

42. The mitochondria are called the powerhouses of the cell because without them, cells would be unable to extract enough energy from the nutrients and all cellular functions would cease.

A) Hücrenin enerji santrali denen mitokondriler olmasaydı, hücreler besinlerden yeterli enerjiyi elde edemeyecekleri için bütün hücrel fonksiyonlar sona ererdi.

B) Mitokondrilere hücrenin enerji santralleri denir çünkü onlar olmadan hücreler besinlerden yeterli enerji elde edemezlerdi ve bütün hücrel fonksiyonlar sona ererdi.

C) Mitokondrilere hücrenin enerji santralleri denmesinin sebebi onlar olmadan hücrelerin besinlerden yeterli enerji elde edememeleri ve bütün hücrel fonksiyonların sona ermesidir.

D) Mitokondriler olmadan besinlerden yeterli enerji elde edilemeyeceği ve bütün hücrel fonksiyonlar sona ereceği için mitokondrilere hücrenin enerji santralleri denir.

E) Mitokondrilere hücrenin enerji santralleri denir çünkü onlar olmasaydı hücreler besinlerden yeterli enerji elde edemeyecekleri için bütün hücrel fonksiyonlar sona ererdi.

i. without them, cells would be unable to extract energy

if it were not for
but for

could not

ii. extract enough energy from the nutrients

inextricably linked: ayrılmaz şekilde bağlantılı

43. The Global Navigation Satellite System was designed to determine the position and velocity of an unlimited number of moving objects at any point on the Earth's surface, in the air, and in space.

- A) Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda herhangi bir noktada hareket halindeki sınırsız sayıdaki nesnenin konum ve hızını saptayabilmek, tasarlanan Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sistemi sayesinde mümkün olmuştur.
- B) Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sistemi, Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda yer alan herhangi bir noktada hareket halindeki sınırsız sayıda nesnenin konumunu ve hızını saptamak üzere tasarlanmıştır.
- C) Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sisteminin tasarlanış amacı, Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda herhangi bir noktada hareket halinde olan sınırsız sayıdaki nesnenin konum ve hızını saptamaktır.
- D) Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sistemi, Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda herhangi bir noktada hareket halinde olan sınırsız sayıdaki nesnenin konum ve hızına dair bilgi sağlamak için tasarlanmıştır. as to /about /regarding
- E) Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda herhangi bir noktada hareket halinde olan sınırsız sayıdaki nesnenin konum ve hızını saptamak için Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sistemi tasarlanmıştır.

i. was designed to determine

ii. the position and velocity of an unlimited number of moving objects

iii. at any point

iv. on the Earth's surface,

v. in the air, and in space.

SEND A satellite into space

in the sky havada

TV / radio

on air YAYINDA

44. Chemical irrigation **can be an effective method** for pest management **provided that the system is properly designed and well operated and that the essential safety precautions are followed.**

- A) Kimyasal sulamanın düzgün tasarlanması, iyi işletilmesi ve gerekli güvenlik önlemlerinin takip edilmesi onun etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olduğunu gösterir.
- B) Kimyasal sulamada, düzgün tasarlanmış, iyi işletilen ve gerekli güvenlik önlemlerinin takip edildiği bir sistem kullanılması durumunda bu yöntem etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olabilir.
- C) Kimyasal sulamanın etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olabilmesi için sistemin düzgün tasarlanması, iyi işletilmesi ve gerekli güvenlik önlemlerini takip etmesi gerekir.
- D) **Kimyasal sulama**, sistemin düzgün tasarlanması, iyi kullanılması ve gerekli güvenlik önlemlerinin takip edilmesi **ayrıyla etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olabilir.**
- E) **Kimyasal sulama**, düzgün tasarlanan ve iyi işletilen bir sistemin yanı sıra gerekli güvenlik önlemlerinin takip edilmesiyle etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olarak kullanılabilir.

i. irrigation **can be** an effective method **for** pest management **for a purpose /aim /goal /objective**

ii. **provided that** the system **is properly designed**

if s v0 / √3
as long as

unless

45. **Thanks to** the large-scale integrated circuits which are used to make more powerful microprocessors, the computer industry **has transformed** the world.

that S is used... *the use of*

- A) Daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturmak için büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devrelerinin kullanılması, bilgisayar endüstrisinin dünyayı değiştirmesini sağlamıştır.
- B) Bilgisayar endüstrisinin dünyayı değiştirmesi daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturan büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devrelerinin kullanımıyla olmuştur.
- C) Büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devrelerinin daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturmak için kullanılması ile bilgisayar endüstrisi dünyayı değiştirmiştir.
- D) Daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturmak için kullanılan büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devreleri sayesinde bilgisayar endüstrisi dünyayı değiştirmiştir.
- E) Bilgisayar endüstrisinin dünyayı değiştirmesi daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturmak için büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devrelerinin kullanılması sayesinde

i. integrated circuits which are used to make more powerful microprocessors

used

*we used to swim everyday ✓
we would swim ✓
her gün yüzerdik
we swam everyday ✓
√2*

46. Since the world can no longer disregard some issues caused by global warming, all countries need to develop effective solutions to deal with climate change.

- A) Küresel ısınma nedeniyle dünyada ortaya çıkan ve daha fazla göz ardı edilemeyen bazı sorunlar, tüm ülkelerin iklim değişikliğiyle başa çıkmak için etkili çözümler üretmesini gerekli kılmaktadır.
- B) Dünya küresel ısınmanın neden olduğu bazı sorunları artık göz ardı edemeyeceğinden tüm ülkelerin iklim değişikliğiyle başa çıkmak için etkili çözümler üretmesi gerekmektedir.
- C) Dünyanın küresel ısınmanın sebep olduğu bazı sorunları göz ardı etmesi artık mümkün değildir, bu yüzden tüm ülkelerin iklim değişikliğiyle başa çıkmak için etkili çözümler üretmesi gerekir.
- D) Dünyadaki tüm ülkeler küresel ısınmanın neden olduğu bazı sorunları göz ardı edemeyeceğinden iklim değişikliğiyle başa çıkmak için artık etkili çözümler üretmelidir.
- E) Tüm ülkeler küresel ısınmanın neden olduğu bazı sorunları göz ardı etmeyerek gereken etkili çözümleri üretmedikçe dünya iklim değişikliğiyle daha fazla başa çıkamayacaktır.

i. the world can no longer disregard some issues

= the world cannot disregard some issues any longer /any more /from now on

ii. some issues caused by global warming = küresel ISINMADAN KAYNAKLANAN ✓

iii. all countries need to develop effective solutions to deal with climate change.

47. **As** a radioactive material **decays**, the atoms of the radioactive element **change to other elements**, **and so** the number of unstable atoms reduces with time.

- ✓ A) Radyoaktif bir madde bozundu**ğ**u**ç**u radyoaktif elementin atomları başka elementlere dönüşür **ve böylece** kararsız atomların sayısı zamanla azalır.
- B) ~~Bozulan bir~~ radyoaktif madde, radyoaktif elementin atomlarını başka elementlere dönüştürür **ve bu sayede** kararsız atomların sayısı zamanla azalır.
- C) Radyoaktif bir elementin atomları ~~ancak~~ radyoaktif madde bozundu**ğ**u zaman başka elementlere dönüşür ve böylece kararsız atomların sayısı zamanla azalır.
- D) Radyoaktif bir madde bozundu**ğ**u**nda** radyoaktif elementin atomları başka elementlere dönüşür**ek** kararsız atomların sayısını zamanla azaltır.
- E) Kararsız atomların sayısı ~~radyoaktif bir madde zaman içinde bozundu**ğ**u**ç**u~~ radyoaktif elementin atomlarının başka elementlere dönüşmesiyle azalır.

i. **As** a radioactive material **decays**

ii. **the number of** unstable atoms reduces **with** time. / **in** time / **over** time / **over the years, decades, centuries**

millenium
millenia

sayısı

48. **Biyologlar**, Asya kıyı yengelinin yüksek hayatta kalma oranını uzun bir üreme mevsimine ve yiyecek için diğer türlerle olağanüstü rekabet etme yeteneğine bağlar.

atfeder

2. özellik

- ✓ A) Biologists attribute Asian shore crab's high survival rate to a lengthy breeding season and its exceptional ability to compete with other species for food.
- B) Asian shore crab has an exceptional survival rate due to a lengthy breeding season and biologists attribute this to their ability to compete with other species for food.
- C) Because Asian shore crab has an exceptional ability to compete with other species for food, biologists attribute their high survival rate to a lengthy breeding season.
- D) Biologists attribute Asian shore crab's exceptional ability to compete with other species for food to their high survival rate after a lengthy breeding season.
- E) Asian shore crab's exceptional ability to compete with other species for food is due to their high survival rate and biologists attribute this to a lengthy breeding season.

angora
inSilizce

angora
enGlish

49. Avustralya'daki **deniz biyologları** sadece dişi yunusların elle beslenmesine **izin verir** çünkü **erkeklerin elle beslenmesi onların yiyecek yüzünden birbirlerine saldırmalarına sebep olur.**

due to/owing to

göz önüne alındığında

- A) **Given the fact that** male dolphins **attack** each other **over** the food during handfeeding, marine biologists in Australia only allow female ones to be hand-fed.
- B) Only female dolphins **are allowed** to be hand-fed because handfeeding males **causes them to attack** each other over the food according to marine biologists in Australia.
- C) Marine biologists in Australia **only allow** female dolphins **to** be hand-fed because handfeeding males **causes them to attack** each other **over** the food.
- D) **Because** handfeeding male dolphins causes them to attack each other over the food, marine biologists in Australia only allow female dolphins to be hand-fed.
- E) Marine biologists in Australia allow female dolphins to be only hand-fed **given that** males **can harm** each other over the food while being hand-fed.

fight over water

fight in order to have water

fight due to water scarcity

my parents allow me to go out at night

angora
in English

angora
enlish

he
te kavn

50. Astrofiziğin, astronomik nesnelere anlamak için fizik kurallarını kullanan bir astronomi dalı olduğu bilinmesine rağmen, astronomi ve astrofizik terimleri sıklıkla birbirinin yerine kullanılır.

- m 4
- A) Even though the terms astronomy and astrophysics are often used interchangeably, astrophysics which uses the laws of physics to understand astronomical objects is known to be a branch of astronomy.
- B) Despite the frequent use of the terms astronomy and astrophysics interchangeably, it is known that astrophysics, a branch of astronomy, uses the laws of physics to understand astronomical objects.
- C) Although the terms astronomy and astrophysics are often used interchangeably, astrophysics is known as a branch of astronomy that understands astronomical objects by using the laws of physics.
- D) In spite of the fact that astrophysics is a branch of astronomy which uses the laws of physics to understand astronomical objects, the terms astronomy and astrophysics are often used interchangeably.
- E) Although it is known that astrophysics is a branch of astronomy that uses the laws of physics to understand astronomical objects, the terms astronomy and astrophysics are often used interchangeably.

angora
in Englishangora
in English

- diği

MK

51. Sismik arařtırmaların yarattığı gürültü kirliliği nedeniyle okyanuslar yakın gelecekte birçok tür için yaşanamaz hale gelebilir.

- A) There is a possibility that oceans may become uninhabitable for many species in the near future as a result of noise pollution seismic explorations create.
- B) Seismic explorations may cause oceans to become uninhabitable for many species in the near future as they create noise pollution.
- ✓ C) Because of noise pollution seismic explorations create oceans may become uninhabitable for many species in the near future.
(that/which)
- D) Seismic explorations creating noise pollution will cause oceans to become uninhabitable for many species in the near future.
- E) In the near future, oceans may become uninhabitable for many species because seismic explorations create noise pollution.

cünkügürültü kirliligi yaratir

angora
in English

angora
en English

-2 / -en

52. Yapay zekâ üzerine çalışan araştırmacılar, yıllardır insan zekâsıyla kıyaslanabilecek zekâyâ sahip bir makine yapmanın mümkün olup olmadığını tartışmaktadır.

- A) Artificial intelligence researchers have been debating for years if it is possible to build an intelligent machine that can be compared with human intellect.
- B) The possibility of building a machine with intelligence and whether it can be compared to human intelligence or not have been debated by artificial intelligence researchers for years.
- C) For years, researchers working on artificial intelligence have debated the possibility of comparing the intelligence of a human being to a machine that has been built with such intelligence. böyle bir zeka
- D) Whether to build a machine with intelligence comparable to the intelligence of a human being or not has been a debate among artificial intelligence researchers for years.
- E) Researchers working on artificial intelligence have been debating for years whether it is possible to build a machine with intelligence that can be comparable to that of a human being. which has that has

the intelligence of a human being
insaninki = that ofninki
those of ...ninkiler

over the years

Whether + to verb (or not) is not clear yet

Whether to build a canal or not is not clear yet.

53. Toprak dünyadaki neredeyse tüm çiçekli bitkilere ve hayvanların büyük bir kısmına ev sahipliği yapar ancak suda yaşamaya kıyasla toprak üstünde hayatta kalmak şaşırtıcı derecede zordur.

KIYASLANDIGINDA

- A) Land hosts nearly all of the flowering plants and most of the animals in the world but when living in water is compared to surviving on land, the latter is surprisingly more difficult.
- B) When compared to living in water, surviving on land which hosts nearly all of the flowering plants and a big part of animals of the world is surprisingly difficult.
- C) Land hosts nearly all the flowering plants and a large share of animals in the world; however, compared to living in water, surviving on land is surprisingly difficult.
- D) Being a host to a big proportion of almost all the flowering plants and the animals in the world, land is surprisingly difficult to survive on compared to living in water.
- E) Hosting nearly all of the flowering plants and most of the animals in the world, land is surprisingly more difficult to survive on in comparison to water.

A and B >>> A is the former/first birincisi and B is the second /latter adi geçenlerden 2.si

angora
inEnglishangora
enGlish

54.

Few of us really understand the workings of our own mind; we often behave irrationally, and do unpredictable things for reasons that are not obvious even to ourselves. The search to understand who we are and what really motivates us has been a long one. It has only been in the last century that we have begun to understand how the 1.5 kg of grey and white matter that sits on top of our spinal cord allows us to think. Yet, neuroscientists are now unearthing increasing evidence that much of what the brain does lies beneath our conscious awareness.

beynin ne yaptığı / beynin yaptığı (sey)

- A) The area of the brain called the neocortex is responsible for language production.
- B) Our brains, like our bodies, are the product of an extremely long process of development.
- C) Ancient Egyptians thought that their soul had little / nothing whatsoever to do with the brain.
- D) The seat of rational thought, the neocortex is seen by some as a sort of 'command centre'.
- E) Early human civilisations had little idea that the brain was responsible for cognition at all.

Çok azımız kendi zihnimizin işleyişini gerçekten anlayabiliriz; çoğu zaman mantıksız davranır ve kendimiz için bile açık olmayan nedenlerle öngörülemez şeyler yaparız. Kim olduğumuzu ve bizi gerçekten neyin motive ettiğini anlama arayışı uzun bir süreçtir. Omuriliğimizin üzerinde bulunan 1,5 kg ağırlığındaki gri ve beyaz maddenin düşünmemizi nasıl sağladığını ancak geçtiğimiz yüzyılda anlamaya başladık. Yine de sinirbilimciler, beynin yaptıklarının çoğunun bilinçli farkındalığımızın altında yattığına dair giderek artan kanıtlar ortaya çıkarıyor.

- A) Beynin neokorteks adı verilen bölgesi dil üretiminden sorumludur.
- B) Beyinlerimiz, tıpkı bedenlerimiz gibi, son derece uzun bir gelişim sürecinin ürünüdür.
- C) Eski Mısırlılar ruhlarının beyinle hiçbir ilgisi olmadığını düşünüyorlardı.
- D) Rasyonel düşüncenin merkezi olan neokorteks, bazıları tarafından bir tür 'komuta merkezi' olarak görülür.
- E) İlk insan uygarlıkları beynin bilişten sorumlu olduğuna dair çok az fikre sahipti.

55. Public aquariums in the US have a long history of using marine exhibits to teach the people about basic biology, ecology, and conservation since the very beginning of their existence. ---- Specialised exhibits aimed= were meant to portray local food fishes and proper use of those resources to visitors from a vast demographic profile. Over time, aquariums have shifted tank narratives to tell other stories, about subjects ranging from the importance of local ecosystems to artificial reef building. Historians and sociologists have shown that these spaces have played a large role in shaping the way Americans think about marine resources.

initial / original / first / birth / advent / rise / introduction / release

- A) When aquariums first opened to the public in the early 20th century, tank spaces were used to shape visitors' understanding of the submarine environment.
- B) Aquarium exhibits were much later seen as opportunities to teach the viewers about the natural history of an organism or an ecosystem.
- C) It was seen that aquarium visitors first showed little interest in perceiving how their personal behaviours would affect the quality of life in the marine realm.
- D) One study about the early aquariums reported that only a small minority of visitors read signage about pollution and climate change.
- E) The earliest visits had nothing to do with aquatic resources and the work of fisheries or with the responsibility humans had towards seas.

ABD'deki halka açık akvaryumlar, varlıklarının başlangıcından bu yana insanlara temel biyoloji, ekoloji ve koruma konularını öğretmek için deniz sergilerini kullanma konusunda uzun bir geçmişe sahiptir. ---- Özel sergiler, geniş bir demografik profilden gelen ziyaretçilere yerel besin balıklarını ve bu kaynakların doğru kullanımını göstermeyi amaçlıyordu. Zaman içinde akvaryumlar tank anlatılarını değiştirerek yerel ekosistemlerin öneminden yapay resif inşasına kadar çeşitli konularda başka hikayeler anlatmaya başladı/ anlatacak şekilde değişti. Tarihçiler ve sosyologlar bu mekanların Amerikalıların deniz kaynakları hakkındaki düşüncelerinin şekillenmesinde büyük rol oynadığını göstermiştir.

- A) Akvaryumlar 20. yüzyılın başlarında ilk kez halka açıldığında, tank alanları ziyaretçilerin denizaltı ortamına ilişkin anlayışlarını şekillendirmek için kullanıldı.
- B) Akvaryum sergileri daha sonraları izleyicilere bir organizmanın veya ekosistemin doğal tarihini öğretmek için fırsat olarak görülmüştür.
- C) Akvaryum ziyaretçilerinin ilk başlarda kişisel davranışlarının denizdeki/deniz alanındaki yaşam kalitesini nasıl etkileyeceğini algılamaya çok az ilgi gösterdikleri görülmüştür.
- D) İlk akvaryumlarla ilgili bir çalışma, ziyaretçilerin sadece küçük bir azınlığının kirlilik ve iklim değişikliği ile ilgili tabelaları okuduğunu bildirmiştir.
- E) İlk ziyaretlerin su kaynakları ve balıkçılık çalışmaları ya da insanların denizlere karşı sorumlulukları ile hiçbir ilgisi yoktu.

56. Most of the plastics we use are **either** thermoplastic **or** thermosetting. Thermoplastics include acrylics, nylon and polythene. **When heated** they get soft, **so** they can **be shaped into any form**, **which also** makes them easy to recycle. **Milk containers can be melted** and reformed into furniture, plastic water bottles become fleece jackets, and hard bottle tops can get a new lease of life as storage boxes. ---- **This makes** thermosetting plastics almost **impossible to recycle**.

- A) Thus, it is important to **prefer, option** **opt for** products made out of thermoplastics **thanks to their recyclable nature**.
- B) The hardening operation, **therefore**, **transforms** the material **from** a thermoplastic **to** a thermosetting condition.
- C) Thermoplastics **are capable of** being repeatedly **softened or melted by** increases in temperature and hardened **by** decreases in temperature.
- D) Thermosetting plastics, **like** Bakelite or polyurethane, are different because they harden **when exposed to heat**.
- E) **Because** plastics **are** resistant to the processes that **break down** materials naturally, they are widely used as kitchen **appliances**.

Kullandığımız plastiklerin çoğu **ya** termoplastik **ya da** termosettir. Termoplastikler akrilik, naylon ve polietilen içerir. **Isıtıldıklarında** yumuşarlar, **böylece** onlar **herhangi bir şekle sokulabilirler**, **bu da** geri dönüşümlerini kolaylaştırır. Süt kapları eritilip mobilyaya dönüştürülebilir, plastik su şişeleri polar ceketlere dönüşebilir ve sert şişe kapakları saklama kutuları olarak yeni bir hayat kazanabilir. ---- Bu da termoset plastiklerin geri dönüşümünü **neredeyse imkansız hale getirmektedir**.

- A) Bu nedenle, **geri dönüştürülebilir yapıları sayesinde** termoplastiklerden yapılan ürünleri **tercih etmek** önemlidir.
- B) **Bu nedenle** sertleştirme işlemi, malzemeyi termoplastik **ten** termoset duruma **dönüştürür**.
- C) Termoplastikler, sıcaklıktaki artışlarla tekrar tekrar yumuşatılabilir veya eritilebilir ve sıcaklıktaki düşüşlerle sertleştirilebilir **kabiliyetine sahiptirler**.
- D) Bakalit veya poliüretan **gibi** termoset plastikler farklıdır **çünkü ısıya maruz kaldıklarında** sertleşirler.
- E) Plastikler, malzemeleri doğal olarak **parçalayan** süreçlere karşı dirençli **olduklarından**, mutfak **aletleri** olarak yaygın bir şekilde kullanılırlar.

On the other hand
However
But
Yet

57. Cookies are (simply) tiny text files that a web server sends to the browser and retrieves each time the user accesses the website. The purpose is to maintain a sort of profile of the user containing such things as preferences as to how the user wants to view or use the site, shopping cart selections from previous sessions, and so on. In addition, they minimise the amount of repetitive data entry on the part of the user.

Çerezler, bir web sunucusunun tarayıcıya gönderdiği ve kullanıcı web sitesine her eriştiğinde geri aldığı (sadece, sırf) küçük metin dosyalarıdır. Amaç, kullanıcının siteyi nasıl görüntülemek veya kullanmak istediğine ilişkin tercihler, önceki oturumlardan alışveriş sepeti seçimleri vb. gibi şeyleri içeren bir tür kullanıcı profilini korumaktır. --- Ayrıca, kullanıcı tarafından tekrarlanan veri girişi miktarını en aza indirirler.

Indeed, aslında PEKİSTİRME

- A) There has been a certain amount of government regulation of web cookies.
- B) Many web users are not aware of security threats posed by cookies.
- C) In short, cookies enable a website to provide a more customised or personalised form of service.
- D) There can also be temporary cookies that apply only to the current session.
- E) Websites may in turn refuse to provide services to users who do not accept cookies.

- A) Web çerezleri ile ilgili belirli miktarda hükümet düzenlemesi olmuştur.
- B) Birçok web kullanıcısı çerezlerin yarattığı güvenlik tehditlerinin farkında değildir.
- C) Kısacası, çerezler bir web sitesinin daha özelleştirilmiş veya kişiselleştirilmiş bir hizmet biçimi sunmasını sağlar.
- D) Yalnızca mevcut oturum için geçerli olan geçici çerezler de olabilir.
- E) Web siteleri de buna karşılık/dolayısıyla çerezleri kabul etmeyen kullanıcılara hizmet vermeyi reddedebilir.

58. The mechanism by which/whereby/thanks to which fermentation occurs was the subject of extensive discussion in the early 1800s. It was a key issue among those arguing over the concept of vitalism, the notion that living organisms are in some way inherently different from non-living objects. One aspect in this debate centred on the role of so-called 'ferments' in the conversion of sugars and starches to alcohol. Vitalists argued that ferments are inextricably linked to a living cell. ----- However, an experiment carried out by the German chemist Eduard Buchner in 1896 found out that the ferments themselves, distinct from any living organism, could cause fermentation.

- A) Temperature plays a significant role in changing the texture of the fermented material.
- B) One of the most successful commercial applications of fermentation has been the production of ethyl alcohol.
- ✓ C) According to their point of view, if a cell is destroyed, ferments can no longer cause fermentation.
- D) The sort of container that is used during fermentation is of high importance.
- E) Antibiotics and other drugs can be prepared by fermentation if no other commercially efficient method is available.

Fermentasyonun hangi mekanizma ile gerçekleştiği 1800'lerin başında kapsamlı bir tartışma konusu olmuştur. Bu, canlı organizmaların bir şekilde doğaları gereği cansız nesnelere farklı olduğu düşüncesi olan vitalizm kavramı üzerine tartışanlar arasında kilit bir konuydu. Bu tartışmanın bir yönü, şekerlerin ve nişastaların alkolle dönüştürülmesinde 'fermentlerin' rolü üzerinde yoğunlaşıyordu. Vitalistler fermentlerin ayrılmaz bir şekilde canlı bir hücreye bağlı olduğunu savunmuşlardır. ----- Ancak, 1896 yılında Alman kimyager Eduard Buchner tarafından gerçekleştirilen bir deney, herhangi bir canlı organizmadan farklı olarak fermentlerin kendilerinin de fermentasyona neden olabileceğini ortaya koymuştur.

- A) Sıcaklık, fermente malzemenin dokusunu değiştirmede önemli bir rol oynar.
- B) Fermentasyonun en başarılı ticari uygulamalarından biri etil alkol üretimi olmuştur.
- C) Onların bakış açısına göre, bir hücre yok edilirse, fermentler artık fermentasyona neden olamaz.
- D) Fermentasyon sırasında kullanılan kabın türü büyük önem taşır.
- E) Antibiyotikler ve diğer ilaçlar, ticari olarak etkili başka bir yöntem mevcut değilse fermentasyon yoluyla hazırlanabilir.

59. The fertiliser elements rarely occur in nature in the elemental chemical form, and most would not be useful for plant nutrition if supplied in that form.

Growing plants can assimilate only fertiliser elements in the combined state of inorganic compounds. Many modern fertiliser materials consist of compounds that are immediately usable by the crops to which they are applied. Others are quickly converted within the soil to forms that can be assimilated. ----

Therefore they prolong the release of easily absorbed compounds to provide sustained feeding over the growth cycle of the plants.

DURING

- A) Large amounts of fertiliser chemicals are also generated as by-products in the production of other chemicals.
- B) Fertilisers that can be used for the growth of crops are derived from many different types of raw materials.
- ✓ C) Some fertiliser chemicals are specifically designed to dissolve slowly or to delay reaction within the soil.
- D) Plants may show toxic responses to certain elements including some of the micronutrients present in soil.
- E) All these fertiliser elements, along with other chemical elements, occur naturally in agricultural soils in varying concentrations.

Gübre elementleri doğada nadiren elementel kimyasal formda bulunur ve çoğu bu formda tedarik edilirse bitki beslenmesi için yararlı olmaz. Büyüyen bitkiler sadece inorganik bileşiklerin birleşik halindeki gübre elementlerini özümseyebilir. Birçok modern gübre malzemesi, uygulandıkları ürünler tarafından hemen kullanılabilen bileşiklerden oluşur. Diğerleri ise toprak içinde hızla özümseyebilecek formlara dönüştürülür. ---- Bu nedenle, bitkilerin büyüme döngüsü boyunca sürekli besleme sağlamak için kolayca emilen bileşiklerin salınımını uzatırlar. EXTEND

- A) Diğer kimyasalların üretiminde yan ürün olarak büyük miktarlarda gübre kimyasalları da üretilmektedir.
- B) Bitkilerin büyümesi için kullanılacak gübreler birçok farklı hammaddeden elde edilir.
- C) Bazı gübre kimyasalları özellikle yavaş çözünecek veya toprakta reaksiyonu geciktirecek şekilde tasarlanmıştır.
- D) Bitkiler, toprakta bulunan bazı mikro besin elementleri de dahil olmak üzere belirli elementlere karşı toksik tepkiler gösterebilir.
- E) Tüm bu gübre elementleri, diğer kimyasal elementlerle birlikte, değişen konsantrasyonlarda tarımsal topraklarda doğal olarak bulunur.

60. (I) When rain falls on natural lands such as forests and meadows, some of it soaks into the soil and then slowly makes its way to rivers, lakes, and oceans. (II) In cities, however, much of the land is paved with cement and asphalt, and water is unable to sink into the ground. (III) Because the rainwater runs over these surfaces, it gathers oil and grease from cars, fertilisers and pesticides from gardening, pathogens from animal wastes and heavy metals. (IV) These are dumped directly into natural waters with urban wastewater and are known to be one of the largest sources of pollution in lakes and rivers. (V) In many regions of developing countries, the sewers that carry storm waters are routed through sewage treatment plants.

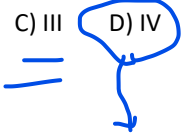
- A) IB) II C) III D) IV E) V

(I) Yağmur ormanlar ve çayırlar gibi doğal alanlara düştüğünde, bir kısmı toprağa karışır ve daha sonra yavaşça nehirlere, göllere ve okyanuslara doğru yol alır. (II) Ancak şehirlerde arazinin büyük bir kısmı çimento ve asfaltla kaplıdır ve su toprağa karışamaz. (III) Yağmur suyu bu yüzeyler üzerinden aktığı için arabalardan yağ ve gres, bahçelerden gübre ve böcek ilaçları, hayvan atıklarından patojenler ve ağır metaller toplar. (IV) Bunlar kentsel atık sularla birlikte doğrudan doğal sulara dökülmekte ve göl ve nehirlerdeki en büyük kirlilik kaynaklarından biri olarak bilinmektedir. (V) Gelişmekte olan ülkelerin birçok bölgesinde, fırtına sularını taşıyan kanalizasyonlar kanalizasyon arıtma tesislerine yönlendirilmektedir.

61. (I) **The human heart** is a pear-shaped organ about the size of a fist, and it is made up of a special type of muscle called cardiac muscle, which is not found anywhere else in the body. (II) **It acts as a pump** to push the blood throughout the body, and it is separated into four chambers, or parts. (III) **The upper chambers** are called **atria**, and **the lower** chambers are called **ventricles**. (IV) **The blood travels through a system that includes the heart and a network of blood vessels which is called a cardiovascular system.** (V) A valve that can open and shut, **connects each atrium** to **the ventricle** below, and it controls the movement of blood through the heart.

(I) İnsan kalbi yaklaşık bir yumruk büyüklüğünde armut biçimli bir organdır ve vücudun başka hiçbir yerinde bulunmayan kalp kası adı verilen özel bir kas türünden oluşur. (II) Kanı vücuda itmek için bir **pompa görevi görür** ve dört odacığa veya bölüme ayrılmıştır. (III) Üst odacıklara kulakçık, alt odacıklara ise karıncık denir. (IV) **Kan kalbi ve kardiyovasküler sistem olarak adlandırılan kan damarları ağını içeren bir sistem boyunca hareket eder.** (V) Açılıp kapanabilen bir kapakçık, her bir kulakçığı aşağıdaki karıncığı bağlar ve kanın kalp içindeki hareketini kontrol eder.

A) IB) II C) III D) IV E) V



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ana konu/odak noktasi alt baslik haline geliyorsa yanlistir

62. (I) Every protein has a unique, genetically-mapped structure. (II) You probably could not discern one protein from another, but your immune system has an eagle eye for identifying proteins. (III) Researchers have developed a technique to classify proteins according to their size and composition. (IV) Within seconds after a specific protein enters your body, your immune system detects it as friend or foe. (V) If your immune system mistakes a food protein as an enemy invader, it jumps into attack mode and causes symptoms, such as rash, nausea and breathing difficulties.

- A) IB) II C) III D) IV E) V

(I) Her proteinin benzersiz, genetik olarak haritalanmış bir yapısı vardır. (II) Muhtemelen bir proteini diğerinden ayırt edemezsiniz, ancak bağışıklık sisteminiz proteinleri tanımlamak için kartal gibi bir göze sahiptir. (III) Araştırmacılar proteinleri boyutlarına ve bileşimlerine göre sınıflandırmak için bir teknik geliştirdiler. (IV) Belirli bir protein vücudunuza girdikten sonra saniyeler içinde bağışıklık sisteminiz onu dost ya da düşman olarak algılar. (V) Bağışıklık sisteminiz bir gıda proteinini düşman bir istilacı olarak algırsa, saldırı moduna geçer ve döküntü, mide bulantısı ve solunum güçlüğü gibi semptomlara neden olur.

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63. (I) The slang term 'bug' is used to describe errors occurring in computer programs. (II) Computer bugs can be divided into two categories: syntax errors and logic errors. (III) It may have originated during the early 1940s at Harvard University, when computer pioneer Grace Murray Hopper discovered that a dead moth had caused the breakdown of a machine on which she was working. (IV) When asked what she was doing while removing the corpse with tweezers, she replied, "I'm debugging the machine." (V) The moth's carcass, taped to a page of notes, is preserved with the trouble log notebook at the Virginia Naval Museum.

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

(I) Argo bir terim olan 'bug' bilgisayar programlarında meydana gelen hataları tanımlamak için kullanılır. (II) Bilgisayar hataları iki kategoriye ayrılabilir: sözdizimi hataları ve mantık hataları. (III) 1940'ların başında Harvard Üniversitesi'nde bilgisayar öncüsü Grace Murray Hopper'ın üzerinde çalıştığı bir makinenin bozulmasına ölü bir güvenin neden olduğunu keşfetmesiyle ortaya çıkmış olabilir. (IV) Cesedi cımbızla çıkarırken ne yaptığı sorulduğunda, "Makinede hata ayıklaması yapıyorum" cevabını vermiştir. (V) Bir not sayfasına bantlanmış olan güve leşi, Virginia Deniz Müzesi'ndeki arıza kayıt defterleriyle birlikte muhafaza edilmektedir.

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64. (I) **Advances** in biotechnology have **offered new powers** to alter and control the phenomena of life. (II) **However** this

situation has **also brought risks together with rewards**. (III)

The **contemporary biotechnology** that began in the last half of the 20th century **arose from a deeper knowledge** of

genetics and molecular biology. (IV) **In agricultural uses**, biotechnology **has raised concerns about hazards involving**

uncertain ecological interactions and health effects. (V)

Additionally, the controversial techniques of cloning and

stem cell research **sustain heated debates** about when

human life begins.

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

(I) Biyoteknolojideki gelişmeler, yaşam olgularını değiştirmek ve kontrol etmek için **yeni güçler sunmuştur**.

(II) **Ancak bu** durum ödülleri birlikte **riskleri de beraberinde getirmiştir**. (III) 20. yüzyılın son yarısında

başlayan çağdaş biyoteknoloji, genetik ve moleküler

biyolojiye ilişkin daha derin bir bilgi birikiminden

doğmuştur. (IV) Tarımsal kullanımlarda biyoteknoloji,

belirsiz ekolojik etkileşimler ve sağlık etkilerini içeren

tehlikeler **konusunda endişelere yol açmıştır**. (V) Ayrıca,

tartışmalı klonlama teknikleri ve kök hücre araştırmaları,

insan yaşamının ne zaman başladığına ilişkin **hararetli**

tartışmaları sürdürmektedir.

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but

today

65. (I) The term 'metamorphosis' had once meant the death of one individual followed by another's appearance from its remains. (II) The metamorphosis of a butterfly from egg to caterpillar to chrysalis to adult is a familiar process to us today, but in the 17th century, it was unknown to many scientists. (III) However, Jan Swammerdam disagreed and showed that the stages in an insect's life cycle are different forms of the same creature. (IV) Each life stage has its own fully-formed internal organs, as well as early versions of the organs for later stages. (V) Seen in this new light, this interesting cycle of insects clearly warranted further scientific study.

(I) 'Metamorfoz' terimi bir zamanlar bir bireyin ölümü ve ardından kalıntılarından başka bir bireyin ortaya çıkması anlamına geliyordu. (II) Bir kelebeğin yumurtadan tırtıla, krizalitten yetişkine başkalaşımı bugün bize tanıdık gelen bir süreçtir, ancak 17. yüzyılda birçok bilim insanı tarafından bilinmiyordu. (III) Ancak Jan Swammerdam aynı fikirde değildi ve bir böceğin yaşam döngüsündeki aşamaların aynı canlının farklı formları olduğunu gösterdi. (IV) Her yaşam evresinin kendine ait tam teşekküllü iç organları ve daha sonraki evreler için organların erken versiyonları vardır. (V) Bu yeni ışık altında bakıldığında, böceklerin bu ilginç döngüsü açıkça daha fazla bilimsel çalışma gerektiriyordu.

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

1

The US Navy uses powerful sound waves that can travel great distances through the water to detect submarines.

The damaging effects of these energy waves on marine life is under study by marine scientists.

Some researchers claim that damage from sound waves in large marine mammals such as whales is a short-term event, such as when sound waves may temporarily interfere with the whales' ability to communicate within their group.

Other scientists claim that fish and entire populations of whales could suffer long-lasting consequences from the use of sound waves.

The newest Navy active-sonar devices result in a sound of 235 decibels.

When several groups of whales beached themselves after exposure to this sonar in 2001, scientists found that some of the whales died from decompression sickness, the same condition that can affect scuba divers who rise to the surface from deep water too quickly.

There is no clear answer yet as to what level of underwater sound is too much for marine mammals but overall, underwater noise in the oceans is increasing.

Although the Navy has reached agreements with environmental groups to limit the use of the powerful active-sonar devices,

several other countries are developing similar systems, and control of excess sound in the oceans is a world-wide concern.

ABD Donanması denizaltıları tespit etmek için suda büyük mesafeler kat edebilen güçlü ses dalgaları kullanıyor. Bu enerji dalgalarının deniz yaşamı üzerindeki zararlı etkileri deniz bilimciler tarafından araştırılmaktadır.

Bazı araştırmacılar, balinalar gibi büyük deniz memelilerinde ses dalgalarından kaynaklanan hasarın, ses dalgalarının balinaların kendi grupları içinde iletişim kurma yeteneklerini geçici olarak engelleyebileceği gibi kısa vadeli bir olay olduğunu iddia etmektedir.

Diğer bilim insanları ise balıkların ve tüm balina popülasyonlarının ses dalgalarının kullanımından uzun süreli zarar görebileceğini iddia etmektedir.

Donanmanın en yeni aktif-sonar cihazları 235 desibellik bir sese yol açmaktadır.

Birkaç balina grubu 2001 yılında bu sonara maruz kaldıktan sonra karaya vurduğunda, bilim adamları bazı balinaların derin sulardan çok hızlı bir şekilde yüzeye çıkan dalgıçları etkileyebilen dekompresyon hastalığından öldüğünü tespit etti.

Deniz memelileri için hangi seviyedeki su altı sesinin çok fazla olduğu konusunda henüz net bir cevap yok ancak genel olarak okyanuslardaki su altı gürültüsü artıyor.

Donanma güçlü aktif-sonar cihazlarının kullanımını sınırlandırmak için çevreci gruplarla anlaşmaya varmış olsa da,

diğer bazı ülkeler de benzer sistemler geliştirmektedir ve okyanuslardaki aşırı sesin kontrolü dünya çapında bir endişe kaynağıdır.

The US Navy uses powerful sound waves that can travel great distances through the water to detect submarines. The damaging effects of these energy waves on marine life is under study by marine scientists. Some researchers claim that damage from sound waves in large marine mammals such as whales is a short-term event, such as when sound waves may temporarily interfere with the whales' ability to communicate within their group. Other scientists claim that fish and entire populations of whales could suffer long-lasting consequences from the use of sound waves. The newest Navy active-sonar devices result in a sound of 235 decibels. When several groups of whales beached themselves after exposure to this sonar in 2001, scientists found that some of the whales died from decompression sickness, the same condition that can affect scuba divers who rise to the surface from deep water too quickly. There is no clear answer yet as to what level of underwater sound is too much for marine mammals but overall, underwater noise in the oceans is increasing. Although the Navy has reached agreements with environmental groups to limit the use of the powerful active-sonar devices, several other countries are developing similar systems, and control of excess sound in the oceans is a world-wide concern.

66. Which of the following is true about the effects of sound waves?

- A) Sound waves can cause a transient breakdown of communication between whales.
- B) Scientists agree that sound waves are not harmful for every species living in the ocean.
- C) Marine mammals living close to the ocean surface undergo long-term effects of sound waves.
- D) The US navy's newest active-sonar devices had much lesser effect on marine animals.
- E) Not only marine species but also researchers exposed to sound waves can suffer from medical conditions.

The US Navy uses powerful sound waves that can travel great distances through the water to detect submarines. The damaging effects of these energy waves on marine life is under study by marine scientists. Some researchers claim that damage from sound waves in large marine mammals such as whales is a short-term event, such as when sound waves may temporarily interfere with the whales' ability to communicate within their group. Other scientists claim that fish and entire populations of whales could suffer long-lasting consequences from the use of sound waves. The newest Navy active-sonar devices result in a sound of 235 decibels. When several groups of whales beached themselves after exposure to this sonar in 2001, scientists found that some of the whales died from decompression sickness, the same condition that can affect scuba divers who rise to the surface from deep water too quickly. There is no clear answer yet as to what level of underwater sound is too much for marine mammals but overall, underwater noise in the oceans is increasing. Although the Navy has reached agreements with environmental groups to limit the use of the powerful active-sonar devices, several other countries are developing similar systems, and control of excess sound in the oceans is a world-wide concern.

67. It is pointed out in the passage that marine scientists ---

- A) have devised methods to conserve marine animals from the effects of sound waves
- B) could not measure the threshold at which underwater sound becomes harmful to marine animals
- C) failed to persuade the US Navy to limit the use of sound waves to a reasonable extent
- D) claim that sonar devices are not the only factor that cause an increase in the level of noise in the oceans
- E) have estimated the number of whales affected by sound waves

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68. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The impact of sound waves on marine animals
- B) Developments in submarine detection systems
- C) Precautions taken to protect marine life
- D) The ways of limiting excess sound in oceans
- E) Advancements in active-sonar systems

2

Macaques, a type of monkey that lives in Africa and Asia, have been subjects of great scientific interest for many years in both field and laboratory studies.

Field studies have focused on their fascinating ecology, behaviour, and adaptations to a wide range of habitats.

Laboratory studies of behaviour have involved research on intelligence, learning, social development, and communication.

In one research study, for example, it was shown that the maternal-infant bond is essential for normal behavioural development.

Without proper mothering, young macaques fail to develop all the social and communicative skills for successful life in a social group.

Some of these social deficits may be relieved with adequate peer group experience, but in any case, the overwhelming importance of the social environment is evident.

Adult males do not participate in infant care, except in a few species and occasional individuals.

The Barbary macaque is notable for adult males taking an active role in carrying and holding infants, and even in Rhesus macaques, where infant care is normally the sole province of the mother, occasionally an adult male will show interest in holding infants.

This is rare, however.

Afrika ve Asya'da yaşayan bir maymun türü olan makaklar, hem saha hem de laboratuvar çalışmalarında uzun yıllardır büyük bilimsel ilgi konusu olmuştur.

Saha çalışmaları makakların büyüleyici ekolojilerine, davranışlarına ve çok çeşitli habitatlara adaptasyonlarına odaklanmıştır.

Davranış üzerine yapılan laboratuvar çalışmaları ise zeka, öğrenme, sosyal gelişim ve iletişim üzerine yapılan araştırmaları içermektedir.

Örneğin bir araştırma çalışmasında, anne-bebek bağının normal davranış gelişimi için gerekli olduğu gösterilmiştir.

Uygun annelik olmadan, genç makaklar sosyal bir grupta başarılı bir yaşam için tüm sosyal ve iletişimsel becerileri geliştirmede başarısız olurlar.

Bu sosyal eksikliklerin bazıları yeterli akran grubu deneyimi ile giderilebilir, ancak her durumda sosyal çevrenin ezici önemi açıktır.

Yetişkin erkekler, birkaç tür ve nadir bireyler dışında bebek bakımına katılmaz.

Berberi makağı, yetişkin erkeklerin bebekleri taşıma ve tutmada aktif rol almasıyla dikkat çeker ve bebek bakımının normalde yalnızca anneye ait olduğu Rhesus makaklarında bile, bazen yetişkin bir erkek bebekleri tutmaya ilgi gösterir.

(Ancak) bu durum nadirdir yine de.

Macaques, a type of monkey that lives in Africa and Asia, have been subjects of great scientific interest for many years in both field and laboratory studies. Field studies have focused on their fascinating ecology, behaviour, and adaptations to a wide range of habitats. Laboratory studies of behaviour have involved research on intelligence, learning, social development, and communication. In one research study, for example, it was shown that the maternal-infant bond is essential for normal behavioural development. Without proper mothering, young macaques fail to develop all the social and communicative skills for successful life in a social group. Some of these social deficits may be relieved with adequate peer group experience, but in any case, the overwhelming importance of the social environment is evident. Adult males do not participate in infant care, except in a few species and occasional individuals. The Barbary macaque is notable for adult males taking an active role in carrying and holding infants, and even in Rhesus macaques, where infant care is normally the sole province of the mother, occasionally an adult male will show interest in holding infants. This is rare, however.

69. Which of the following is not true of scientific research on macaques?

- A) Research on macaques has been done not only in their natural habitats but also in man-made settings.
- B) Ecology, behaviour, and adaptations to a wide range of habitats are the concerns of field studies on macaques.
- C) Some laboratory studies have focused on communicative skills of macaques.
- D) The field and laboratory studies on macaques have traditionally focused on almost the same things.
- E) The relationship between mother and infant macaques is one of the issues that researchers have studied.

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70. According to the passage, which of the following is the primary function of maternal care for young macaques?

- A) To help infants develop skills to lead a successful life in the community
- B) To eliminate infants' deficits that may cause trouble in their daily lives
- C) To compensate for the lack of attention that is not given by the father
- D) To assist infants overcome problems they might encounter in their peer groups
- E) To reduce the impact of the social environment on the development of infants

Macaques, a type of monkey that lives in Africa and Asia, have been subjects of great scientific interest for many years in both field and laboratory studies. Field studies have focused on their fascinating ecology, behaviour, and adaptations to a wide range of habitats. Laboratory studies of behaviour have involved research on intelligence, learning, social development, and communication. In one research study, for example, it was shown that the maternal-infant bond is essential for normal behavioural development. Without proper mothering, young macaques fail to develop all the social and communicative skills for successful life in a social group. Some of these social deficits may be relieved with adequate peer group experience, but in any case, the overwhelming importance of the social environment is evident. Adult males do not participate in infant care, except in a few species and occasional individuals. The Barbary macaque is notable for adult males taking an active role in carrying and holding infants, and even in Rhesus macaques, where infant care is normally the sole province of the mother, occasionally an adult male will show interest in holding infants. This is rare, however.

71. Which of the following could be inferred about infant care in macaques?

- A) The role of the males in infant care is limited to observing infants in their social environment, rather than looking after them.
- B) Males are involved in infant care largely because some females within a species might reject to care for the infant.
- C) In the majority of species of macaques, males are generally involved in introducing the environment to infants.
- D) Infant care in most species is the responsibility of the father, who helps the infant to get prepared for social encounters.
- E) There appears to be a clear sex-based division of labour in most macaque species in terms of duties related to infant care.

3

Some believe that mathematical problem-solving ability is encapsulated in a 'math gene' that endows some people with the ability to solve mathematical problems, while those who lack that gene are doomed to mathematical illiteracy.

This notion is false; the ability to solve mathematical problems is influenced (but not determined) by many interacting genes, not a particular one.

The term 'math gene' is often used to indicate an innate facility for mathematics, not a specific gene.

The math gene concept has a negative impact on society; it discourages students from working harder by making failure at mathematics socially acceptable.

Because of the many benefits of mathematical literacy, research suggests that the related genes are under a positive selection force, and thus mathematical ability is to a significant degree heritable.

However, mathematical ability is also influenced by many non-genetic (environmental) factors.

These factors include adequate nutrition and the absence of environmental toxins, both of which are necessary to ensure proper brain development and function.

It is this complex web of interactions of genes and environment that is responsible for a person's mathematical ability.

Bazıları matematiksel problem çözme yeteneğinin, bazı insanlara matematik problemlerini çözme yeteneği kazandıran bir 'matematik geninde' saklı olduğuna, bu genden yoksun olanların ise matematik cehaletine mahkum olduğuna inanmaktadır.

Bu düşünce yanlıştır; matematik problemlerini çözme yeteneği, belirli bir gen tarafından değil, birbiriyle etkileşim halinde olan birçok gen tarafından etkilenir (ancak belirlenmez).

'Matematik geni' terimi genellikle belirli bir geni değil, matematik için doğuştan gelen bir yeteneği belirtmek için kullanılır.

Matematik geni kavramının toplum üzerinde olumsuz bir etkisi vardır; matematikteki başarısızlığı sosyal olarak kabul edilebilir hale getirerek öğrencileri daha çok çalışmaktan caydırır.

Matematik okuryazarlığının birçok faydası nedeniyle, araştırmalar ilgili genlerin pozitif bir seçim gücü altında olduğunu ve dolayısıyla matematik yeteneğinin önemli ölçüde kalıtsal olduğunu göstermektedir.

Bununla birlikte, matematik yeteneği genetik olmayan (çevresel) birçok faktörden de etkilenmektedir.

Bu faktörler arasında yeterli beslenme ve çevresel toksinlerin yokluğu yer almaktadır ve her ikisi de uygun beyin gelişimi ve işlevini sağlamak için gereklidir.

Bir kişinin matematik yeteneğinden sorumlu olan, genlerin ve çevrenin etkileşiminden oluşan bu karmaşık ağıdır.

Some believe that mathematical problem-solving ability is encapsulated in a 'math gene' that endows some people with the ability to solve mathematical problems, while those who lack that gene are doomed to mathematical illiteracy. This notion is false; the ability to solve mathematical problems is influenced (but not determined) by many interacting genes, not a particular one. The term 'math gene' is often used to indicate an innate facility for mathematics, not a specific gene. The math gene concept has a negative impact on society; it discourages students from working harder by making failure at mathematics socially acceptable. Because of the many benefits of mathematical literacy, research suggests that the related genes are under a positive selection force, and thus mathematical ability is to a significant degree heritable. However, mathematical ability is also influenced by many non-genetic (environmental) factors. These factors include adequate nutrition and the absence of environmental toxins, both of which are necessary to ensure proper brain development and function. It is this complex web of interactions of genes and environment that is responsible for a person's mathematical ability.

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

- A) People with great competence in mathematics have a different brain structure compared to others.
- B) Our problem-solving ability in daily life may not be affected by our mathematical problem solving ability.
- C) There is a misunderstanding that our mathematical ability is governed by a particular gene.
- D) Mathematical illiteracy is considered to stem from a lack of proper social environment.
- E) Students manipulate their teacher by using their social environment to cover their failures in maths.

Some believe that mathematical problem-solving ability is encapsulated in a 'math gene' that endows some people with the ability to solve mathematical problems, while those who lack that gene are doomed to mathematical illiteracy. This notion is false; the ability to solve mathematical problems is influenced (but not determined) by many interacting genes, not a particular one. The term 'math gene' is often used to indicate an innate facility for mathematics, not a specific gene. The math gene concept has a negative impact on society; it discourages students from working harder by making failure at mathematics socially acceptable. Because of the many benefits of mathematical literacy, research suggests that the related genes are under a positive selection force, and thus mathematical ability is to a significant degree heritable. However, mathematical ability is also influenced by many non-genetic (environmental) factors. These factors include adequate nutrition and the absence of environmental toxins, both of which are necessary to ensure proper brain development and function. It is this complex web of interactions of genes and environment that is responsible for a person's mathematical ability.

73. The author of the passage highlights the idea that ----.

- A) mathematical ability is influenced by a combination of interacting genes as well as environmental factors
- B) focusing too much on success in maths prevents children from exploring their skills in different domains
- C) people's mathematical knowledge may not always go hand-in-hand with their abilities
- D) mathematical ability is extremely difficult to improve as children grow up
- E) children whose parents lack innate capacity for mathematics cannot develop mathematical competence

Some believe that mathematical problem-solving ability is encapsulated in a 'math gene' that endows some people with the ability to solve mathematical problems, while those who lack that gene are doomed to mathematical illiteracy. This notion is false; the ability to solve mathematical problems is influenced (but not determined) by many interacting genes, not a particular one. The term 'math gene' is often used to indicate an innate facility for mathematics, not a specific gene. The math gene concept has a negative impact on society; it discourages students from working harder by making failure at mathematics socially acceptable. Because of the many benefits of mathematical literacy, research suggests that the related genes are under a positive selection force, and thus mathematical ability is to a significant degree heritable. However, mathematical ability is also influenced by many non-genetic (environmental) factors. These factors include adequate nutrition and the absence of environmental toxins, both of which are necessary to ensure proper brain development and function. It is this complex web of interactions of genes and environment that is responsible for a person's mathematical ability.

74. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To emphasise the influence of environmental factors on mathematical ability
- B) To warn parents and educators about the importance of mathematics
- C) To explain the crucial role of mathematical ability in positive sciences
- D) To falsify the concept of a gene being responsible for mathematical competence
- E) To underline the differences between factors shaping mathematical ability

4.

The discovery of the geographic South Pole is a story of one of the most famous exploration races in history.

British adventurer Robert F. Scott set out to be the first person to reach the South Pole in 1909.

At the same time, unknown to Scott, Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen was making secret plans to try the trip himself.

When Amundsen set sail in 1910, he told his crew and government that he was on his way to the North Pole.

Shortly after setting off, he made the crew switch directions and then, the race began.

Amundsen reached the pole first, on December 14, 1911, and he set up a small tent and a flag to mark the occasion.

This is what Scott saw when he arrived only a few weeks later on January 18, 1912.

Unlike Amundsen, Scott and his crew did not survive the trip back from the South Pole.

Today, the research station located at the South Pole is named in honour of these two explorers.

Coğrafi Güney Kutbu'nun keşfi, tarihin en ünlü keşif yarışlarından birinin öyküsüdür.

İngiliz maceraperest Robert F. Scott 1909 yılında Güney Kutbu'na ulaşan ilk kişi olmak için yola çıktı.

Aynı zamanda, Scott'tan habersiz, Norveçli kaşif Roald Amundsen de bu yolculuğu bizzat denemek için gizli planlar yapıyordu.

Amundsen 1910 yılında yelken açtığında, mürettebatına ve hükümete Kuzey Kutbu'na doğru yola çıktığını söyledi.

Yola çıktıktan kısa bir süre sonra mürettebata yönlerini değiştirtti ve ardından yarış başladı.

Amundsen kutba ilk olarak 14 Aralık 1911'de ulaştı ve bunu kutlamak için küçük bir çadır ve bir bayrak kurdu.

Scott sadece birkaç hafta sonra 18 Ocak 1912'de vardığında gördüğü şey buydu.

Amundsen'in aksine Scott ve ekibi Güney Kutbu'ndan dönüş yolculuğunda hayatta kalamadı.

Bugün Güney Kutbu'nda bulunan araştırma istasyonu bu iki kaşifin onuruna adlandırılmıştır.

The discovery of the geographic South Pole is a story of one of the most famous exploration races in history. British adventurer Robert F. Scott set out to be the first person to reach the South Pole in 1909. At the same time, unknown to Scott, Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen was making secret plans to try the trip himself. When Amundsen set sail in 1910, he told his crew and government that he was on his way to the North Pole. Shortly after setting off, he made the crew switch directions and then, the race began. Amundsen reached the pole first, on December 14, 1911, and he set up a small tent and a flag to mark the occasion. This is what Scott saw when he arrived only a few weeks later on January 18, 1912. Unlike Amundsen, Scott and his crew did not survive the trip back from the South Pole. Today, the research station located at the South Pole is named in honour of these two explorers.

75. According to the passage, Amundsen ----.

- A) was the first person who aimed to start the journey to the South Pole
- B) introduced himself to Scott to become a companion in his expedition
- C) got the support of his government on his attributions to the discovery of the South Pole
- D) took a shortcut to reach the South Pole before Scott could manage it
- E) initially concealed the place where they were actually heading from his crew

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76. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Scott and Amundsen were not famous among their contemporaries before their race became popular.
- B) After Scott's call, Amundsen changed his destination from the North Pole to accompany him in his expedition.
- C) Thanks to the governmental funds, the expedition of Amundsen to the South Pole was well-equipped.
- D) Although Scott planned to be the first person to reach the South Pole, he lost the chance of setting foot there first by a few weeks.
- E) The rivalry between Scott and Amundsen invoked interest among other explorers to study the South Pole.

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77. It is clear from the passage that Scott ----.

- A) insisted on sharing the title of being the first to reach the South Pole with Amundsen
- B) passed away before he could witness Amundsen's arrival to the South Pole
- C) shared the reputation for the discovery of the South Pole with Amundsen despite his late arrival
- D) established a research station in the South Pole with Amundsen
- E) felt inferior to Amundsen even though he was the one who came up with the idea first

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5

Young plants necessarily locate themselves apart from their parents in order to grow together with enough light and space.

To do so, over millions of years, plants have come up with some amazing ways to scatter their seeds far and wide.

Some do it all on their own, but many rely on outside help.

Plants are incredibly good at spreading, even though they cannot move.

They quickly take over newly-cleared ground, whether it is in someone's back garden, or on remote islands far out at sea.

Plants set up home on other plants, and a few even manage to take root in walls and on rooftops, high above city streets.

Plants can get to these places because their seeds are natural travellers.

Thanks to them, hardly anywhere is beyond their reach.

Snapping and bursting work well enough, but seeds travel even farther when they drift or float away.

For example, many of the world's most successful weeds including dandelions have feathery fruits that are blown away by the wind.

Each fruit contains a single seed and a bristly parachute that helps it along.

Genç bitkiler, yeterli ışık ve alanla birlikte büyüebilmek için kendilerini ebeveynlerinden ayrı bir yerde konumlandırmak zorundadır.

Bunu yapmak için milyonlarca yıl boyunca bitkiler tohumlarını uzaklara ve geniş alanlara saçmak için bazı şaşırtıcı yollar bulmuşlardır.

Bazıları bunu kendi başlarına yapsa da, çoğu dışarıdan yardım alır.

Bitkiler hareket edemeseler de yayılma konusunda inanılmaz derecede iyidirler.

İster birinin arka bahçesinde, ister denizin çok uzağındaki uzak adalarda olsun, yeni temizlenmiş toprakları hızla ele geçirirler.

Bitkiler diğer bitkilerin üzerinde yuva kurar ve hatta birkaçı duvarlarda ve çatılarda, şehir sokaklarının üzerinde kök salmayı başarır.

Bitkiler bu yerlere ulaşabilir çünkü tohumları doğal gezginlerdir.

Onlar sayesinde neredeyse hiçbir yer ulaşamayacakları yer değildir.

Koparmak ve patlatmak yeterince işe yarar, ancak tohumlar sürüklendiklerinde veya yüzdüklerinde daha da uzağa giderler.

Örneğin, karahindiba da dahil olmak üzere dünyanın en başarılı yabani otlarının çoğunun rüzgarla savrulan tüylü meyveleri vardır.

Her meyve tek bir tohum ve ona yardımcı olan kıllı bir paraşüt içerir.

Young plants necessarily locate themselves apart from their parents in order to grow together with enough light and space. To do so, over millions of years, plants have come up with some amazing ways to scatter their seeds far and wide. Some do it all on their own, but many rely on outside help. Plants are incredibly good at spreading, even though they cannot move. They quickly take over newly-cleared ground, whether it is in someone's back garden, or on remote islands far out at sea. Plants set up home on other plants, and a few even manage to take root in walls and on rooftops, high above city streets. Plants can get to these places because their seeds are natural travellers. Thanks to them, hardly anywhere is beyond their reach. Snapping and bursting work well enough, but seeds travel even farther when they drift or float away. For example, many of the world's most successful weeds including dandelions have feathery fruits that are blown away by the wind. Each fruit contains a single seed and a bristly parachute that helps it along.

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

- A) Human intervention for the seed dispersal is almost non-existent.
- B) Wind is not effective for feathery fruit plants to scatter their seeds.
- C) Despite their immobility, plants are able to spread their seeds through external forces.
- D) Young plants locate themselves right next to their parents in the best spot with sunlight.
- E) Plants are not able to survive in distant urban environments due to lack of space.

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79. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) plants differ in the way they disperse their seeds
- B) dandelions may use several methods to better their seed dispersal
- C) all plants rely on external agents to scatter their seeds
- D) plants can hardly adapt themselves to various environments
- E) bursting is the most useful way to disperse seeds to distant places

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80. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Plants' ability to find the best spot to grow in cities
- B) Different methods of plants to disperse their seeds
- C) How plants scatter their seeds to faraway islands
- D) How far plant seeds are able to travel
- E) The importance of plants' ability to move for their survival

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