

Cloze Test 1

The transition to renewable energy sources is widely regarded as essential to combatting climate change and ensuring sustainable development. (17) ---- solar and wind energy have become more affordable over the last decade, fossil fuels still account for a significant share of global energy consumption. One major obstacle to the widespread adoption of clean energy is the lack of sufficient infrastructure, particularly in developing countries, where energy demand continues to rise (18) ----. In these regions, the short-term costs of switching to renewables are often perceived as outweighing the long-term benefits. (19) ---- local governments are hesitant to implement aggressive policy reforms. International cooperation has become increasingly important in promoting cleaner energy alternatives. (20) ---- the Paris Agreement, many nations have pledged to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions yet progress (21) ---- uneven due to differing national priorities and levels of economic development. A successful energy transition depends not only on technological innovation but also on political will, financial investment, and public awareness.

17.

- A) Just as
✓ C) Although
E) Because

- B) Since
D) Unless

18.

- ✓ A) rapidly
C) possibly
E) briefly

- B) duly
D) succinctly

19.

- ✓ A) hence
C) conversely
E) for instance

- B) otherwise
D) however

20.

- ✓ A) Under
C) Behind
E) About

- B) Behind
D) From

21.

- A) had remained
C) will remain
E) is remaining

- B) remained
✓ D) remains

is
continues to be

Cloze Test 1

- 1) The transition to renewable energy sources is widely regarded as essential to combatting climate change and ensuring sustainable development.
- 2) **(17) Although** solar and wind energy have become more affordable over the last decade, fossil fuels still account for a significant share of global energy consumption.
- 3) One major obstacle to the widespread adoption of clean energy is the lack of sufficient infrastructure, particularly in developing countries, where energy demand continues to rise **(18) rapidly**.
- 4) In these regions, the short-term costs of switching to renewables are often perceived as outweighing the long-term benefits.
- 5) **(19) Hence**, local governments are hesitant to implement aggressive policy reforms.
- 6) International cooperation has become increasingly important in promoting cleaner energy alternatives.
- 7) **(20) Under** the Paris Agreement, many nations have pledged to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, yet progress **(21) remains** uneven due to differing national priorities and levels of economic development.
- 8) A successful energy transition depends not only on technological innovation but also on political will, financial investment, and public awareness.
- 1) Yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına geçiş, iklim değişikliğiyle mücadele ve sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın sağlanması için yaygın olarak gerekli görülmektedir.
- 2) Güneş ve rüzgar enerjisi son on yılda daha uygun fiyatlı hale gelmiş **(17) olsa da**, fosil yakıtlar hala küresel enerji tüketiminde önemli bir paya sahiptir.
- 3) Temiz enerjinin yaygın olarak benimsenmesinin önündeki en büyük engellerden biri, özellikle enerji talebinin **(18) hızla** artmaya devam ettiği gelişmekte olan ülkelerde yeterli altyapının bulunmamasıdır.
- 4) Bu bölgelerde, yenilenebilir enerjiye geçişin kısa vadeli maliyetleri genellikle uzun vadeli faydalarından daha ağır basmaktadır.
- 5) **(19) Bu nedenle**, yerel yönetimler agresif politika reformları uygulamakta tereddüt etmektedir.
- 6) Uluslararası işbirliği, daha temiz enerji alternatiflerinin teşvik edilmesinde giderek daha önemli hale gelmiştir.
- 7) (20) Paris Anlaşması **kapsamında** birçok ülke sera gazı emisyonlarını azaltma taahhüdünde bulunmuştur, ancak farklı ulusal öncelikler ve ekonomik kalkınma seviyeleri nedeniyle ilerleme eşit **(21) olmamaya devam etmektedir/ değildir**.
- 8) Başarılı bir enerji dönüşümü sadece teknolojik yeniliklere değil, aynı zamanda siyasi iradeye, finansal yatırıma ve kamu bilincine de bağlıdır.

Cloze Test 2: Technology & the Future of Work

The rapid development of automation and artificial intelligence has begun reshaping modern workplaces in unprecedented ways. These technologies offer clear benefits in terms of productivity and efficiency, (22) but they also raise serious concerns regarding job displacement and social inequality. Industries dependent on repetitive, manual tasks are especially (23) ---- to automation, and workers with limited access to retraining opportunities are more likely to face long-term unemployment. Governments and private institutions alike are being urged to invest in upskilling initiatives. Although creating new educational programs is a critical first step, it (24) ---- with accessible delivery methods for all socioeconomic groups. Without comprehensive planning, technological progress may deepen inequality rather than reduce it, (25) ---- undermining the potential benefits of innovation. Ultimately, the future of work will depend on how societies adapt to these transformations and whether they can do so (26) ---- a framework that promotes inclusivity and long-term resilience.

22.
A) in contrast
C) otherwise
E) for example

23.
A) similar
C) addicted
E) vulnerable

24.
A) had to be paired
C) would be paired
E) is going to be paired

25.
A) thereby
C) for example
E) instead of

26.
A) within
C) upon
E) without

- B) however
D) therefore

- B) dedicated
D) accustomed

- B) used to be paired
D) must be paired

- B) rather than
D) otherwise

- B) under
D) across

Although

— , +
+ , —
+ , +++
— , —

but
yet
whik

3'

Cloze Test 2: Technology & the Future of Work

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) The rapid development of automation and artificial intelligence has begun reshaping modern workplaces in unprecedented ways. | 1) Otomasyon ve yapay zekanın hızlı gelişimi modern iş yerlerini daha önce görülmemiş şekillerde yeniden şekillendirmeye başlamıştır. |
| 2) These technologies offer clear benefits in terms of productivity and efficiency, (22) however , they also raise serious concerns regarding job displacement and social inequality. | 2) Bu teknolojiler üretkenlik ve verimlilik açısından açık faydalar sunmakla birlikte (22), iş yerinden edilme ve sosyal eşitsizlikle ilgili ciddi endişeleri de beraberinde getirmektedir. |
| 3) Industries dependent on repetitive, manual tasks are especially (23) vulnerable to automation, and workers with limited access to retraining opportunities are more likely to face long-term unemployment. | 3) Tekrarlayan, manuel görevlere dayanan endüstriler otomasyona karşı özellikle savunmasızdır ve yeniden eğitim fırsatlarına sınırlı erişimi olan çalışanların uzun vadeli işsizlikle karşılaşma olasılığı daha yüksektir. |
| 4) Governments and private institutions alike are being urged to invest in upskilling initiatives. | 4) Hükümetler ve özel kuruluşlar, beceri kazandırma girişimlerine yatırım yapmaya teşvik edilmektedir. |
| 5) Although creating new educational programs is a critical first step, it (24) must be paired with accessible delivery methods for all socioeconomic groups. | 5) Yeni eğitim programları oluşturmak kritik bir ilk adım olsa da, tüm sosyoekonomik gruplar için erişilebilir dağıtım yöntemleri ile eşleştirilmelidir . |
| 6) Without comprehensive planning, technological progress may deepen inequality rather than reduce it, (25) thereby undermining the potential benefits of innovation. | 6) Kapsamlı bir planlama yapılmadığı takdirde, teknolojik ilerleme eşitsizliği azaltmak yerine derinleştirebilir ve böylece inovasyonun potansiyel faydalarını baltalayabilir. |
| 7) Ultimately, the future of work will depend on how societies adapt to these transformations and whether they can do so (26) within a framework that promotes <u>inclusivity</u> and long-term <u>resilience</u> . | 7) Nihayetinde işin geleceği, toplumların bu dönüşümlere nasıl uyum sağlayacağına ve bunu <u>kapsayıcılığı</u> ve uzun vadeli <u>dayanıklılığı</u> teşvik eden bir çerçevede de yapıp yapamayacaklarına bağlı olacaktır. |