

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

- 37. Hard-boiled eggs do not last as long as raw eggs, because during the cooking process, the shell's protective coating is compromised, and the open pores make it easier for bacteria to get inside and spoil the egg.**
- A) Haşlanmış katı yumurtalar, çiğ yumurta kadar uzun süre dayanıklı değildir çünkü pişirme işlemi sırasında kabuğun koruyucu örtüsü zarar görür ve bu yüzden açık gözeneklerden bakteriler içeri kolayca girerek yumurtayı bozar.
- B) Pişirme işlemi sırasında kabuğun koruyucu örtüsü hasar alıp açık gözenekler bakterilerin içeri girip yumurtayı bozmasını kolaylaştırdığından, haşlanmış katı yumurtalar, çiğ yumurta kadar sağlıklı değildir.
- C) Haşlanmış katı yumurtalar, çiğ yumurta kadar uzun süre dayanmaz çünkü pişirme işlemi sırasında kabuğun koruyucu örtüsü zarar görür ve açık gözenekler bakterilerin içeri girip yumurtayı bozmasını kolaylaştırır.
- D) Haşlanmış katı yumurtalar, çiğ yumurta kadar uzun süre dayanmaz çünkü pişirme işlemi sırasında kabuğun koruyucu örtüsü zarar görebilir ve açık gözeneklerden bakteriler içeri girince yumurtanın bozulması kolaylaşır.
- E) Çiğ yumurtaların raf ömrü, haşlanmış katı yumurtalarinkine göre daha uzundur çünkü pişirme işlemi sırasında kabuğun örtüsü bozulur ve açık gözenekler, bakterilerin içeri girip yumurtanın çürümesini kolaylaştırır.
- 38. Since caffeine acts as a stimulant on the central nervous system, for decades, most health professionals have been telling pregnant women to avoid drinking coffee at all costs.**
- A) Kahve, merkezi sinir sistemi üzerinde bir uyarıcı etkiye sahip olduğu için, on yıllardır sağlık uzmanları, çoğu hamile kadına ne pahasına olursa olsun kafeinden uzak durmalarını söylüyor.
- B) Kafein, merkezi sinir sistemi üzerinde bir uyarıcı görevi gördüğünden, on yıllardır çoğu sağlık uzmanı, hamile kadınlara ne pahasına olursa olsun kahve içmekten kaçınmalarını söylemektedir.
- C) Kahve, merkezi sinir sistemi üzerinde bir uyarıcı etkiye sahiptir; bu nedenle onlarca yıldır sağlık uzmanları hamile kalacak kadınları ne olursa olsun kafeinden kaçınmaları konusunda uyarmıştır.
- D) Kafeinin merkezi sinir sistemi üzerinde bir uyarıcı görevi görmesi yüzünden, on yıllardır sağlık uzmanları çoğu hamile kadına ne pahasına olursa olsun kahve içmekten kaçınmalarını söylemektedir.
- E) Kahve, sinir sistemi üzerinde bir uyarıcı görevi gördüğünden, on yıllardır çoğu sağlık uzmanı hamilelik süresince kadınların kahve gibi kafeinli içeceklerden uzak durmalarının önemini vurgulamıştır.

39. A developmental delay might not be considered a symptom of a learning disability until your child is older, but if you recognise it when your child is young, you can intervene early.

- A) Gelişimsel bir gecikme, ancak çocuğunuz büyüdükten sonra öğrenme güçlüğünün bir belirtisi olarak görülebilir, yine de çocuğunuz küçükken fark ederseniz, erken müdahale edebilirsiniz.
- B) Gelişimsel gecikmeler, çocuğunuz büyümeden önce öğrenme güçlüğünün bir belirtisi olarak değerlendirilmeyebilir, ama çocuğunuz küçükken fark edilirse, erken müdahale edilebilir.
- C) Gelişimsel bir gecikme, çocuğunuz büyüene kadar öğrenme güçlüğünün bir belirtisi olarak görülmesi de bunu çocuğunuz küçükken fark ederseniz, erken müdahale edebilirsiniz.
- D) Gelişimsel bir gecikme, çocuğunuz büyüene kadar öğrenme güçlüğünün bir belirtisi olarak görülmeyebilir, ancak bunu çocuk döneminde fark etmeniz durumunda, erken müdahale edebilirsiniz.
- E) Gelişimsel bir gecikme, çocuğunuz büyüene kadar öğrenme güçlüğünün bir belirtisi olarak görülmeyebilir, ancak bunu çocuğunuz küçükken fark ederseniz, erken müdahale edebilirsiniz.

40. Küresel olarak bağlantılı ve seyahat eden toplumlar olmasa, ne başka kültürler konusunda pek fazla farkındalık, ne diğer geleneklere pek fazla saygı, ne de pek fazla kültürlerarası alışveriş olurdu.

- A) Thanks to free societies travelling internationally, there is much awareness of other countries, respect for their customs and practices and much intercultural interaction.
- B) We would not be much informed of other cultures, not have much respect for other countries and intercultural exchange without a conscious and travelling society.
- C) Were it not for connected and travelling societies, there would be neither any awareness of other cultures, nor much respect for other traditions, nor much intercultural exchange.
- D) Without globally related and moving societies, there would not be much awareness of other nations, let alone much respect for other customs and much intercultural interaction.
- E) If it were not for globally connected and travelling societies, there would be neither much awareness of other cultures, nor much respect for other traditions, nor much intercultural exchange.

- 41. Kronik kötü beslenme ya da yetersiz beslenme, altı ila yirmi dört aylık çocukların %90'ının hayatta kalmak için asgari besin tükettiği bazı Afrika ülkelerinde yaygındır.**
- A) Chronic malnutrition or undernutrition is peculiar to African countries, in which 90% of children aged six to twenty-four months have a small amount of diet to live on.
- B) Chronic malnutrition or undernutrition is widespread in countries of Africa, where 90% of children aged six to twenty-four months consume the minimal diet in order to survive.
- C) Chronic malnutrition or undernutrition is prevalent in certain countries of Africa, where 90% of children aged six to twenty-four months consume the minimal diet to survive.
- D) There is widespread chronic malnutrition or undernutrition in some countries of Africa, in which 90% of children aged six to twenty-four months have only the minimal diet to survive.
- E) With 90% of children aged six to twenty-four months consuming only the minimal diet in order to survive, chronic malnutrition or undernutrition is widespread in African countries.
- 42. 1980'lerden bu yana yapılan çok sayıda çalışmada, araştırmacılar geçici üzüntüyü kabul etmenin, ayrıntılara olan ilgiyi artırmaya yardımcı olduğu, sebatı artırdığı, cömertliği teşvik ettiği ve sahip olduklarımız için bizi daha minnettar kıldığını bulmuşlardır.**
- A) In several studies conducted since the 1980s, researchers have found that accepting temporary sadness helps improve attention to detail, increases perseverance, promotes generosity and makes us more grateful for what we have.
- B) In numerous studies conducted since the 1980s, researchers have questioned whether accepting temporary sadness helps improve attention to detail, increases perseverance, promotes generosity and makes us more grateful for what we have.
- C) It has been revealed by several studies of researchers since the 1980s that improving attention to detail, increasing perseverance, and promoting generosity can be achieved by accepting occasional sadness, which also makes us more grateful for what we have.
- D) Researchers have, since the 1980s, shown in numerous studies that gratefulness for what we have can be fostered by accepting temporary sadness and can help improve attention to detail, increases patience, and promotes generosity.
- E) In several studies carried out since the 1980s, researchers have found that accepting occasional sadness results in improving relations, increasing generosity, promoting perseverance and making us more thankful for what we have at hand.

43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The ability to speak is one of the essential characteristics that set humans apart from other animals. Many people would probably intuitively equate speech and language. However, cognitive science research into sign languages since the 1960s paints an entirely different picture: Today, there is no doubt as to the fact that, just like speech, sign languages are fully autonomous languages and have a complex organisation on several linguistic levels such as grammar and meaning. Previous studies on the processing of sign language in the human brain had already found some similarities and also differences between sign languages and spoken languages. Until now, however, it has been difficult to derive a consistent picture of how both forms of language are processed in the brain. Although the way that they are processed in the brain is hardly crystal clear to scientists, some researchers have found that especially the so-called Broca's area in the frontal brain of the left hemisphere is one of the regions that is involved in the processing of sign language in almost every study evaluated. Furthermore, this brain region has at last been known to play a central role in spoken language, where it is used for grammar and meaning.

43. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) some animals possess the ability to convey messages through speech to a certain extent
- B) scientific community needs to have a different perspective regarding the functions of Broca's area
- C) the way meaning is processed in the brains of humans and other animals bear more differences than similarities
- D) the Broca's area in the brain is only one of the regions that play a role in the processing of sign languages
- E) for a language to be considered autonomous, it has to be different from its spoken form in grammar

44. What can be concluded from the passage about sign languages?

- A) They might have been equated with spoken languages by most only recently.
- B) Cognitive science has made a huge contribution to their highest point of perfection.
- C) They have more striking similarities with spoken languages than differences.
- D) It would be wrong to consider them to be completely the same as spoken languages.
- E) In terms of grammar and meaning, they follow some simple universal rules.

45. It could be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) the question of how both forms of language are processed in the brain found its convincing answer years ago
- B) no final conclusion has yet been reached on how sign and spoken languages are processed in the brain
- C) the size of the Broca's area can give clues about how sophisticated a person's use of sign language is
- D) the brain region involved in the processing of sign language is still being evaluated by scientists from different branches
- E) as opposed to sign language, spoken language is processed in a different region of the brain located in the left hemisphere

46. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The ability to speak and other essential means of communication for human beings
- B) The importance of sign languages in communication for the handicapped
- C) The similarities between spoken and sign languages
- D) Whether some spoken languages are much more sophisticated than sign languages
- E) The Broca's area and why it does not work properly in the brains of certain people

47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Aral Sea basin in Central Asia and the major rivers flowing through the region were once home to advanced river civilisations which used floodwater irrigation to farm. The region's decline is often attributed to the devastating Mongol invasion of the early 13th century led by Genghis Khan, whose army was strong, reckless and loyal. Recent research led by the University of Lincoln, UK, reconstructed the effects of climate change on floodwater farming in the region and found that decreasing river flow was equally, if not more, important for the abandonment of these previously flourishing city-states. And this new research of long-term river dynamics and ancient irrigation networks shows that the changing climate and dryer conditions may have been the real cause. Therefore, prolonged drought during and following the later Mongol destruction reduced the resilience of the local population and prevented the re-establishment of large-scale irrigation-based agriculture. As a result, for all the blame put on the invasion to explain the fall of some medieval river civilisations of Central Asia, the research shows that climate change may have had a more decisive role in their collapse.

Bonus

1. Which of the following can describe the author's view on the army of Genghis Khan?

- A) disapproving B) derisive
C) cynical D) tolerant
E) flattering

47. It is understood from the passage that in the early 1200s, ----.

- A) the Aral Basin, with its major rivers, played a pivotal role in the development of new agricultural methods
B) floodwaters that resulted from fast-flowing rivers made it almost impossible to farm the land along their banks
C) there was fierce conflict among the farming societies as to the use of floodwaters for irrigation
D) advanced river civilisations depended heavily on the transportation of agricultural goods over the major rivers to survive
E) Genghis Khan's army badly damaged the civilisations around the Aral Sea basin in Central Asia

48. It can be inferred from the passage that Genghis Khan ----.

- A) may have had less to do with the decline of some river civilisations than generally believed
B) must have been in search of water in other parts of Central Asia for irrigation-based farming
C) tended to invade the countries or regions of Central Asia where farming was the main source of income
D) could have placed a high value on farming for the survival of his countrymen
E) might have predicted that climate change would have devastating effects in and around Central Asia

49. Which of the following conclusions can be reached from the findings of the study by the University of Lincoln?

- A) Decreasing river flow must have played a negligible role in the abandonment of city-states in medieval Central Asia.
B) Climate change had little effect on the development of city-states living mainly on agriculture.
C) Floodwater farming must have been the primary form of agriculture in the whole of Central Asia.
D) Thriving city-states may have been abandoned due to climate change as well as the Mongol invasion.
E) Climate change seems to have had favourable effects on the development of agriculture in medieval Central Asia.

50. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To emphasise the importance of irrigation-based agriculture for all the river civilisations in Central Asia
B) To inform readers of a study claiming that climate change may have also caused the destruction of the medieval river civilisations of Central Asia
C) To highlight how devastating the Mongol invasions were in the early thirteenth century Central Asia
D) To emphasise that Genghis Khan was a pioneer in the development of irrigation-based agriculture
E) To refute the claims of the research by the University of Lincoln about the medieval river civilisations of Central Asia

51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Astronomers have long been looking into the vast universe, though in vain, in hopes of discovering alien civilisations. However, for a planet to have life, liquid water must be present. The chances of finding that are slim in close proximity to our planet and it seems impossible to find one owing to the long-held assumption that planets like Earth get their water by chance if a large, ice asteroid hits the planet. Now, researchers from the University of Copenhagen have published an eye-opening study, indicating that water may already be present during the very formation of a planet. According to the study's calculations, this is true for Earth, Venus and Mars. "All our data suggest that water was part of Earth's building blocks, right from the beginning. Furthermore, because the water molecule is frequently occurring, there is a reasonable probability that it applies to all planets in the Milky Way. The key point for whether liquid water is present is the distance of the planet from its star," says the researcher who has led the study that is published in the journal *Science Advances*. The study indicates that it was millimetre-sized dust particles of ice and carbon, known to orbit around all young stars in the Milky Way, which accumulated and came together 4.5 billion years ago in the formation of what would later become Earth.

Bonus

1. Which of the following can describe the author's take on the efforts of astronomers?

- A) appreciating B) scornful
C) sceptical D) indifferent
E) tolerant

51. According to the passage, for a long while, it has been believed that ----.

- A) there are a great many alien civilisations within our own galaxy
B) earthlike planets have water only when a large ice asteroid collides with them
C) there is intelligent life out there in the Milky Way beyond our solar system
D) the Milky Way is full of extra-terrestrial civilisations that have spread across the stars
E) our star and Earth are part of a young planetary system compared to the rest of the universe

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

- A) Venus and Mars can't have had water at the very beginning of their formation.
B) Water in liquid state may have first formed on millimetre-sized dust particles.
C) Water may be naturally occurring on planets with no need for an external source.
D) All planets in the Milky Way must have had collided with ice asteroids in the distant past.
E) Studies on space are yet to provide clues as to the very origin of the universe.

53. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A) Some young stars in the Milky Way galaxy had incalculable numbers of smaller planets orbiting for 4.5 billion years.
B) The Milky Way galaxy appears to be among the oldest galaxies in the entire universe.
C) Water is not a prerequisite for life to exist on a planet or on any other celestial body.
D) Astronomers have long been conducting research in hopes of finding water on other celestial bodies in the universe.
E) Tiny particles of ice and carbon dust may have played a role in the formation of Earth.

54. What can be said about the existence of water on a planet?

- A) The presence of water depends on how far the planet is from its star around which it revolves.
B) The decisive point for water to exist on a planet is related to the planet's size.
C) It can be ascertained only in comparison to water on Earth, Venus and Mars.
D) During the very formation of a planet, water is one of the most unlikely building blocks.
E) Planets get their water by chance wherever they are in their star system, a new study reveals.

59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The term sport encompasses all forms of usually competitive physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, aim to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skills while providing entertainment to participants, and in some cases, spectators. Sports are usually governed by a set of rules or customs, which serve to ensure fair competition and allow **consistent** determination of the winner, leaving no room for doubt as to the results. Hundreds of sports exist, from those requiring only two participants to those with hundreds of simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals. Sport is generally recognised as activities which require physical athleticism or physical ability, with the largest major competitions such as the Olympic Games admitting only sports meeting this definition, and other organisations such as the Council of Europe using definitions excluding activities without a physical element from classification as sports. However, a number of competitive, but non-physical, activities claim recognition as mind sports. The International Olympic Committee recognises both chess and bridge as genuine sports, offering entertainment with their crystal clear rules and opportunity for personal improvement, though their participation is totally another story. Indeed, **the definition of sport should not be a deterrent to participation in the largest major competitions.**

59. Which of the following is true about sport according to the passage?

- A) Competitive physical activity is a factor that makes it extremely difficult and exhausting.
- B) Organised participation will bring more benefits to participants in the long run.
- C) Physical ability alone will be insufficient to achieve success in all forms of sports
- D) One of its features is the entertainment of the participants and even the spectators themselves.
- E) Spectators sometimes distract it from its true purpose and make it incredibly unpleasant.

60. Which of the following is FALSE according to the passage?

- A) Rules prevent sports competitors from acting in an unfair way.
- B) Any activity which requires physical athleticism or physical ability can be considered a sport.
- C) The Council of Europe does not exclude activities without a physical aspect from classification as a sport.
- D) Certain competitive, yet non-physical, activities desire to be recognised as mind sports.
- E) The International Olympic Committee regards chess and bridge as sports.

61. Which of the following can replace the underlined word 'consistent' in the passage?

- A) reliable
- B) permanent
- C) continuous
- D) neutral
- E) quick

62. Which of the following is implied by the underlined sentence in the passage?

- A) The International Olympic Committee's opinions on sports bring not fair play but discrimination.
- B) That the Olympic Games and the Council of Europe insist on defining sport as something physical is unfair.
- C) The attitude of the Council of Europe towards sports bears no resemblance to that of the International Olympic Committee.
- D) The term sport is not enough to encompass all forms of physical activities in the Olympics.
- E) Without the definition of sports and set of rules, it would be impossible to determine the winner.

66. William:

- **Here is incredible scientific news: according to some scientists, trees also have families. There are mother trees that support and help feed child trees.**

Kate:

— ----

William:

- **But they are; I mean, they could be. According to a scientist, trees should be seen as smart as they communicate with and help each other. Also, they favour their own family members.**

Kate:

- **That's extraordinary. When you say they favour their own family members, you mean they'll send more nutrients to their offspring than they would to a stranger tree?**

William:

- **Exactly!**

- A) I think a lot of people think of trees as just sort of sticks that grow out of the ground.
B) Trees have evolved over a long time, and they have evolved in much bigger communities than humans.
C) They don't change their behaviours and make decisions the way humans do.
D) I have never thought of trees as intelligent beings which care for their families.
E) As far as I know, before they die, they warn their offspring to start making new root connections to live on.

67.

Catherine:

- **Have you ever heard of Jane Goodall?**

Charles:

- **I'm afraid I haven't. Forgive my ignorance, but who is she? I don't think she's one of those social media influencers.**

Catherine:

— ----

Charles:

- **Oh, now I remember. Years ago, I watched a documentary on them, which was filmed in a remote corner of Africa. She was the lead consultant, who gave viewers fascinating insight into her experiences living among great apes, primates like chimpanzees.**

- A) People around the world became interested in the lives of a family of chimps living in a remote corner of Africa.
B) Of course not! Goodall is an iconic environmentalist who has devoted her life to the social and family interactions of wild chimpanzees.
C) Jane Goodall also challenged the assumption that only humans could construct and use tools and that chimpanzees were vegetarians.
D) Why is that? Her book in which she wrote that farm animals are "more aware and intelligent than we ever imagined" inspired many researchers.
E) All the same, there are other environmental advocates speaking on endangered species such as chimpanzees.

74. Palaeontologists find and study fossils all over the world, in almost every environment, from the hot desert to the humid jungle. ---- Sometimes, fossils tell scientists how the Earth has changed. Fossils of ancient marine animals called ammonites have been unearthed in the highest mountain range in the world, the Himalayas in Nepal. This tells scientists that millions of years ago, the rocks that became the Himalayas were at the bottom of the ocean. Similarly, fossils of an ancient giant shark have been found in the landlocked US state of Utah. This tells scientists that millions of years ago, the middle of the country was probably entirely underwater.

- A) In Nepal and India, the fossil or ammonites are known as "shaligram" and have a religious value.
- B) The oldest fossils are those of ancient algae that lived in the ocean more than 3 billion years ago.
- C) The oldest known fossils, in fact, are cyanobacteria from Archaean rocks of western Australia.
- D) Fossils are the preserved remains, or traces of remains, of ancient organisms.
- E) Studying fossils helps them learn about when and how different species lived millions of years ago.

75. Having animals in classrooms is a wonderful resource for teachers to make learning fun in all subjects. Whether it is Math (*how much does a hamster weigh?*) or Science, (*what does a snake eat?*) Geography (*what part of the world do ferrets come from?*) or grammar (*what words would we use to describe a goldfish?*), students will approach learning all these subjects with new enthusiasm and interest. ---- Even kids with no exposure to animals in their homes can make connections to the world of animals. Also, observing and caring for an animal instills a sense of responsibility and respect for life.

- A) A lot of experts, however, state that a classroom simply isn't a suitable home for an animal.
- B) Class "pets" are vulnerable to illness as they are left unattended at night and on the weekends.
- C) Other classes can come to visit your classroom pets, and your students can create special presentations about the animals.
- D) Teachers, for example, can help students learn about nurturing and caring for something else.
- E) Students should also be responsible for making sure the class pet is healthy and feels safe when other classes visit them.

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

79.

(I) Authorities in most countries consider any sort of painting or sketching on public wall spaces as an act of destruction of public property. (II) And because of this, graffiti and the like, even if they are done for a good cause like raising public awareness about a problem, are considered as vandalism and prohibited. (III) However, the authorities and the cops are not the only ones that do not allow graffiti. (IV) According to a recent survey, many people said that graffiti on the roadsides make them feel unsafe, and they perceive graffiti to be a social disorder problem in their local area. (V) Authorities report that millions of taxpayer dollars are spent annually on cleaning up graffiti and repairing the damage that it causes.

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

80.

(I) Whether you are at the office absorbed in the computer screen or out eating and chatting with friends, the body language of the people around speaks volumes. (II) It has been suggested that body language constitutes more than 60% of what we communicate, while our words make up the remaining 40%. (III) There are several studies on body language and the complex topic of verbal and nonverbal communication. (IV) Therefore, learning to read the nonverbal cues people send is a valuable skill in interpersonal communication (V) From eye behaviour to the direction in which a person points his or her feet, body language reveals what a person is really thinking.

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

END OF TEST

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.