

via- duct

viyadük= via duct

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

- Rome's 11 aqueducts, some **extending** for more than 80 kilometres, **transported enough water to feed** the city's 591 public fountains, **as well as** countless private residences.
- However**, experts have **long** been **divided about** how much water each aqueduct could actually **convey**. **iletmek= extend / aktarmak**
- "Many **assumptions** have been made **based on** some pretty **unreliable ancient data** concerning the size of the flows of Rome's aqueducts, **giving** some very **inflated figures**," says archaeologist Duncan Keenan-Jones of the University of Glasgow.
- "We thought it was important to **adopt** a more scientific approach."
- Keenan-Jones is part of a team of scientists who **evaluated** the amount of residual mineral deposits in the Anio Novus aqueduct to **accurately gauge** the depth and flow rate of water.
- By analysing travertine** -a type of limestone deposit- that was left on the aqueduct's interior walls and floor, the researchers **calculated a flow rate of between 100,000 and 150,000 cubic meters per day**, **a number below** traditional estimates.
- The **amount of water actually reaching** the city **was hindered by** the build-up of travertine on the aqueduct's interior, **which considerably lessened** the flow.
- "Our work has shown that **often, even shortly after the aqueducts were built, the flow rates were well below the capacity estimates**," says Keenan-Jones.
- "Ancient Rome **had a lot of water**, **but not** nearly as much as has often been claimed."

- Roma'nın bazıları 80 kilometreden daha **uzun olan** 11 su kemeri, kentin 591 çeşmesini ve **sayısız özel konutu** beslemeye yetecek kadar su taşımıştır.
- Ancak uzmanlar her bir su kemerinin gerçekte ne kadar su **taşıyabildiği** konusunda uzun süredir bölünmüş durumdadır.
- Glasgow Üniversitesi'nden arkeolog Duncan Keenan-Jones, "Roma'nın su kemerlerinin akışlarının boyutuyla ilgili oldukça **güvenilmez bazı antik verilere dayanarak** birçok varsayımda bulundu ve çok **şişirilmiş rakamlar verildi**" diyor.
- "Daha bilimsel bir yaklaşım **benimsemenin** önemli olduğunu düşündük."
- Keenan-Jones, suyun **derinliğini** ve akış hızını **doğru bir şekilde ölçmek** için Anio Novus **su kemerindeki kalıntı mineral birikintilerinin miktarını değerlendiren** bilim insanlarından oluşan bir ekibin parçası.
- Su kemerinin iç duvarlarında ve zemininde kalan bir tür **kireçtaşı tortusu** olan **travertenleri analiz eden / ederek** araştırmacılar, günde 100.000 ila 150.000 metreküp **arasında bir akış hızı hesapladılar** **ki bu** geleneksel tahminlerin altında bir rakam.
- Şehre **ulaşan su miktarı**, su kemerinin iç kısmında traverten birikmesi **nedeniyle engellenmiş ve bu da** akışı **önemli ölçüde azaltmıştır**.
- Keenan-Jones, "Çalışmalarımız, su kemerleri inşa edildikten kısa bir süre sonra bile **akış hızlarının kapasite tahminlerinin çok altında olduğunu** gösterdi" diyor.
- "Antik Roma'da çok fazla su vardı, **ancak** genellikle iddia edildiği kadar çok **değildi**."

Commonly known as the capital of walnut, K.maras ..... : genellikle cevizin baskenti olarak bilinen, K.maras

-ly + v3

educt

Rome's 11 aqueducts, some extending for more than 80 kilometres, transported enough water to feed the city's 591 public fountains, as well as countless private residences. However, experts have long been divided about how much water each aqueduct could actually convey. "Many assumptions have been made based on some pretty unreliable ancient data concerning the size of the flows of Rome's aqueducts, giving some very inflated figures," says archaeologist Duncan Keenan-Jones of the University of Glasgow. "We thought it was important to adopt a more scientific approach." Keenan-Jones is part of a team of scientists who evaluated the amount of residual mineral deposits in the Anio Novus aqueduct to accurately gauge the depth and flow rate of water. By analysing travertine -a type of limestone deposit- that was left on the aqueduct's interior walls and floor, the researchers calculated a flow rate of between 100,000 and 150,000 cubic meters per day, a number below traditional estimates. The amount of water actually reaching the city was hindered by the build-up of travertine on the aqueduct's interior, which considerably lessened the flow. "Our work has shown that often, even shortly after the aqueducts were built, the flow rates were well below the capacity estimates," says Keenan-Jones. "Ancient Rome had a lot of water, but not nearly as much as has often been claimed."

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

- A) Residents in Rome kept records of their water consumption, which has allowed to make precise presumptions.
- B) Roman engineers were aware of the fact that the amount of water was in decrease due to accumulation of travertine.
- C) Experts have shared dissimilar opinions about the amount of water transported through each aqueduct.
- D) In Rome, public fountains had the biggest share in the consumption of water resources.
- E) The previous data combined with more scientific methods and approaches ensured the success of Duncan Keenan-Jones' study.

make possible

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44. According to the passage, water flowing through a channel ----.

- A) creates sediments which are formed on account of the materials used in aqueduct's structure *due to*
- B) may leave some traces that might be used later on to make some estimates regarding the channels' capacity *✓*
- C) will erode the materials that convey the water to the private residences in the course of time *erosion* *in time / over time*
- D) can be measured precisely just by looking at an aqueduct's maximum water transport capacity *✓* *exactly*
- E) will become richer in minerals as the channel transporting it gets longer *4*

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45. The waterflow rate assumptions based on ancient data is much higher than the assumptions based on more scientific approaches because ----.

- A) modern civil engineering allows building of more efficient water transportation systems
- B) Roman citizens had different water consumption habits in the past
- C) the composition of water was different at the time of the calculations
- D) water resources around the city were irregular at those times
- E) the former did not take travertine formation into consideration

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46. The underlined word 'gauge' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) stimulate uyarlamak
- ✓ B) measure ölçmek / ölçü/ \*\*\*tedbir, önlem
- C) alter degistirmek change
- D) accelerate hizlandirmek
- E) compensate telafi, tazmin etmek make up for, \*cover

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

1. A persuasive message should have its greatest impact just after it is presented.
2. It is counter-intuitive to think that its power might increase with the passage of time, and yet this is precisely what the sleeper effect suggests. *gösterdiği şey tam da budur*
3. An early finding in the Yale attitude changing programme was that films promoting more positive attitudes among American soldiers towards their British allies in the Second World War became more effective well after they had been viewed.
4. Kelman and Howland reasoned that we initially associate the conclusion of a message with the quality of its argument and other cues such as the credibility of its source.
5. Among these, memory of the argument becomes more enduring as time goes by.  
*if we were to take ölçü*
6. Were we to take a measure of the impact of an extreme message about a month later, the sleeper effect predicts that the less credible source would probably be as persuasive as the more credible source:
7. the message survives but the source does not.
8. Crano and Prislin have described the sleeper effect, usually associated with studies in mass communication, as an "old chestnut".
9. Its reliability has long been questioned, but it has been replicated under quite strict conditions.

1. İkna edici bir mesaj, sunulduktan hemen sonra en büyük etkiye sahip olmalıdır.
2. Mesajın gücünün zaman geçtikçe artacağını düşünmek sezgiye aykırıdır, ancak uyuyan etkisi tam da bunu göstermektedir. *(ve) First (2)*
3. Yale tutum değiştirme programının ilk bulgularından biri, Amerikan askerlerinin İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndaki İngiliz müttefiklerine karşı daha olumlu tutumlar geliştirmelerini teşvik eden filmlerin, izlendikten çok sonra daha etkili hale gelmesiydi.
4. Kelman ve Howland, bir mesajın sonucunu başlangıçta argümanının kalitesi ve kaynağının güvenilirliği gibi diğer ipuçlarıyla ilişkilendirdiğimizi düşünmektedir.
5. Bunlardan argümana ilişkin hafıza, zaman geçtikçe daha kalıcı hale gelmektedir. *if 5 12, 5 months / 12 months*
6. Yaklaşık bir ay sonra aşırı bir mesajın etkisini ölçecek olsaydık, uyuyan etkisi daha az güvenilir kaynağın muhtemelen daha güvenilir kaynak kadar ikna edici olacağını öngörür.
7. mesaj hayatta kalır, ancak kaynak kalmaz.
8. Crano ve Prislin, genellikle kitle iletişim alanındaki çalışmalarla ilişkilendirilen uyuyan etkisini "eski bir kestane" olarak tanımlamıştır.
9. Güvenilirliği uzun zamandır sorgulanmaktadır, ancak oldukça katı koşullar altında tekrarlanmıştır.

A persuasive message should have its greatest impact just after it is presented. It is counter-intuitive to think that its power might increase with the passage of time, and yet this is precisely what the sleeper effect suggests. An early finding in the Yale attitude changing programme was that films promoting more positive attitudes among American soldiers towards their British allies in the Second World War became more effective well after they had been viewed. Kelman and Howland reasoned that we initially associate the conclusion of a message with the quality of its argument and other cues such as the credibility of its source. Of these, memory of the argument becomes more enduring as time goes by. Were we to take a measure of the impact of an extreme message about a month later, the sleeper effect predicts that the less credible source would probably be as persuasive as the more credible source: the message survives but the source does not. Crano and Prislin have described the sleeper effect, usually associated with studies in mass communication, as an "old chestnut". Its reliability has long been questioned, but it has been replicated under quite strict conditions.

47. According to the passage, the sleeper effect indicates that ----.

- A) the initial effect of a message fades away as time goes by
- B) powerful messages need to be conveyed immediately
- C) a straightforward message is the most persuasive one
- D) as time passes, the exact message is better understood
- E) in time, the impact of a message becomes more powerful

4



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48. Why does the author mention the findings of the Yale attitude changing programme?

- A) To provide supportive evidence for the sleeper effect theory
- B) To exemplify the sympathetic attitude of the American soldiers
- C) To mention an effective military tactic used in World War II
- D) To emphasise the impact of films on morale during a war
- E) To show the importance of positive attitudes among allies

4



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49. The underlined word 'enduring' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) recurring: tekrar eden  
B) lasting : kalıcı, uzun süreli  
C) concealed : gizli, hidden  
D) realistic: gerçekçi  
E) widespread: yaygın

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50. **Based on the sleeper effect, in the long run, the credibility of the source --**  
--.

- A) is **not as important** as the quality of the argument presented
- B) becomes **less influential** compared to the **recollection of the event**
- C) **determines the credibility** of the message that was conveyed
- D) **needs to be established** by **replicating** the study under **strict** conditions
- E) is **more significant** than **what is** remembered about the occasion

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

what is now Germany

1. Throughout its history, the fertile region situated at the heart of central Europe, known today as Germany, has attracted repeated waves of migrants.

2. With few natural barriers to the movement of peoples, it has been home to a variety of cultures.

3. The most widespread and advanced culture that called Germany home during the prehistoric period was the Celts, which is/was a remarkable people who came to the region at some point during the Bronze Age and remained there until the classical period, when Greek and Roman writers described their civilisation.

4. While their origins are obscure, some scholars argue that a people known as the Urnfield culture, because they cremated their dead and buried them in urns, may have been the ancestors of the Celts who lived in central Europe.

5. The Celts were a tribal society geared toward war.

6. Celtic warriors, led by an aggressive military aristocracy, were feared throughout the classical world for the ferocity of their attacks and frequency of their raids.

7. Their society was tribal and clan-based, founded upon a rigid hierarchy of warrior aristocrats, druids (practitioners of a mysterious animist religion), and commoners.

8. Interestingly, Celtic women enjoyed more autonomy than either their Roman or Greek contemporaries, serving as warriors and even as rulers in some cases.

1. Orta Avrupa'nın kalbinde yer alan ve bugün Almanya olarak bilinen verimli bölge, tarihi boyunca defalarca göç dalgalarını kendine çekmiştir.

2. İnsanların hareketinin önünde çok az doğal engelin bulunduğu bu bölge, çeşitli kültürlere ev sahipliği yapmıştır.

3. Tarih öncesi dönemde Almanya'ya ev sahipliği yapan en yaygın ve gelişmiş kültür, Bronz Çağı'nın bir noktasında bölgeye gelen ve Yunan ve Romalı yazarların uygarlıklarını tanımladıkları klasik döneme kadar orada kalan olağanüstü bir halk olan Keltlerdir.

4. Kökenleri tam olarak bilinmese de bazı araştırmacılar, ölülerini yakıp çömelere gömdükleri için Urnfield kültürü olarak bilinen bir halkın, Orta Avrupa'da yaşamış olan Keltlerin ataları olabileceğini ileri sürmektedir.

5. Keltler savaşa yönelik bir kabile toplumu.

6. Saldırgan bir askeri aristokrasinin tarafından yönetilen Kelt savaşçıları, saldırılarının vahşiliği ve akınlarının sıklığı nedeniyle klasik dünya genelinde korkulan kişilerdi.

7. Toplumu kabile ve klan temelli olup, savaşçı aristokratlar, druidler (gizemli bir animist dinin uygulayıcıları) ve halktan insanlardan oluşan katı bir hiyerarşi üzerine kuruluydu.

8. İlginci bir şekilde, Kelt kadınları Romalı ya da Yunan çağdaşlarından daha fazla özerkliğe sahipti, savaşçı ve hatta bazı durumlarda yönetici olarak hizmet ediyorlardı.

servicing  
hizmet eden /ederek /edip  
ki onlar hizmet ediyordu

both - Greek

Throughout its history, the fertile region situated at the heart of central Europe, known today as Germany, has attracted repeated waves of migrants. With few natural barriers to the movement of peoples it has been home to a variety of cultures. The most widespread and advanced culture that called Germany home during the prehistoric period was the Celts, a remarkable people who came to the region at some point during the Bronze Age and remained there until the classical period, when Greek and Roman writers described their civilisation. While their origins are obscure, some scholars argue that a people known as the Urnfeld culture, because they cremated their dead and buried them in urns, may have been the ancestors of the Celts who lived in central Europe. The Celts were a tribal society geared toward war. Celtic warriors, led by an aggressive military aristocracy, were feared throughout the classical world for the ferocity of their attacks and frequency of their raids. Their society was tribal and clan-based, founded upon a rigid hierarchy of warrior aristocrats, druids (practitioners of a mysterious animist religion), and commoners. Interestingly, Celtic women enjoyed more autonomy than either their Roman or Greek contemporaries, serving as warriors and even as rulers in some cases.

51. According to the passage, the territory of modern Germany ----.

- A) has always been barren and its people were unwelcoming towards migrants
- B) attracted many waves of migration because of its dense population
- C) has a rich cultural heritage due to its varied migrant background
- D) moved from the fertile territory to the central regions of the continent
- E) has natural barriers that made the migration challenging

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52. As some scholars claim, the Celts, who inhabited Germany, ----.

A) may have been the descendants of the Urnfeld culture which adopted the method of burning and burying their dead in urns

B) described Greek and Roman civilisations in their records, which have come down to the present time in buried urns

C) were widely accepted as the most developed culture of their time because of their tribal society structure

D) had to move from one region to the other from the Bronze Age until the classical period, when they settled in Europe

E) used to cremate their dead just as it was done in the Urnfeld culture

2/2

to run

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4

models

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53. It is pointed out in the passage that the Celts ----.

- A) escaped wars and attacks because of their weak military clans that usually consisted of aristocracy
- B) had a tribal social structure that dismisses the ones who were not able to fight
- C) allowed their women to participate in wars that were basically against the aristocratic warriors
- D) started to disappear after attacks and frequent raids into their territories during the classical era
- E) had a particular strict aristocratic social structure and fought often

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54. One can conclude from the passage that today's Germany ----.

- A) was mainly established by the cultures represented in detail by the Celtic and Urnfeld historians
- B) still preserves the Celtic culture that first originated on this territory before the Bronze Age
- C) has been home to several different cultures, one of which was the Celtic culture with its fearsome warriors
- D) used to be the location of Urnfeld culture, which was feared for their violent attacks on the Celts
- E) is believed to have been home simultaneously to the Celtic culture and the Urnfeld culture



55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

1. What **exactly** do actors **contribute to** film **artistry**, and **how** do they do it?
2. **Lee Strasberg**, a teacher, theorist of acting, and a leader of the Actors Studio, **suggested** that the most effective film performers were **those who did not act**.
3. "They **try not** to act, **but** to be themselves, to respond or react", he said.
4. **Strasberg** used **the Stanislavski method** from Konstantin Stanislavski, **who was** a director at the Moscow Art Theatre **and wrote** a number of books on acting.
5. A central **tenet** of the Stanislavski method was **that** actors **were not to show** emotion in the **traditional manner** of the stage, **but to speak** and **gesture** in a manner one would use in private life.
6. In the context of the Actors Studio, the Stanislavski method emphasised an **individualised** and psychological approach to acting. **customized / tailor-made**
7. It **required** a performer **to draw on** his or her own self, experiences, and memories **that could inform** a characterisation and **shape** how a character might speak or move.
8. Characters **were thus shown to have** an inner life **rather than** being stereotyped figures representing a single concept (the good girl, the brutish boss, etc.).
9. They **could become** complex human beings **with** multiple and contradictory feelings.
10. **It was the ability** to **convey** the complexity of a character's inner feelings **that made** Actors Studio-trained successful performers Marlon Brando, Montgomery Clift and James Dean **such iconic figures** of the 20th century.

1. Oyuncular film sanatına tam olarak **ne katarlar** ve bunu nasıl yaparlar?
2. Bir öğretmen, oyunculuk kuramcısı ve Actors Studio'nun lideri **olan** Lee Strasberg, en etkili film oyuncularının **rol yapmayanlar** olduğunu öne sürmüştür.
3. "Rol yapmaya **değil**, kendileri olmaya, yanıt vermeye ya da tepki göstermeye çalışırlar" diyordu.
4. Strasberg, Moskova Sanat Tiyatrosu'nda yönetmenlik yapmış ve oyunculuk **üzerine** bir dizi kitap yazmış olan **Konstantin Stanislavski**'nin Stanislavski **yöntemini kullanmıştır**.
5. Stanislavski yönteminin **temel ilkelerinden biri**, oyuncuların duygularını **geleneksel sahne tarzında göstermemeleri**, özel hayatta kullanacakları tarzda konuşmaları ve **jestler** yapmalarıydı.
6. Aktörler Stüdyosu bağlamında Stanislavski yöntemi, oyunculuğa **bireyselleştirilmiş** ve psikolojik bir yaklaşımı **vurguluyordu**.
7. Bir oyuncunun kendi benliğinden, deneyimlerinden ve anılarından **yararlanmasını gerektiriyordu ki bunlar** bir karakterizasyona **bilgi** verebilir ve bir karakterin nasıl konuşacağını ya da hareket edeceğini **şekillendirebilirdi**.
8. **Böylece karakterlerin** tek bir kavramı (iyi kız, acımasız patron, vb.) temsil eden basmakalıp figürler olmaktan ziyade bir iç yaşama **sahip oldukları gösterilmiştir**.
9. Çoklu ve çelişkili duygulara **sahip** karmaşık insanlar **haline gelebiliyorlardı**.
10. Aktörler Stüdyosu'nda eğitim görmüş başarılı oyuncular Marlon Brando, Montgomery Clift ve James Dean'i 20. yüzyılın **ikonik figürleri haline getiren şey**, bir karakterin içsel duygularının karmaşıklığını **aktarabilme becerisiydi**.

göstermeleri değil,  
but rather bundan ziyade

böyle

made

What exactly do actors contribute to film artistry, and how do they do it? Lee Strasberg, a teacher, theorist of acting, and a leader of the Actors Studio, suggested that the most effective film performers were those who did not act. "They try not to act, but to be themselves, to respond or react", he said. Strasberg used the Stanislavski method from Konstantin Stanislavski, who was a director at the Moscow Art Theatre and wrote a number of books on acting. A central tenet of the Stanislavski method was that actors were not to show emotion in the traditional manner of the stage, but to speak and gesture in a manner one would use in private life. In the context of the Actors Studio, the Stanislavski method emphasised an individualised and psychological approach to acting. It required a performer to draw on his or her own self, experiences, and memories that could inform a characterisation and shape how a character might speak or move. Characters were thus shown to have an inner life rather than being stereotyped figures representing a single concept (the good girl, the brutish boss, etc.). They could become complex human beings with multiple and contradictory feelings. It was the ability to convey the complexity of a character's inner feelings that made Actors Studio-trained successful performers Marlon Brando, Montgomery Clift and James Dean such iconic figures of the 20th century.

55. Which of the following is true of the Stanislavski method?

- A) It established a set of strict acting principles to which all performers and directors must conform. *to obey must* *adhere to / abide by / comply with / obey* *model*
- B) It provided a similar approach to film artistry, in line with what most books on acting previously suggested. *ly*
- C) It encouraged performers to act as they normally would do in their private lives. *kyz*
- D) It was first developed by Konstantin Stanislavski and then reformulated by Lee Strasberg, who had many books on acting. *who -*
- E) Its contribution to film artistry was poorly understood despite its popularity among actors. *ly*

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**56. The approach adopted in Stanislavski method requires performers to ----.**

- A) control how they speak or move according to the director's demands
- B) make a distinction between their own emotions and those of the character they will play
- C) overcome their contradictory feelings about other characters in the same film
- D) make predictions about the inner life of stereotyped figures like the good girl or the brutish boss
- E) benefit from their own personality to shape the features of the character they are to portray

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57. According to the Stanislavski method, which of the following contributes to an actor's performance?

- A) Learning how to play stereotyped characters
- B) Ignoring his or her own feelings when reflecting the inner life of a character
- C) Comparing his or her performance with that of an iconic figure
- D) Trying to display the intricate feelings of a character
- E) Acting based on traditional manners of the stage

show  
reveal  
manifest\*

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**58. What does the passage mainly focus on?**

- A) The advantages and limitations of the Stanislavski method
- B) How to play a stereotyped character with the Stanislavski method
- C) The use of emotions to accurately portray a character
- D) The Stanislavski method and its basic requirements**
- E) Successful performers from the Actors Studio

1.  
2.  
3.

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

1. Since the first scholarly conference on artificial intelligence (AI), a large number of successful AI programs and robots have been built.
2. Robots routinely explore the depths of the ocean and distant planets,
3. and the AI program called Deep Blue was able to defeat the grand master chess champion Garry Kasparov after a series of highly publicised matches.
4. **Although** As impressive as these accomplishments are, critics still maintain that AI has yet to achieve the goal of creating a program or robot that can truly operate on its own for any significant length of time.
5. AI programs and robots are not yet advanced enough to survive on their own, or interact with the world in the same way that a natural creature might.
6. So far AI programs have not been able to succeed in solving problems outside of narrowly- defined domains.
7. For instance, Deep Blue can play chess with the greatest players on the planet but it cannot do anything else.
8. **What** scientists really crave for achieving in AI studies is to create programs that not only play world- class chess
9. but also hold conversations with people, interact with the outside world, plan and coordinate goals and projects, have independent personalities, and perhaps exhibit some form of consciousness.
10. However, critics claim that AI will not achieve these latter goals in years to come.

1. Yapay zeka (YZ) üzerine yapılan ilk bilimsel konferanstan bu yana çok sayıda başarılı YZ programı ve robotu üretimiştir.
2. Robotlar rutin olarak okyanusun derinliklerini ve uzak gezegenleri keşfediyor
3. ve Deep Blue adlı yapay zeka programı, büyük usta satranç şampiyonu Garry Kasparov'u bir dizi kamuoyuna açık maçtan sonra yenmeyi başardı.
4. **Bu başarılar** her ne kadar etkileyici olsa da, eleştirmenler YZ'nin henüz kayda değer bir süre boyunca kendi başına çalışabilecek bir program ya da robot yaratma hedefine ulaşamadığını savunuyor. be/have/has yet to= has not achieved yet
5. Yapay zeka programları ve robotlar henüz kendi başarılarına hayatta kalabilecek ya da dünyaya doğal bir canlı gibi etkileşime girebilecek kadar gelişmiş değiller. yapabileceği gibi yeterince
6. Şimdiye kadar AI programları dar tanımlı alanların dışındaki problemleri çözmeye başarılı olamadılar.
7. Örneğin, Deep Blue gezegendeki en iyi oyuncularla satranç oynayabilir ama başka bir şey yapamaz.
8. **Bilim insanlarının** AI çalışmalarında başarmak istedikleri şey, sadece dünya standartlarında satranç oynayan değil,
9. aynı zamanda insanlarla sohbet eden, dış dünya ile etkileşime giren, hedefleri ve projeleri planlayan ve koordine eden, bağımsız kişiliklere sahip olan ve belki de bir tür bilinc sergileyen programları yaratmaktır.
10. Ancak eleştirmenler AI'nin önümüzdeki yıllarda bu son hedeflere ulaşamayacağını iddia etmektedir.

Since the first scholarly conference on artificial intelligence (AI), a large number of successful AI programs and robots have been built. Robots routinely explore the depths of the ocean and distant planets, and the AI program called Deep Blue was able to defeat the grand master chess champion Garry Kasparov after a series of highly publicised matches. As impressive as these accomplishments are, critics still maintain that AI has yet to achieve the goal of creating a program or robot that can truly operate on its own for any significant length of time. AI programs and robots are not yet advanced enough to survive on their own, or interact with the world in the same way that a natural creature might. So far AI programs have not been able to succeed in solving problems outside of narrowly- defined domains. For instance, **Deep Blue can play chess with the greatest players on the planet but it cannot do anything else.** What scientists really crave for achieving in AI studies is to create programs that not only play world-class chess but also hold conversations with people, interact with the outside world, plan and coordinate goals and projects, have independent personalities, and perhaps exhibit some form of consciousness. However, critics claim that AI will not achieve these latter goals in years to come.

**59. Which of the following is true about Deep Blue?**

- A) **It failed to exhibit satisfactory performance** in areas **other than** chess.  
*den baska apart from /aside from/ other than /except for*
- B) It was considered more successful than research robots exploring oceans and space.
- C) It was closely controlled by a human when it defeated the grand master chess champion.
- D) It **suffered from some major setbacks** despite its ultimate success in defeating a chess master.
- E) It was originally created to fulfil some functions other than playing chess matches.



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60. According to the passage, which of the following is a major weakness of AI robots?

- A) Lacking the necessary capacity to be reprogrammable
- B) Poor performance in some popular sports matches
- C) Inability to interact with the environment naturally
- D) Imitating the interaction in the real world
- E) Inability to function for long periods of time, despite the current scientific endeavour

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61. According to the passage, which of the following is **not** one of the goals about future AI robots?

- A) Robots that behave autonomously
- B) Robots that can explore the outer space
- C) Robots that are aware of their surroundings
- D) Robots with genuine communication skills
- E) Robots with some organisational skills

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62. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Throughout the short history of artificial intelligence, a number of breakthroughs have been achieved by scientists who have been carrying out studies on it.
- B) AI robots like Deep Blue are currently not capable of achieving multi-purpose tasks and they will not be able to do so without vast amount of funding.
- C) Although scientists have made significant progress in the field, AI robots will not be able to accomplish a wide range of tasks in the foreseeable future.
- D) Scientists' future projections about AI robots hardly resemble those made by the general public as far as the future of robots and AI are considered.
- E) One of the greatest dreams of scientists running AI programs is to create robots that can reciprocally communicate with other robots.

63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

63. Silvia:

- I am **drowning in a sea of** papers, documents, old photographs, and other research materials. **What should I do?**

Peter:

- I know, **all that** stuff can clutter your home or office and overwhelm you. **There is a technique called 'keep or toss' to help you.**

Silvia:

- **What is that?** Sounds like a game to me.

Peter:

- ----

Silvia:

- **But what about things in between?** I mean those which belong to neither category.

Peter:

- **Keep them if you feel you will need them in the future.**

A) So many office workers used this technique in the 1950s in USA, but it's rather obsolete these days.

B) It's easy. Hold onto the necessary ones and throw away what you don't really need.

C) It comes from a Chinese philosophy of life which **advises** people **not to collect** things they don't really need.

D) To be honest, I don't know much about it. I guess we'd better search for it on the internet. Who knows, maybe it can help you.

E) I have been using it since I started my job to keep only the crucial ones for a couple of years.

56. Silvia:

- Kağıtlar, belgeler, eski fotoğraflar ve diğer araştırma materyalleriyle dolu bir **denizde boğuluyorum.** Ne yapmam gerekiyor?

**Peter: Biliyorum:**

- Biliyorum, tüm bu eşyalar evinizi veya ofisinizi darmadağın edebilir ve sizi bunaltabilir. Size yardımcı olacak 'sakla ya da at' adlı bir teknik var.

Silvia:

- O da ne? Bana bir oyun gibi geldi.

Peter:

- ----

Silvia:

- **Peki ya arada kalan şeyler?** Yani her iki kategoriye de ait olmayanlar.

Peter:

- **Gelecekte ihtiyacınız olacağını düşünüyorsanız onları saklayın.**

A) 1950'lerde ABD'de pek çok ofis çalışanı bu tekniği kullanıyordu, ancak bugünlerde oldukça modası geçmiş durumda.

B) Çok kolay. Gerekli olanları elinizde tutun ve gerçekten ihtiyacınız olmayanları atın.

C) İnsanlara gerçekten ihtiyaç duymadıkları şeyleri biriktirmemelerini öğütleyen bir Çin yaşam felsefesinden geliyor.

D) Dürüst olmak gerekirse, bu konuda pek bilgim yok. Sanırım internette araştırsak iyi olur. Kim bilir, belki size yardımcı olabilir.

E) İşe başladığımdan beri birkaç yıldır sadece önemli olanları saklamak için kullanıyorum.

64. Jenny:

I can't stop worrying about things. Every time I do something, I get super anxious.

Steve:

- Worry is just a waste of time; it steals your joy.

Jenny:

I know it ruins my life, but I can't help it. It seems like a trap which is difficult to change. You know, I always see the grass greener on the other side of the fence. I can't look at the bright side.

Steve:

- ----

Jenny:

- It's worth giving it a try. At least this way if I recognise my worries, they won't spiral out of control.

A) If you frame your thoughts and let negativity take over, it'll be much more problematic.

B) It's the problem of overthinkers I guess. They think about issues over and over again, even by creating unrealistic scenarios.

C) It's OK to worry about the unpleasant outcomes of an event that had already happened. But why do you worry about the future? You never know what will happen.

D) There're some techniques to ease your worries. I know it may not be easy to stick to them but it'll pay off in the end.

E) Worrying doesn't change the result; it just complicates the issues further. You'll learn how to stop it when you realise this.

64. Jenny:

- Bir şeyler hakkında endişelenmeden duramıyorum. Ne zaman bir şey yapsam çok endişeleniyorum.

Steve:

- Endişe sadece zaman kaybıdır; neşenizi çalar.

Jenny:

- Hayatımı mahvettiğini biliyorum ama elimde değil. Değiştirilmesi zor bir özellik gibi görünüyor. Her zaman çitin diğer tarafındaki çimenleri daha yeşil görüyorum. İyi tarafından bakamıyorum.

Steve:

- ----

Jenny:

- Denemeye değer. En azından bu şekilde endişelerimin farkına varırsam kontrolden çıkmayacaklar.

A) Düşüncelerinizi çerçeveler ve olumsuzluğun sizi ele geçirmesine izin verirseniz, bu çok daha sorunlu olacaktır.

B) Sanırım bu aşırı düşünenlerin sorunu. Sorunlar hakkında tekrar tekrar düşünürler, hatta gerçekçi olmayan senaryolar yaratırlar.

C) Zaten gerçekleşmiş bir olayın tatsız sonuçları hakkında endişelenmek normaldir. Ama neden gelecek için endişeleniyorsunuz? Ne olacağını asla bilemezsiniz.

D) Endişelerinizi hafifletmek için bazı teknikler var. Bunlara sadık kalmanın kolay olmayabileceğini biliyorum ama sonunda karşılığını alacaksınız.

E) Endişelenmek sonucu değiştirmez; sadece sorunları daha da karmaşık hale getirir. Bunun farkına vardığınızda bunu nasıl durduracağınızı öğreneceksiniz.

65. Clive:

- People say they're sick of targeted ads on social media because they feel like they are always being tracked. But, the more certain companies learn about us, the better they can create products and services that match our needs.

Anna:

- How about medical companies asking for consent to keep our medical data? We sign lengthy consent forms without fully understanding their terms or implications.

Clive:

- ----

Anna:

- What if such confidential data is leaked and shared with third parties? I've heard about people prevented from purchasing life insurance or charged exorbitant fees by hospitals.

Clive:

- Hmm, then these targeted ads could be a cause for concern.

A) We may think we contribute to the field of medical science by doing so, but there're many people trying to deceive others.

B) They need this information for statistics and it helps them understand the prevalence of certain conditions. Why are you so suspicious of them?

C) I think seeing ads that match our needs is time-saving. Isn't it great not to go through the trouble of searching for exactly what you need?

XX time-consuming zaman ALICI —

D) Everything related to the internet is loaded with uncertainty anyway, which is why one has to do online shopping only from the most secure devices.

E) More and more people use applications that prevent ads, which I think will make a difference as to how much and what kind of information can be collected about us.

from

65. Clive:

- İnsanlar sosyal medyada hedefli reklamlardan bıktıklarını çünkü sürekli takip edildiklerini hissettiklerini söylüyorlar. Ancak, belirli şirketler hakkımızda ne kadar çok şey öğrenirse, ihtiyaçlarımıza uygun ürün ve hizmetleri o kadar iyi yaratabilirler.

Anna:

- Tıbbi verilerimizi saklamak için onay isteyen tıbbi şirketlere ne demeli? Şartlarını veya sonuçlarını tam olarak anlamadan uzun onay formları imzalıyoruz.

Clive:

- ----

Anna:

- Bu tür gizli veriler sızdırılır ve üçüncü taraflarla paylaşılırsa ne olur? Hayat sigortası satın almaları engellenen veya hastaneler tarafından fahiş ücretler talep edilen insanlar hakkında bir şeyler duydum.

Clive:

- Hmm, o zaman bu hedefli reklamlar endişe kaynağı olabilir.

A) Bunu yaparak tıp bilimi alanına katkıda bulunduğumuzu düşünebiliriz, ancak başkalarını kandırmaya çalışan birçok insan var.

B) İstatistikler için bu bilgilere ihtiyaçları var ve belirli koşulların yaygınlığını anlamalarına yardımcı oluyor. Onlardan neden bu kadar şüpheleniyorsunuz?

C) İhtiyaçlarımızla eşleşen reklamları görmenin zaman kazandırıcı olduğunu düşünüyorum. Tam olarak ihtiyacınız olan şeyi arama zahmetine girmek harika değil mi?

D) İnternette ilgili her şey zaten belirsizliklerle dolu, bu yüzden çevrimiçi alışverişi yalnızca en güvenli cihazlardan yapmak gerekiyor.

E) Giderek daha fazla insan reklamları engelleyen uygulamalar kullanıyor ve bence bu da hakkımızda ne kadar ve ne tür bilgi toplanabileceği konusunda bir fark yaratacak.

66. Jamie:

- As far as I see, you are quite good at communicating with your plants in the garden. You never return with an empty basket and your vase is always shining with new flowers.

Sandra:

- Yeah, you have a point. And more importantly, it's not random. I always know the correct time to gather a new bunch of flowers from certain plants.

Jamie:

--

Sandra:

- Strikingly, the order of species leafing out any one garden is almost identical from year to year, with some species always starting the process early and others always late.

Jamie:

- So, it means that a gardener just needs to observe her plants to learn their usual flowering times.

A) How can you make sure that your plants will give you the same number of flowers every year?

B) How is it possible that you can be so sure of the best time to expect a plant to flower?

C) How do you keep your plants always in good condition to make them produce flowers?

D) How do you protect your plants from warming temperatures at certain times of the year?

E) How have you learnt which colours each plant flowers in a given time in your garden?

certain

66. Jamie:

- Gördüğüm kadarıyla bahçedeki bitkilerinizle iletişim kurma konusunda oldukça iyisiniz. Asla boş bir sepetle dönmüyorsunuz ve vazunuz her zaman yeni çiçeklerle parlıyor.

Sandra:

- Evet, haklısın. Ve daha fazlası

Daha da önemlisi, bu rastgele bir şey değil. Belirli bitkilerden yeni bir demet çiçek toplamak için her zaman doğru zamanı bilirim.

Jamie:

--

Sandra:

- Çarpıcı bir şekilde, herhangi bir bahçede yapraklanan türlerin sırası yıldan yıla neredeyse aynıdır; bazı türler sürece her zaman erken başlarken diğerleri her zaman geç kalır.

Jamie:

- Bu da bir bahçıvanın bitkilerinin olağan çiçeklenme zamanlarını öğrenmek için onları gözlemlemesi gerektiği anlamına geliyor.

A) Bitkilerinizin her yıl aynı sayıda çiçek vereceğinden nasıl emin olabilirsiniz?

B) Bir bitkinin çiçek açmasını beklemek için en uygun zamandan nasıl bu kadar emin olabilirsiniz?

C) Çiçek üretmelerini sağlamak için bitkilerinizi her zaman nasıl iyi durumda tutarsınız?

D) Bitkilerinizi yılın belirli zamanlarında ısınan hava sıcaklıklarından nasıl koruyorsunuz?

E) Bahçenizde her bitkinin belirli bir zamanda hangi renklerde çiçek açtığını nasıl öğrendiniz?



67. Sheila:

- **Look at this advert, Jerry. It is advertising a tour to Alaska, land of bitter cold temperatures and driving blizzards.**

Jerry:

- **But that's not the whole reality. Alaska has its own attractions which grab tourists' attention.**

Sheila:

- **Really? Like what?**

Jerry:

- **The northern lights, pristine wilderness, and eight magnificent national parks, just to name a few.**

Sheila:

- ----

Jerry:

- **If so, you can read this atlas to gain more information about them.**

A) Still, many people **don't seem** to be **interested in visiting** such a cold place.

B) When you think about it, **it's a pity** that not many people **prefer to visit** this place.

C) I've also **heard of** its rich **natural resources** which make the place quite **attractive for investors.**

D) **So, I reckon I need to raise my geographical knowledge** on tourist **destinations.**

E) Alaska **is one of the states of USA, not an independent country.**

increase

67. Sheila:

- **Şu reklama bak, Jerry. Acı soğukların ve kar fırtınalarının ülkesi Alaska'ya bir turun reklamını yapıyor.**

Jerry:

- **Ama gerçek bu değil. Alaska'nın turistlerin ilgisini çeken kendine has cazibe merkezleri var.**

Sheila:

- **Gerçekten mi? Ne gibi?**

Jerry gibi:

- **Kuzey ışıkları, el değmemiş vahşi doğa ve sekiz muhteşem milli park, bunlardan sadece birkaçı.**

Sheila:

- ----

Jerry:

- **Eğer öyleyse, onlar hakkında daha fazla bilgi edinmek için bu atlası okuyabilirsiniz.**

A) Yine de pek çok insan böylesine soğuk bir yeri ziyaret etmekle ilgilenmiyor gibi görünüyor.

B) Düşündüğünüzde, pek çok insanın burayı ziyaret etmeyi tercih etmemesi üzücü.

C) Ayrıca burayı yatırımcılar için oldukça cazip kılan zengin doğal kaynaklarını da duydum.

D) Sanırım turistik yerler hakkındaki coğrafi bilgimi artırmam gerekiyor.

E) Alaska ABD'nin eyaletlerinden biri, bağımsız bir ülke değil.

68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

68. **Because of a decrease in the sense of taste, older people often increase their salt intake as well as sugar, which can contribute to high blood pressure and nutrient loss.**

A) The rise in salt and sugar intake might lead to high blood pressure and nutrient loss as well as a decline in the sense of taste in older people.

B) **A decline in the sense of taste in older people frequently results in more salt and sugar consumption, potentially contributing to high blood pressure and nutrient loss.**

C) Older people frequently tend to have a decreased sense of taste as a result of the increase in their salt and sugar intake, leading to high blood pressure and nutrient loss.

D) The contribution of high blood pressure and nutrient loss to the decline in the sense of taste in older people often manifests itself in increased salt and sugar consumption.

E) An increased intake of salt and sugar, and therefore a decreased sense of taste often contribute to high blood pressure as well as nutrient loss in older people.

68. Tat alma duyusundaki azalma nedeniyle, yaşlı insanlar genellikle şekerin yanı sıra tuz alımını da artırır, bu da yüksek tansiyona ve besin kaybına katkıda bulunabilir.

A) Tuz ve şeker alımındaki artış, yüksek tansiyon ve besin kaybının yanı sıra yaşlılarda tat alma duyusunun azalmasına da yol açabilir.

B) Yaşlı insanlarda tat alma duyusunun azalması sıklıkla daha fazla tuz ve şeker tüketimine yol açarak yüksek tansiyona ve besin kaybına katkıda bulunabilir.

C) Yaşlı insanlar sıklıkla tuz ve şeker alımındaki artışın bir sonucu olarak tat alma duyusunda azalma eğilimindedir ve bu da yüksek tansiyona ve besin kaybına yol açar.

D) Yüksek tansiyon ve besin kaybının yaşlılarda tat alma duyusunun azalmasına katkısı genellikle tuz ve şeker tüketiminin artmasıyla kendini gösterir.

E) Tuz ve şeker alımının artması ve dolayısıyla tat alma duyusunun azalması, yaşlı insanlarda yüksek tansiyonun yanı sıra besin kaybına da katkıda bulunur.

69. The Crusaders have been suspected of returning to their countries with novel microorganisms, but it was the Portuguese, with their African exploration, who brought many in Europe into contact with tropical diseases for the first time.

- ✓ A) Although the Crusaders are thought to have brought new microorganisms when they returned to their countries, the Portuguese, in fact, introduced tropical diseases to a large number of people in Europe through their exploration of Africa.
- B) Despite the widespread suspicion that the African exploration by the Portuguese led many Europeans to be struck by tropical diseases, the Crusaders are thought to have brought unknown microorganisms when they returned to their countries.
- C) Tropical diseases in Europe first appeared when the Crusaders returned to their countries with microorganisms new to the Europeans; however, the Portuguese are believed to have introduced them through their African exploration.
- D) The Crusaders were not blamed for transferring tropical diseases to many in Europe because it was the Portuguese who returned to their countries from their African exploration with unfamiliar microorganisms.
- E) It has long been thought that the Portuguese, with their African exploration, caused tropical diseases to hit Europe, yet it was the Crusaders who had contact with new microorganisms for the first time and transmitted them to many people when they returned to their countries.

69. Haçlıların ülkelerine yeni mikroorganizmalarla döndüklerinden şüphelenilmektedir, ancak Avrupa'daki birçok kişiyi tropikal hastalıklarla ilk kez temas ettiren Afrika keşifleriyle Portekizliler olmuştur.

- A) Haçlıların ülkelerine dönerken yeni mikroorganizmalar getirdiklerini düşünülse de aslında Portekizliler Afrika'daki keşifleri sayesinde Avrupa'da çok sayıda insanı tropikal hastalıklarla tanıştırmıştır.
- B) Portekizlilerin Afrika keşiflerinin birçok Avrupalının tropikal hastalıklara yakalanmasına yol açtığına dair yaygın şüpheye rağmen, Haçlıların ülkelerine döndüklerinde bilinmeyen mikroorganizmaları getirdikleri düşünülmektedir.
- C) Avrupa'da tropikal hastalıklar ilk olarak Haçlılar Avrupalılar için yeni olan mikroorganizmalarla ülkelerine döndüklerinde ortaya çıkmıştır; ancak Portekizlilerin Afrika keşifleri sırasında bu hastalıkları getirdiklerine inanılmaktadır.
- D) Tropikal hastalıkların Avrupa'daki pek çok kişiye bulaşmasından Haçlılar sorumlu tutulmamıştır çünkü Afrika keşiflerinden ülkelerine yabancı mikroorganizmalarla dönen Portekizliler olmuştur.
- E) Uzun zamandır Portekizlilerin Afrika keşifleriyle tropikal hastalıkların Avrupa'ya vurmasına neden olduğu düşünülmektedir, ancak yeni mikroorganizmalarla ilk kez temas eden ve ülkelerine döndüklerinde bunları birçok insana bulaştıranlar Haçlılar olmuştur.

70. **Red supergiants form when a massive star runs out of hydrogen in its core and can no longer convert hydrogen into helium via nuclear fusion.**

A) Red supergiants are the outcome of a massive star's depleting its hydrogen supplies in its core, due to its inability to turn helium into hydrogen through nuclear fusion.

B) Red supergiants are created by a process in which a massive star fails to turn hydrogen into helium through nuclear fusion and therefore uses up its existing deposit of hydrogen.

C) The emergence of a red supergiant leads to a massive star's depleting the hydrogen in its centre and losing its ability to turn hydrogen into helium through nuclear fusion.

D) **The depletion of hydrogen at the centre of a massive star and its inability to produce helium out of hydrogen through nuclear fusion lead to the emergence of red supergiants.**

E) Red supergiants emerge if there is no longer enough hydrogen in the core of a massive star as it fails to make use of nuclear fusion to turn hydrogen into helium.

70. **Kırmızı süper devler, büyük bir yıldızın çekirdeğindeki hidrojen tükendiğinde ve artık nükleer füzyon yoluyla hidrojeni helyuma dönüştüremediğinde oluşur.**

A) Kırmızı süper devler, büyük kütleli bir yıldızın çekirdeğindeki hidrojen kaynaklarını tüketmesi ve nükleer füzyon yoluyla helyumu hidrojene dönüştürememesi sonucu oluşur.

B) Kırmızı süper devler, büyük kütleli bir yıldızın nükleer füzyon yoluyla hidrojeni helyuma çeviremediği ve bu nedenle mevcut hidrojen deposunu tükettiği bir süreçle oluşur.

C) Bir kırmızı süper devin ortaya çıkması, büyük kütleli bir yıldızın merkezindeki hidrojeni tüketmesine ve nükleer füzyon yoluyla hidrojeni helyuma dönüştürme yeteneğini kaybetmesine bağlıdır.

D) Büyük kütleli bir yıldızın merkezindeki hidrojenin tükenmesi ve nükleer füzyon yoluyla hidrojen den helyum üretememesi kırmızı süper devlerin ortaya çıkmasına neden olur.

E) Kırmızı süper devler, hidrojeni helyuma dönüştürmek için nükleer füzyondan yararlanamadığı için büyük kütleli bir yıldızın çekirdeğinde artık yeterli hidrojen yoksa ortaya çıkar.

71. The use of natural gas is integrated into the economy of developed countries in many areas ranging from manufacturing to cooking, so decarbonising the natural gas systems is crucial to limit climate change.

A) Although developed countries are aware of the importance of decarbonising natural gas systems to limit climate change, the use of natural gas is integrated into their economy in many areas of manufacturing and cooking.

B) To limit their influence on climate change, many developed countries have given importance to decarbonise natural gas systems and integrated it into their economies in the areas ranging from manufacturing to cooking.

C) Even if developed countries reduce the use of natural gas in their main economic fields such as manufacturing and cooking, it is still important for them to find ways of decarbonising the natural gas systems to control climate change.

D) Given that the use of natural gas is an integral part of the economy of developed countries in many fields from manufacturing to cooking, it is essential to decarbonise the natural gas systems to keep climate change under control.

E) Though developed countries keep using natural gas in many economic areas, among which manufacturing and cooking are the most important ones, they need to decarbonise natural gas systems due to climate change.

71.

Doğal gaz kullanımı, imalattan yemek pişirmeye kadar birçok alanda gelişmiş ülkelerin ekonomisine entegre edilmiştir, bu nedenle doğal gaz sistemlerinin karbonsuzlaştırılması iklim değişikliğini sınırlamak için çok önemlidir.

A) Gelişmiş ülkeler iklim değişikliğini sınırlandırmak için doğal gaz sistemlerini karbonsuzlaştırmanın önemini farkında olsalar da, doğal gaz kullanımı üretim ve yemek pişirme gibi birçok alanda ekonomilerine entegre edilmiştir.

B) İklim değişikliği üzerindeki etkilerini sınırlandırmak için birçok gelişmiş ülke doğal gaz sistemlerini karbonsuzlaştırmaya önem vermiş ve üretimden yemek pişirmeye kadar birçok alanda doğal gaz kullanımını ekonomilerine entegre etmiştir.

C) Gelişmiş ülkeler üretim ve yemek pişirme gibi temel ekonomik alanlarda doğal gaz kullanımını azaltsalar bile, iklim değişikliğini kontrol altına almak için doğal gaz sistemlerini karbonsuzlaştırmanın yollarını bulmaları hala önemlidir.

D) Üretimden yemek pişirmeye kadar birçok alanda doğal gaz kullanımının gelişmiş ülkelerin ekonomisinin ayrılmaz bir parçası olduğu düşünüldüğünde, iklim değişikliğini kontrol altında tutmak için doğal gaz sistemlerini karbonsuzlaştırmak şarttır.

E) Gelişmiş ülkeler, üretim ve yemek pişirme başta olmak üzere birçok ekonomik alanda doğal gaz kullanmaya devam etseler de, iklim değişikliği nedeniyle doğal gaz sistemlerini karbonsuzlaştırmaları gerekmektedir.

72. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

72. \_\_\_\_\_

Unlike chemistry, physics, or biology, astronomy is not a hands-on science- astronomers cannot experiment on the objects they study.----Today's technology, however, has improved the process of observing enormously. Once restricted to logging the light coming from celestial objects, astronomers can now tune into everything from radio waves to gamma rays, which all reveal what is going on in the cosmos. Electronics and computers have also revolutionised the collection of data and its analysis, meaning that astronomers have more information at their fingertips about the universe than ever before.

- A) The bigger the mirror in a telescope, the more light it can collect and the more detail that can be seen.
- B) Space probes sent to other worlds have changed this a little, but stars and galaxies are so far away that professional astronomers continue to observe at a distance.
- C) The ultimate telescope for astronomers seeking pin-sharp views of the depths of the universe is the James Webb Space Telescope, launched in 2022.
- D) Most modern professional telescopes are reflectors with mirrors, situated on mountaintops.
- E) Telescopes capture light from objects, such as stars, or galaxies, with sensitive electronic cameras that build up an exposure over hours if the object is very faint.

Kimya, fizik ya da biyolojinin aksine astronomi uygulamalı bir bilim değildir; astronomlar inceledikleri nesnelere üzerinde deney yapamazlar.---- Ancak günümüz teknolojisi gözlem sürecini muazzam ölçüde geliştirmiştir. Bir zamanlar gök cisimlerinden gelen ışığı kaydetmekle sınırlı olan astronomlar artık radyo dalgalarından gama ışınlarına kadar her şeyi izleyebiliyor ve bunların hepsi evrende neler olup bittiğini ortaya koyuyor. Elektronik ve bilgisayarlar da verilerin toplanmasında ve analizinde devrim yarattı; yani gökbilimcilerin elinin altında evren hakkında daha önce hiç olmadığı kadar çok bilgi var.

- A) Bir teleskoptaki ayna ne kadar büyük olursa, o kadar çok ışık toplayabilir ve o kadar çok ayrıntı görülebilir.
- B) Başka dünyalara gönderilen uzay sondaları bunu biraz değiştirdi, ancak yıldızlar ve galaksiler o kadar uzakta ki profesyonel astronomlar uzaktan gözlem yapmaya devam ediyor.
- C) Evrenin derinliklerinin keskin görüntülerini arayan astronomlar için nihai teleskop, 2022'de fırlatılacak olan James Webb Uzay Teleskobu'dur.
- D) Modern profesyonel teleskopların çoğu, dağların tepelerine yerleştirilmiş aynalı yansıtıcıdır.
- E) Teleskoplar, yıldızlar veya galaksiler gibi nesnelere gelen ışığı, nesne çok zayıfsa saatler boyunca pozlama yapan hassas elektronik kameralarla yakalar.

73.

Sleep tips are not straightforward. There are lots of tips to increase our chances of a good night's sleep, and avoiding caffeine tops the list. However, sleep researchers do not consider caffeine to be all bad. Another key tip is that getting exercise might help us nod off, but many people avoid doing exercise in the evening due to concerns that it might interfere with sleep. On the contrary, we should go ahead if that is the time that suits us.

- A) For example, the advantage of having a nap before a long night sleep has been widely publicised as it reduces our stress.
- B) Yet, studies suggest that a workout done at a late hour is not necessarily problematic for our sleep.
- C) However, a recent review has highlighted that even a short walk outside can sometimes lead to an undesirable sleep state.
- D) Similarly, what matters is to take time to have a full rest to ensure a transition to sleep after a hectic working day.
- E) To illustrate, not only can it increase your alertness, it can also be used as a treatment for sleep apnoea, a kind of breathing disorder.

Uyku ipuçları basit değildir. İyi bir gece uykusu şansımızı artırmak için pek çok ipucu var ve kafeinden kaçınmak listenin başında geliyor. Bununla birlikte, uyku araştırmacıları kafeinin tamamen kötü olduğunu düşünmemektedir. Bir diğer önemli ipucu da egzersiz yapmanın uykuya dalmamıza yardımcı olabileceğidir, ancak birçok insan uykuyu engelleyebileceği endişesiyle akşamları egzersiz yapmaktan kaçınmaktadır. --- Aksine, bize uygun olan zaman buysa devam etmeliyiz.

- A) Örneğin, uzun bir gece uykusundan önce kestirmenin stresimizi azalttığı için avantajlı olduğu yaygın bir şekilde duyurulmuştur.
- B) Yine de araştırmalar, geç saatlerde yapılan bir egzersizin uykumuz için mutlaka sorun teşkil etmediğini göstermektedir.
- C) Ancak yakın zamanda yapılan bir inceleme, dışarıda kısa bir yürüyüşün bile bazen istenmeyen bir uyku durumuna yol açabileceğini vurgulamıştır.
- D) Benzer şekilde, önemli olan yoğun bir iş gününün ardından uykuya geçişi sağlamak için tam anlamıyla dinlenmeye zaman ayırmaktır.
- E) Örnek vermek gerekirse, sadece uyanıklığınızı artırmakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda bir tür solunum bozukluğu olan uyku apnesi için bir tedavi olarak da kullanılabilir.



74. ----

Anticipatory socialisation is a term used to describe a variety of programmes offered by organisations that allow prospective employees to gain work experience prior to full-time employment. Each programme is designed to help individuals, usually high school or college students, develop an accurate self-concept, gain a realistic understanding of various career fields and organisational environments, and allow a check for a fit between individual characteristics and the demands of different jobs. ---- They also allow participants to become accustomed to the informal side of an organisation through exposure to the less structured employee networks and norms that exist within the hiring company.

- A) Through these programmes, prospective employees can become acclimated to an organisation's formal mission, policies and culture prior to fully joining the organisation as a regular employee.
- B) Research into these programmes has expanded recently, reflecting greater interest in the design of these programmes.
- C) Current employees that assist students during their stay in the organisation report feeling satisfied because they think that their organisation approves their skills as mentors.
- D) Such programmes are quite appealing to most organisations as they have additional workforce but they do not need to pay for it, though it sometimes leads to exploitation.
- E) It is estimated that three quarters of all college students complete an internship during their academic careers.

Beklentisel sosyalleşme, kuruluşlar tarafından sunulan ve müstakbel çalışanların tam zamanlı istihdam öncesinde iş deneyimi kazanmalarını sağlayan çeşitli programları tanımlamak için kullanılan bir terimdir. Her program, genellikle lise veya üniversite öğrencisi olan bireylerin doğru bir benlik kavramı geliştirmelerine, çeşitli kariyer alanları ve kurumsal ortamlar hakkında gerçekçi bir anlayış kazanmalarına ve bireysel özellikleri ile farklı işlerin talepleri arasındaki uyumu kontrol etmelerine yardımcı olmak üzere tasarlanmıştır. ---- Ayrıca katılımcıların, işe alan şirkette var olan daha az yapılandırılmış çalışan ağlarına ve normlarına maruz kalmaları yoluyla bir kuruluşun gayri resmi tarafına alışmalarını sağlarlar.

- A) Bu programlar aracılığıyla, aday çalışanlar, kuruluşa düzenli bir çalışan olarak tamamen katılmadan önce kuruluşun resmi misyonuna, politikalarına ve kültürüne alışabilir.
- B) Bu programlara yönelik araştırmalar son zamanlarda artmış ve bu programların tasarımına olan ilgi artmıştır.
- C) Kuruluşta kaldıkları süre boyunca öğrencilere yardımcı olan mevcut çalışanlar, kuruluşlarının mentor olarak becerilerini onayladığını düşündükleri için memnun hissettiklerini bildirmektedir.
- D) Bu tür programlar çoğu kuruluş için oldukça caziptir, çünkü ek işgücüne sahip olurlar ancak bunun için ödeme yapmaları gerekmez, ancak bazen sömürüye yol açabilir.
- E) Tüm üniversite öğrencilerinin dörtte üçünün akademik kariyerleri boyunca bir staj yaptığı tahmin edilmektedir.

75. **In the television news industry**, the short blurb aimed at getting you to watch a programme **is called a 'tease'**. The tease **is designed to be very effective**, very **quick**, lasting about ten seconds or less, and the **information it contains works like a headline**. Viewers **are enticed to keep watching with promises of exclusive stories and footage, good-looking hosts, and good journalism**. ---- **And it does not cease with the end of the programme** since **when the news is over, you are still pleaded with to return the next day for an early morning newscast, which in turn will entice the next news programme and so on**. If news programmers had it their way, you would **watch a steady diet of news programmes 24/7 with only brief breaks for advertising**.

- A) In the world of news and entertainment, where actors who have played lawyers on a television series are even called to give speeches at lawyer's conventions.
- B) Television broadcasters are trained to identify the errors made when creating a programme.
- C) The best news programme **may** not have ratings as high as a news programmes with a very effective tease.
- D) The **whole system** is designed **to stop you, the audience**, from using **the remote-control button to switch channels**.
- E) There are bright men and women who are knowledgeable journalists and who can and do work as TV newscasters.

75.

Televizyon haber endüstrisinde, bir haberi izlemenizi sağlamayı amaçlayan kısa tanıtım programa 'tease' adı verilir. Teaser çok etkili, çok hızlı, yaklaşık on saniye ya da daha kısa sürecek şekilde tasarlanır ve içerdiği bilgiler bir manşet gibi çalışır. **İzleyiciler, özel hikayeler ve görüntüler, yakışıklı sunucular ve iyi gazetecilik vaatleriyle izlemeye devam etmeye ikna edilir**. ---- Ve bu durum programın bitmesiyle sona ermez, zira haberler bittiğinde, ertesi gün sabah erken haber bülteni için geri dönmeniz istenir, bu da bir sonraki haber programını cazip hale getirir ve bu böyle devam eder. Eğer haber programcıları istedikleri gibi davransaydı, 7 gün 24 saat boyunca sadece reklam için verilen kısa aralarla sürekli haber programları izlerdiniz.

- A) Haber ve eğlence dünyasında, bir televizyon dizisinde avukatları canlandıran aktörler, avukat kongrelerinde konuşma yapmak üzere bile çağrılırlar.
- B) Televizyon yayıncıları, bir program oluşturulurken yapılan hataları tespit etmek üzere eğitilirler.
- C) En iyi haber programı, çok etkili bir alay içeren bir haber programı kadar yüksek izlenme oranlarına sahip olmayabilir.
- D) Tüm sistem, siz izleyicilerin kanal değiştirmek için uzaktan kumanda düğmesini kullanmanızı engellemek üzere tasarlanmıştır.
- E) Bilgili gazeteciler olan ve TV haber spikeri olarak çalışabilen ve çalışan parlak erkekler ve kadınlar var.

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76.

(I) The **vertical farm**ing concept is **simple**: growing crops on vertically-stacked levels, **rather** than side by side in a field. (II) It **costs hundreds of thousands of sterlings to erect a mid-sized vertical farm, and its energy use is prohibitively high**. (III) **Instead of** the Sun, the **vertical** farm uses **artificial light**, and where there is ordinarily soil, growers use nutritious water, or **evenly-** dispersed mist. (IV) **Vertical farm**s take up **an insignificant** amount of land compared to conventional farms. (V) They use **almost no water**, do not flush contaminants into the ecosystem, and can be built where people actually live.

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

(I) Dikey tarım konsepti basittir: mahsulleri bir tarlada yan yana yetiştirmek yerine dikey olarak istiflenmiş seviyelerde yetiştirmek. (II) Orta büyüklükte bir dikey çiftlik kurmak yüz binlerce sterline mal olur ve enerji kullanımını çok yüksektir. (III) Dikey çiftliklerde güneş yerine yapay ışık kullanılmakta ve normalde toprak olan yerlerde yetiştiriciler besleyici su ya da eşit dağılımlı sis kullanmaktadır. (IV) Dikey çiftlikler, geleneksel çiftliklere kıyasla önemsiz miktarda arazi kaplar. (V) Neredeyse hiç su kullanmazlar, kirletici maddeleri ekosisteme akıtmazlar ve insanların gerçekten yaşadığı yerlerde inşa edilebilirler.

77.

(I) In the 3rd and 2nd millennia BCE, Eurasian networks of commercial and information exchanges reached further than ever before. (II) By 2000 BCE, there existed trading cities in Central Asia that had contacts with Mesopotamia, northern India, and China, linking vast areas of Eurasia into loose networks of exchange. (III) Late in the first millennium BCE, goods and ideas began travelling regularly from the Mediterranean to China and vice versa along what came to be known as the Silk Roads. (IV) The appearance of agricultural technologies supported larger, denser, and more varied communities and created first urban civilisations. (V) The scale of these exchange networks may help explain the universalistic claims of religions of this era, such as Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, and Christianity.

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

77.

(I) M.Ö. 3. ve 2. binyıllarda Avrasya ticaret ve bilgi alışverişi ağları daha önce hiç olmadığı kadar genişlemişti. (II) M.Ö. 2000 yılına gelindiğinde, Orta Asya'da Mezopotamya, Kuzey Hindistan ve Çin ile bağlantıları olan ve Avrasya'nın geniş alanlarını gevşek değişim ağlarıyla birbirine bağlayan ticaret şehirleri vardı. (III) M.Ö. birinci binyılın sonlarına doğru, mallar ve fikirler, İpek Yolları olarak bilinen yol boyunca Akdeniz'den Çin'e ve tersi yönde düzenli olarak seyahat etmeye başladı. (IV) Tarım teknolojilerinin ortaya çıkması daha büyük, daha yoğun ve daha çeşitli toplulukları desteklemiş ve ilk kentsel medeniyetleri yaratmıştır. (V) Bu değişim ağlarının ölçeği, Zerdüştlük, Budizm ve Hristiyanlık gibi bu dönemin dinlerinin evrenselci iddialarını açıklamaya yardımcı olabilir.

78.

(I) Venus is the same size as Earth, and has an atmosphere, but it is too close to the Sun for oceans to form. (II) On Earth the oceans absorb carbon dioxide from the air, reducing the greenhouse effect. (III) But on Venus there are no oceans, so all the carbon dioxide erupted by the planet's volcanoes has stayed in its atmosphere. (IV) When plants, soil, and water warm up, more water evaporates from their surfaces and ends up in the atmosphere as water vapour. (V) The result is a hugely powerful greenhouse effect that raises the surface temperature of Venus to above 500 °C hot enough to melt lead.

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

(I) Venüs Dünya ile aynı büyüklüktedir ve bir atmosferi vardır, ancak okyanusların oluşması için Güneş'e çok yakındır. (II) Dünya'da okyanuslar havadaki karbondioksiti emerek sera etkisini azaltır. (III) Ancak Venüs'te okyanus yoktur, bu nedenle gezegenin yanardağları tarafından püsküren tüm karbondioksit atmosferinde kalmıştır. (IV) Bitkiler, toprak ve su ısındığında, yüzeylerinden daha fazla su buharlaşır ve su buharı olarak atmosfere karışır. (V) Sonuç, Venüs'ün yüzey sıcaklığını kurşunu eritecek kadar sıcak olan 500 °C'nin üzerine çıkaran son derece güçlü bir sera etkisidir.

79.

(I) More than 300 ways to convert widely available chemical waste into a range of drugs and fertilisers have been identified by a software program. (II) The software created a vast database of all the possible combinations of chemicals and the processes that could be used to combine them. (III) The researchers behind the tool believe it will optimise the chemical industry and allow the recycling of by-products that would otherwise need to be stored. (IV) Running on a single high-end server, the program took about a month to calculate the hundreds of billions of combinations. (V) These were then narrowed down to only those processes that led to the creation of drugs, fertilisers or other useful molecules.

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

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Prefer  
+ will

Zaman

79.

(I) Yaygın olarak bulunan kimyasal atıkları bir dizi ilaç ve gübreye dönüştürmenin 300'den fazla yolu bir yazılım programı tarafından belirlendi. (II) Yazılım, tüm olası kimyasal kombinasyonları ve bunları birleştirmek için kullanılabilecek süreçleri içeren geniş bir veri tabanı oluşturdu. (III) Bu aracın arkasındaki araştırmacılar, kimya endüstrisini optimize edeceğine ve aksi takdirde depolanması gereken yan ürünlerin geri dönüştürülmesine olanak sağlayacağına inanıyor. (IV) Tek bir üst düzey sunucu üzerinde çalışan programın yüz milyarlarca kombinasyonu hesaplaması yaklaşık bir ay sürdü. (V) Bunlar daha sonra sadece ilaç, gübre veya diğer faydalı moleküllerin yaratılmasına yol açan süreçlere indirildi.

However,

80.

(I) Dogs both faithful and frightening have featured in classical myths, legends, and folk tales throughout the ages and in all countries. (II) People have been writing about dogs for around 2,000 years, but the earliest books were practical guides for people who kept dogs for working, primarily hunting. (III) None is more loyal than Argos, Odysseus's hunting dog, who waits 20 years to welcome his master home. (IV) When Odysseus arrives back to his homeland, Ithaca, Argos is the first to recognise him. (V) And possibly none is more monstrous than the three-headed hound Cerberus, keeper of the entrance to Hades, whose capture was the 12th and most dangerous Labour of Hercules.

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

(I) Hem sadık hem de korkutucu köpekler, çağlar boyunca ve tüm ülkelerde klasik mitlerde, efsanelerde ve halk hikayelerinde yer almıştır. (II) İnsanlar yaklaşık 2.000 yıldır köpekler hakkında yazmaktadır, ancak en eski kitaplar, başta avcılık olmak üzere çalışmak için köpek besleyen insanlar için pratik rehberlerdir. (III) Hiçbiri Odysseus'un av köpeği Argos kadar sadık değildir, efendisini evinde karşılamak için 20 yıl bekler. (IV) Odysseus vatani İthaka'ya geri döndüğünde onu ilk tanıyan Argos olur. (V) Ve muhtemelen hiçbiri, yakalanması Herkül'ün 12. ve en tehlikeli işi olan Hades'in girişinin bekçisi üç başlı tazi Cerberus'tan daha korkunç değildir.



TEST BİTTİ

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL  
EDİNİZ

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilish

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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