

2.5 dk

1-6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Coiled springs as a method of releasing energy for clocks began to appear in Europe in the 15th century, which didn't do anything to improve ---- but it was able to reduce the size of the clock.

A) accuracy B) timidity
C) fluency D) trajectory
E) abundance

2. The pandemic has accelerated the digitization of society in all political, social, and economic realms, and in this context, native digital companies that are heirs to the so-called new economy experience ---- growth.

A) disagreeable B) inconsistent
C) exponential D) unwilling
E) emasculated decreased

3. Typically, crash diets involve ---- reducing calorie intake to 800-1,200 calories a day for a few weeks at a time in order for a person to lose weight in a short time.

A) gravely 4 B) exclusively /only
C) drastically
D) cleverly
E) repeatedly

4. Snow leopards live in the rugged mountains of central Asia, and they are quite elusive; thus, spotting them, even in zoos in the winter, may be a real ---- for even experts in the field.

A) ingenuity B) susceptibility
C) segregation D) reproduction
E) challenge

5. The prospect of dying broke, or desperately poor, looms as an imminent threat for the boomer generation, which vastly ---- the middle class and looked hopefully toward a comfortable retirement on the backbone of higher-than-average pensions.

- A) elucidated B) attempted
C) disseminated D) precipitated
✓ E) expanded

6. Over the past decade, the rise of political extremism and its associated linguistic expression ---- communication companies' decisions to restrict hate speech and, in many cases, ban speech emanating from specific users.

- A) coped with - B) made out -
C) carried on . ✓ D) resulted in → →
E) put off . " from ← ←

7-16: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

7. While American farmers elsewhere ---- their crops by freely pumping the groundwater beneath their land recently, growers in Pajaro, California ---- hefty fees for irrigation water – making it one of the most expensive places to grow food in the country, if not the world.

- A) watered / were supposed to pay
B) have watered / must pay
C) had watered / have had to pay
D) would water / should have paid
E) were watering / might pay

1. he said that he would resign
2. if sv2, S would/could verb type 2
3. used to / v2 / would verb
4. belgesel dili
5. varsayım without / assume that
6. kalıplar would you mind ving / if s v2?

8. Rock and roll ---- an expression of popular culture in the American South since the days of Elvis Presley, but it was not until the rise of Phil Walden's Capricorn Records in the early 1970s that Southernness itself ---- as a rock and roll virtue.

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

9. Whether ---- by the tsars or the Politburo, Russia's government is often portrayed as the primary agent ---- the development of Russian civil society, scientific inquiry, technological development, and economy.

- A) leading / driven
B) having led / to drive
C) led / driving
D) having been led / to be driving
E) to have led / having driven

10. Historical writing ---- the Chinese environment traces its ultimate origins ---- earlier studies of agrarian society, natural disasters, and water control written between the 1950s and the 1980s.

- A) over / for
B) in / back to
C) of / from
D) at / amid
E) on / to

11. Although community gardening may provide leverage ---- means of developing a sustainable city, it is a marginal phenomenon and contributes little to sustainable development ---- its present form.

- A) to / within
B) for / in
C) below / with
D) above / across
E) among / towards

12. ---- communities developed into cities, empires and states, societies became more segregated, time became more important and was divided into hours.

- A) Unless
B) As
C) Even though
D) Whereas
E) As far as

13. ---- scientists know critical details about an earthquake, they can assess how likely it is to generate a tsunami and can advise coastal communities accordingly.

- A) Only when B) Since ++
C) Once D) On condition that ++
E) Though if

14. ---- the growing number of studies on the use of Artificial Intelligence in language learning, coupled with the unresolved disparities regarding its use, it is about time to conduct a systematic review to shed light on the status quo of its use in language learning.

- A) In case of B) Unlike
C) As for D) In contrast to
E) Given

15. Over the last two decades, private equity firms have become major players in health care, purchasing ---- hospitals ---- a growing number of nursing homes, physician practices and home health care companies.

- A) so / that B) not only / but also
C) whether / or D) either / or
E) as / as

16. Certain pandemics triggered a debate over the meaning of "science" by the medical profession, the media, and the public; unfortunately, the vast majority of individuals were misled by those who spoke ---- science but who confused plausible stories with scientific explanation.

- A) in spite of . B) in view of .
C) owing to D) on behalf of
E) in addition to

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

The term 'affirmative action' originated in the USA under President Kennedy. Originally it was designed to (17) ---- that employees and applicants for jobs with government contractors did not suffer discrimination. Within a year, (18) ----, 'affirmative action' was used to refer to policies aimed at compensating African-Americans for unjust racial discrimination, and at improving their opportunities to gain employment. An important implication of this shift was that affirmative action came to mean preferential treatment. Preferential treatment was later extended to include women (19) ---- other disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups. The arguments in favour of preferential treatment can be usefully classified as backward-looking and forward-looking. Backward-looking arguments rely on the claim that preferential treatment of women and disadvantaged racial minorities compensates these groups or the members (20) ---- the discrimination and injustices they have suffered. Forward-looking arguments rely on their claim that preferential treatment of women and disadvantaged racial minorities (21) ---- to bring about a better society.

17.

- A) ensure B) clarify
C) acknowledge D) rectify
E) above

18.

- A) therefore.
B) however
C) in addition.
D) likewise
E) otherwise

19.

- A) due to B) in view of
C) in the name of D) despite
E) as well as

20.

- A) between B) among
C) toward D) for
E) of

21.

- A) has helped B) would help
C) is helping D) will help
E) was helping can help

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

Adopting a healthier diet will probably feature prominently in many of our new year's resolutions. (22) ----, it is often challenging for people to live up to their intentions. But there are good reasons to persist (23) ---- making deliberate conscious choices about what is on your plate. These choices not only impact your own health, they affect the health of the planet, too. Food systems represent one-third of global greenhouse gas emissions. (24) ---- left unchecked, these emissions would probably add enough extra warming to take Earth's average temperature beyond a 1.5°C rise in the 2060s. Research is now also (25) ---- air pollution on the list of problems caused by agriculture. Animal farming, in particular, is a major source of ammonia emissions. These emissions react with other pollutants to form fine particulate matter, which (26) ---- health issues like cardiovascular disease, lung cancer and diabetes.

22.

- A) Thus
C) In contrast
E) Meanwhile

- B) Still
D) Likewise

23.

- insist
A) on
C) In
E) beneath

- B) over
D) above

24.

- A) If
C) Though
E) After

- B) While
D) Since

25.

- A) plummeting
C) aborting
E) establishing

- B) cultivating
D) destroying

26.

- A) can cause
C) would cause
E) used to cause

- B) must cause
D) had to cause

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

27. It has been argued that patients with anorexia nervosa should have rights to discontinue treatment, ----.
- A) though they are often competent to make decisions in all other areas of their lives
- B) because the idea of letting a mentally ill person withdraw from treatment is uncomfortable
- C) whereas a patient's right to stop fighting her disease and risk dying is considered freedom of choice
- ☒ D) despite the fact that in their case food refusal might seem irrational
- E) as a new study has offered an approach that aimed to palliate their psychological pain

28. Though a third of Americans say climate change should be a top priority for the president and Congress on TV interviews, ----.

- A) the general populace should probably feel more concerned than they are
- ☒ B) climate change ranks 17th out of 21 issues polled in a survey asking for issues of national importance
- C) people actually don't need to care about climate change in order to fix it
- D) it seems like we have been battling climate change for decades and made no progress
- E) stories about climate change is obscuring our ability to imagine solutions to the crisis

29. Since a self-driving car constructs an overly simplified picture of the world from sensor data that ignores an enormous amount of detail from the real - social - world, ----.

- A) every human-shaped blob on the video stream is considered a pedestrian
- B) the perception that a self-driving vehicle has of the road is not necessarily the same as a human's
- C) our human sight is trained from childhood on and we count on others to see things the same way as we perceive them
- D) a fundamental assumption underpinning self-driving cars is that the number of unusual situations is finite
- E) stopping in the road might not necessarily be the safest choice, especially if it involves stopping in front of a fire truck

30. ----, the symptoms often flare just after waking up - hence the name "morning sickness."

- A) As nausea and vomiting are extremely common in the early stages of pregnancy
- B) Since a pregnant woman's levels of reproductive hormones surge in the first trimester
- C) While pregnancy-related nausea and vomiting can happen at any time of day
- D) Though human chorionic gonadotropin may induce in the digestive tract
- E) Whereas people's genetics may also influence how sick they feel during pregnancy sickness

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31. While bottled water might be safer in certain parts of the world due to pollution of source water, ----.

- ✓ A) there is no real advantage to drinking bottled water in Australia and similar countries
- B) bottled water usually costs the same as tap water for people living in developed countries
- C) lead pipes haven't been used in the distribution of tap water since the 1930s
- D) the risks of drinking untreated water are far higher as it is more likely to contain pollutants
- E) it is probably best not to drink from the hose when watering the plants

32. As whole blood breaks down quickly, and there were no protocols in the past for safely preserving it, ----.

- A) the storage and distribution of blood, including the separation of its components, was not studied
- B) the recommendation that hospitals create their own blood banks was not followed
- C) a Black surgeon and researcher was prevented from developing new ways to store blood
- D) preparing a patient for an operation involves finding the appropriate blood type
- ✓ E) hospitals often did not have the appropriate blood type when patients needed it

21

33. When people think of market crazes, Dutch tulips or real estate come to mind; ----.

- A) thus, it is normal for people to come up with medicinal leech in a normal conversation
- B) however, in the 19th century demand for medicinal leech nearly drove the species to extinction
- C) meanwhile, leech use reached new heights in the 19th century
- D) in contrast, bloodletting via leech was relatively safe and didn't require any specialized skills
- E) likewise, hospitals relied on rural workers who gathered leech to be used in "operations"

34. Since average winter temperatures in the village of Oymyakon in eastern Siberia reach minus 50 C, ----.

- A) its name translates to "water that doesn't freeze," due to a thermal spring nearby
- B) the city's coldest day on record was in 1924, when temperatures plunged to minus 71.2 C
- C) it is known as the coldest permanently inhabited place on Earth
- D) the valleys around the village trap wind inside the town and create a colder climate
- E) the temperature drops below 0 °C in late September and remains below freezing until mid-April during some years

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35. Despite its extreme saltiness, unpredictable nature and unprecedented effect on our weather, ----.

- A) the ocean moves sideways far more than it moves up and down
- B) the ocean can feed back into the weather by warming it up
- C) the ocean is basically stirred up by swirls, and it takes energy to form a swirl
- + ✓ D) the ocean is vital to all life on Earth as it shapes the civilizations on the planet
- E) the warm water is at the top of the ocean and what is down below is much colder

36. The human brain is an immensely complex and fragile organ that depends on a constant supply of oxygenated blood, ----.

- A) or else when the brain's supply of oxygen is reduced or eliminated, damage can set in very quickly
- ✓ B) so without oxygen, the brain's cells, including the signal-sending neurons that enable us to think and feel, begin to die
- C) but our brain needs this huge oxygen supply to maintain its delicate balance of electrolytes
- D) and the exact time it takes for the brain to incur irreversible damage or completely die from oxygen deprivation depends on several factors
- E) yet complete lack of oxygen in the brain will cause the brain cells to die within several minutes

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. Research has found that the amount of sleep a person averages each night is correlated with their risk of death from any cause, and that consistently getting good quality sleep can add several years to a person's life.

- A) Araştırmalara göre bir kişinin her gece ortalama ne kadar uyuduğu, herhangi bir nedenden dolayı ölüm riskiyle ilişkilidir ve sürekli olarak kaliteli uyku almanın bir kişinin yaşamına birkaç yıl ekleyebileceği ortaya çıkmıştır.
- B) Araştırmaların ortaya koyduğu şey, bir kişinin her gece ortalama ne kadar uyuduğunun, herhangi bir nedenden dolayı ölüm riskiyle ilişkili olduğu ve sürekli olarak kaliteli uyku almanın bir kişinin yaşamına birkaç yıl ekleyebileceğidir.
- C) Araştırmalar, bir kişinin her gece kaç saat uyuduğunun, herhangi bir nedenden dolayı ölüm riskiyle ilişkili olduğunu ve sürekli olarak kaliteli uyku almanın bir kişinin yaşamına onlarca yıl ekleyebileceğini ortaya koymuştur.
- D) Araştırmalar, bir kişinin her gece ortalama ne kadar uyuduğunun, herhangi bir nedenden dolayı ölüm riskiyle ilişkili olduğunu ve sürekli olarak kaliteli uyku almanın bir kişinin yaşamına birkaç yıl ekleyebileceğini ortaya koymuştur.
- E) Araştırmalar, bir kişinin her gece ortalama ne kadar uyuduğunun, herhangi bir nedenden dolayı ölüm riskiyle ilişkili olabileceğini ve düzenli olarak belirli kalitede uyku almanın bir kişinin yaşamına en az beş yıl ekleyebileceğini ortaya koymuştur.

38. Anthropologists have speculated that human cooperation emerged thanks to the evolution of our powerful brains, which enable us to use language, establish cultural traditions and perform other complex behaviours.

- A) Antropologlar, insan iş birliğinin dili kullanmamızı, kültürel gelenekler oluşturmamızı ve diğer karmaşık davranışları gerçekleştirmemizi sağlayan güçlü beyinlerimizin evrimi sayesinde ortaya çıktığını düşünmektedir.
- B) Antropologların tahminine göre insan iş birliği, dili kullanmamızı, kültürel gelenekler oluşturmamızı ve diğer karmaşık davranışları gerçekleştirmemizi sağlayan güçlü beyinlerimizin evrimi sayesinde ortaya çıkmıştır.
- C) Antropologlar, dili kullanmamızı, kültürel gelenekler oluşturmamızı ve diğer karmaşık davranışları gerçekleştirmemizi sağlayan güçlü beyinlerimizin evrimi olmasaydı insan iş birliğinin ortaya çıkmamış olacağını düşünmektedir.
- D) Antropologların düşündüğü şey, insan iş birliğinin dili kullanmamızı, kültürel gelenekler oluşturmamızı ve diğer karmaşık davranışları gerçekleştirmemizi sağlayan güçlü beyinlerimizin evrimi sayesinde ortaya çıktığıdır.
- E) Antropologlar, dili kullanmamızı, kültürel gelenekler oluşturmamızı ve diğer karmaşık davranışları gerçekleştirmemizi sağlayan güçlü beyinlerimizin evriminin insan iş birliğinin ortaya çıkmasını sağladığını düşünmektedir.

39. In less than 300 years, the Vikings raided and explored land in at least four continents, spreading out in every direction from Scandinavia to invade and trade with civilizations across Europe and beyond.

- A) Vikingler, en az dört kıtada yağma ve keşiflerde bulunmuş, İskandinavya'dan her yöne yayılarak Avrupa ve ötesindeki uygarlıkları istila etmiş ve onlarla ticaret yapmışlardır ve bunu 300 yıldan kısa bir süre içinde başarmışlardır.
- B) Vikingler, 300 yıl gibi kısa bir sürede en az dört kıtada yağma ve keşiflerde bulunmuş, İskandinavya'dan her yöne yayılarak Avrupa ve ötesindeki uygarlıkları istila etmiş ve onlarla ticaret yapmışlardır.
- C) Vikingler, 300 yıldan kısa bir süre içinde en az dört kıtada yağma ve keşiflerde bulunmuş, İskandinavya'dan her yöne yayılarak Avrupa ve ötesindeki uygarlıkları istila etmiş ve onlarla ticaret yapmışlardır.
- D) Vikinglerin 300 yıldan kısa bir süre içinde en az dört kıtada yağma ve keşiflerde bulunmuş, İskandinavya'dan her yöne yayılarak Avrupa ve ötesindeki uygarlıkları istila etmiş ve onlarla ticaret yapmış olmaları inanılmazdır.
- E) Vikingler, 300 yıldan kısa bir süre içinde en az dört kıtada yağma ve keşiflerde bulunarak İskandinavya'dan her yöne yayılma, Avrupa ve ötesindeki uygarlıkları istila etme ve onlarla ticaret yapma imkanı elde etmişlerdir.

40. Ebeveynler, eğitimciler ve okul yöneticileri biyolojiyi değiştiremeseler de öğrencilerin akademik başarı ve fiziksel ve zihinsel esenlik için yeterli uykuyu almalarını sağlamak amacıyla okul başlangıç saatlerini değiştirebilirler.

- A) Although parents, educators, and school administrators cannot modify biological traits, they have the ability to adjust school start times, enabling students to get the necessary sleep for success and overall physical and mental well-being.
- B) While parents, educators, and school administrators may not be able to change biology, they do have the power to modify school start times, ensuring students get enough sleep for academic success and overall physical and mental well-being.
- C) Parents, educators, and school administrators may not be able to change biology, but they can change school start times to allow students to obtain sufficient sleep for academic success and physical and mental well-being.
- D) Although parents, educators, and school administrators cannot alter biology, they do have the capacity to adjust school start times, allowing students to attain adequate sleep for academic success and overall physical and mental well-being.
- E) While parents, educators and school administrators cannot alter biology, they can change school start times to allow students to obtain sufficient sleep for academic success and physical and mental well-being.

41. Kanser için radyasyon tedavisi sırasında, sağlıklı organları koruma ihtiyacı, kanserli dokuya verilebilecek radyasyon dozunu sınırlar ve böylece başarılı tedavi şansını azaltır.

- A) In cancer radiation therapy, the necessity to protect healthy organs puts constraints on the radiation dosage that can be administered to cancerous tissue, consequently diminishing the likelihood of successful treatment.
- B) During radiation therapy for cancer, the need to protect healthy organs limits the dose of radiation that can be delivered to cancerous tissue, thereby reducing the chance of successful treatment.
- C) Throughout cancer radiation therapy, the need to shield healthy organs limits the amount of radiation that can be applied to cancerous tissue, which decreases the success rate of treatment.
- D) In radiation therapy for cancer, the necessity to protect healthy organs imposes restrictions on the quantity of radiation that can be directed towards cancerous tissue, ultimately reducing the likelihood of treatment success.
- E) During cancer radiation therapy, the need to safeguard healthy organs constrains the dosage of radiation applicable to cancerous tissue, resulting in a decrease in the effectiveness of the treatment.

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42. Yeme davranışının ardındaki bilim, neyi, ne zaman ve ne kadar yiyeceğinize karar verme sürecinin, vücudunuzun yakıtı ihtiyacı olduğunda kalori tüketmekten çok daha karmaşık olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır.

- A) The scientific understanding of eating behaviour stipulates that determining what, when, and how much to eat is a more intricate process than simply ingesting calories when your body requires fuel.
- B) According to the science underlying eating behaviour, the decision-making process regarding what, when, and how much to eat is more intricate than consuming calories when the body requires fuel.
- C) As per the scientific principles governing eating behaviour, the process of deciding what, when, and how much to eat is more complex than simply consuming calories when the body needs fuel.
- D) The science behind eating behaviour reveals that the process of deciding what, when and how much to eat is far more complex than just consuming calories when your body needs fuel.
- E) Based on the scientific understanding of eating behaviour, determining what, when, and how much to eat involves a complexity that goes beyond ingesting calories when the body requires fuel.

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

63. Podcast Host:

- Welcome. I will get right down to my first question: Some people say, "If we took all humans off Earth, it would renew itself in a very short time." Does the same thing go for the fish in the ocean?

Marine Biologist:

- It is a good question, but the answer is no.

Podcast Host:

- Why is that?

Marine Biologist:

— ----

Podcast Host:

- Interesting. This means they have a critical function for the continuation of life in the ocean.

21

- A) Because, contrary to humans, fish improve life in the ocean by creating and maintaining important habitats for other organisms as they forage for food.
- B) It is because outside of the water, many birds, mammals and reptiles eat fish and rely on them as an essential source of protein.
- C) For example, the salmon feed not only animals that catch them, like bears, but also the plants that border the streams.
- D) The main reason is that fish and other seafood products are an important protein source for nearly 3 billion people.
- E) One reason is that human populations have been eating and following fish around the world for thousands of years.

21

64. David:

- This paper says it is essential to focus on the short-term consequences of unhealthy behavior in order to resist unhealthy choices for eating.

Jennifer:

- Wow! I must read it as it is quite the opposite of conventional wisdom.

David:

- And what might that be?

Jennifer:

— ----

David:

- I turns out I know it. I have been doing the same for many years, with no positive outcomes.

- A) In the heat of the moment, people often overlook distant outcomes, diminishing the effectiveness of strategies focused on the long term. X
- B) Prompting people to focus on the good taste – rather than the health benefits – of foods such as apples and carrots increases their consumption. X
- C) Focusing on the immediate versus delayed benefits of behaviours such as healthy eating and exercise can increase intrinsic motivation.
- D) It suggests that the best way to resist unhealthy choices is to think about the long-term consequences.
- E) It claims that starting healthy behaviours is one important piece of the puzzle; another is sticking with these behaviours over time. X

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65. Brian:

- It is a shame children have to get up in the dark and go to school because of the so-called daylight saving time.

Davis:

— ----

Brian:

- What? You haven't been watching or reading anything? It is all the rage nowadays.

Davis:

- I do, but I think that students could get more sleep and learn better if school started a little later regardless of the daylight saving schemes.

Brian:

- Well, it is food for thought.

- A) It is difficult for everyone to put the blame on the daylight saving time schemes.
- B) Well, actually the problem is not about the daylight saving time at all.
- C) Not everyone thinks that schools are responsible for this problem.
- D) I believe insufficient sleep among adolescents is a public health crisis.
- E) Around the world, school start times vary, from 7 a.m. in Brazil to 9 a.m. in Finland.

66. Phil:

- Here's a surprise fact for you: The universal symbol for recycling, known as the "chasing arrows" logo, is stamped on so many things. But that doesn't mean they're recyclable.

Colin:

- No way! You're pulling my leg, aren't you?

Phil:

— ----

Colin:

- Life has just become so confusing for me now.

Phil:

- It also has for me. In fact, the logo is so widely misunderstood that last year California banned its use on things that aren't recyclable.

- A) No, I'm not. If there's a "S" in the center, it's PVC, which most curbside recycling programs don't accept.
- B) I wish I was, but its main purpose isn't to say whether a product is recyclable, but to identify the type of plastic it's made from.
- C) Indeed, the unhelpful symbol is just one aspect of a recycling system that is far too confusing to be broadly effective.
- D) Unfortunately, for reasons like these, only a small proportion of recyclable plastics actually get recycled.
- E) It also depends on the country's protocol: Even if you sort everything perfectly, but then put the sorted plastics in an opaque bag to be picked up, you may have just wasted the effort.

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67. Darla:

- What's your new year resolution? Mine is to stop bingeing on pastries and cookies when they're available.

Bennie:

- I really don't think new year resolutions work at all.

Darla:

- What makes you say that? They constitute a lifeline for a lot of people, bringing hope and a strand of self-belief.

Bennie:

— ----

Darla:

- So you say we should make resolutions only when we are really up for them.

A) You may not be wanting to make a change for the right reasons but then you say, 'Oh, this is something I should do.'

B) The problem is that we often set unrealistic goals, and we try to make a really big change and we try to do it all at once.

C) Science suggests most people who set resolutions each year don't stick with them, and mental health experts say other strategies for adopting healthier habits work better.

✓ D) There's nothing magical about the first of January that makes it easier to achieve goals than it would be at other times of the year unless you're adamant.

E) Resolutions can't lead to sustainable behavior change because they are not constructed in a way that harnesses motivation.

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

68. While human incidence of rabies is rare in the U.S., averaging one to three cases per year, this disease causes tens of thousands of deaths worldwide annually.

- A) As occurrences of rabies in humans are rare in the U.S., averaging between one to three cases annually, this disease leads to tens of thousands of deaths worldwide each year.
- B) Though rare in the U.S., where human rabies cases average one to three every year, this disease claims thousands of lives worldwide almost every year.
- C) Human cases of rabies are infrequent in the U.S., typically numbering one to three per year, but this disease results in tens of thousands of annual fatalities globally.
- D) Witnessing human cases of rabies might be rare in the U.S., where the disease typically claims a few lives at most, yet it kills tens of thousands of people every passing year.
- E) Although observing human cases of rabies is uncommon in the U.S., where the disease usually claims a few lives at most, it results in tens of thousands of deaths globally every year.

69. For many beloved products – nuts and grapes, milk and lettuce – America depends heavily on California because its farms produce billions of dollars more each year than those in Texas, Nebraska and other states far more defined by agriculture.

- A) Farms in California generate billions more annually compared to those in Texas and Nebraska, and other states, which are more traditionally associated with agriculture, so California plays a crucial role in supplying many cherished products like nuts, grapes, milk, and lettuce.
- B) Due to California's farms generating billions more than those in states like Texas and Nebraska, which are traditionally linked to agriculture, California plays a vital role in providing numerous products such as nuts, grapes, milk, and lettuce.
- C) California's farms, producing billions more than those in states like Texas and Nebraska, traditionally associated with agriculture, are essential in supplying various products like nuts, grapes, milk, and lettuce.
- D) Because California's farms generate billions more than those in states like Texas and Nebraska, traditionally associated with agriculture, the state plays a crucial role in supplying a variety of products, including nuts, grapes, milk, and lettuce.
- E) California, whose farms produce billions of dollars more than those in Texas and Nebraska, and other states traditionally associated with agriculture, plays a crucial role in supplying a variety of products, including nuts, grapes, milk, and lettuce.

70. Human beings are meaning-seeking creatures, so our minds perceive a complex web of cause and effect at work in the world around us and, as a result, we expect to find causes everywhere.

- A) Since human beings yearn for meaning all the time, our minds distinguish an intricate web of cause and effect at play in our surroundings, so we are looking for causes everywhere.
- B) Constantly yearning for meaning, humans discern a complex interplay of cause and effect in their surroundings, leading them to seek causes in every aspect.
- C) As meaning-seeking creatures, humans inherently perceive an intricate network of cause and effect in the world, leading us to anticipate finding causes in every aspect of our surroundings.
- D) Given our inclination as meaning-seeking beings, our minds tend to weave a complex tapestry of cause and effect in the world, leading us to discover and expect causation in various situations.
- E) As if they are meaning-seeking beings, humans naturally perceive a network of cause and effect in the world, leading us to anticipate finding causes in every aspect of our surroundings.

71. In the past few years, the number of rocket launches has spiked as commercial companies and government agencies have lofted thousands of satellites into low-Earth orbit, but scientists worry that more launches will scatter more pollutants in pristine layers of Earth's atmosphere.

- A) In recent years, the frequency of rocket launches has surged, with both commercial companies and government agencies deploying a lot of satellites into low-Earth orbit; nonetheless, scientists express concerns about the potential for more launches to disperse pollutants into the otherwise pristine layers of Earth's atmosphere.
- B) Over the past few years, there has been a significant increase in the number of rocket launches, as both commercial companies and government agencies have deployed numerous satellites into low-Earth orbit, yet scientists are apprehensive about the possibility of additional launches scattering pollutants into the otherwise pristine layers of Earth's atmosphere.
- C) In recent years, there has been a notable rise in the frequency of rocket launches, with various commercial companies and government agencies deploying numerous satellites into low-Earth orbit; despite this trend, scientists express concerns about the potential for more launches to disperse pollutants into the otherwise untouched layers of Earth's atmosphere.
- D) Over the recent years, there has been a surge in rocket launches, with commercial companies and government agencies deploying thousands of satellites into low-Earth orbit; however, scientists express concerns that this increased activity may disperse more pollutants into the pristine layers of Earth's atmosphere.
- E) Although there has been a tremendous increase in the number of rocket launches as commercial companies and government agencies have deployed thousands of satellites into low-Earth orbit, scientists are concerned that these launches will definitely disperse more pollutants in pristine layers of Earth's atmosphere.

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

72. Thought comes before emotion and when you develop the skill of learning how to direct your thoughts, you are also learning how to manage your emotions. --- Your nervous system is responsible for producing the neurotransmitters that your brain uses to transmit thought and create emotional responses. When your nervous system is overstressed and/or isn't working properly, the neuro-chemical balance in your brain gets disrupted, and it can negatively affect your thinking and your emotional responses.

- A) Therefore, if your nervous system is unbalanced, it makes the process of trying to work on your thoughts extremely difficult.
- B) A dysregulated nervous system results in dysregulated emotions, as a result of which you may be overly revved up and overreactive.
- C) On the other hand, an overstressed nervous system can disrupt the neuro-chemical balance in your brain.
- D) Thus, this is a process that requires people to use their conscious mind to override their automatic one.
- E) Thoughts and feelings however, are inherently part of a chemical process that is regulated by your nervous system.

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73. Wastewater testing remains one of the few reliable instruments still available to monitor the current Covid-19 virus in the absence of a public health emergency. ---- For many who remain at higher risk from the virus – like those who are older, immunocompromised or already have a serious illness – it has become a crucial tool helping them understand when to be particularly careful.

- A) It is an imperfect metric, useful primarily for identifying if there is an acceleration of virus spread in the region.
- ✓ B) It can signal the start of a surge before hospitalizations begin to rise, and it includes even people who don't know they have Covid.
- C) The data is often reported as normalized viral copies per ml or per gram, a number that is nearly impossible to translate into precise case counts.
- D) Samples of wastewater are captured at or on the way to treatment plants and tested for viral RNA in a lab.
- E) Some labs "normalize" the data – that is, they adjust the denominator – by looking at the number of gallons flowing through the plant.

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74. If you have ever looked up at the full moon in the night sky, you may have noticed a large halo of light around it. But why does this lustrous ring sometimes encircle our natural satellite? While it might seem like a sign you need a new glasses prescription, it is really caused by ice crystals high up in the atmosphere. ---- Because cirrus clouds form high up and can be pretty thin, you may not even observe that there are really obvious clouds there by eye.

- A) Those ice crystals accumulate in cirrus clouds – clouds of pure ice in the stratosphere, up to 50 kilometres above ground. ✓
- B) The halo is always the same size, no matter where you are in the world or what the weather is like that day.
- C) These small ice crystals actually refract the light from the moon, after which the spectacle comes into being.
- D) The result is that light traveling from the moon to your eye detours through the ice crystals and ends up 22 degrees away from where it started.
- E) The other way that they form is when you have these cumulonimbus clouds – these big towering storm clouds.

75. **This year**, countries with a combined population of 4 billion – around half the world's people – are holding elections, in what is being described as the biggest election year in recorded history. --- **Both** refer to **misleading content**, but **disinformation is deliberately generated**. Vigorous debate and argument ahead of elections is foundational to democratic societies. Political parties have long competed for voter approval and subjected their differing policies to public scrutiny. But the difference now is that online search and social media enable claims and counterclaims to be made almost endlessly.

- A) **This year**, there could be additional approaches to preventing people falling into data voids of misinformation and disinformation.
- B) A study highlights the existence of data voids, into which people searching to check the accuracy of controversial topics can easily fall.
- C) It might no longer be enough for search providers to combat misinformation and disinformation by just using automated systems.
- ✓ D) Some researchers are concerned that **this year** could also be one of the biggest years for the spreading of **misinformation and disinformation**.
- E) Clearly, copying terms from inaccurate news stories into a search engine reinforces misinformation, making it a poor method for verifying accuracy.

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

76. (I) Less than 15% of the global population lives in Europe or North America. (II) Yet more than 70% of published human microbiome data – on the collections of bacteria, fungi and viruses that live on and in our bodies – comes from European and North American populations. (III) It is now clear that the gut microbiota – the most studied of the human microbial communities – of children and adults can differ markedly depending on where people live. (IV) Around 85% of the 25,000 high-resolution gut metagenomes from children under four that are publicly available come from individuals living in these wealthy regions. (V) In this context, metagenomes are collections of all the genomes contained in a faecal, skin or other human sample.

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

✓ C) III

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77. (I) Mining is a crucial industry – from iron and copper to gravel and sand, we depend on it for the basic building blocks of the modern world. (II) It is a fast changing sector, as the clean energy transition and digitalization boost demand for materials such as cobalt and lithium and curb the need for others, such as fossil fuels. (III) Yet we know surprisingly little about what's going on in the sector globally and how mining affects the environment and communities near mines. (IV) Because no mine is immune from risk or controversy, independent research is essential to decipher the extent of its risks and impacts and to build trust with the public. (V) In Indonesia, the world's biggest coal exporter, rainforests are being cleared for coal mines and these mines pose safety risks – since 2011, more than 40 people, mostly children, have drowned in poorly managed coal pits.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

X → a + b

a + b

78. (I) Politicians and policymakers often speak excitedly of the potential of scientific and technological innovation to boost economic growth and development. (II) Generally, the innovation they have in mind emanates from shiny city-centre buildings. (III) But not all innovations that improve people's lives need such resources. (IV) And this is why the creation of low-cost products using locally available, sustainable materials for mass consumption – a process sometimes called 'frugal innovation' – is gaining traction. (V) Studies of frugal innovation are uncommon in the natural sciences literature, but appear more often in the social-science literature.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

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79. (I) Neuroscientists now have unprecedented access to the living brain, thanks to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). (II) More than 50,000 human-brain-imaging articles have been published since MRI came on the scene in the 1990s. (III) This consortium approach and the embrace of big data has ushered in major discoveries in fields such as genomics and particle physics, and we can do the same for women's brain health. (IV) But of those, less than 0.5% consider health factors specific to women. (V) Women's health is both understudied and underfunded, and this oversight is especially troubling given that 70% of people with Alzheimer's and 65% of those with depression are women.

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

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80. (I) Disasters associated with natural hazards are constantly in the headlines. (II) Some involve predictable human-made factors, such as the catastrophic floods in Derna, Libya, in September, which were caused by the collapse of two dams after torrential rains. (III) Others are unexpected, such as the eruption of volcano Hunga Tonga–Hunga Ha'apai in Tonga in January 2022, with a plume that reached a height of 57 kilometres. (IV) These can often be avoided, or at least attenuated, through accurate forecasting of an event, advance warning to the relevant populations and well-prepared response plans. (V) That eruption caused a Pacific-wide tsunami and cut the country's undersea communication cables, shutting down national and international telephone and Internet traffic.

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

