

READING PASSAGE 1 Electric Vehicles

Electric Vehicles (EVs) are gaining momentum as a sustainable alternative to traditional gasoline-powered cars. Driven by growing environmental concerns and advancements in battery technology, EVs are rapidly becoming a viable choice for consumers and industries alike. Their adoption not only reduces carbon emissions but also promotes energy efficiency and innovation in the transportation sector. A major advantage of EVs lies in their lower operational costs. Unlike internal combustion engine vehicles, EVs require less maintenance and benefit from the relatively lower cost of electricity compared to fuel. Moreover, governments worldwide are incentivizing EV adoption through tax credits, subsidies, and infrastructure investments, which accelerate their integration into mainstream markets. Despite these benefits, challenges remain. Limited charging infrastructure, battery disposal concerns, and high upfront costs continue to hinder widespread adoption. However, ongoing research and development aim to address these issues, with the goal of making EVs accessible and practical for the masses in the near future.

TRUE / FALSE

- EVs are becoming popular due to both environmental and technological reasons.
- One significant drawback of EVs is their frequent need for mechanical servicing.

CLOSE MEANING

3. The word viable in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- perilous tehlikeli dangerous / hazardous
- feasible uygulanabilir, makul possible
- superficial yüzeysel
- temporary geçici
- ineffective etkisiz verimsiz

GRAMMAR / VOCABULARY

3. EVs **are being adopted rapidly** ___ their **contribution to lowering emissions and enhancing sustainability.**

- a. similar to -
b. because of ✓
c. in contrast to
d. in spite of
e. instead of

4. One of the main ___ of electric vehicles is **their efficiency in converting energy into motion.**

- a. obstacles -
b. alternatives -
c. privileges +
d. benefits +
e. oppositions -

5. Government **incentives** are designed to **promote EV use;** ___, **more people are considering making the switch.**

- a. otherwise -
b. nevertheless -
c. consequently = so = thus
d. likewise
e. instead -

here
therefore

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TRANSLATION

1. Electric Vehicles (EVs) **are gaining momentum** as a sustainable **alternative** to traditional gasoline-powered cars.
2. **Driven by** growing environmental concerns and advancements in battery technology, EVs are rapidly becoming a **viable** choice for consumers and industries **alike**.
3. Their adoption **not only** reduces carbon emissions **but** **also** promotes energy efficiency and innovation in the transportation sector.
4. A major advantage of EVs **lies in** their lower operational costs.
5. **Unlike** internal combustion engine vehicles, EVs **require** less maintenance and **benefit from** the **relatively** lower cost of electricity **compared to** fuel.
6. Moreover, governments worldwide are **incentivizing** EV adoption **through** tax credits, subsidies, and infrastructure investments, **which** **accelerate** their **integration into** mainstream **markets**.
7. **Despite** these benefits, **challenges remain**.
8. Limited charging infrastructure, battery **disposal** concerns, and high **upfront costs** continue to **hinder** widespread adoption.
9. **However**, ongoing research and development aim to address these issues, **with the goal of** making EVs **accessible and practical** for the masses in the near future.

1. Elektrikli Araçlar (EV'ler), geleneksel benzinli araçlara sürdürülebilir bir **alternatif** olarak **ivme kazanıyor**.
2. Artan çevresel kaygılar ve batarya teknolojisindeki gelişmelerin de **etkisiyle** elektrikli araçlar **hem** tüketiciler **hem de** sektörler için hızla **uygun** bir seçenek haline gelmektedir.
3. Bunların benimsenmesi **sadece** karbon emisyonlarını azaltmak **la kalmıyor**, **aynı zamanda** ulaşım sektöründe enerji verimliliğini ve yeniliği de teşvik ediyor.
4. Elektrikli araçların en önemli avantajlarından biri de düşük işletme maliyetleridir.
5. İçten yanmalı motorlu araçların **aksine**, elektrikli araçlar daha az bakım **gerektirir** ve yakıtla **kıyasla nispeten** daha düşük elektrik maliyetinden **yararlanır**.
6. Ayrıca, dünya çapında hükümetler vergi kredileri, sübvansiyonlar ve altyapı yatırımları **yoluyla** elektrikli araçların benimsenmesini **teşvik etmekte ve bu da** elektrikli araçların ana akım **pazarlara entegrasyonunu hızlandırmaktadır**.
7. Bu faydalara rağmen, **zorluklar devam etmektedir**.
8. Sınırlı şarj altyapısı, batarya **imha** endişeleri ve yüksek **ön/lık maliyetler** yaygın olarak benimsenmesini **engellemeye** devam etmektedir.
9. Bununla birlikte, devam eden araştırma ve geliştirme çalışmaları, elektrikli araçları yakın gelecekte kitleler **için erişilebilir ve pratik** hale getirme **hedefiyle** bu sorunları ele almayı amaçlamaktadır.

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Soyut isim
effort / ability to very

2

CLOZE TEST

Climate change represents one of the most 1.a.slight /
b.urgent threats facing the planet today. Rising global
temperatures, largely driven by greenhouse gas
emissions, are resulting 2.in / from severe weather
events, melting polar ice, and rising sea levels. These
environmental changes not only disrupt ecosystems but
also have profound implications for human societies,
3.a.properly / b.particularly in vulnerable regions.

Efforts 4.a.to combat / b.combating climate change
have focused on reducing carbon footprints 5.a.through
b.toward renewable energy sources, reforestation, and
international cooperation. 6.a. Because / b.Although
global agreements such as the Paris Agreement, or
Paris Accord, have laid the groundwork for action,
implementation remains inconsistent, and progress has
been slow. Scientists warn that 7.a.thanks to /
b.without drastic measures, the consequences may
become irreversible. geri döndürülemez

cause / result in
→ → →

result from ← ←
be caused by ←

reverse : ters
tersine çevirmek

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Solely
merely
only
F

READING PASSAGE 2. CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change represents one of the most urgent threats facing the planet today. Rising global temperatures, largely driven by greenhouse gas emissions, are resulting in severe weather events, melting polar ice, and rising sea levels. These environmental changes not only disrupt ecosystems but also have profound implications for human societies, particularly in vulnerable regions. → weak sayf 3

Efforts to combat climate change have focused on reducing carbon footprints through renewable energy sources, reforestation, and international cooperation.

Although global agreements such as the Paris Agreement, or Paris Accord, have laid the groundwork for action, implementation remains inconsistent, and progress has been slow. Scientists warn that without drastic measures, the consequences may become irreversible.

TRUE / FALSE

- The effects of climate change are limited to natural environments. F
- There is global consensus on addressing climate change, but actions vary. T

differ
range
vary

CLOSE MEANING

The word vulnerable in paragraph one is closest in meaning to:

- superficial
- trivial
- ✓ frail
- hesitant
- regular

weak

2'

GRAMMAR / VOCABULARY

both

3. Climate change affects animals and plants human populations.

- a. no sooner / than
- b. so / that
- c. whether / or
- d. not just / but also
- e. as / as

= not only / but also

4. If current trends continue, the damage to the environment may become dire, with

- bad = dire consequences.
- + a. permissible
 - + b. manageable
 - + c. predictable
 - + d. irreversible
 - + e. invaluable

5. The Paris Accord was designed to coordinate global climate policies; results so far have varied by country.

- a. furthermore
- b. consequently
- c. however
- d. similarly
- e. undoubtedly

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TRANSLATION

READING PASSAGE 2. CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change represents one of the most urgent threats **facing** the planet today.

Rising global temperatures, **largely driven by** greenhouse gas emissions, are resulting in severe weather events, melting polar ice, and rising sea levels.

These environmental changes not only disrupt ecosystems but also have **profound implications** for human societies, **particularly** in **vulnerable** regions.

Efforts to combat climate change have focused on reducing carbon footprints **through** renewable energy sources, reforestation, and international cooperation.

Although global agreements **such as** the Paris Agreement, or Paris Accord, have laid the groundwork for action, implementation **remains inconsistent**, and progress has been slow.

Scientists warn that **without drastic measures**, the consequences may become **irreversible**.

OKUMA PARÇASI 2. İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ

İklim değışikliği bugün gezegenin **karşı karşıya olduğu** en acil tehditlerden birini oluşturmaktadır.

Büyük ölçüde sera gazı emisyonları **nedeniyle** artan küresel sıcaklıklar, şiddetli hava olaylarına, kutup buzlarının erimesine ve deniz seviyelerinin yükselmesine neden olmaktadır.

Bu çevresel değışiklikler sadece ekosistemleri bozmakla kalmıyor, aynı zamanda **özellikle** hassas bölgelerdeki insan toplumları üzerinde de **derin etkilere** sahip.

İklim değışikliğiyle mücadele çabaları, yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları, yeniden ağaçlandırma ve uluslararası işbirliği **yoluyla** karbon ayak izlerini azaltmaya odaklanmıştır.

Paris Anlaşması ya da Paris Mutabakatı **gibi** küresel anlaşmalar eylem için zemin hazırlamış **olsa da**, uygulama **tutarsız kalmakta** ve ilerleme yavaş olmaktadır.

Bilim insanları, **sert önlemler olmadan** (alınmadığı takdirde) sonuçların **geri döndürülemez** hale gelebileceği konusunda uyarıyor.

3

CLOZE TEST

Space exploration has advanced **1.a.dramatically / b.intermittently**

2.a.upon / b.over the past few decades,

3.a.by / b.with missions

4.a.to / b.on Mars, the Moon,

and **5.a.behind / b.beyond** becoming increasingly common.

These explorations are not **6.a.merely / b.usually** scientific endeavours but also strategic efforts that symbolize technological superiority and global leadership.

One of the key motivations **7.a.beyond / b.behind** space exploration is the pursuit of knowledge about our universe and the potential for future colonization.

8.a.However / b. Therefore, the enormous costs associated with space programs often lead to debate about their value, especially when compared to urgent needs on Earth **9.a.between / b.such as** poverty and climate action. Still, supporters argue that the long-term benefits — including technological innovation and international cooperation — **10.a.outweigh / b.justify** the investment.

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READING PASSAGE 3. SPACE EXPLORATION

Space exploration has advanced dramatically over the past few decades, with missions to Mars, the Moon, and beyond becoming increasingly common. These explorations are not merely scientific **endeavours** but also strategic efforts that symbolize technological superiority and global leadership.

One of the key motivations behind space exploration is the pursuit of knowledge about our universe and the potential for future colonization. However, the enormous costs associated with space programs often lead to debate about their value, especially when compared to urgent needs on Earth such as poverty and climate action. Still, supporters argue that the long-term benefits — including technological innovation and international cooperation — justify the investment.

TRUE / FALSE

1. The financial burden of space exploration is a topic of ongoing debate.
2. Exploring space provides only scientific information, not political advantages.

CLOSE MEANING

*The word **endeavours** in paragraph one is closest in meaning to:*

- a. mistakes
- b. explorations
- c. experiments
- d. efforts
- e. interests

GRAMMAR / VOCABULARY

3. **Space missions are pursued ____ they can be extremely expensive.**
 - a. so that
 - b. unless
 - c. even though
 - d. only if
 - e. as if
4. **Some argue that space programs are a ____ of resources that could be used for solving Earth's problems.**
 - a. distribution
 - b. preservation
 - c. waste
 - d. resistance
 - e. solution
5. **Despite criticism, many nations continue to invest in space research; ____, competition remains strong.**
 - a. otherwise
 - b. conversely
 - c. similarly
 - d. namely
 - e. therefore

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4

The concept of a free market is central **1.to / by** capitalist economic systems, where supply and demand determine prices **2.at / with** minimal government interference.

Advocates argue that this system encourages innovation, efficiency, and consumer choice. However, critics point **3.out / at** that without regulation, markets can become exploitative, leading to inequality and economic instability.

One of the most contentious issues **4.on / in** economics is income disparity, which has widened in many developed nations. Governments often respond **5.by / with** introducing policies such as minimum wage laws and progressive taxation in an attempt to create a more equitable society. The balance **6.among / between** free market dynamics and government intervention continues to be a major policy challenge.

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READING PASSAGE 4. ECONOMICS

The concept of a free market is central to capitalist economic systems, where supply and demand determine prices with minimal government interference. Advocates argue that this system encourages innovation, efficiency, and consumer choice. However, critics point out that without regulation, markets can become exploitative, leading to inequality and economic instability.

One of the most contentious issues in economics is income disparity, which has widened in many developed nations. Governments often respond by introducing policies such as minimum wage laws and progressive taxation in an attempt to create a more **equitable** society. The balance between free market dynamics and government intervention continues to be a major policy challenge.

TRUE / FALSE

1. Supporters of free markets believe regulation enhances competition.
2. Income inequality is a growing concern in many wealthy countries.

CLOSE MEANING

The word equitable in paragraph two is closest in meaning to:

- a. fair
- b. risky
- c. profitable
- d. minimal
- e. neutral

GRAMMAR / VOCABULARY

3. **Free market economies tend to perform better ____ there is little interference from the state.**
 - a. unless
 - b. because
 - c. so that
 - d. even if
 - e. whether
4. **Governments attempt to reduce inequality by ____ wealth through taxes.**
 - a. distributing
 - b. accumulating
 - c. exchanging
 - d. reducing
 - e. redistributing
5. **The debate over economic systems is ongoing ____ each approach has strengths and weaknesses.**
 - a. so that
 - b. providing that
 - c. given that
 - d. in order that
 - e. unless

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The concept of a free market is central to capitalist economic systems, where supply and demand determine prices with minimal government interference. Advocates argue that this system encourages innovation, efficiency, and consumer choice. However, critics point out that without regulation, markets can become exploitative, leading to inequality and economic instability.

One of the most contentious issues in economics is income disparity, which has widened in many developed nations. Governments often respond by introducing policies such as minimum wage laws and progressive taxation in an attempt to create a more **equitable** society. The balance between free market dynamics and government intervention continues to be a major policy challenge.

Serbest piyasa kavramı, arz ve talebin minimum devlet müdahalesi ile fiyatları belirlediği kapitalist ekonomik sistemlerin merkezinde yer alır. Savunucuları bu sistemin yenilikçiliği, verimliliği ve tüketici tercihlerini teşvik ettiğini ileri sürmektedir. Ancak eleştirmenler, düzenleme olmadan piyasaların sömürücü hale gelebileceğine, eşitsizliğe ve ekonomik istikrarsızlığa yol açabileceğine işaret etmektedir.

Ekonomideki en tartışmalı konulardan biri, birçok gelişmiş ülkede genişleyen gelir eşitsizliğidir. Hükümetler genellikle daha adil bir toplum yaratmak amacıyla asgari ücret yasaları ve artan oranlı vergilendirme gibi politikalar uygulamaktadır. Serbest piyasa dinamikleri ile devlet müdahalesi arasındaki denge, önemli bir politika sorunu olmaya devam etmektedir.

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