order for one to get



13. The research conducted on fame and celebrity shows that fame changes a person's life forever and is felt more as a sudden impact or overnight experience --- a gradual transition.

- A) rather than = not ✓
- B) except for Jack
- C) such as Istanbul
- D) contrary to Istanbul, Beybut is small
- E) in addition to

X big

Contrary to the common belief /view / perception, black cats have nothing to do with bad luck

14. --- parents of children who go online feel they know enough to keep their child safe online, their confidence and ability to do so declines with the rise in the age and online experience of the child.

- A) Because
- B) Until
- C) Although
- D) Unless
- E) Supposing

a/an/ the decrease /rise - in + age/ prices /inflation
(kategori/ alan)

decline in

rise

Gevirisi

↓ / 1 km anlam

↳ due to

with age= as we age
for ages
at the age of 21

15. --- archaeologists focus on studying and recreating the past, particularly times and cultures before the existence of the written word, they must look at material remains for clues about a culture.

- A) Providing
- B) As soon as
- C) While
- D) Since
- E) As though

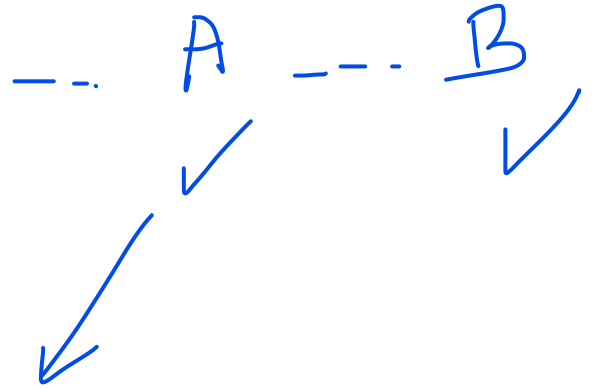
if - mi gibi

konu → odak

→ when / if

16. The losses and impacts that characterise disasters are ascribed to ---- the exposure and vulnerability of people and places ---- the severity of the hazard event.

- A) whether / or
- ✓ B) both/ and
- C) the more / the more
- D) so much / that 5 ✓
- E) neither / nor



X and Y of 1st 2

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

Family is the basic unit of a society and the prevalence of nuclear as well as extended family forms in societies as a whole, or within segments of these societies is nothing new. Copy that. A controversy, (17) ----, has long been prominent in the sociological literature on how to define these concepts. The far-reaching effects of technological development, particularly that of industrialisation, (18) ---- family life make it harder to define them. These issues could be clarified (19) ---- a meaningful and valid definition of the concepts of nuclear and extended family, and of concepts referring to intervening family forms between these two poles, could be agreed upon. Then, we (20) ---- a more accurate basis for describing, classifying, and determining the relative frequency of a particular family type in a society regardless of its technological development. We might also have the chance to (21) ---- futile discussions stemming from definitions of concepts rather than actual facts of family life.

17.

- A) hence
- B) for example
- C) similarly
- D) in contrast
- E) however

→ Roger that
→ copy that

anlasildi.
orasi tamam

Family is the basic unit of a society and the prevalence of nuclear as well as extended family forms in societies as a whole, or within segments of these societies is nothing new. Copy that. A controversy, (17) -- **HOWEVER--**, has long been prominent in the sociological literature on how to define these concepts. **The far-reaching effects of technological development, particularly that of industrialisation, (18) ---- family life make it harder to define them.** These issues could be clarified (19) ---- a meaningful and valid definition of the concepts of nuclear and extended family, and of concepts referring to intervening family forms between these two poles, could be agreed upon. Then, we (20) ---- a more accurate basis for describing, classifying, and determining the relative frequency of a particular family type in a society regardless of its technological development. We might also have the chance to (21) ---- futile discussions stemming from definitions of concepts rather than actual facts of family life.

18.

- A) among
C) for
E) through

the effect of ... on ...

- B) on
D) in



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19.

A) ifC) so thatE) untilB) ~~although~~D) sinceL30
L001

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20.

- A) ~~had to have~~
B) ~~used to have~~
C) ~~must have~~
D) would have
E) ~~should have had~~

could have

Varsayım

Family is the basic unit of a society and the prevalence of nuclear as well as extended family forms in societies as a whole, or within segments of these societies is nothing new. Copy that. A controversy, (17) -- **HOWEVER**--, has long been prominent in the sociological literature on how to define these concepts. The far-reaching effects of technological development, particularly that of industrialisation, (18) --**ON**-- family life make it harder to define them. These issues could be clarified (19) --**if**-- a meaningful and valid definition of the concepts of nuclear and extended family, and of concepts referring to intervening family forms between these two poles, could be agreed upon. Then, we (20) --**would have**-- a more accurate basis for describing, classifying, and determining the relative frequency of a particular family type in a society regardless of its technological development. We might also have the chance to (21) ---- **futile discussions** stemming from definitions of concepts rather than actual facts of family life.

21.

- A) expose maruz bırakmak tabii tutmak= subject to
 B) trigger tetiklemek lead to bring about
 C) nurture nourish, feed
 D) raise
 E) spare

raise: 1. grow 2. voice, bring up seslendirmek 3. increase

1. prevent / refrain from / avoid
 2. yedek
 3. canini bağışlamak
 4. allocate, tahsis etmek, ayırmak
 5. spare no effort da var her türlü çabayı sarf etmek

go+

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

Current research is focused on identifying genetic changes that affect disease risk and that are common in the general population. (22) ---- each of these variations slightly increases an individual's risk, having changes in several different genes may combine to increase disease risk significantly. Changes in many genes, each with a small effect, may underlie susceptibility (23) ---- many common diseases, including cancer, obesity, diabetes, heart disease and mental illness. Researchers are working to gauge an individual's risk for developing a common disease based on the combination of variants in many genes across their genome. In people with a genetic predisposition, the risk of disease (24) ---- on multiple factors, not only on an identified genetic change. These include other genetic factors, lifestyle and environmental factors. A person's genetic makeup cannot be altered; (25) ---- , some lifestyle and environmental modifications can help to an extent. Having more frequent disease screenings and (26) ---- a healthy weight may be able to reduce disease risk in those with a genetic predisposition.

22.

A) Because

B) Until

C) Although

D) As if

E) Given that

Handwritten notes and corrections for question 22:

- A blue circle around "Given that" with an arrow pointing to "it is not surprising".
- A blue circle around "considering" with an arrow pointing to "it is not surprising".
- Handwritten text "it is not surprising" in pink.
- Handwritten text "natural" in pink.
- Handwritten text "usual" in pink.

Current research is focused on identifying genetic changes that affect disease risk and that are common in the general population. (22) --Although-- each of these variations slightly increases an individual's risk, having changes in several different genes may combine to increase disease risk significantly. Changes in many genes, each with a small effect, may underlie susceptibility (23) ---- many common diseases, including cancer, obesity, diabetes, heart disease and mental illness. Researchers are working to gauge an individual's risk for developing a common disease based on the combination of variants in many genes across their genome. In people with a genetic predisposition, the risk of disease (24) ---- on multiple factors, not only on an identified genetic change. These include other genetic factors, lifestyle and environmental factors. A person's genetic makeup cannot be altered; (25) ---- , some lifestyle and environmental modifications can help to an extent. Having more frequent disease screenings and (26) ---- a healthy weight may be able to reduce disease risk in those with a genetic predisposition.

23.

- A) about
C) of
E) from

B) to
D) on

prone
susceptible
vulnerable to disease
open*

such as
like



Current research is focused on identifying genetic changes that affect disease risk and that are common in the general population. (22) **--Although--** each of these variations slightly increases an individual's risk, having changes in several different genes may combine to increase disease risk significantly. Changes in many genes, each with a small effect, may underlie susceptibility (23) **--to--** many common diseases, including cancer, obesity, diabetes, heart disease and mental illness. Researchers are working to gauge an individual's risk for developing a common disease based on the combination of variants in many genes across their genome. In people with a genetic predisposition, the risk of disease (24) ---- on multiple factors, not only on an identified genetic change. These include other genetic factors, lifestyle and environmental factors. A person's genetic makeup cannot be altered; (25) ----, some lifestyle and environmental modifications can help to an extent. Having more frequent disease screenings and (26) ---- a healthy weight may be able to reduce disease risk in those with a genetic predisposition.

24.

- A) ~~had to depend~~
B) ~~must depend~~
C) ~~would depend~~
D) **can depend**
E) ~~has to depend~~

rather than

Current research is focused on identifying genetic changes that affect disease risk and that are common in the general population. (22) --**Although**-- each of these variations slightly increases an individual's risk, having changes in several different genes may combine to increase disease risk significantly. Changes in many genes, each with a small effect, may underlie susceptibility (23) --**to**-- many common diseases, including cancer, obesity, diabetes, heart disease and mental illness. Researchers are working to gauge an individual's risk for developing a common disease based on the combination of variants in many genes across their genome. In people with a genetic predisposition, the risk of disease (24) --**can depend**-- on multiple factors, not only on an identified genetic change. These include other genetic factors, lifestyle and environmental factors. A person's genetic makeup cannot be altered; (25) ----, some lifestyle and environmental modifications can help to an extent. ++ (25) ---- Having more frequent disease screenings and (26) ---- a healthy weight may be able to reduce disease risk in those with a genetic predisposition.

25.
 A) in short
 B) otherwise
 C) conversely
 D) namely
 E) **though**

that is (to say that)
 however
 but

 =
 i.e.
 in other words= yani
 = namely
 = that is
 = that is to say that

alter:change. Love is not love that alters when it alteration finds. W.Shakespeare

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26.

- ✓ A) maintaining ^{1.} keep / korumak 2 claim 3 sustain, fix
 B) evoking inspire / his duygu uyandırmak
 C) acquiring edinmek, learn / obtain
 D) reducing azaltmak decrease, drop
 E) obtaining gain, get, attain, acquire

tendency to Verb

Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Listening to stories **can help** children **in intensive care unit** **to feel** less pain and stress, a study in Brazil **has found**.

Many children's hospitals **already** have storytelling programmes **that aim to** cheer up patients. **However,** **this research,** **published** in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, **suggests** that it **has suggested** also has **physiological** benefits. **Until now,** the positive evidence for **storytelling** was based on 'common

1. sense' and **taken at face value,** **in which** interacting with the child **may distract,** entertain and **alleviate** psychological suffering," said Dr Jorge Moll, of D'Or Institute for Research and Education (IDOR), Brazil.

2. "But there was a lack of a **solid** scientific basis, especially **with regard to** underlying **physiological** mechanisms." The team, based at IDOR and the Federal University of ABC, Brazil, studied 81 children **between** the ages of 2 and 7, all of whom were in the intensive care unit. One group of 41 children each had a 25-30 minute session **with** a storyteller **while** a control group of 40 children each had the same amount of time with the same professionals who told riddles **instead.** **Before and after** the sessions, the team **took** saliva **samples** from each child **and** **assessed** their pain level. The saliva samples **allowed** the researchers **to measure** levels of the hormones **cortisol – which is related to stress – and oxytocin – which plays a role in empathy.** Both groups of children **benefitted from** the **interventions:** they all had **less** cortisol and more oxytocin in their saliva, **suggesting** they were **less stressed,** and they **reported** less pain and **discomfort.** **However,** the results were **twice as** strong for the storytelling group **as** the control group.

27. Which of the following is true about storytelling?

The fact that

- A) **That listening to stories helps children in intensive care to feel less pain and stress is nothing but a hoax. = lie**
- B) Listening to stories can assist **only children** in intensive care **as** they feel **more** pain and stress
- C) The **lack** of a solid scientific basis **still makes** storytelling an unreliable method
- D) **The benefits of storytelling lacked scientific backing previously and were believed to be superficial.**
- E) Many children's hospitals **plan to** have storytelling programmes that aim to cheer up patients.

there was a lack of sth

- X was devoid of ...
- X was short of
- X did not have

SVO. SVO, though/ however. ** for example * therefore* instead

I want tea instead of / rather than / in place of / not* coffee.

A. I want tea instead of coffee.

B. I want tea rather than coffee. = not coffee

allow/ enable /permit + sb/sth + to verb / to be v3

SVO, Ving.

try

bilmece
rather

or

ve

~~Ving~~

it is clear from the text

Listening to stories can help children in intensive care to feel less pain and stress, a study in Brazil has found. Many children's hospitals already have storytelling programmes that aim to cheer up patients. However, this research, published in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, suggests that it also has physiological benefits. "Until now, the positive evidence for storytelling was based on 'common sense' and taken at face value, in which interacting with the child may distract, entertain and **alleviate** psychological suffering," said Dr Jorge Moll, of D'Or Institute for Research and Education (IDOR), Brazil. "But there was a lack of a solid scientific basis, especially with regard to underlying physiological mechanisms." The team, based at IDOR and the Federal University of ABC, Brazil, studied 81 children between the ages of 2 and 7, all of whom were in the intensive care unit. One group of 41 children each had a 25-30 minute session with a storyteller, while a control group of 40 children each had the same amount of time with the same professionals who told riddles instead. Before and after the sessions, the team took saliva samples from each child and assessed their pain level. The saliva samples allowed the researchers to measure levels of the hormones cortisol – which is related to stress – and oxytocin – which plays a role in empathy. **Both groups of children benefitted from the interventions: they all had less cortisol and more oxytocin in their saliva, suggesting they were less stressed, and they reported less pain and discomfort.** However, the results were twice as strong for the storytelling group as the control group.

28. It can be **inferred** from the passage that ----.

- A) **it would not have been possible** to reach any conclusive evidence **if it had not been for** the **without** same professionals in both experiments
- B) stories helped kids **when** they were **less** stressed, and **when** they reported **less pain** and discomfort
- C) it was the professionals who told riddles **rather** than those who told stories that **enabled** more oxytocin
- D) it was **not the professionals who told riddles but those who told stories** that helped children to have more oxytocin in their saliva
- E) **both groups in the study received positive results from their sessions**

✓ **riddles instead**

↪ **However, the results were twice as strong for the storytelling group as the control group.**

✓ ✓ ✓

beklenmedik durum /sonuc
in contrast / conversely XXXX

~~A / B / C~~

But, + + +

SVO, SVO, SVO

Yet, +

~~although~~

SVO. SVO, + though.

Listening to stories can help children in intensive care to feel less pain and stress, a study in Brazil has found. Many children's hospitals already have storytelling programmes that aim to cheer up patients. However, this research, published in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, suggests that it also has physiological benefits. "Until now, the positive evidence for storytelling was based on 'common sense' and taken at face value, in which interacting with the child may distract, entertain and **alleviate** psychological **suffering**," said Dr Jorge Moll, of D'Or Institute for Research and Education (IDOR), Brazil. "But there was a lack of a solid scientific basis, especially with regard to underlying physiological mechanisms." The team, based at IDOR and the Federal University of ABC, Brazil, studied 81 children between the ages of 2 and 7, all of whom were in the intensive care unit. One group of 41 children each had a 25-30 minute session with a storyteller, while a control group of 40 children each had the same amount of time with the same professionals who told riddles instead. Before and after the sessions, the team took saliva samples from each child and assessed their pain level. The saliva samples allowed the researchers to measure levels of the hormones cortisol – which is related to stress – and oxytocin – which plays a role in empathy. Both groups of children benefitted from the interventions: they all had less cortisol and more oxytocin in their saliva, suggesting they were less stressed, and they reported less pain and discomfort. However, the results were twice as strong for the storytelling group as the control group.

29. The underlined word 'alleviate' is closest in meaning to ----.

balance

X A) moderate

B) appoint deploy /employ/ assign /designate

C) increase promote*/ enhance

D) locate tespit etmek bulmak/ spot / detect / find / diagnose

E) prescribe order some drugs= recete yazmak

relieve: rahatlatmak

= soothe

=reduce

=diminish

=mitigate

=curb

Decrease



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30. Which of the following describes the **main purpose** of this passage?

- A) To raise awareness as to the importance of **storytelling**
- B) To encourage public support for the employment of **professionals** at children's hospitals
- C) To explain the **causes** of stress, pain and discomfort in those at children's hospitals
- ✓ D) To inform about a study **as to the efficacy of storytelling** at children's hospitals
- E) To **compare and contrast** **two methods** adopted at children's hospitals

konu odak

about

compare the similarities + , +

contrast the differences - , +

Answer these questions according to the passage below.

It is likely that the North American hot dog comes from a widespread common European sausage brought here by butchers of several nationalities. Also in doubt is who first served the dachshund sausage with a roll. People liked this food that was easy to eat, convenient and inexpensive. Hot dog historian Bruce Kraig, a retired professor at Roosevelt University, says the Germans always ate the dachshund sausages with bread. Since the sausage culture is German, it is likely that Germans introduced the practice of eating the dachshund sausages, which we today know as the hot dog, nestled in a bun. Another story that puzzles serious hot dog historians is how the term "hot dog" came about. Some say the word was coined in 1901 at the New York Polo Grounds on a cold April day. Vendors were hawking hot dogs from portable hot water tanks shouting "They're red hot! Get your dachshund sausages while they're red hot!" A New York Journal sports cartoonist, Tad Dorgan, observed the scene and hastily drew a cartoon of barking dachshund sausages nestled warmly in rolls. Not sure how to spell "dachshund" he simply wrote "hot dog!", the cartoon is said to have been a sensation, thus coining the term "hot dog." However, historians have been unable to find this cartoon, despite Dorgan's enormous body of work and his popularity.

31. Which of the following is true about storytelling?

- A) Thanks to Dorgan's enormous body of work and his popularity, hot dogs became popular.
- B) The fame of sports cartoonist, Tad Dorgan did not help researchers find a cartoon attributed to him. ✓
- C) Dorgan knew how to spell "dachshund" but he simply wrote "hot dog" to coin a new term.
- D) Though historians know about the origins of hot dogs for sure, little is known about who coined the term first. 4 X
- E) Germans introduced the practice of eating the dachshund sausages to all continents. X

nestle: yerlemek, siginmak, sokulmak

bun: tavsan, rabbit / ekmek / saç topuzu

hawk: seyyar/ isporta mal satmak

amount

It is likely that the North American hot dog comes from a widespread common European sausage brought here by butchers of several nationalities. Also in doubt is who first served the dachshund sausage with a roll.

People liked this food that was easy to eat, convenient and inexpensive. Hot dog historian Bruce Kraig, a retired professor at Roosevelt University, says the Germans always ate the dachshund sausages with bread. Since the sausage culture is German, it is likely that Germans introduced the practice of eating the dachshund sausages, which we today know as the hot dog, nestled in a bun. Another story that puzzles serious hot dog historians is how the term "hot dog" came about. Some say the word was coined in 1901 at the New York Polo Grounds on a cold April day. Vendors were hawking hot dogs from portable hot water tanks shouting "They're red hot! Get your dachshund sausages while they're red hot!" A New York Journal sports cartoonist, Tad Dorgan, observed the scene and hastily drew a cartoon of barking dachshund sausages nestled warmly in rolls. Not sure how to spell "dachshund" he simply wrote "hot dog!", the cartoon is said to have been a sensation, thus coining the term "hot dog." However, historians have been unable to find this cartoon, despite Dorgan's enormous body of work and his popularity.

32. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) ~~it would not have been possible~~ to learn who first served the dachshund sausage with a roll if it weren't for historian Bruce Kraig
- B) hot dog historians have ~~at last come to terms~~ on how the term "hot dog" came about
- C) hot dogs owe their popularity to their practicality and affordability
- D) ~~it was the Germans that~~ introduced hot dogs as they always ate the dachshund sausages with bread
- E) people ~~have to use portable hot water tanks so that~~ sausages can be consumed while they are red hot

100%

4 ✓

It is likely that the North American hot dog comes from a widespread common European sausage brought here by butchers of several nationalities. Also in doubt is who first served the dachshund sausage with a roll. **People liked this food that was easy to eat, convenient and inexpensive.** Hot dog historian Bruce Kraig, a retired professor at Roosevelt University, says the Germans always ate the dachshund sausages with bread. Since the sausage culture is German, it is likely that Germans introduced the practice of eating the dachshund sausages, which we today know as the hot dog, nestled in a bun. Another story that puzzles serious hot dog historians is how the term "hot dog" came about. Some say the word was **coined** in 1901 at the New York Polo Grounds on a cold April day. Vendors were hawking hot dogs from portable hot water tanks shouting "They're red hot! Get your dachshund sausages while they're red hot!" A New York Journal sports cartoonist, Tad Dorgan, observed the scene and hastily drew a cartoon of barking dachshund sausages nestled warmly in rolls. Not sure how to spell "dachshund" he simply wrote "hot dog!", the cartoon is said to have been a sensation, thus coining the term "hot dog." However, historians have been unable to find this cartoon, despite Dorgan's enormous body of work and his popularity.

33. The underlined word 'coined' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) restrained limit /confine/ restrict
B) assigned atamak / appoint
C) invented
D) traced izlemek takip etmek / follow
E) stipulated gerektirmek / sart kosmak
require

invent/ icat etmek / devise /design / develop/
create /forge* / shape/ form

discover* find

It is likely that the North American hot dog comes from a widespread common European sausage brought here by butchers of several nationalities. Also in doubt is who first served the dachshund sausage with a roll. People liked this food that was easy to eat, convenient and inexpensive. Hot dog historian Bruce Kraig, a retired professor at Roosevelt University, says the Germans always ate the dachshund sausages with bread. Since the sausage culture is German, it is likely that Germans introduced the practice of eating the dachshund sausages, which we today know as the hot dog, nestled in a bun. Another story that puzzles serious hot dog historians is how the term "hot dog" came about. Some say the word was coined in 1901 at the New York Polo Grounds on a cold April day. Vendors were hawking hot dogs from portable hot water tanks shouting "They're red hot! Get your dachshund sausages while they're red hot!" A New York Journal sports cartoonist, Tad Dorgan, observed the scene and hastily drew a cartoon of barking dachshund sausages nestled warmly in rolls. Not sure how to spell "dachshund" he simply wrote "hot dog!", the cartoon is said to have been a sensation, thus coining the term "hot dog." However, historians have been unable to find this cartoon, despite Dorgan's enormous body of work and his popularity.

34. Which of the following could be the best title for this passage?

- A) A Brief History of Fast Food in the US
- B) German Cuisine Changing American Taste
- C) Hot Dog versus Healthy Food
- D) A Popular Food Shrouded in Mystery
- E) What Makes Hot Dog So Appealing?

mysterious = shrouded in mystery=gizemli

KONU ve
ODAK NOKTASI

