

21. As proud as **they** are about a large number of people over the age 100, ----.

- A) **the Japanese** are concerned that the younger generation is increasing more slowly
B) **one widespread** concern in Japan is that the elderly are becoming the minority
C) **the traditional view in Japan** about the elderly has never changed
D) **the Japanese** are quite happy to meet the increasing needs of the elderly
E) **Japanese culture** has always held the elderly in high esteem

Widespread: yaygın /// ubiquitous...

Increase: artmak

Minority: azınlık XXX majority: çoğunluk

22. **There might be drugs available to help** reduce alcohol cravings and cut down on drinking, ----.

- A) **and thus alcoholism still persists**, being one of the most debilitating problems affecting a considerable proportion of the society
- B) **even if** many people are now trying them **out to get rid of the negative effects** of such habits
- C) **yet** some scientists are still unsure whether people can handle the negative consequences of **drunk driving**
- D) **but** scientists **have yet to find** a conventional treatment to decrease the severity of symptoms after heavy drinking
- E) **still** alcohol consumption **is at an all-time low**, with fewer people frequenting bars and pubs

*** available to help: sıfat + to verb

*** help reduce: help + to V0 / V0

*** cut down on: azaltmak

Persist: baskın olmak // debilitating:

Proportion: oran

Get rid of: atmak, kurtulmak

Consequence: sonuç

Decrease: azaltmak

Treatment: tedavi

Severity: sertlik

Consumption: tüketim

23. **Not only did the tsunami in Japan destroy boats in several small harbours on the west coast of the United States, ----.**

- A) but it was detected by the tsunameters in Japanese coasts, which prevented damage
- B) **but it also** broke off blocks of ice the size of Manhattan in Antarctica
- C) yet its intensity was almost equal to what happened in the Indian Ocean in 2004
- D) and several countries worked together to expand the use of a tsunami-detecting system
- E) so a tsunameter sends a signal to a surface buoy, which sends the data to a satellite

Destroy: tahrip etmek

Harbour: liman

Detect: tespit etmek // prevent: engellemek, önlemek

Intensity: yoğunluk

Expand: genişletmek

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTION

*** not only... but also: sadece...değil, aynı zamanda

Both ... and: hem ... hem de

Either...or: ya ... ya da --- olumsuz bir ifade de: ne... ne de

Neither... nor: ne ... ne de ----- olumsuz bir ifade de: KULLANILAMAZ...

Just as....., so.....

If....., then.....

24. ----, the Valais region in southwestern Switzerland has historically endured **aridity**.

- A) Besides being subject to a notoriously dry, warm wind (V3 – pasif kısaltma) found in the region
- B) By bordering Italy to the south and France to the west
- C) Instead of being located 1,200m above the east bank of the Morge River in Savièse
- D) As the L-shaped region stretches from the mighty Matterhorn to Lake Geneva
- E) **Despite being surrounded by some of Switzerland's wettest mountains**

Notoriously DIFFICULT...

Endure: katlanmak

Mighty: güçlü

Surround: çevrelemek – envelope

aridity: verimsiz, çorak

be subject to: maruz kalmak

25. **Though Niger, an impoverished African country, is surrounded by conflict zones where some terrorist groups have taken root, it is relatively stable.**

- A) Terörist grupların kök saldıđı çatışma bölgeleri ile çevrili olan Nijer, fakir bir Afrika ülkesi olmasına rağmen görece bir istikrara sahiptir.
- B) **Fakir bir Afrika ülkesi olan Nijer, terörist grupların kök saldıđı çatışma bölgeleri ile çevrili olmasına rağmen nispeten istikrarlıdır.**
- C) Nijer, terörist grupların kök saldıđı çatışma bölgeleri ile çevrili olduđu için fakir kalmış bir Afrika ülkesidir ama yine de nispeten istikrarlıdır.
- D) Terörist grupların kök saldıđı çatışma bölgeleri ile çevrili olan Nijer'in nispeten istikrarlı olması biraz da fakir bir Afrika ülkesi olmasıyla bağlantılıdır.
- E) Nijer, terörist grupların kök saldıđı çatışma bölgeleri ile çevrili bir Afrika ülkesi olabilir ama bu ilke nispeten istikrarlıdır.

Surround: çevrelemek

Impoverished: yoksul, fakir

Conflict: çatışma

Take root: kök salmak

Relatively: nispeten

26. Many kids assume that common household drugs or even prescription medicines are safer than street drugs because they are legal.

- A) Birçok çocuk, her gün kullanılan ilaçların ya da reçeteli ilaçların bile yasal oldukları için sokaklarda satılan uyuşturucudan daha güvenli olduğunu farz etmektedir.
- B) Birçok çocuğa göre, her gün kullanılan ilaçlar ya da reçeteli ilaçlar bile yasal oldukları için sokaklarda satılan uyuşturucudan daha güvenlidir.
- C) Çoğu çocuğun yanlışlıkla ulaştığı varsayım, her gün kullanılan ilaçların ya da reçeteli ilaçların bile yasal oldukları için sokaklarda satılan uyuşturucudan daha güvenli olduğudur.
- D) Her gün kullanılan ilaçların ya da reçeteli ilaçların yasal oldukları için sokaklarda satılan uyuşturucudan daha güvenli olduğu birçok çocuk tarafından düşünülmektedir.
- E) Çoğu çocuğun düşmüş olduğu yanlış, her gün kullanılan ilaçlar ya da reçeteli ilaçlar bile yasal oldukları için sokaklarda satılan uyuşturucudan daha güvenli olduğudur.

Household: evde, evle alakalı

Prescription: reçeteli

Legal: yasal

27. Mineral kristallerinin şekil ve renklerini, yapıldıkları elementler ve altında oluştukları koşullar belirlemektedir.

- A) Shapes of colours of mineral crystals are determined by the elements from which they are made and the conditions under which they formed.
- B) The elements from which they are made and the conditions under which they formed determine the shapes and colours of mineral crystals.
- C) What determine the shapes and colours of mineral crystals are the elements from which they are made and the conditions under which they formed.
- D) The elements from which they are made and the conditions under which they formed play a crucial role in determining the shapes and colours of mineral crystals.
- E) It is the elements from which they are made and the conditions under which they formed that determines the shapes and colours of mineral crystals.

Determine: belirlemek

Form: oluşturmak

Shape: şekil

28. Filler genellikle barışçıl olmalarına rağmen yiyecek ararken kulübelere saldırarak ya da evleri ezip geçerek insanları tehlikeye atabilirler.

- A) Though elephants can endanger humans by raiding sheds or trampling homes while searching for food, they are generally peaceful.
- B) Elephants are typically peaceful; even so, they can endanger humans by raiding sheds or trampling homes while searching for food.
- C) In their search for food, elephants can put humans in danger by raiding sheds or trampling homes; they are typically peaceful, though.
- D) As peaceful as they are in general, elephants are known to put humans in danger by raiding sheds or trampling homes while searching for food.
- E) Although elephants are typically peaceful, they can endanger humans by raiding sheds or trampling homes while searching for food.

Spain underwent a civil war from 1936 to 1939, setting the stage for World War II. A band of military leaders headed by General Franco rose up against the democratically elected Spanish government in 1936. Three violent years later, these fascist-leaning insurgents had won the war, and Franco was installed as dictator. Spain's allegiance with the Nazis began with the Spanish Civil War. Hitler sent Condor Legion planes to bomb the northern city of Guernica – memorialized in a famous painting by Pablo Picasso – in 1937. Hitler also helped arm the military uprising against the democratic government throughout the civil war. Just a few years later, during World War II, Franco would return the favour by sending raw materials used to produce weapons of war to Hitler. In the spring of 1939, after Franco was installed as the new leader, half a million refugees streamed over the border from Spain to France to escape the violence, including hundreds of thousands of veterans who had fought for Spain's elected government in the civil war. Forced into refugee camps with little access to food and clean water along the beaches in southern France, they were given a choice: Return to Spain, where they would be met with Franco's violent revenge, or fight the Nazis. Thousands enlisted as soldiers or manual labourers for the French army. Others joined the French Resistance against Nazis.

29. The writer of the passage is of the opinion that Spanish Civil War ----.

- A) ended with the reinstatement of the government
- B) paved the way for French Resistance against Nazis
- C) ended when the city of Guernica was bombed
- D) could have been avoided but for Nazi intervention
- E) was among the factors leading to World War II

30. It is clear from the passage that General Franco and Hitler ----.

- A) worked together to wage war against French Resistance and share its rich coal mines
- B) had a win-win relationship and benefitted from one another while wreaking havoc on their people
- C) didn't get on really well as they were fascist dictators and had an elevated sense of themselves
- D) were responsible for the bloody war in Spain, which they planned for four years
- E) didn't know that they would inspire one of the most famous paintings in the world

Paragraflarda: aşırı net ifadeler: always, only gibi yanlış olur genelde...

Bağlaçlı vs cümlelerden soru yazarlar...

Genelde doğruyu bulmak yerine yanlışları elemek çok fayda sağlar... bazen doğru çok doğru olmayabilir...

Spain underwent a civil war from 1936 to 1939, setting the stage for World War II. A band of military leaders headed by General Franco rose up against the democratically elected Spanish government in 1936. Three violent years later, these fascist-leaning insurgents had won the war, and Franco was installed as dictator. Spain's allegiance with the Nazis began with the Spanish Civil War. Hitler sent Condor Legion planes to bomb the northern city of Guernica – memorialized in a famous painting by Pablo Picasso – in 1937. Hitler also helped arm the military uprising against the democratic government throughout the civil war. Just a few years later, during World War II, Franco would return the favour by sending raw materials used to produce weapons of war to Hitler. In the spring of 1939, after Franco was installed as the new leader, half a million refugees streamed over the border from Spain to France to escape the violence, including hundreds of thousands of veterans who had fought for Spain's elected government in the civil war. Forced into refugee camps with little access to food and clean water along the beaches in southern France, they were given a choice: Return to Spain, where they would be met with Franco's violent revenge, or fight the Nazis. Thousands enlisted as soldiers or manual labourers for the French army. Others joined the French Resistance against Nazis.

31. Which of the following is true about the veterans of the Spanish Civil War according to the passage?

- A) They were forced to return to their countries where they met Franco's violent vengeance.
- B) They all got enlisted in the French Resistance in order not to go back to Spain.
- C) Not all of them chose to become manual labourers for the French army.
- D) Their position in the French Resistance gave the country an edge against Nazis.
- E) They became heroes as part of the French Resistance.

32. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Hitler vs General Franco: Who Was Worse?
- B) Did World War II Originate from Spanish Civil War?
- C) Retracing the Bloody Path to Spanish Civil War
- D) Spanish Civil War: Did Hitler Play a Role?
- E) The Origins of French Resistance against Nazis

33.

Drew:

- In my opinion, those who refuse to get vaccinated against Covid-19 should be banned from entering government buildings, restaurants, and cafés.

Nicole:

- ----

Drew:

- It really doesn't have anything to do with that. They are the reason for the new mutations, and if they don't change their mind, we will never be able to get rid of the pandemic.

Nicole:

- Still, I don't think banning them from social life is the solution.

A) I couldn't agree more. The government should do this to protect them.

B) Are you aware that you are suggesting their freedom be limited?

C) What about Covid deniers – those who call the pandemic “Plan-demic”?

D) Isn't that a bit harsh? I mean they have a right not to get the vaccine.

E) You know what? I am also fed up with the disease, but your suggestion is overkill.

Suggest: önermek**Be aware of: farkında olmak****Freedom: özgürlük****Harsh: sert****A right to verb... / means-ways to verb...**

34.

Daniel:

- **Hear this one: Women are substantially more likely than men to wear clothing that hurts, interrupts their focus, or makes it difficult to freely move.**

Mike:

- **I disagree. What about the suit and tie I have to wear every day to work? I feel like someone is trying to suffocate me.**

Daniel:

- ----

Mike:

- **Well, too bad for them. But this doesn't change the fact that I keep suffering every work day.**

A) But half of them admitted enduring uncomfortable clothing in order to look more fashionable.

B) Didn't you once say that you are wearing a suit and a tie to look more charismatic in company meetings?

C) **You may be right, but you** are in the minority; 60% of women have to wear uncomfortable clothing as opposed to 15% of men.

D) Personally, I find women's clothing less comfortable than men's clothing tends to be, don't you think so?

E) C'mon! At least you don't have to wear high heels. But then, most of them say they like wearing them.

Substantially: oldukça, fazlaca

Interrupt: bölmek, araya girmek

Focus: odak

Freely: özgürce

Suffocate: boğmak

Suffer: müzdarip olmak

Endure: katlanmak //// endure harsh weather conditions...

Admit: kabul etmek /// admit Ving.... He admitted stealing: hırsızlık yaptığını kabul etti...

Minority: azınlık

As opposed to: aksine

Tend to: eğiliminde olmak

35. **The density of space junk may become so great that it could hinder our ability to use weather satellites, and hence to monitor weather changes.**

A) Our ability to use weather satellites and monitor weather changes **will be hindered** by the density of space junk, which might reach very high levels.

B) As space junk may reach very high-density levels, we may hardly be able to use weather satellites, and thus be unable to monitor weather changes.

C) We may not be able to use weather satellites to monitor weather changes because space junk **will reach** an unprecedented level of density in the future.

D) Space junk's density becoming too high might bring **about disadvantages, such as** our inability to use satellites or monitor weather changes.

E) We could suffer from a possible high density of space junk – so much so that we might lose our ability to use weather satellites to monitor the weather.

Because ---- therefore, hence, thus... /// as, since

Although ... : while, though, /// however, yet...

Unless... so that...

36. **Circles are seen as having near-mystical properties because the ratio of their circumference to their diameter – you know it as pi – has become a mathematical celebrity.**

- A) **The ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter – also known as pi – has become very famous as a mathematical term, so people think circles have near-mystical properties.**
- B) **Everybody knows** the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter as pi, which makes it a kind of mathematical celebrity and that's why circles are known to have near-mystical properties.
- C) The popularity of pi – the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter – among people has made circles a mathematical celebrity, **which is why they are considered to have mythical properties.**
- D) Due to its popularity as a mathematical term, pi – the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter – has brought circles into a position where they are seen to have near-mystical properties.
- E) The status of circles as a mathematical celebrity has created an illusion in which they are thought to have near-mystical properties; the main reason for this is the popularity of pi, which is the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter.

37. King Khufu's Pyramid, also known as the Great Pyramid, lies in the desert west of Giza. The work of digging up, moving, setting, and sculpting the huge amount of stone used to build the Great Pyramid was most probably done by **several crews of 2,000 workers each**. Teams of bakers, carpenters, water carriers, and others probably served the pyramid builders, so that a total of about 25,000 men and women may have lived year-round near the construction site. ---- Most of them were probably farmers, contracted to work for a limited period.

- A) Specialists filled the positions that required the most skill in building the pyramid.
- B) When newly completed, the Great Pyramid rose 146.7 m – nearly 50 stories high.
- C) Researchers estimate that 2.3 million blocks were used to build it.
- D) It might sound unbelievable, but none of the workers were slaves.**
- E) Slaves accounted for the majority of workers during its construction.

Lie in: uzanmak

Construction: inşa, yapım

Complete: tamamlamak

Estimate: tahmin etmek

Unbelievable: inanılmaz

Account for: oluşturmak, açıklamak

38. Until factories were introduced, most manufacturing was done at home, where people had control over the way they worked, particularly their movements and their time. With factories, workers **lost all control over their jobs**. ---- Work, **for instance**, began at a fixed time in the morning and workers had to keep machines operating all day. They were not allowed to be late or absent as that could interfere with production.

- A) Industrialization had direct consequences on the American labour force.
- B) The industrial system left no room for personal invention or creativity for workers.
- C) A stricter sense of time was forced upon workers with the new modes of production.**
- D) The exploitation of poor workers' labour started a little later, with the corporate companies.
- E) Industrialization not only made a difference in the way work was organized, it also completely changed the nature of work.

Manufacturing: üretim

Particularly: özellikle

Operate: çalışmak, işlemek

Be allowed to: izin verilmek

Absent: yok olmak

Interfere with: araya girmek

Consequence: sonuç

Labour force: iş gücü

Invention: icat

Exploitation: sömürü

39. (I) Scientists have identified microplastics in lung tissue taken from living people for the first time. (II) The scientists found considerably higher levels of microplastics in male patients compared with females. (III) The scientists found microplastics in all parts of the lung, but found significantly higher levels in the lower lung. (IV) The results suggest people might be exposed to microplastics in the air by inhaling them, according to the team from the University of Hull and Hull York Medical School, who said their findings could support further research into the effects of airborne microplastics on lung health. (V) The researchers found 39 particles of microplastics in 11 of the 13 lung tissue samples they tested, which the scientists said was considerably higher than results from previous laboratory tests.

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

Identify: belirlemek

Considerably: ciddi anlamda

Patients: hastalar

Significantly: ciddi anlamda

Be exposed to: maruz kalmak

Inhale: içine çekmek, nefes almak

Support: desteklemek

Particle: parçacık

Tissue: doku

Sample: örnek

Previous: önceki

Result from: den kaynaklanmak

Result in: sebep olmak

40. (I) Nightmares are vividly realistic, disturbing dreams that rattle you awake from a deep sleep. (II) They often cause your heart to pound much faster than normal due to fear. (III) For example, a lot of adults have nightmares about not being able to run fast enough to escape danger or about falling from a great height. (IV) Nightmares tend to occur most often during rapid eye movement (REM) sleep, when most dreaming takes place. (V) Because periods of REM sleep become progressively longer as the night progresses, you may find you experience nightmares most often in the early morning hours.

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

Vividly: canlı bir şekilde

Cause: sebep olmak

Pound: atmak

Escape: kaçmak

Height: yükseklik

Tend to: eğiliminde olmak

Occur: meydana gelmek

Progressively: aşamalı bir şekilde

Progress: devam etmek, ilerlemek

Experience: deneyimlemek