

For yet another week, covid-19, the disease (1)---- by the new coronavirus, has remained poised just short of becoming a pandemic. (2)---- case counts stabilise in China, and don't take off elsewhere, the big question is: will it happen? "Every scenario is still on the table," said Tedros Ghebreyesus, head of the World Health Organization (WHO), in Geneva, Switzerland, this week. (3)---- pandemic, covid-19 has to spread generally in a population outside China, not just in limited clusters triggered by a known case, as (4)---- so far. "We are not seeing that," Mike Ryan, head of the WHO emergencies programme, said on Monday. In China, cases outside Hubei province's, (5)---- capital Wuhan is the epidemic epicentre, have stopped rising. Apart from a previous jump as China redefined some 15,000 unconfirmed cases as covid-19, the number of new cases reported daily seems to be falling.

1.

- A) causing - aktif
- B) having caused – cümle başı
- C) caused – pasif – kaynaklanan / V3**
- D) to cause – aktif – to verb geçerli
- E) to have caused – öncesinde fiil - aktif

2.

- A) In case – r diye
- B) Whereas – ken – taban tabana zıtlık
- C) So that – sın diye
- D) As if – mış gibi
- E) As – ken, diği gibi**

3.

- A) To have been – cümle başı asla olmam..
- B) Being – olmak / olan
- C) Having been – olmuş olma
- D) To be – olmak / olmak için**
- E) To having been – böyle bir şey yok.

4.

- A) was happening
- B) had happened
- C) has happened**
- D) will happen
- E) would happen

5.

- A) why
- B) whose**
- C) where
- D) that
- E) when

Remain: kalmak / cluster: küme

Trigger: tetiklemek

Redefine: tekrar tanımlamak

About 30 years ago, Ed Cornell, a psychologist at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, took a call from the police officer (6)---- a search (7)---- a 9-year-old boy. The boy had gone missing from a campsite some days earlier, and his footprints suggested he had headed in the direction of a swamp a few kilometres away. The officer had one question: how far do lost 9-year-olds tend to travel? Cornell and his colleague Donald Heth had been studying wayfinding behaviour for several years, (8)---- they were the obvious people to ask. (9)---- when they started pondering it, they realised how little they knew – how little anyone knew – about lost children: how they behaved, the routes they took, the landmarks they used, how far they went. Cornell and Heth quickly reviewed (10)---- studies and told the officer as much as they could. "His response shamed us," they wrote afterwards. "Well, that's not much. Don't worry, doc, we may get a psychic out here today."

6.

- A) leading – aktif – yürüten
- B) led – pasif – yürütülen
- C) to have led – yürütmüş olan
- D) being led – yürütülen
- E) to be led – yürütülmek için

7.

- A) with
- B) in
- C) on
- D) for
- E) towards

8.

- A) for example - mesela
- B) in contrast – aksine
- C) so
- D) but – ama
- E) in fact – aslında

9.

- A) Otherwise – aksi takdirde – would / could
- B) For instance – mesela
- C) As a result - sonucunda
- D) In other words – diğer bir deyişle
- E) But - ama

10.

- A) harmful – zararlı
- B) pessimistic – kötümser /// pessimistic idea / thought
- C) ostentatious - gösterişli
- D) relevant - alakalı
- E) close – yakın

Ponder: think – consider: düşünmek



A California-based company that has been quietly building small disposable rockets is getting ready for lift-off. Space flight start-up Astra is gearing up (11)---- its first three orbital missions in quick succession, and (12)---- win \$12 million from the US government. The prize is part of the DARPA Launch Challenge – run by the US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency – which requires a firm to complete two launches at different locations within days of one another. The idea is to build up the military's capability to launch satellites (13)---- short notice. (14)---- the challenge was announced in 2018, 18 teams qualified to participate, but Astra is the only one that remains. (15)---- its first orbital launch, [REDACTED], safely delivers its payload into orbit, the company will win \$2 million. A few weeks later, the firm plans to launch another rocket from a different pad at the same spaceport in Alaska.

11.

- A) being launched – fırlatılan
- B) having launched – fırlatmış olan / cümle başı
- C) to have launched – fırlatmış olmak için
- D) to launch – fırlatmak için**
- E) launched – fırlatılan

12.

- A) privately – özel olarak
- B) significantly – ciddi şekilde
- C) meticulously – titiz biçimde
- D) inadvertently – kazara
- E) potentially – olası olarak**

13.

- A) at** B) in
- C) with D) on
- E) over

14.

- A) In case – r diye
- B) So that – sın diye
- C) When – dıđı zaman**
- D) As if – mış gibi
- E) Although – e rağmen

15.

- A) Unless – mezse
- B) Whereas – ken
- C) Although – e rağmen
- D) If – eđer ... se/sa**
- E) In case – r diye

Qualify: üst tura çıkmak

Launch: fırlatmak

Remain: kalıntı

Succession: bir biri ardına, sırasıyla

In quick succession: hızlıca art arda...

in / at short notice

Far more people in the US (16)---- from opioids in the past two decades than previously reported, according to a new analysis of unclassified drug deaths (17)---- using machine-learning algorithms. Elaine Hill and her colleagues [redacted] were examining data on drug overdose deaths (18)---- they realised [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] "We found that remarkable, given the scale of the issue," says team member Andrew Boslett. The team tried (19)---- what percentage of these unclassified deaths were (20)---- opioids by analysing the coroners' and medical reports from opioid overdoses and unclassified overdoses.

16.

- A) could die                      B) must die  
C) should have died              D) may have died  
E) will die

17.

- A) carried out – yapmak – perform  
B) put out – söndürmek  
C) brought about – sebep olmak  
D) given away – vermek  
E) kept off – uzak tutmak

18.

- A) unless – mezse  
B) even if – se bile  
C) so that – sın diye  
D) when – diğr zaman  
E) now that – madem ki

19.

- A) to have estimated – öncesinde fiil ister  
B) being estimated – pasif  
C) estimating – aktif  
D) to be estimated - pasif  
E) to estimate – aktif

20.

- A) for the sake of                      B) due to  
C) in addition to                      D) despite  
E) in case of



For the first time ever, two private satellites **(21)----** on to one another in orbit around Earth as part of a rescue mission that should give a flagging spacecraft five more years of operation. This technique could be used in the future to repair satellites in space. The first, called IS-901, is a communications satellite that was launched by Intelsat in 2001 and is now running out of fuel. The second, called the Mission Extension Vehicle-1 (MEV-1), was developed by Northrop Grumman and is designed to attach to other satellites and **(22)----**, controlling their orbits and which direction they point. It was launched in October and reached IS-901 on 25 February. **(23)----** the two spacecraft came together, MEV-1 latched on to IS-901. It is now performing diagnostic tests before the combined double-satellite moves from the higher orbit **(24)----** this manoeuvre took place back down to a lower orbit to operate **(25)----** another planned five years.

21.

- A) were latching                      B) had latched  
C) should have latched            D) have latched  
E) were going to latch

22.

- A) take over                              B) put forward  
C) rest on                                 D) give away  
E) tear apart

23.

- A) Whether                                B) As though  
C) When                                    D) As long as  
E) Unless

24.

- A) during which                         B) through which  
C) for which                                D) over which  
E) in which

25.

- A) at                                         B) for  
C) towards                                 D) to  
E) with

Humans have known about electricity for millennia, (26)---- it was not until Benjamin Franklin that we started understanding more about this energy source. Franklin, with his work in the mid-1700s, is credited (27)---- furthering understanding of electricity and establishing a foundation for other scientists and inventors. Later, in 1831, British scientist Michael Faraday (28)---- the basics of electricity generation. (29)---- in the 1870s, Thomas Edison mastered electricity for lighting and started a wave of invention and industry that would (30)---- bring electricity to everyday consumers.

26.

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| A) so   | B) but |
| C) as   | D) nor |
| E) thus |        |

27.

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| A) off  | B) on    |
| C) with | D) under |
| E) at   |          |

28.

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A) was discovering | B) had discovered   |
| C) has discovered  | D) used to discover |
| E) discovered      |                     |

29.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A) Starting        | B) To start      |
| C) To have started | D) Being started |
| E) Started         |                  |

30.

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) successively | B) eventually    |
| C) mutually     | D) predominantly |
| E) drastically  |                  |



UK politicians are considering new measures (31)---- domestic violence. Many elements of the government's proposed Domestic Abuse Bill have been welcomed by campaigners, (32)---- it also includes a plan for those convicted of such offences to be regularly monitored after release with lie detector tests. Lie detectors, also known as polygraph machines, measure changes in people's pulse, sweating rate and other indicators, but they are notoriously inaccurate (33)---- it isn't clear they can prevent reoffending. The issue goes to the heart of a broader problem in the criminal justice systems of many nations. Very few crimes (34)---- people spending the rest of their lives in prison, so sooner or later they are released – and our methods (35)---- attempting to prevent repeat offences lack scientific evidence. Prison treatment programmes based on psychological techniques are designed to cut reoffending, but it is unclear if they work. They may achieve nothing, wasting money, or even make it more likely that people will reoffend.

31.

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| A) to be combatted | B) combatting |
| C) being combatted | D) to combat  |
| E) combatted       |               |

32.

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A) but               | B) therefore      |
| C) otherwise         | D) in other words |
| E) on the other hand |                   |

33.

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| A) in case           | B) however |
| C) otherwise         | D) so      |
| E) on the other hand |            |

34.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) switch off | B) turn down |
| C) fill out   | D) hand over |
| E) result in  |              |

35.

- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| A) within | B) over |
| C) for    | D) to   |
| E) among  |         |

A company that (36)---- home thermostats is now building a quantum computer. Honeywell, which is known for making control systems for homes, businesses and planes, says it has big plans for the quantum future. "You wouldn't have suspected before Honeywell was doing this," says Tony Uttley, the president of Honeywell Quantum Solutions. The company has been working on its plans for a decade, he says. "We wanted to wait until we could just show people how good we are at this (37)---- telling them about it." Now the wait is over: on 3 March, the company announced that its computer will be open for business within the next three months, (38)---- customers able to access it over the internet. Like all the quantum computers currently available, it will probably be used to more easily solve problems that involve huge amounts of data, (39)---- optimising aeroplane routes or simulating molecules. It isn't expected to (40)---- ordinary computers at this point.

36.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| A) must make       | B) used to make |
| C) would have made | D) may make     |
| E) had to make     |                 |

37.

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| A) for the sake of | B) because of  |
| C) instead of      | D) in spite of |
| E) in the event of |                |

38.

- |               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| A) with       | B) for   |
| C) throughout | D) among |
| E) of         |          |

39.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) on behalf of | B) despite     |
| C) in terms of  | D) rather than |
| E) like         |                |

40.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) eliminate   | B) suspend    |
| C) hinder      | D) outperform |
| E) accommodate |               |



It has been two months since China's health officials described a mysterious virus **(41)**---- in Hubei. The new coronavirus has infected nearly 89,000 people across 65 countries, according to the World Health Organization. Cases of the covid-19 virus seem to be levelling off in China. **(42)**---- elsewhere, infections – and deaths – are rising. We now have a better idea of just how contagious covid-19 is, and the main symptoms to look out for. **(43)**---- there is still a lot to learn. How much do symptoms vary? Just how deadly is the virus? Who is most vulnerable and why? And will there be lasting consequences for those who recover from an infection? The most commonly reported symptoms include a fever, dry cough and tiredness. In the most severe cases, people **(44)**---- the virus can develop difficulty breathing, and may **(45)**---- experience organ failure. Some cases are fatal.

41.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| A) spreading          | B) to spread      |
| C) being spread       | D) to have spread |
| E) having been spread |                   |

42.

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A) In other words | B) But       |
| C) Otherwise      | D) Therefore |
| E) In addition    |              |

43.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) For example | B) In contrast |
| C) So          | D) Moreover    |
| E) However     |                |

44.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) to   | B) in   |
| C) for  | D) over |
| E) with |         |

45.

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| A) ultimately    | B) closely  |
| C) harmfully     | D) severely |
| E) prestigiously |             |

On 15 March 2019, 51 people were killed in two consecutive shootings at mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand. The first of the attacks was live-streamed on Facebook **(46)**---- 17 minutes. But social media wasn't only used on the day. It is thought that the accused gunman was radicalised online by far-right extremists **(47)**---- he immersed himself in an internet subculture of white supremacist ideology. **(48)**----, his journey from personal trainer to gunman was fuelled by social media. It is an increasingly familiar phenomenon and few people understand it better than Julia Ebner, a counter-extremism expert at the Institute for Strategic Dialogue in London, UK. Over the past decade, she **(49)**---- digital technology transform almost every aspect of how radical groups work. She has watched extremists use digital platforms, from anonymous message board 8chan and instant messaging app Telegram to YouTube and Facebook, to disseminate their ideologies, recruit and radicalise new members, and inspire them to **(50)**---- violent attacks.

46.

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| A) to     | B) for |
| C) beyond | D) at  |
| E) upon   |        |

47.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| A) so that | B) if     |
| C) before  | D) unless |
| E) whereas |           |

48.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) For example | B) In contrast |
| C) Similarly   | D) However     |
| E) In short    |                |

49.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| A) has seen | B) had seen   |
| C) sees     | D) was seeing |
| E) will see |               |

50.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) cope with   | B) carry out |
| C) call for    | D) end up    |
| E) bring about |              |



A widespread switch (51)---- burning hydrogen to heat UK homes has been suggested to meet the country's new climate targets – (52)---- a leaked report has warned the government that such a move risks (53)---- releasing harmful nitrogen oxide (NOx) pollution in densely populated towns and cities. An unpublished report by air quality experts for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) lays out the pros and cons for air pollution (54)---- from the UK's new legal target of cutting carbon emissions to net zero by 2050. The document obtained lists the unintended ways new carbon-cutting policies could make the air dirtier. Hydrogen, which is backed by industry and government advisers as a key fuel to decarbonise heating, could lead to NOx emissions (55)---- it is burned in boilers in homes and businesses, it says. "The use of hydrogen as a significant energy source for domestic and commercial space heating would potentially lead to NOx emissions being concentrated in higher density population areas," the report says.

51.

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| A) over | B) for |
| C) with | D) to  |
| E) at   |        |

52.

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A) thus              | B) on the contrary |
| C) on the other hand | D) for example     |
| E) but               |                    |

53.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) inadvertently | B) intricately |
| C) tediously     | D) objectively |
| E) incidentally  |                |

54.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A) to have stemmed | B) to be stemmed |
| C) stemmed         | D) being stemmed |
| E) stemming        |                  |

55.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| A) while    | B) if     |
| C) now that | D) before |
| E) unless   |           |

She doesn't (56)---- it, but 82-year-old Lydia Knott knows what will happen to her after death. Her body will be taken to a laboratory for an unusual post-mortem. It won't be to find the cause of her demise. Knott was diagnosed with lung cancer five years ago. (57)---- surgery has been carried out to remove part of her lung, she is now doing well: "Fine for an 82-year-old, I can't complain." But if the disease returns and kills her, Knott wants doctors to learn more about her cancer (58)---- a "warm autopsy", so-called (59)---- it happens soon after someone dies. Within 24 hours, a team would remove up to 80 tissue samples and preserve them using liquid nitrogen. One of the aims is to fathom cancer's surprising ability to evolve. The same forces that shape the tree of life also drive tumours to spawn and spread, (60)---- a vast genetic diversity of cancer cells within a single person.

56.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| A) make out | B) break into |
| C) put away | D) dwell on   |
| E) take on  |               |

57.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A) After  | B) Whereas |
| C) Until  | D) Even if |
| E) Unless |            |

58.

- |            |       |
|------------|-------|
| A) with    | B) at |
| C) through | D) on |
| E) beyond  |       |

59.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A) unless  | B) so that |
| C) in case | D) because |
| E) if      |            |

60.

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A) generating       | B) generated   |
| C) being generated  | D) to generate |
| E) having generated |                |



NASA's Mars 2020 rover finally has a name: Perseverance. It was suggested by Alexander Mather, a secondary school student in Virginia, and beat out around 28,000 entries in a public contest for schoolchildren. "Perseverance is a strong word: it's about making progress (61)---- obstacles," said NASA's Thomas Zurbuchen during the announcement of the winning name, adding that it represents humankind's (62)---- to exploring space no matter how hard it is. The rover is planned to launch aboard an Atlas V rocket in July 2020 and arrive on Mars in February 2021. It will carry a suite of scientific instruments, including ground-penetrating radar, spectrometers (63)---- the composition of the soil and several cameras to take both panoramic and close-up images of the Martian surface. (64)----, it will also have a small helicopter that will be the first heavier-than-air aircraft on another world, and a device to produce oxygen (65)---- carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Both of these are technology demonstrations designed to make future exploration by both robots and humans easier and more efficient.

61.

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| A) in the light of | B) despite    |
| C) on behalf of    | D) because of |
| E) rather than     |               |

62.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) conveyance | B) exposure    |
| C) dedication | D) attribution |
| E) home       |                |

63.

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A) to be measured | B) having measured |
| C) being measured | D) measuring       |
| E) to measure     |                    |

64.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) Therefore   | B) For example |
| C) However     | D) In addition |
| E) In contrast |                |

65.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| A) over | B) at |
| C) from | D) in |
| E) to   |       |

(66)---- he learned about the existence of ancient wheat specimens at University College London's Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology from a 2018 BBC documentary, Richard Mott of the UCL Genetics Institute wanted to study them. The samples likely contained bits of ancient wheat DNA, he reasoned, which (67)---- valuable insights (68)---- the history of cultivation of this all-important crop species. Archaeobotanists at UCL helped Mott and a team of collaborators choose a handful of well-preserved husks from the museum's collection of ancient emmer wheat, a variety native to the Near East and one of the first crops to be domesticated in the region, from which the researchers selected two husks for DNA extraction. (69)---- carefully removing the husks from the box, photographing them, and wrapping them in foil, the scientists then transported the centuries-old plant material to a freshly bleached cleanroom used (70)---- to process ancient and forensic samples.

66.

- A) Unless  
B) As soon as  
C) Before  
D) Although  
E) So that

67.

- A) could yield  
B) must yield  
C) would have yielded  
D) will yield  
E) may yield

68.

- A) over  
B) for  
C) on  
D) through  
E) into

69.

- A) Before  
B) Although  
C) While  
D) Unless  
E) After

70.

- A) severely  
B) indefinitely  
C) closely  
D) exclusively  
E) pervasively



China's political leaders will be hoping that (71)---- concerns about the coronavirus eventually start to recede, memories about the state's failings early on in the outbreak will also fade. They will be (72)---- keen for people to forget the anger many felt after the death (73)---- Covid-19 (coronavirus) of Dr Li Wenliang, the doctor censured for trying to warn colleagues about the outbreak. After Dr Li's death, the phrase "We want freedom of speech" was even trending on Chinese social media for several hours before the posts were deleted. Dr Li had told fellow medical professionals about the new virus in a chat group on 30 December. He was accused of "rumour-mongering" and officials either ignored or played down the risks well into January. "(74)---- officials had disclosed information about the epidemic earlier," Dr Li told the New York Times, "I think it would have been a lot better. There (75)---- more openness and transparency".

71.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A) unless  | B) whereas |
| C) when    | D) in case |
| E) even if |            |

72.

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A) delicately | B) excessively  |
| C) mutually   | D) particularly |
| E) deniably   |                 |

73.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A) in     | B) towards |
| C) beyond | D) among   |
| E) from   |            |

74.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A) If       | B) After    |
| C) Now that | D) Although |
| E) Because  |             |

75.

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A) can be         | B) may be    |
| C) will have been | D) should be |
| E) must have been |              |

(76)---- we often associate depression with low mood, tiredness and feelings of hopelessness, less well known is that some people with depression may experience problems with their memory – such as feeling more forgetful than usual. Though memory problems aren't discussed as widely as other symptoms, we know that cognitive impairments are common (77)---- depression. (78)----, up to three in five people with depression may experience them. It's thought that these memory problems are related to the changes in our brain's structure and function that happen because of depression. Memory problems can occur when depression first begins, and can persist, even when other depressive symptoms have (79)----. Typically, it's our working memory that's affected. This is the short-term memory we use to actively remember things from moment to moment – and problems with it can make it difficult to concentrate or make decisions. In fact, many cognitive functions are often affected, such as response time, attention and planning, decision-making and reasoning. Depression also makes it difficult for our brain (80)---- between tasks.

76.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A) Unless | B) Because |
| C) When   | D) While   |
| E) If     |            |

77.

- |         |            |
|---------|------------|
| A) in   | B) on      |
| C) for  | D) towards |
| E) with |            |

78.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| A) Therefore   | B) However |
| C) In contrast | D) In fact |
| E) Instead     |            |

79.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| A) affected   | B) hampered |
| C) stagnated  | D) improved |
| E) maintained |             |

80.

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| A) being switched   | B) to switch |
| C) switched         | D) switching |
| E) to have switched |              |