The power of music to unlock memories and other cognitive capacities in Alzheimer's patients is a cherished tenet of clinical neurology. Hearing autobiographically relevant music, like a song people danced to at their wedding, has been shown to suppress some of the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease, including anxiety and agitation. Jeff Anderson and his colleagues at the University of Utah Health suggest that songs Alzheimer patients find personally meaningful may dispel their anxiety by increasing brain activity. Songs that provoke an emotional response tap into the brain's salience network— a part of the brain that chooses which stimuli are worthy of attention and is one of the few regions unaffected by Alzheimer's disease. Researchers have shown that firing up the salience network with a self-selected collection of music seems to kick-start neighboring regions of the brain that have been ravaged by the disease. With the help of brain scans, the researchers found that patients listening to their personal soundtrack exhibited significantly higher functional connectivity in the visual, salience, and executive networks compared to the patients scanned in silence. Yet, the researchers stress that the small sample size of 17 patients and the limited extent of the study mean that the results are not conclusive. The study only included a single imaging session for each patient, so it remains unclear whether the effects identified in the study persist beyond a brief period. *"No one is saying playing music will be a cure for Alzheimer's disease, but it might make the symptoms more manageable,"* says Anderson.

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

A) Music therapy is offered as an adjunct treatment for Alzheimer's disease even if patients' salience network is largely destroyed.

B) The impact of music on the brains of Alzheimer's patients is hard to observe since most of their brain regions have been damaged by the disease.

C) Familiar music triggers brain activity in Alzheimer patients, which may help soothe their anxiety.

D) Research has revealed that cognitive capacities of Alzheimer's patients cannot be improved unless certain symptoms of Alzheimer's disease can be eliminated.

E) Further research is required in clinical neurology to better understand which regions of the brain are more likely to deteriorate due to Alzheimer's disease.

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44. Which of the following is pointed out in the passage?

A) The salience network is one of the regions of the brain that can be severely impaired by Alzheimer's disease.

B) When the anxiety level of a person increases, the proper functioning of several brain regions may be impeded.

C) The stimulation of the salience network through preferred music can activate other regions of the brain affected by Alzheimer's disease.

D) The regions of the brain show considerable differences in activation after an Alzheimer patient listens to his/her favorite music.

E) The salience network cannot be activated if other parts of the brain have not been fired up by personalized music.

The power of music to unlock memories and other cognitive capacities in Alzheimer's patients is a cherished tenet of clinical neurology. Hearing autobiographically relevant music, like a song people danced to at their wedding, has been shown to suppress some of the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease, including anxiety and agitation. Jeff Anderson and his colleagues at the University of Utah Health suggest that songs Alzheimer patients find personally meaningful may dispel their anxiety by increasing brain activity. Songs that provoke an emotional response tap into the brain's salience network—a part of the brain that chooses which stimuli are worthy of attention and is one of the few regions unaffected by Alzheimer's disease. Researchers have shown that firing up the salience network with a self-selected collection of music seems to kick-start neighboring regions of the brain that have been ravaged by the disease. With the help of brain scans, the researchers found that patients listening to their personal soundtrack exhibited significantly higher functional connectivity in the visual, salience, and executive networks compared to the patients scanned in silence. Yet, the researchers stress that the small sample size of 17 patients and the limited extent of the study mean that the results are not conclusive. The study only included a single imaging session for each patient, so it remains unclear whether the effects identified in the study persist beyond a brief period. *"No one is saying playing music will be a cure for Alzheimer's disease, but it might make the symptoms more manageable,"* says Anderson.

45. Which of the following is true of the research by Anderson and his colleagues?

A) The patients scanned in silence and those exposed to music differed from each other in terms of brain regions harmed by Alzheimer's disease.

B) Due to the low number of participants and its narrow scope, the results of the research were considered unreliable.

C) It yielded controversial results as it was not certain whether the musical sound or the meaningful content of the songs lit up the regions of the brain.

D) Patients who listened to music and the ones who did not had the same level of anxiety before brain scans were performed.

E) The results of the research were not definitive because some songs activated the salience network while others stimulated the visual and executive networks.

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46. What is the primary purpose of the author?

A) To focus on the drawbacks of the research on music-based treatment for Alzheimer's disease.

B) To inform the reader about how the salience network collaborates with other networks in the brain when recalling memories.

C) To briefly explain the ways to restore brain regions that have been severely affected by Alzheimer's disease.

D) To draw particular attention to the therapeutic application of music to relieve the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease.

E) To exemplify music-based treatments in clinical neurology to help patients with serious memory loss.

The power of music to unlock memories and other cognitive capacities in Alzheimer's patients is a cherished tenet of clinical neurology.

Hearing autobiographically relevant music, like a song people danced to at their wedding, has been shown to suppress some of the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease, including anxiety and agitation.

Jeff Anderson and his colleagues at the University of Utah Health suggest that songs Alzheimer patients find personally meaningful may dispel their anxiety by increasing brain activity.

Songs that provoke an emotional response tap into the brain's salience network—a part of the brain that chooses which stimuli are worthy of attention and is one of the few regions unaffected by Alzheimer's disease.

Researchers have shown that firing up the salience network with a self-selected collection of music seems to kick-start neighboring regions of the brain that have been ravaged by the disease.

With the help of brain scans, the researchers found that patients listening to their personal soundtrack exhibited significantly higher functional connectivity in the visual, salience, and executive networks compared to the patients scanned in silence.

Yet, the researchers stress that the small sample size of 17 patients and the limited extent of the study mean that the results are not conclusive.

The study only included a single imaging session for each patient, so it remains unclear whether the effects identified in the study persist beyond a brief period.

"No one is saying playing music will be a cure for Alzheimer's disease, but it might make the symptoms more manageable," says Anderson.

Alzheimer hastalarında anıların ve diğer bilişsel kapasitelerin kilidini açmak için müziğin gücü, klinik nörolojinin değerli bir ilkesidir.

İnsanların düğünlerinde dans ettikleri bir şarkı gibi otobiyografik olarak ilgili müzik duymanın, anksiyete ve ajitasyon da dahil olmak üzere Alzheimer hastalığının bazı semptomlarını bastırdığı gösterilmiştir.

Jeff Anderson ve Utah Sağlık Üniversitesi'ndeki meslektaşları, Alzheimer hastalarının kişisel olarak anlamlı buldukları şarkıların beyin aktivitesini artırarak kaygılarını giderebileceğini öne sürüyorlar.

Duygusal bir tepkiyi kışkırtan şarkılar, beynin belirginlik ağına girer - beynin hangi uyaranların dikkate değer olduğunu seçen ve Alzheimer hastalığından etkilenmeyen birkaç bölgeden biri olan bir parçası.

Araştırmacılar, belirginlik ağını kendi seçtiği bir müzik koleksiyonuyla ateşlemenin, beynin hastalık tarafından tahrip edilen komşu bölgelerini başlattığını gösterdiler.

Araştırmacılar, beyin taramalarının yardımıyla, kişisel müziklerini dinleyen hastaların, sessizce taranan hastalara kıyasla görsel, göze çarpan ve yönetici ağlarda önemli ölçüde daha yüksek işlevsel bağlantı sergilediğini buldular.

Ancak araştırmacılar, 17 hastanın küçük örneklem büyüklüğünün ve çalışmanın sınırlı kapsamının sonuçların kesin olmadığı anlamına geldiğini vurguluyor.

Çalışma, her hasta için yalnızca tek bir görüntüleme seansı içeriyordu, bu nedenle çalışmada tanımlanan etkilerin kısa bir sürenin ötesinde devam edip etmediği belirsizliğini koruyor.

Anderson, *"Kimse müzik çalmanın Alzheimer hastalığı için bir tedavi olacağını söylemiyor, ancak semptomları daha yönetilebilir hale getirebilir"* diyor.

Hundreds of papyrus scrolls from Herculaneum, damaged by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE, constitute the only intact Greco-Roman library known to survive from antiquity. Researchers are using advanced imaging technologies and machine learning to reveal writings that have remained undetectable for thousands of years. Previous attempts to unroll the scrolls were destructive. Today, non-invasive methods that involve high-energy X-ray micro-computed tomography (micro-CT) can produce high-resolution, digital images of the internal structures of the scrolls without further damaging them. Identifying the location of ink on the scrolls, which would reveal the written text, is challenging because both the papyrus and the ink are carbon-based; there is little visible contrast between the two, making the text seem invisible. However, machine learning may be able to discern what is challenging for the human eye. Researchers point the artificial intelligence (AI) to areas of known ink coverage to study those areas. Then, AI applies what it learns to new areas where no contrast can be detected by the human eye to reveal writing not seen for thousands of years. The study resulted in 2,000 characters of previously unread text—a passage probably by Philodemus. What is most striking for papyrologists, though, is the speed at which the AI is now finding identifiable letters. Going from three letters to columns of text, which took AI a month, usually takes papyrologists 20 years of intense study.

47. According to the passage, Herculaneum scrolls ----.

A) have been damaged by new imaging technologies, though relatively less than traditional practices.

B) had texts written in an encoded language which could not have been decoded without the use of AI.

C) were long known to include texts belonging to Philodemus before the use of new imaging technologies.

D) hold the records of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE.

E) are examples of scrolls from antiquity that are still in existence in their entirety.

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48. Which of the following is true about the process of reading Herculaneum scrolls?

A) Carbonization of the papyrus scrolls caused some of the sheets to stick together, which made it impossible to tell the layers of sheet apart.

B) After researchers produced digital images of the scrolls through micro-CT, it became possible to precisely pinpoint the location of ink on the scrolls with the human eye.

C) The ink and the papyrus consisted of the same kind of material, which posed an obstacle to researchers trying to differentiate between them.

D) The ink-detection models failed at first because there was not enough material to teach AI what carbonized papyrus looked like.

E) Non-invasive techniques allowed for the identification of the location of ink on the scrolls, which helped papyrologists reveal 2,000 characters without the use of AI.

Hundreds of papyrus scrolls from Herculaneum, damaged by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE, constitute the only intact Greco-Roman library known to survive from antiquity. Researchers are using advanced imaging technologies and machine learning to reveal writings that have remained undetectable for thousands of years. Previous attempts to unroll the scrolls were destructive. Today, non-invasive methods that involve high-energy X-ray micro-computed tomography (micro-CT) can produce high-resolution, digital images of the internal structures of the scrolls without further damaging them. Identifying the location of ink on the scrolls, which would reveal the written text, is challenging because both the papyrus and the ink are carbon-based; there is little visible contrast between the two, making the text seem invisible. However, machine learning may be able to discern what is challenging for the human eye. Researchers point the artificial intelligence (AI) to areas of known ink coverage to study those areas. Then, AI applies what it learns to new areas where no contrast can be detected by the human eye to reveal writing not seen for thousands of years. The study resulted in 2,000 characters of previously unread text—a passage probably by Philodemus. What is most striking for papyrologists, though, is the speed at which the AI is now finding identifiable letters. Going from three letters to columns of text, which took AI a month, usually takes papyrologists 20 years of intense study.

49. It can be understood from the passage that the use of AI ----.

A) has saved researchers **a** considerable amount of time in deciphering the texts in the scrolls.

B) has paved the way for researchers to construct digital images of the scrolls, though it has increased concerns over further damage.

C) has helped researchers to find out the true identity of the author of the texts in the scrolls, which was previously thought to be someone else.

D) was discouraged by researchers who argued that AI might not accurately interpret the scrolls as humans do.

E) has enabled papyrologists, who could only identify three letters before using micro-CT, to read columns of text.

Hundreds of papyrus scrolls from Herculaneum, damaged by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE, constitute the only intact Greco-Roman library known to survive from antiquity. Researchers are using advanced imaging technologies and machine learning to reveal writings that have remained undetectable for thousands of years. Previous attempts to unroll the scrolls were destructive. Today, non-invasive methods that involve high-energy X-ray micro-computed tomography (micro-CT) can produce high-resolution, digital images of the internal structures of the scrolls without further damaging them. Identifying the location of ink on the scrolls, which would reveal the written text, is challenging because both the papyrus and the ink are carbon-based; there is little visible contrast between the two, making the text seem invisible. However, machine learning may be able to discern what is challenging for the human eye. Researchers point the artificial intelligence (AI) to areas of known ink coverage to study those areas. Then, AI applies what it learns to new areas where no contrast can be detected by the human eye to reveal writing not seen for thousands of years. The study resulted in 2,000 characters of previously unread text—a passage probably by Philodemus. What is most striking for papyrologists, though, is the speed at which the AI is now finding identifiable letters. Going from three letters to columns of text, which took AI a month, usually takes papyrologists 20 years of intense study.

50. Which could be inferred about the research?

A) Until now, the technologies used to reveal written texts have inflicted no harm on the scrolls, but they failed to detect the parts that are invisible to the human eye.

B) The innovative methods of the research drew attention to the cultural importance of Herculaneum, which was home to prominent authors like Philodemus**.**

C) The algorithm of AI that the research helped to develop has led to an unprecedented success that may contribute to the swift deciphering of ancient texts.

D) The research could shed light on the possibility of the existence of texts written in materials other than ink.

E) Papyrologists may cause further harm to Herculaneum scrolls if they use micro-CT excessively to maximize the resolution of the images of the scrolls.

Hundreds of papyrus scrolls from Herculaneum, damaged by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE, constitute the only intact Greco-Roman library known to survive from antiquity.

Researchers are using advanced imaging technologies and machine learning to reveal writings that have remained undetectable for thousands of years.

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MS 79'da Vezüv Yanardağı'nın patlamasıyla hasar gören Herculaneum'dan yüzlerce papirüs parşömeni, antik çağlardan beri hayatta kaldığı bilinen tek sağlam Greko-Romen kütüphanesini oluşturuyor.

Araştırmacılar, binlerce yıldır tespit edilemeyen yazıları ortaya çıkarmak için gelişmiş görüntüleme teknolojileri ve makine öğrenimi kullanıyorlar.

Parşömenleri açmak için önceki girişimler yıkıcıydı.

Günümüzde, yüksek enerjili X-ışını mikro bilgisayarlı tomografi (mikro-BT) içeren non-invaziv yöntemler, parşömenlerin iç yapılarının yüksek çözünürlüklü, dijital görüntülerini onlara daha fazla zarar vermeden üretebilmektedir.

Yazılı metni ortaya çıkaracak olan parşömenler üzerindeki mürekkebin yerini belirlemek zordur çünkü hem papirüs hem de mürekkep karbon bazlıdır; ikisi arasında çok az görünür kontrast vardır, bu da metnin görünmez görünmesini sağlar.

Bununla birlikte, makine öğrenimi, insan gözü için neyin zorlayıcı olduğunu ayırt edebilir. Araştırmacılar, yapay zekayı (AI) bu alanları incelemek için bilinen mürekkep kapsama alanlarına işaret ediyor.

Daha sonra yapay zeka, öğrendiklerini insan gözünün hiçbir kontrastı algılayamadığı yeni alanlara uygulayarak binlerce yıldır görülmeyen yazıyı ortaya çıkarır.

Çalışma, daha önce okunmamış 2.000 karakterlik metinle sonuçlandı - muhtemelen Philodemus'un bir pasajı.

PapiROloglar için en çarpıcı olan şey, AI'nın şu anda tanımlanabilir harfleri bulma hızıdır.

Yapay zekanın bir ay süren üç harften metin sütunlarına geçmek, genellikle papiROlogların 20 yıllık yoğun bir çalışmasını gerektirir.

The United Kingdom is listed as one of the world's most nature-depleted nations. In the spring, the struggle for survival faced by much-loved species such as foxes, hedgehogs, badgers, and songbirds will become increasingly acute as breeding season in the wild begins. The holes and tunnels made by these animals will be destroyed by unaware humans. Nursing mothers will die in road accidents. Nests will be destroyed by gardeners, causing the animals to find other places to dwell in.There is a good reason why the wildlife fraternity describes spring as "orphan season". For the last 40 years, the Wildlife Aid Foundation has rescued, rehabilitated, and released British wildlife. Each year, it responds to over 20,000 incidents. The last three springs have seen unprecedented numbers of patients. Lockdown and work-from-home undoubtedly played a part as more people spent time outdoors enjoying nature. Climate change is also a factor with breeding patterns changing noticeably as animals breed earlier each year. To provide this level of care, the Wildlife Aid Foundation relies on public donations as it receives no government funding and frequently takes in patients from better-funded organizations.

51. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor contributing to the depletion of the wildlife in the UK?

A) Gardeners may cause the destruction of nests in the breeding season.

B) Humans might ruin the holes and tunnels dug by wildlife animals without realizing it.

C) The attempts of wildlife centers to conserve animals remain fruitless during the breeding season.

D) Wildlife may be displaced due to the destruction of animals' nests.

E) Accidents can take place which may cause the death of caring mothers.

The United Kingdom is listed as one of the world's most nature-depleted nations. In the spring, the struggle for survival faced by much-loved species such as foxes, hedgehogs, badgers, and songbirds will become increasingly acute as breeding season in the wild begins. The holes and tunnels made by these animals will be destroyed by unaware humans. Nursing mothers will die in road accidents. Nests will be destroyed by gardeners, causing the animals to find other places to dwell in. There is a good reason why the wildlife fraternity describes spring as "orphan season". For the last 40 years, the Wildlife Aid Foundation has rescued, rehabilitated, and released British wildlife. Each year, it responds to over 20,000 incidents. The last three springs have seen unprecedented numbers of patients. Lockdown and work-from-home undoubtedly played a part as more people spent time outdoors enjoying nature. Climate change is also a factor with breeding patterns changing noticeably as animals breed earlier each year. To provide this level of care, the Wildlife Aid Foundation relies on public donations as it receives no government funding and frequently takes in patients from better-funded organizations.

52. It is implied in the passage that one reason for the high number of wildlife patients is that ----.

A) The Wildlife Aid Foundation has limited resources as it is dependent upon donations.

B) Wildlife hospital working hours are not long enough to meet the demand.

C) Recent changes in people's way of living have had a disruptive effect on animals.

D) Veterinarians and wildlife carers lack the necessary skills to give the best treatment.

E) The wildlife fraternity fails to rehabilitate injured animals in the breeding season.

The United Kingdom is listed as one of the world's most nature-depleted nations. In the spring, the struggle for survival faced by much-loved species such as foxes, hedgehogs, badgers, and songbirds will become increasingly acute as breeding season in the wild begins. The holes and tunnels made by these animals will be destroyed by unaware humans. Nursing mothers will die in road accidents. Nests will be destroyed by gardeners, causing the animals to find other places to dwell in.There is a good reason why the wildlife fraternity describes spring as "orphan season". For the last 40 years, the Wildlife Aid Foundation has rescued, rehabilitated, and released British wildlife. Each year, it responds to over 20,000 incidents. The last three springs have seen unprecedented numbers of patients. Lockdown and work-from-home undoubtedly played a part as more people spent time outdoors enjoying nature. Climate change is also a factor with breeding patterns changing noticeably as animals breed earlier each year. To provide this level of care, the Wildlife Aid Foundation relies on public donations as it receives no government funding and frequently takes in patients from better-funded organizations.

53. One can infer from the passage that the UK ----.

A) Has been making strides in protecting its biodiversity since most British mammals are now at risk of extinction.

B) Is the world's most nature-depleted nation as wildlife organizations have been unable to collaborate with each other to protect wildlife.

C) Hosts the oldest institution, the Wildlife Aid Foundation, in terms of aiding wild animals through long-term treatment processes.

D) Has been challenged specifically by the threat to its wildlife more than other environmental issues in the last three years.

E) Should allocate funding to the Wildlife Aid Foundation as it has been the busiest institution taking care of wildlife.

The United Kingdom is listed as one of the world's most nature-depleted nations. In the spring, the struggle for survival faced by much-loved species such as foxes, hedgehogs, badgers, and songbirds will become increasingly acute as breeding season in the wild begins. The holes and tunnels made by these animals will be destroyed by unaware humans. Nursing mothers will die in road accidents. Nests will be destroyed by gardeners, causing the animals to find other places to dwell in.There is a good reason why the wildlife fraternity describes spring as "orphan season". For the last 40 years, the Wildlife Aid Foundation has rescued, rehabilitated, and released British wildlife. Each year, it responds to over 20,000 incidents. The last three springs have seen unprecedented numbers of patients. Lockdown and work-from-home undoubtedly played a part as more people spent time outdoors enjoying nature. Climate change is also a factor with breeding patterns changing noticeably as animals breed earlier each year. To provide this level of care, the Wildlife Aid Foundation relies on public donations as it receives no government funding and frequently takes in patients from better-funded organizations.

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

A) The Threats of Climate Change to Wild Animals in the UK

B) Ethical Implications of Wildlife Loss in the UK

C) Misconceptions about the Orphan Season of British Wildlife

D) Regulations of British Wildlife Organisations

E) British Wildlife in Serious Jeopardy

The United Kingdom is listed as one of the world's most nature-depleted nations.

In the spring, the struggle for survival faced by much-loved species such as foxes, hedgehogs, badgers, and songbirds will become increasingly acute as breeding season in the wild begins.

The holes and tunnels made by these animals will be destroyed by unaware humans.

Nursing mothers will die in road accidents. Nests will be destroyed by gardeners, causing the animals to find other places to dwell in.

There is a good reason why the wildlife fraternity describes spring as "orphan season".

For the last 40 years, the Wildlife Aid Foundation has rescued, rehabilitated, and released British wildlife. Each year, it responds to over 20,000 incidents.

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Lockdown and work-from-home undoubtedly played a part as more people spent time outdoors enjoying nature.

Climate change is also a factor with breeding patterns changing noticeably as animals breed earlier each year.

To provide this level of care, the Wildlife Aid Foundation relies on public donations as it receives no government funding and frequently takes in patients from better-funded organizations.

Birleşik Krallık, dünyanın doğası en çok tükenmiş ülkelerinden biri olarak listelenmiştir.

İlkbaharda tilki, kirpi, porsuk ve ötücü kuşlar gibi çok sevilen türlerin karşılaştığı hayatta kalma mücadelesi, vahşi doğada üreme mevsimi başladıkça giderek daha akut hale gelecektir.

Bu hayvanların açtığı delikler ve tüneller, habersiz insanlar tarafından yok edilecek.

Emziren anneler trafik kazalarında ölecek. Yuvalar bahçıvanlar tarafından tahrip edilecek ve hayvanların yaşayacak başka yerler bulmasına neden olacaktır.

Yaban hayatı kardeşliğinin baharı "yetim mevsimi" olarak tanımlamasının iyi bir nedeni var.

Son 40 yıldır, Yaban Hayatı Yardım Vakfı İngiliz vahşi yaşamını kurtardı, rehabilite etti ve serbest bıraktı. Her yıl 20.000'den fazla olaya müdahale ediyor.

Son üç baharda eşi benzeri görülmemiş sayıda hasta görüldü.

Sokağa çıkma yasağı ve evden çalışma, daha fazla insanın dışarıda doğanın tadını çıkararak vakit geçirmesinde şüphesiz bir rol oynadı.

İklim değişikliği de hayvanlar her yıl daha erken üredikçe üreme modellerinin gözle görülür şekilde değiştiği bir faktördür.

Bu düzeyde bir bakım sağlamak için, Yaban Hayatı Yardım Vakfı, devlet fonu almadığı ve sık sık daha iyi finanse edilen kuruluşlardan hasta aldığı için kamu bağışlarına güvenmektedir.

In Rome's earliest days, two broad categories of citizens were identified: patricians and plebeians. Patricians might be described as the 'haves' of Roman society, for they were generally the people who had money, property, power, and most importantly, the right family connections. Plebeians (the have-nots), on the other hand, were for the most part the opposite of patricians: not as much money, property, or power, and weaker family influence. Over time, some plebeians and plebeian families climbed the socioeconomic ladder, but the ascent was incredibly difficult. By the third and second centuries BCE, a prosperous middle class, called equestrians, began to emerge. Eventually, many equestrians assumed economic power in Roman society, primarily because of their commercial interests. The disparities between social classes were keenly felt throughout Roman history. In politics, for example, it was very difficult for a novus homo (new man)—one from a family that had never produced important elected officials—to strive successfully for high office. Two of the most prominent new men to make it all the way to consulship were Cato the Elder (195 BCE) and Cicero(63 BCE). New men were perceived as the opposites of nobiles (known men); hence, the English words noble and nobles have much the same meaning today as the word nobiles did in ancient Rome.

55. It can be understood from the passage that in Roman society ----.

A) The transition from one social class to another was possible but extremely challenging.

B) The political influence of the ruling class was felt evenly by both patricians and plebeians.

C) There existed a few classes, but they eventually disappeared, becoming part of patricians or plebeians.

D) The gap between social classes narrowed as new men began to play a more crucial role in politics than nobiles.

E) Equestrians came into being as a result of political and economic conflict with patricians.

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56. One can infer from the passage that equestrians ----.

A) Came into existence relatively later in Roman history.

B) Began to flourish when more plebeians were elected as officials.

C) Could be elected as consuls by patricians only if they had important family connections.

D) Gained profound influence in the political arena as they did in many aspects of life.

E) Progressed rapidly in the socioeconomic ladder to compete with patricians.

In Rome's earliest days, two broad categories of citizens were identified: patricians and plebeians. Patricians might be described as the 'haves' of Roman society, for they were generally the people who had money, property, power, and most importantly, the right family connections. Plebeians (the have-nots), on the other hand, were for the most part the opposite of patricians: not as much money, property, or power, and weaker family influence. Over time, some plebeians and plebeian families climbed the socioeconomic ladder, but the ascent was incredibly difficult. By the third and second centuries BCE, a prosperous middle class, called equestrians, began to emerge. Eventually, many equestrians assumed economic power in Roman society, primarily because of their commercial interests. The disparities between social classes were keenly felt throughout Roman history. In politics, for example, it was very difficult for a novus homo (new man)—one from a family that had never produced important elected officials—to strive successfully for high office. Two of the most prominent new men to make it all the way to consulship were Cato the Elder (195 BCE) and Cicero(63 BCE). New men were perceived as the opposites of nobiles (known men); hence, the English words noble and nobles have much the same meaning today as the word nobiles did in ancient Rome.

57. Why does the author give Cato the Elder and Cicero as an example?

A) To show how equestrians enhanced their commercial interests.

B) To demonstrate that only nobiles could be elected as officials in ancient Rome.

C) To highlight that they held an important position in Roman politics despite their former social status.

D) To specify the conditions in which one could be actively involved in Roman politics.

E) To inform the reader that the word nobiles had broad implications in ancient Rome.

In Rome's earliest days, two broad categories of citizens were identified: patricians and plebeians. Patricians might be described as the 'haves' of Roman society, for they were generally the people who had money, property, power, and most importantly, the right family connections. Plebeians (the have-nots), on the other hand, were for the most part the opposite of patricians: not as much money, property, or power, and weaker family influence. Over time, some plebeians and plebeian families climbed the socioeconomic ladder, but the ascent was incredibly difficult. By the third and second centuries BCE, a prosperous middle class, called equestrians, began to emerge. Eventually, many equestrians assumed economic power in Roman society, primarily because of their commercial interests. The disparities between social classes were keenly felt throughout Roman history. In politics, for example, it was very difficult for a novus homo (new man)—one from a family that had never produced important elected officials—to strive successfully for high office. Two of the most prominent new men to make it all the way to consulship were Cato the Elder (195 BCE) and Cicero(63 BCE). New men were perceived as the opposites of nobiles (known men); hence, the English words noble and nobles have much the same meaning today as the word nobiles did in ancient Rome.

58. What is the passage mainly about?

A) The ways of climbing the socioeconomic ladder in ancient Rome.

B) The gradual loss of nobiles' political power in ancient Rome.

C) The sharp class distinctions in ancient Rome.

D) The battle between new men and nobiles in ancient Rome.

E) The impact of social stratification on property ownership in ancient Rome.

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New men were perceived as the opposites of nobiles (known men); hence, the English words noble and nobles have much the same meaning today as the word nobiles did in ancient Rome.

Roma'nın ilk günlerinde iki geniş vatandaş kategorisi tanımlandı: patrisyenler ve plebler.

Patriciler, Roma toplumunun 'sahip oldukları' olarak tanımlanabilir, çünkü genellikle parası, mulu, gücü ve en önemlisi doğru aile bağlantılarına sahip insanlardı.

Öte yandan, plebler (sahip olmayanlar), çoğunlukla aristokratların tam tersiydi: çok fazla para, mülk veya güç yoktu ve daha zayıf aile etkisi.

Zamanla, bazı plebler ve pleb aileleri sosyoekonomik merdiveni tırmandı, ancak yükseliş inanılmaz derecede zordu.

MÖ üçüncü ve ikinci yüzyıllara gelindiğinde, atlılar adı verilen müreffeh bir orta sınıf ortaya çıkmaya başladı.

Sonunda, birçok atlı, öncelikle ticari çıkarları nedeniyle Roma toplumunda ekonomik gücü üstlendi.

Sosyal sınıflar arasındaki eşitsizlikler Roma tarihi boyunca keskin bir şekilde hissedildi.

Örneğin politikada, hiçbir zaman önemli seçilmiş yetkililer yetiştirmemiş bir aileden gelen bir novus homo (yeni adam) için yüksek makamlar için başarılı bir şekilde çabalamak çok zordu.

Konsüllüğe kadar giden en önde gelen yeni adamlardan ikisi Yaşlı Cato (MÖ 195) ve Cicero (MÖ 63) idi.

Yeni erkekler, soyluların (bilinen erkekler) karşıtları olarak algılandı; bu nedenle, İngilizce noble ve nobles kelimeleri, bugün eski Roma'da nobiles kelimesiyle hemen hemen aynı anlama sahiptir.

Professionals often make reference to variation in language proficiency among the people they come into contact with in the workplace. Comments often include easiness or difficulty of accents, and native speakers are singled out as the most difficult ones to interact with. This is not surprising since professionals operate with a range of L1 (first language) and L2 (second language) speakers of English, who potentially display variation in their speech at all levels—grammar, vocabulary, and phonology. What makes their communication work is not so much adherence to native speaker norms but their ability to accommodate the unexpected and the use of collaborative skills, such as: Open-mindedness, Empathy, Adaptability. These factors help avoid communication breakdowns in the international workplace. Studies have shown that communication in 'Business English' is inherently intercultural. Thus, professionals should respect not only multiple backgrounds and identities, but also cultural diversity in international business environments. On that basis, because of the cultural hybridity of these contexts, researchers emphasize: The negotiation of meaning, The co-construction of understanding, The strategies used to solve misunderstandings. They highlight the need to focus on the content of the message and understanding of business ideas, rather than focusing too much on linguistic accuracy.

59. Which of the following is clearly stated in the passage?

A) Professionals achieve effective communication in international business contexts thanks to similar levels of linguistic competence.

B) Professionals' ability to understand different accents improves significantly as they operate in L2 most of the time.

C) In international business environments, professionals find communication with native speakers burdensome.

D) Professionals having the same L1 background can solve communication problems more easily.

E) Although Business English helps to clarify cultural misunderstandings, it does not always guarantee the smooth transfer of meaning among professionals.

Professionals often make reference to variation in language proficiency among the people they come into contact with in the workplace. Comments often include easiness or difficulty of accents, and native speakers are singled out as the most difficult ones to interact with. This is not surprising since professionals operate with a range of L1 (first language) and L2 (second language) speakers of English, who potentially display variation in their speech at all levels—grammar, vocabulary, and phonology. What makes their communication work is not so much adherence to native speaker norms but their ability to accommodate the unexpected and the use of collaborative skills, such as: Open-mindedness, Empathy, Adaptability. These factors help avoid communication breakdowns in the international workplace. Studies have shown that communication in 'Business English' is inherently intercultural. Thus, professionals should respect not only multiple backgrounds and identities, but also cultural diversity in international business environments. On that basis, because of the cultural hybridity of these contexts, researchers emphasize: The negotiation of meaning, The co-construction of understanding, The strategies used to solve misunderstandings. They highlight the need to focus on the content of the message and understanding of business ideas, rather than focusing too much on linguistic accuracy.

60. One can understand from the passage that in international business contexts, communication is maintained thanks to professionals who ----.

A) are familiar with the terminology regarding their area of expertise, which helps them put forward business ideas more clearly.

B) can handle unusual situations and display cooperative behavior in order to prevent communication failures.

C) have already developed similar levels of competence in L2 in terms of grammar, vocabulary, and phonology.

D) are assisted by native speakers to fully understand the content of a message and to avoid misunderstandings.

E) have a high level of proficiency in L2 and therefore can communicate effectively with native speakers.

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61. Which could be understood from the passage?

A) Business English encourages professionals to convey meaning in an appropriate way, as well as promoting the correct use of language forms.

B) The courses of Business English must be specific enough for a particular field in order to familiarize learners with certain business contexts.

C) Instead of emphasizing the transfer of ideas in intercultural business contexts, some professionals tend to prioritize grammatical accuracy.

D) The linguistic skills professionals have in their L1 may not always turn out to have a major impact on their L2 communication.

E) Besides different language proficiency levels, the cultural components of communication are also of significance in international business contexts.

Professionals often make reference to variation in language proficiency among the people they come into contact with in the workplace. Comments often include easiness or difficulty of accents, and native speakers are singled out as the most difficult ones to interact with. This is not surprising since professionals operate with a range of L1 (first language) and L2 (second language) speakers of English, who potentially display variation in their speech at all levels—grammar, vocabulary, and phonology. What makes their communication work is not so much adherence to native speaker norms but their ability to accommodate the unexpected and the use of collaborative skills, such as: Open-mindedness, Empathy, Adaptability. These factors help avoid communication breakdowns in the international workplace. Studies have shown that communication in 'Business English' is inherently intercultural. Thus, professionals should respect not only multiple backgrounds and identities, but also cultural diversity in international business environments. On that basis, because of the cultural hybridity of these contexts, researchers emphasize: The negotiation of meaning, The co-construction of understanding, The strategies used to solve misunderstandings. They highlight the need to focus on the content of the message and understanding of business ideas, rather than focusing too much on linguistic accuracy.

62. What is the passage mainly about?

A) The contribution of cultural hybridity to the international success of businesses.

B) The key role of native speakers in improving communication in international business environments.

C) The facilitation of effective communication in international business contexts.

D) The strategies to enhance collaborative skills by increasing language proficiency.

E) The communication barriers in the international workplace caused by conflicting business ideas.

Professionals often make reference to variation in language proficiency among the people they come into contact with in the workplace.

Comments often include easiness or difficulty of accents, and native speakers are singled out as the most difficult ones to interact with.

This is not surprising since professionals operate with a range of L1 (first language) and L2 (second language) speakers of English, who potentially display variation in their speech at all levels—grammar, vocabulary, and phonology.

What makes their communication work is not so much adherence to native speaker norms but their ability to accommodate the unexpected and the use of collaborative skills, such as: Open-mindedness, Empathy, Adaptability.

These factors help avoid communication breakdowns in the international workplace.

Studies have shown that communication in 'Business English' is inherently intercultural.

Thus, professionals should respect not only multiple backgrounds and identities, but also cultural diversity in international business environments.

On that basis, because of the cultural hybridity of these contexts, researchers emphasize: The negotiation of meaning, The co-construction of understanding, The strategies used to solve misunderstandings.

They highlight the need to focus on the content of the message and understanding of business ideas, rather than focusing too much on linguistic accuracy.

Profesyoneller genellikle işyerinde temas kurdukları insanlar arasındaki dil yeterliliğindeki farklılıklara atıfta bulunurlar.

Yorumlar genellikle aksanların kolaylığını veya zorluğunu içerir ve anadili İngilizce olan kişiler, etkileşim kurması en zor olanlar olarak seçilir.

Bu şaşırtıcı değildir, çünkü profesyoneller bir dizi L1 (birinci dil) ve L2 (ikinci dil) İngilizce konuşanlarla çalışır ve bu konuşmacılar dilbilgisi, kelime bilgisi ve fonoloji gibi her seviyede konuşmalarında potansiyel olarak çeşitlilik gösterir.

İletişimlerinin işe yaramasını sağlayan şey, anadili İngilizce olan normlara çok fazla bağlılık değil, beklenmedik durumlara uyum sağlama yetenekleri ve Açık fikirlilik, Empati, Uyarlanabilirlik gibi işbirlikçi becerilerin kullanılmasıdır.

Bu faktörler, uluslararası işyerinde iletişim kopukluklarının önlenmesine yardımcı olur.

Araştırmalar, 'İş İngilizcesi'ndeki iletişimin doğası gereği kültürlerarası olduğunu göstermiştir.

Bu nedenle, profesyoneller yalnızca birden fazla geçmişe ve kimliğe değil, aynı zamanda uluslararası iş ortamlarındaki kültürel çeşitliliğe de saygı göstermelidir.

Bu temelde, bu bağlamların kültürel melezliği nedeniyle, araştırmacılar şunları vurgulamaktadır: Anlamın müzakeresi, Anlayışın birlikte inşası, Yanlış anlamaları çözmek için kullanılan stratejiler.

Dilsel doğruluğa çok fazla odaklanmak yerine, mesajın içeriğine ve iş fikirlerinin anlaşılmasına odaklanma ihtiyacını vurguluyorlar.

63.

Sophia:

Yesterday when I was scrolling on my phone, I saw something really interesting. Taylor Swift fans who'd been to her concerts reported they couldn't remember details about the concert night. Then I wondered why and looked into it.

Rue:

You're saying they simply forgot parts of what they'd seen. Can we say this is some sort of memory loss? What did you find exactly?

Sophia: ----

Rue:

So, this is not concert specific; it can happen on any big day where people are in an elevated mood, which causes memory-creation issues, right?

Sophia:

Yes, they even call it post-concert or wedding-day amnesia.

A) Nowadays, it seems that when we're in the middle of a big concert, we forget to live in the moment and try to record the whole thing with our phones.

B) Some people find that more memories are triggered later on, once the initial overwhelm wears off. This could be due to listening to a song from the concert or seeing the photos taken on that day.

C) Well, there are some strategies people can try to remember a big event, like focusing on what they've seen or heard or writing a journal entry straight after the event to cement it in their minds.

D) Though there's not a formal diagnosis, psychologists explain that it happens due to excitement that can cause the neurons associated with memory to become more erratic, making it hard to form new memories.

E) Recalling an event becomes even harder with the consumption of too much caffeine, or if pre-event excitement has impacted sleep quality and quantity.

63.

Sofya:

Dün telefonumda gezinirken gerçekten ilginç bir şey gördüm. Konserlerine giden Taylor Swift hayranları, konser gecesiyle ilgili detayları hatırlayamadıklarını bildirdi. Sonra nedenini merak ettim ve araştırdım.

Rue:

Gördüklerinin bir kısmını unuttuklarını söylüyorsunuz. Bunun bir tür hafıza kaybı olduğunu söyleyebilir miyiz? Tam olarak ne buldun?

Sofya: ----

Rue:

Yani bu konsere özgü bir durum değil; İnsanların yüksek bir ruh hali içinde olduğu herhangi bir büyük günde olabilir, bu da hafıza yaratma sorunlarına neden olur, değil mi?

Sofya:

Evet, hatta buna konser sonrası ya da düğün günü hafıza kaybı diyorlar.

A) Günümüzde, büyük bir konserin ortasındayken, anı yaşamayı unutuyoruz ve her şeyi telefonlarımızla kaydetmeye çalışıyoruz.

B) Bazı insanlar, ilk bunalma etkisi geçtikten sonra, daha sonra daha fazla anının tetiklendiğini fark eder. Bunun nedeni konserden bir şarkı dinlemek ya da o gün çekilen fotoğrafları görmek olabilir.

C) İnsanların büyük bir olayı hatırlamak için deneyebilecekleri bazı stratejiler vardır, örneğin gördüklerine veya duyduklarına odaklanmak veya olaydan hemen sonra bir günlük yazısı yazarak bunu zihinlerinde pekiştirmek gibi.

D) Resmi bir tanı olmamasına rağmen, psikologlar bunun, hafıza ile ilişkili nöronların daha düzensiz hale gelmesine neden olabilecek ve yeni anılar oluşturmayı zorlaştırabilecek heyecan nedeniyle gerçekleştiğini açıklıyor.

E) Bir olayı hatırlamak, çok fazla kafein tüketimi ile veya etkinlik öncesi heyecanın uyku kalitesini ve miktarını etkilemesiyle daha da zorlaşır.

64.

Podcaster:

Today, we have Dr. Turner, who's going to answer your questions about the permafrost. Let's start with the first one. Linda from Melbourne asks whether any life form can exist inside frozen ground.

Scientist:

In recent years, an abundance of microorganisms have been discovered frozen in the permafrost, and I can safely say many are still alive.

Podcaster: ----

Scientist:

for example

Well, in 2016, there was an anthrax outbreak that killed one person and many animals in Siberia. It's thought that bacteria from the permafrost led to this outbreak. So, it seems we may experience outbreaks of ancient microbes in the future.

A) Is there a platform where our listeners can learn more about the permafrost and the former outbreaks caused by the ancient microorganisms?

B) Is there any difference in the degree of infectiousness between ancient bacteria and viruses?

C) Why do most researchers not agree that a new virus emerging from the permafrost could cause a global pandemic?

D) With the melting of the permafrost because of climate change, is it possible that some of these frozen microorganisms can cause disease?

E) Taking into account earlier pandemics, are there any precautions that we can take against the now-dormant viruses?

64.

Podcast yayıncısı:

Bugün, permafrost hakkındaki sorularınızı yanıtlayacak olan Dr. Turner'ımız var. İlkiyle başlayalım. Melbourne'den Linda, donmuş toprağın içinde herhangi bir yaşam formunun var olup olamayacağını soruyor.

Bilim adamı:

Son yıllarda, permafrostta donmuş çok sayıda mikroorganizma keşfedildi ve birçoğunun hala hayatta olduğunu güvenle söyleyebilirim.

Podcast yayıncısı: ----

Bilim adamı:

2016'da Sibirya'da bir kişiyi ve birçok hayvanı öldüren bir şarbon salgını oldu. Permafrosttan gelen bakterilerin bu salgına yol açtığı düşünülüyor. Bu yüzden, gelecekte eski mikrop salgınları yaşayabiliriz gibi görünüyor.

A) Dinleyicilerimizin permafrost ve eski mikroorganizmaların neden olduğu eski salgınlar hakkında daha fazla bilgi edinebilecekleri bir platform var mı?

B) Eski bakteri ve virüsler arasında bulaşıcılık derecesi açısından herhangi bir fark var mı?

C) Neden çoğu araştırmacı, permafrosttan çıkan yeni bir virüsün küresel bir salgına neden olabileceği konusunda hemfikir değil?

D) İklim değişikliği nedeniyle permafrostun erimesiyle, bu donmuş mikroorganizmaların bazılarının hastalığa neden olması mümkün müdür?

E) Daha önceki pandemileri de göz önünde bulundurarak, şu anda uykuda olan virüslere karşı alabileceğimiz herhangi bir önlem var mı?

65.

Patrick:

Have you ever wondered why we buy souvenirs like fridge magnets and trinkets? What does it really mean to take home memorabilia?

Judith: ----

Patrick:

You're right. Humans have always had a strong tendency to collect things. Take the Romans; they brought home animal skins and artifacts to commemorate their conquests.

Judith:

Well, the brain seems to link objects to specific memories. So, looking at a souvenir may evoke positive emotions related to these memories.

for example / say

A) A souvenir may reflect one's aspiration to be admired by others, as it may indicate they've had the marvelous opportunity to visit places that others haven't seen before.

B) I think we're overwhelmed by our desire to immortalize our travels, and this is why we buy souvenirs and see them as tangible reminders of our experiences.

C) You know most souvenirs are small, portable, and affordable. These qualities make them so appealing to us that we present them as gifts to our beloved ones.

D) In a world flooded with mass-produced items, it's almost impossible to buy souvenirs unique to a place. For example, a boomerang you buy in Australia may be traced to Indonesia.

E) In fact, the allure of souvenirs lies in the nature of commerce. When we buy directly from the maker, we get to witness their craft.

65.

Patrick:

Neden buzdolabı magnetleri ve biblolar gibi hediyelik eşyalar aldığımızı hiç merak ettiniz mi? Eve hatıra almak gerçekten ne anlama geliyor?

Judith: ----

Patrick:

Haklısın. İnsanlar her zaman bir şeyler toplamak için güçlü bir eğilime sahip olmuştur. Romalıları ele alalım; Fetihlerini anmak için eve hayvan derileri ve eserler getirdiler.

Judith:

Beyin, nesneleri belirli anılara bağlıyor gibi görünüyor. Bu nedenle, bir hatıraya bakmak, bu anılarla ilgili olumlu duygular uyandırabilir.

A) Bir hatıra, kişinin başkaları tarafından beğenilme arzusunu yansıtabilir, çünkü başkalarının daha önce görmediği yerleri ziyaret etmek için harika bir fırsata sahip olduklarını gösterebilir.

B) Sanırım seyahatlerimizi ölümsüzleştirme arzumuzdan bunalmış durumdayız ve bu yüzden hediyelik eşyalar satın alıyor ve onları deneyimlerimizin somut hatırlatıcıları olarak görüyoruz.

C) Çoğu hediyelik eşyanın küçük, taşınabilir ve uygun fiyatlı olduğunu biliyorsunuz. Bu nitelikler onları bizim için o kadar çekici kılıyor ki, onları sevdiklerimize hediye olarak sunuyoruz.

D) Seri üretilen ürünlerle dolup taşan bir dünyada, bir yere özgü hediyelik eşya satın almak neredeyse imkansız. Örneğin, Avustralya'da satın aldığınız bir bumerang Endonezya'ya kadar izlenebilir.

E) Aslında hediyelik eşyaların cazibesi ticaretin doğasında yatmaktadır. Doğrudan üreticiden satın aldığımızda, zanaatlarına tanık oluyoruz.

66.

M.K.

Anita:

Have you heard of the Fort Bragg Glass Beach in California? They say it's now under protection due to the unique formation of sea glass.

Florence:

What makes it so different from beaches with normal pebbles?

Anita:

Well, it was basically formed out of heaps of glass waste. This beach was a site where locals discarded their rubbish. But, over decades, rubbish piles began to dwindle, biodegradable materials rotted away, and all that remained were glass and ceramics.

Florence:

Still, I don't understand how all that glassware sitting on the beach got transformed into shiny little pebbles.

Anita: ----

A) As glass is made up predominantly of silicon dioxide, which is the same compound that quartz is made of, it shares this mineral's durability.

B) You know how glass is made, right? Through a series of chemical processes and heating in a furnace, sand is transformed into various forms of glass like bottles.

C) Because of the ubiquity of plastic bottles today, less glass is finding its way to the ocean, and fewer sea glass pieces wash up on the shoreline.

D) Sea glass can have a variety of textures, from frosty to dull, depending on the salinity of water.

E) The continual bombardment by ocean waves smooths the glass and rounds its edges, turning a once-sandy beach into a floor of frosted sea glass.

66.

Anita:

Kaliforniya'daki Fort Bragg Cam Plajı'nı duydunuz mu? Deniz camının eşsiz oluşumu nedeniyle artık koruma altında olduğunu söylüyorlar.

Florance:

Onu normal çakıl taşlı plajlardan bu kadar farklı kılan nedir?

Anita:

Temelde cam atık yığınlarından oluştu. Bu plaj, yerel halkın çöplerini attığı bir yerdi. Ancak, on yıllar boyunca çöp yığınları azalmaya başladı, biyolojik olarak parçalanabilen malzemeler çürüdü ve geriye kalan tek şey cam ve seramikti.

Florance:

Yine de, sahilde duran tüm o cam eşyaların nasıl parlak küçük çakıl taşlarına dönüştüğünü anlamıyorum.

Anita: ----

A) Cam ağırlıklı olarak kuvarsın yapıldığı bileşiğin aynısı olan silikon dioksitten oluştuğu için bu mineralin dayanıklılığını paylaşır.

B) Camın nasıl yapıldığını biliyorsun, değil mi? Bir dizi kimyasal işlem ve bir fırında ısıtma yoluyla kum, şişeler gibi çeşitli cam formlarına dönüştürülür.

C) Günümüzde plastik şişelerin her yerde bulunması nedeniyle, daha az cam okyanusa gidiyor ve kıyı şeridinde daha az deniz camı parçası yıkanıyor.

D) Deniz camı, suyun tuzluluğuna bağlı olarak donmuştan donuğa kadar çeşitli dokulara sahip olabilir.

E) Okyanus dalgalarının sürekli bombardımanı camı pürüzsüzleştirir ve kenarlarını yuvarlar, bir zamanlar kumlu olan bir plajı buzlu deniz camından bir zemine dönüştürür.

67.

katılma/onaylama XX KATILMAMA ONAYLAMAMA

Nathan:

Look at this coin-operated piano. It's a kind of automatic piano that plays a song when you put money in it, a precursor to the jukebox.

Bruce:

Wow! The piano keys are moving on their own! That's incredible. How many songs can it play? You said it was like a jukebox.

Nathan:

Well, yes, sort of. It only plays one song. It works a bit like a music box. That sheet of paper you see feeds through the machine and makes the keys strike.

Bruce: ----

Nathan:

Exactly! Pianos were already commonplace. I think people enjoyed the novelty of a machine that could play itself, in the same way that people are dazzled by certain kinds of robots or AI today.

A) So, when it gained popularity, pianos might have been considered an old invention, and people must have been excited about this new machine.

B) I imagine this sort of pianos must have been astronomically expensive when they came out. I wonder if they were purchased outright or rented.

C) Actually, I remember reading something about automatic violins and other instruments using a similar technology.

D) It seems like it'd be boring to hear the same thing night after night if you had to work in a place where it was found.

E) People must have been somewhat afraid that the pianist's job could be lost to a machine; in fact, the true essence of music could be lost.

67.

Nathan:

Bozuk parayla çalışan şu piyanoya bakın. İçine para koyduğunuzda bir şarkı çalan bir tür otomatik piyano, müzik kutusunun habercisi.

Bruce:

Vay! Piyano tuşları kendi kendine hareket ediyor! Bu inanılmaz. Kaç şarkı çalabilir? Müzik kutusu gibi olduğunu söyledin.

Nathan:

Evet, bir nevi. Sadece bir şarkı çalar. Biraz müzik kutusu gibi çalışıyor. Gördüğünüz o kağıt yaprağı makineden beslenir ve tuşların çarpmasını sağlar.

Bruce:----

Nathan:

Kesinlikle! Piyanolar zaten sıradandı. Bence insanlar, bugün belirli türdeki robotlar veya yapay zeka tarafından gözlerinin kamaşması gibi, kendi kendine oynayabilen bir makinenin yeniliğinden keyif aldılar.

A) Dolayısıyla, popülerlik kazandığında, piyanolar eski bir icat olarak kabul edilmiş olabilir ve insanlar bu yeni makine için heyecanlanmış olmalı.

B) Sanırım bu tür piyanolar çıktıklarında astronomik olarak pahalı olmalıydı. Acaba doğrudan mı satın alındılar yoksa kiralandılar mı?

C) Aslında, otomatik kemanlar ve benzer bir teknolojiyi kullanan diğer enstrümanlar hakkında bir şeyler okuduğumu hatırlıyorum.

D) Bulunduğu bir yerde çalışmak zorunda kalsaydınız, her gece aynı şeyi duymak sıkıcı olurdu gibi görünüyor.

E) İnsanlar, piyanistin işinin bir makineye kaptırılmasından biraz korkmuş olmalılar; Aslında, müziğin gerçek özü kaybolabilir.

Tamlama / niteleme : even

68. Hypochondriacs, **those who have an excessive preoccupation with personal health**, **may falsely believe that they have** a **deadly disease and persist in this belief even after being assured by a physician that they do not have the disease**.

A) People who are extremely worried about personal health might erroneously believe that they have a life-threatening disease, and those who cling to this belief although they are told by a physician that they do not have the disease are called hypochondriacs.

B) Hypochondriacs, strongly fixated on personal health, might mistakenly believe that they have been struck by a fatal disease, and because of this belief, they assert that a physician must absolutely guarantee that they do not have the disease.

C) As hypochondriacs are highly obsessed with personal health, they might wrongly believe that they have a fatal disease and do not abandon this belief unless a physician ensures that they do not have the disease.

D) Feeling an overriding concern for personal health, hypochondriacs might hold an erroneous belief that they suffer from a fatal disease and stick to this belief even if a physician confirms that they do not have the disease.

E) Hypochondriacs, who are deeply interested in personal health, might wrongly believe that they suffer from a fatal disease, and therefore they have to see a physician to make sure that they do not have the disease so that they give up this belief.

68. Hipokondriyaklar, **kişisel sağlıkla aşırı meşgul olanlar**, yanlış bir şekilde ölümcül **bir hastalığa sahip olduklarına** inanabilir **ve bir doktor tarafından hastalığa sahip olmadıklarına dair güvence verildikten sonra bile bu inançta ısrar edebilirler.**

A) Kişisel sağlık konusunda son derece endişe duyan kişiler, hatalı bir şekilde hayati tehlike arz eden bir hastalığa sahip olduklarına inanabilirler ve bir hekim tarafından hastalığa sahip olmadıkları söylendiği halde bu inanca sarılanlara hipokondriyak denir.

B) Kişisel sağlığa sıkı sıkıya bağlı olan hipokondriyaklar, yanlışlıkla ölümcül bir hastalığa yakalandıklarına inanabilirler ve bu inanç nedeniyle, bir doktorun hastalığa sahip olmadıklarını kesinlikle garanti etmesi gerektiğini iddia edebilirler.

C) Hipokondriyaklar kişisel sağlık konusunda oldukça takıntılı olduklarından, yanlış bir şekilde ölümcül bir hastalığa sahip olduklarına inanabilirler ve bir doktor hastalığa sahip olmadıklarına dair güvence vermedikçe bu inancı terk etmezler.

D) Kişisel sağlık için ağır basan bir endişe hisseden hipokondriyaklar, ölümcül bir hastalıktan muzdarip olduklarına dair yanlış bir inanca sahip olabilirler ve bir doktor hastalığa sahip olmadıklarını onaylasa bile bu inanca bağlı kalabilirler.

E) Kişisel sağlıkla yakından ilgilenen hipokondriyaklar, yanlış bir şekilde ölümcül bir hastalığa sahip olduklarına inanabilirler ve bu nedenle bu inançtan vazgeçmek için hastalığa sahip olmadıklarından emin olmak için bir doktora görünmek zorunda kalabilirler.

69. The missing ingredients of a 2,300-year-old Chinese recipe for bronze have just been uncovered, making us acknowledge the level of sophistication in the practice of chemistry at the time.

A) If the ingredients of a recipe that was missing for about 2,300 years had not been unraveled, today it would be impossible to appreciate how Chinese people of that time developed the practice of chemistry and bronze production.

B) The disclosure of 2,300-year-old ingredients has made it possible for us to appreciate how Chinese people developed the practice of chemistry and managed to produce bronze as described in their recipes coming from that time.

C) Though the ingredients of a recipe of bronze-making were unearthed about 2,300 years ago, it has recently been made possible to appreciate the degree of development Chinese people achieved at that time in the practice of chemistry, including bronze production.

D) It is thanks to the recent discovery of ingredients in a Chinese recipe of bronze production dating back 2,300 years that we can now appreciate how developed the practice of chemistry was at that time.

E) We can appreciate how developed the bronze recipes of Chinese people were because it has recently been made possible to produce bronze with the recipes as they did 2,300 years ago and achieve parallel developments in the practice of chemistry.

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69. 2.300 yıllık bir Çin bronz tarifinin eksik bileşenleri yeni ortaya çıkarıldı ve bu da o sırada kimya pratiğindeki karmaşıklık düzeyini kabul etmemizi sağlıyor.

A) Yaklaşık 2.300 yıldır kayıp olan bir tarifin malzemeleri çözülmemiş olsaydı, o zamanın Çinlilerinin kimya ve bronz üretimi pratiğini nasıl geliştirdiklerini bugün takdir etmek imkansız olurdu.

B) 2.300 yıllık malzemelerin açıklanması, Çinlilerin kimya pratiğini nasıl geliştirdiklerini ve o zamandan gelen tariflerinde anlatıldığı gibi bronz üretmeyi nasıl başardıklarını takdir etmemizi mümkün kılmıştır.

C) Bronz yapımının bir tarifinin malzemeleri yaklaşık 2.300 yıl önce ortaya çıkarılmış olsa da, son zamanlarda Çinlilerin bronz üretimi de dahil olmak üzere kimya pratiğinde elde ettikleri gelişme derecesini takdir etmek mümkün olmuştur.

D) 2.300 yıl öncesine dayanan bir Çin bronz üretim tarifindeki bileşenlerin yakın zamanda keşfedilmesi sayesinde, o zamanlar kimya pratiğinin ne kadar gelişmiş olduğunu şimdi takdir edebiliyoruz.

E) Çinlilerin bronz tariflerinin ne kadar gelişmiş olduğunu takdir edebiliriz çünkü son zamanlarda bu tariflerle 2.300 yıl önce olduğu gibi bronz üretmek ve kimya pratiğinde paralel gelişmeler elde etmek mümkün hale gelmiştir.

70. Many technology companies assume that training artificial intelligence on more data can help fix the problem of AI replicating human prejudices, but it turns out that using larger data sets can produce more biased results.

A) Many technology companies still believe that they will overcome the issue of AI copying human prejudices through training artificial intelligence on more data even after ending up with more biased outcomes by using larger data sets.

B) Many technology companies believing that they could resolve the issue of AI imitating human prejudices have increased the amount of data to train artificial intelligence; however, it has become obvious that the results are more biased when they include larger data sets.

C) While many technology companies believe that training artificial intelligence on more data may help solve the problem of AI mimicking human prejudices, it has become apparent that more biased outcomes might be acquired when larger data sets are employed.

D) In order to handle the problem of AI mimicking human prejudices, many technology companies have started to instruct artificial intelligence with more data, yet it has become clear that employing such large data sets can generate even more biased outcomes.

E) Instructing artificial intelligence with more data is considered by many technology companies to be beneficial in addressing the problem of AI copying human prejudices, though it has been argued that it will create more biased outcomes.

70. Birçok teknoloji şirketi, yapay zekayı daha fazla veri üzerinde eğitmenin, yapay zekanın insan önyargılarını kopyalaması sorununu çözmeye yardımcı olabileceğini varsayıyor, ancak daha büyük veri kümelerinin kullanılmasının daha önyargılı sonuçlar üretebileceği ortaya çıktı.

A) Birçok teknoloji şirketi, daha büyük veri setleri kullanarak daha önyargılı sonuçlar elde ettikten sonra bile, yapay zekayı daha fazla veri üzerinde eğiterek yapay zekanın insan önyargılarını kopyalaması sorununun üstesinden gelebilecekleri hala inanıyor.

B) Yapay zekanın insan önyargılarını taklit ederek sorununu çözebileceğine inanan birçok teknoloji şirketi, yapay zekayı eğitmek için veri miktarını artırdı; Bununla birlikte, sonuçların daha büyük veri setleri içerdiğinde daha önyargılı olduğu ortaya çıktı.

C) Birçok teknoloji şirketi, yapay zekanın daha fazla veri üzerinde eğitilmesinin, yapay zekanın insan önyargılarını taklit etmesi sorununu çözmeye yardımcı olabileceğine inansa da, daha büyük veri setleri kullanıldığında daha önyargılı sonuçların elde edilebileceği ortaya çıktı.

D) Yapay zekanın insan önyargılarını taklit etmesi sorununu ele almak için, birçok teknoloji şirketi yapay zekaya daha fazla veri ile talimat vermeye başladı, ancak bu kadar büyük veri kümelerini kullanmanın daha da önyargılı sonuçlar üretebileceği ortaya çıktı.

E) Yapay zekaya daha fazla veri ile talimat vermenin, birçok teknoloji şirketi tarafından yapay zekanın insan önyargılarını kopyalaması sorununu ele almada faydalı olduğu düşünülse de, bunun daha önyargılı sonuçlar yaratacağı iddia edilmiştir.

71. An underwater robot has just been developed to autonomously check the bottom of the sea to identify rubbish using image recognition, which in turn could help control limited budgets for the clean-up of harmful materials.

A) A recently developed underwater robot can autonomously probe the bottom of the sea to detect rubbish; however, the image recognition that the robot uses could strain the low budgets for the removal of hazardous materials.

B) Although the budgets allocated for the development of an underwater robot with image recognition have been very small and hard to manage, the robot has recently proven useful in probing the sea floor on its own to detect rubbish and remove toxic materials.

C) No matter how tight the budgets for the removal of hazardous materials are, a recently developed underwater robot, which relies on image recognition, is able to monitor the sea floor autonomously to spot rubbish and remove toxic materials.

D) A recently developed underwater robot, equipped with image recognition, can monitor the bottom of the sea on its own to spot rubbish, and accordingly, it could be possible to manage tight budgets for the removal of hazardous materials.

E) If image recognition is incorporated into a recently developed underwater robot so that it can monitor the sea floor autonomously to detect rubbish, tight budgets for the removal of hazardous materials can be managed more effectively.

71. Görüntü tanımayı kullanarak çöpleri tanımlamak için denizin dibini otonom olarak kontrol etmek için bir su altı robotu geliştirildi ve bu da zararlı maddelerin temizlenmesi için sınırlı bütçelerin kontrol edilmesine yardımcı olabilir.

A) Yakın zamanda geliştirilen bir sualtı robotu, çöpleri tespit etmek için denizin dibini otonom olarak araştırabilir; Bununla birlikte, robotun kullandığı görüntü tanıma, tehlikeli maddelerin kaldırılması için düşük bütçeleri zorlayabilir.

B) Görüntü tanıma özelliğine sahip bir su altı robotunun geliştirilmesi için ayrılan bütçeler çok küçük ve yönetilmesi zor olmasına rağmen, robotun son zamanlarda çöpleri tespit etmek ve toksik maddeleri çıkarmak için deniz tabanını kendi başına araştırmada yararlı olduğu kanıtlanmıştır.

C) Tehlikeli maddelerin uzaklaştırılması için bütçeler ne kadar sıkı olursa olsun, görüntü tanımaya dayanan yeni geliştirilen bir su altı robotu, çöpleri tespit etmek ve toksik maddeleri çıkarmak için deniz tabanını otonom olarak izleyebilir.

D) Yakın zamanda geliştirilen ve görüntü tanıma özelliğine sahip bir su altı robotu, çöpleri tespit etmek için denizin dibini kendi başına izleyebilir ve buna göre tehlikeli maddelerin uzaklaştırılması için kısıtlı bütçeleri yönetmek mümkün olabilir.

E) Görüntü tanıma, çöpleri tespit etmek için deniz tabanını otonom olarak izleyebilmesi için yakın zamanda geliştirilen bir su altı robotuna dahil edilirse, tehlikeli maddelerin uzaklaştırılması için kısıtlı bütçeler daha etkili bir şekilde yönetilebilir.

Konu - Odak

should beklenti anlatmak için kullanılabilir

=is expected to produce/release

72. People assume that today's easy long-distance collaboration should release an unprecedented flood of innovative scientific research, but oddly, the opposite may be true. ---- According to a recent study by social scientists from the University of Pittsburgh, teams collaborating remotely produce fewer breakthroughs.

M.K.

A) Scientists make the most breakthroughs when working under optimal working conditions, so it is important to understand what these conditions entail.

B) Those who criticize long-distance collaboration emphasize that on-site teams better integrate junior scholars into conceptual tasks and serve as an escalator for new talent.

C) Several reasons have been suggested for the current slowdown in bold new research ideas, but it now seems remote collaboration itself may be a limiting factor.

D) In this era of increasing remote collaboration, researchers rely heavily on digital infrastructure to make scientific advances.

E) In fact, it is a well-established belief that connecting researchers from distant places online can lead to the growth of new ideas.
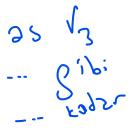
72. İnsanlar, günümüzün kolay uzun mesafeli işbirliğinin, benzeri görülmemiş bir yenilikçi bilimsel araştırma seli yaratması gerektiğini varsayıyor, ancak garip bir şekilde, bunun tersi doğru olabilir. ---- Pittsburgh Üniversitesi'nden sosyal bilimciler tarafından yakın zamanda yapılan bir araştırmaya göre, uzaktan işbirliği yapan ekipler daha az atılım üretiyor.

A) Bilim adamları, en uygun çalışma koşulları altında çalışırken en fazla atılımı yaparlar, bu nedenle bu koşulların ne anlama geldiğini anlamak önemlidir.

B) Uzun mesafeli işbirliğini eleştirenler, saha ekiplerinin genç akademisyenleri kavramsal görevlere daha iyi entegre ettiğini ve yeni yetenekler için bir yürüyen merdiven görevi gördüğünü vurguluyor.

C) Cesur yeni araştırma fikirlerindeki mevcut yavaşlama için çeşitli nedenler öne sürüldü, ancak şimdi uzaktan işbirliğinin kendisi sınırlayıcı bir faktör olabilir gibi görünüyor.

D) Uzaktan işbirliğinin arttığı bu çağda, araştırmacılar bilimsel ilerlemeler sağlamak için büyük ölçüde dijital altyapıya güveniyorlar.

E) Aslında, uzak yerlerden araştırmacıları çevrimiçi olarak birbirine bağlamanın yeni fikirlerin büyümesine yol açabileceğine dair köklü bir inanç vardır.

73. Growing trees will help limit further warming of the planet by soaking up carbon dioxide, but not quite as much as we thought. The climate benefits on a global level could be some 15 to 30 percent smaller than previous estimates because of other effects, such as trees absorbing sunlight. This does not mean that it is useless to plant trees, but the climate benefits of planting trees are not as great as predicted. ---- The more action taken, the greater the benefits of planting forests.

A) The impact trees have depends, in part, on what other measures are implemented to tackle climate change, such as cutting fossil fuel emissions.

B) It has long been known that plants can have both warming and cooling effects based on regional factors.

C) The compounds released by plants can also react with nitrogen oxides to form ozone, another greenhouse gas contributing to warming.

D) Forestation has numerous other benefits for people, including maintaining water supplies and providing food and jobs.

E) Therefore, preventing deforestation has been proven to be a far more effective way of combating climate changethan reforestation.

73. Büyüyen ağaçlar, karbondioksiti emerek gezegenin daha fazla ısınmasını sınırlamaya yardımcı olacak, ancak düşündüğümüz kadar değil. Küresel düzeydeki iklim faydaları, ağaçların güneş ışığını emmesi gibi diğer etkiler nedeniyle önceki tahminlerden yüzde 15 ila 30 daha küçük olabilir. Bu, ağaç dikmenin faydasız olduğu anlamına gelmez, ancak ağaç dikmenin iklime faydaları tahmin edildiği kadar büyük değildir. ---- Ne kadar çok önlem alınırsa, orman dikmenin faydaları o kadar büyük olur.

A) Ağaçların etkisi, kısmen, fosil yakıt emisyonlarının azaltılması gibi iklim değişikliğiyle mücadele için başka hangi önlemlerin uygulandığına bağlıdır.

B) Bitkilerin bölgesel faktörlere bağlı olarak hem ısınma hem de soğutma etkilerine sahip olabileceği uzun zamandır bilinmektedir.

C) Bitkiler tarafından salınan bileşikler, ısınmaya katkıda bulunan başka bir sera gazı olan ozon oluşturmak için nitrojen oksitlerle de reaksiyona girebilir.

D) Ağaçlandırmanın, su kaynaklarının bakımı, yiyecek ve iş sağlanması da dahil olmak üzere insanlar için çok sayıda başka faydası vardır.

E) Bu nedenle, ormansızlaşmayı önlemenin, iklim değişikliğiyle mücadelede yeniden ağaçlandırmadan çok daha etkili bir yol olduğu kanıtlanmıştır.

74. Much has been written about the rising rates of mental health problems in children, with many possible explanations proposed. ---- The problems start with modern child-rearing practices that greatly differ from those of previous generations. Much of this difference is due to 'helicopter parenting', in which parents closely monitor their children's lives to ensure they are mentally and physically nurtured all the time. But this monitoring may lead children to feel overstressed. What is more, children are regularly subjected to mental health screening tests, including questions like: "Have you ever thought of cutting or burning yourself?" But no one seems to consider the potential for putting such ideas in their heads.

A) However, overburdening children with strict routines and chores may be counterproductive; they may feel overwhelmed and crave for self-reliance.

B) Most of the mental health problems children face have been shown to result from lack of parental and peer support.

C) A bold hypothesis suggests that this crisis is being perpetuated by the very measures supposed to prevent it—used by families and professionals.

D) When parents realise that their actions yield unexpected results in their child, they should seek professional help to see if the child has a certain mental health problem.

E) Apart from parenting styles, poor academic performance and low self-esteem are partly to blame for mental health problems in children.

perpetual: continuous

perpetuate: continue

74. Çocuklarda ruh sağlığı sorunlarının artan oranları hakkında çok şey yazıldı ve birçok olası açıklama önerildi. ---- Sorunlar, önceki nesillerden büyük ölçüde farklı olan modern çocuk yetiştirme uygulamalarıyla başlar. Bu farkın çoğu, ebeveynlerin çocuklarının her zaman zihinsel ve fiziksel olarak beslenmelerini sağlamak için hayatlarını yakından izlediği 'helikopter ebeveynlik'ten kaynaklanmaktadır. Ancak bu izleme, çocukların aşırı stresli hissetmelerine neden olabilir. Dahası, çocuklar düzenli olarak "Hiç kendinizi kesmeyi veya yakmayı düşündünüz mü?" gibi sorular da dahil olmak üzere ruh sağlığı tarama testlerine tabi tutulur. Ancak hiç kimse bu tür fikirleri kafalarına koyma potansiyelini düşünmüyor gibi görünüyor.

A) Bununla birlikte, çocuklara katı rutinler ve ev işleri ile aşırı yük bindirmek ters etki yapabilir; Bunalmış hissedebilirler ve özgüven için can atabilirler.

B) Çocukların karşılaştığı ruh sağlığı sorunlarının çoğunun ebeveyn ve akran desteği eksikliğinden kaynaklandığı gösterilmiştir.

C) Cesur bir hipotez, bu krizin, aileler ve profesyoneller tarafından kullanılan, onu önlemek için alınması gereken önlemlerle sürdürüldüğünü öne sürüyor.

D) Ebeveynler, eylemlerinin çocuklarında beklenmedik sonuçlar doğurduğunu fark ettiklerinde, çocuğun belirli bir ruh sağlığı sorunu olup olmadığını görmek için profesyonel yardım almalıdırlar.

E) Ebeveynlik tarzlarının yanı sıra, düşük akademik performans ve düşük benlik saygısı, çocuklarda ruh sağlığı sorunlarından kısmen sorumludur.

75. Sketch shows are considered a radio and television comedy genre. That is, a certain kind of comedy that has a set of characteristics and is assumed to have enough in common to constitute a set of norms or traditions. Perhaps one of the key characteristics of sketch shows is their flexibility. Sketch shows are characterised by individual episodes that are made up of many shorter, typically stand-alone, comedic pieces. ---- Individual sketches may vary in length from a couple of seconds to many minutes, and there are almost no restrictions on subject matter or form.

A) Sketch shows often employ catch phrases, which are sayings or responses associated with a particular character.

B) Sketch shows are therefore a highly adaptable format, which places few boundaries upon its makers.

C) Because sketch shows are made up of many individual elements, narrative analysis is difficult.

D) While sketch shows can be made up of many entirely unrelated comic moments, in practice most series use recurring characters, settings, and situations.

E) Although the nature of the shows encourages a wide array of settings, series often focus on locations to be recognised by the audience.

75. Skeç şovları bir radyo ve televizyon komedi türü olarak kabul edilir. Yani, bir dizi özelliğe sahip olan ve bir dizi norm veya gelenek oluşturmak için yeterince ortak noktası olduğu varsayılan belirli bir komedi türü. Belki de eskiz gösterilerinin en önemli özelliklerinden biri esneklikleridir. Skeç şovları, birçok kısa, tipik olarak bağımsız, komedi parçalarından oluşan bireysel bölümlerle karakterize edilir. ---- Bireysel eskizlerin uzunluğu birkaç saniyeden birkaç dakikaya kadar değişebilir ve konu veya biçim konusunda neredeyse hiçbir kısıtlama yoktur.

A) Eskiz gösterileri genellikle belirli bir karakterle ilişkili sözler veya yanıtlar olan sloganlar kullanır.

B) Eskiz gösterileri bu nedenle, yapımcılarına çok az sınır koyan son derece uyarlanabilir bir formattır.

C) Eskiz gösterileri birçok bireysel unsurdan oluştuğu için anlatı analizi zordur.

D) Skeç gösterileri tamamen ilgisiz birçok komik andan oluşabilse de, pratikte çoğu dizi tekrar eden karakterler, ayarlar ve durumlar kullanır.

E) Gösterilerin doğası çok çeşitli ortamları teşvik etse de, diziler genellikle izleyiciler tarafından tanınacak yerlere odaklanır.

76. (I) Organisations can provide support for employees dealing with work-family conflict. (II) Recognising the difficulties employees face in balancing work and family responsibilities, organisations may implement policies and programmes to help them carry out all their professional and family duties. (III) They include practices such as on-site child care, maternity and paternity leave, flexible scheduling, and the like. (IV) The conflict that occurs between work and non-work roles can be a source of chronic stress, with serious physical and psychological outcomes, dramatically decreasing an organisation's productivity. (V) Family benefits provided by the organisation are believed to assuage work-family conflict by enabling employees to have greater control over both work and family domains.

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

76. (I) Kuruluşlar, iş-aile çatışmasıyla uğraşan çalışanlara destek sağlayabilir. (II) Çalışanların iş ve aile sorumluluklarını dengelemede karşılaştıkları zorlukların farkında olan kuruluşlar, tüm mesleki ve ailevi görevlerini yerine getirmelerine yardımcı olacak politikalar ve programlar uygulayabilir. (III) Yerinde çocuk bakımı, annelik ve babalık izni, esnek zamanlama ve benzeri uygulamaları içerir. (IV) İş ve iş dışı roller arasında meydana gelen çatışma, bir kuruluşun üretkenliğini önemli ölçüde azaltan, ciddi fiziksel ve psikolojik sonuçları olan kronik bir stres kaynağı olabilir. (V) Kuruluş tarafından sağlanan aile yardımlarının, çalışanların hem iş hem de aile alanları üzerinde daha fazla kontrol sahibi olmalarını sağlayarak iş-aile çatışmasını yatıştırdığına inanılmaktadır.

A) İ   B) II   C) III   D) IV   E) V

77. (I) Various characteristics of advertisements have been found to increase the likelihood that consumers will attend to an advertisement. (II) Obtaining the attention of consumers is a significant challenge for advertisers because consumers differ with respect to their perceptual and cognitive skills, or they may misinterpret the message conveyed by the advertiser. (III) Advertisements that include relevant information for the consumer, such as product safety, mixture, or price, particularly capture the consumer. (IV) In addition, information that is new or unfamiliar to the consumer is more likely to stir up the consumer's interest. (V) Creative devices such as the use of humour, a well-known celebrity, or an especially entertaining presentation can also captivate consumers.

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

77. (I) Reklamların çeşitli özelliklerinin, tüketicilerin bir reklama ilgi gösterme olasılığını artırdığı tespit edilmiştir. (II) Tüketicilerin dikkatini çekmek, reklamverenler için önemli bir zorluktur, çünkü tüketiciler algısal ve bilişsel becerileri açısından farklılık gösterir veya reklamveren tarafından iletilen mesajı yanlış yorumlayabilirler. (III) Ürün güvenliği, karışım veya fiyat gibi tüketiciyi ilgilendiren bilgileri içeren reklamlar, özellikle tüketiciyi yakalar. (IV) Ayrıca, tüketiciye yeni veya yabancı gelen bilgilerin tüketicinin ilgisini çekme olasılığı daha yüksektir. (V) Mizah kullanımı, tanınmış bir ünlü veya özellikle eğlenceli bir sunum gibi yaratıcı araçlar da tüketicileri cezbedebilir.

A) İ   B) II   C) III   D) IV   E) V

78. (I) Airplanes have been described as 'two million parts flying in close formation', and a lot can go wrong with them. (II) Successive flights expose these parts to cycles of intense stress and relaxation, during which small defects, unavoidable in the manufacturing process, can lead to tiny cracks. (III) As an important defence against failures, the structure of a plane should be subjected to physical tests, but such testing can be expensive. (IV) Once a crack grows long enough, adjacent components can break off. (V) Aircraft designers therefore need to predict the maximum stress that components will have to endure to prevent failures.

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

Çözüm

78. (I) Uçaklar 'yakın düzende uçan iki milyon parça' olarak tanımlanmıştır ve onlarda pek çok şey ters gidebilir. (II) Ardışık uçuşlar, bu parçaları yoğun stres ve rahatlama döngülerine maruz bırakır ve bu sırada üretim sürecinde kaçınılmaz olan küçük kusurlar küçük çatlaklara yol açabilir. (III) Arızalara karşı önemli bir savunma olarak, bir uçağın yapısı fiziksel testlere tabi tutulmalıdır, ancak bu tür testler pahalı olabilir. (IV) Bir çatlak yeterince uzadığında, bitişik bileşenler kırılabilir. (V) Bu nedenle, uçak tasarımcılarının, arızaları önlemek için bileşenlerin dayanması gereken en maksimum gerilimi tahmin etmeleri gerekir.
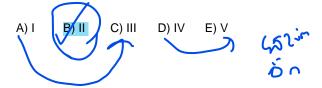
A) İ   B) II   C) III   D) IV   E) V

79. (I) The chemical Bisphenol A, also called BPA, has been used to make lightweight, hard plastics since the 1960s. (II) While the primary source of daily human exposure to BPA is through the diet, air and water are other possible sources of exposure that should be carefully examined. (III) BPA may be found in many food and beverage packaging, including baby bottles, infant feeding cups, water bottles, and storage boxes. (IV) Although BPA was once considered safe, some recent studies have reported subtle effects of low doses of BPA in laboratory animals. (V) Certain precautions have been proposed while research continues, such as avoiding BPA containers to heat food and opting for glass or porcelain containers.

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

79. (I) BPA olarak da adlandırılan kimyasal Bisfenol A, 1960'lardan beri hafif, sert plastikler yapmak için kullanılmaktadır. (II) BPA'ya günlük insan maruziyetinin birincil kaynağı diyet yoluyla olsa da, hava ve su, dikkatlice incelenmesi gereken diğer olası maruz kalma kaynaklarıdır. (III) BPA, biberonlar, bebek besleme kapları, su şişeleri ve saklama kutuları dahil olmak üzere birçok yiyecek ve içecek ambalajında bulunabilir. (IV) BPA'nın bir zamanlar güvenli olduğu düşünülse de, son zamanlarda yapılan bazı çalışmalar, laboratuvar hayvanlarında düşük dozda BPA'nın ince etkilerini bildirmiştir. (V) Araştırma devam ederken, yiyecekleri ısıtmak için BPA kaplarından kaçınmak ve cam veya porselen kapları tercih etmek gibi bazı önlemler önerilmiştir.

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

80. (I) Computer game addiction consists of a compulsive involvement in the game, a lack of interest in other activities, and physical or mental symptoms when attempting to stop playing. (II) Advocates of computer games usually view the games as a benign activity that promotes children's eye-hand coordination and spatial abilities, but some parents and educators believe that they impair children's creativity because the games are played according to pre-set rules. (III) They argue that children who predominantly play rule-based games do not get sufficient practice in 'divergent' and 'as-if' experiences and that, as a result, their development of creative skills is inhibited. (IV) However it is wrong to suppose that all computer games hinder children's creativity through lack of practice in experimental tasks. (V) Many educational adventures or fantasy role-playing games are designed to foster imagination, and this is exactly what many game producers tell parents in their product information.

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

TANIMLAMA

80. (I) Bilgisayar oyunu bağımlılığı, oyuna takıntılı bir şekilde dahil olma, diğer faaliyetlere ilgi eksikliği ve oynamayı bırakmaya çalışırken fiziksel veya zihinsel belirtilerden oluşur. (II) Bilgisayar oyunlarının savunucuları genellikle oyunları çocukların el-göz koordinasyonunu ve uzamsal yeteneklerini destekleyen iyi huylu bir aktivite olarak görürler, ancak bazı ebeveynler ve eğitimciler, oyunların önceden belirlenmiş kurallara göre oynanması nedeniyle çocukların yaratıcılığını bozduğuna inanmaktadır. (III) Ağırlıklı olarak kurala dayalı oyunlar oynayan çocukların 'ıraksak' ve 'sanki' deneyimlerde yeterince pratik yapmadıklarını ve bunun sonucunda yaratıcı becerilerinin gelişiminin engellendiğini iddia ederler. (IV) Bununla birlikte, tüm bilgisayar oyunlarının deneysel görevlerde pratik eksikliği nedeniyle çocukların yaratıcılığını engellediğini varsaymak yanlıştır. (V) Birçok eğitici macera veya fantezi rol yapma oyunu, hayal gücünü geliştirmek için tasarlanmıştır ve bu, birçok oyun üreticisinin ürün bilgilerinde ebeveynlere söylediği şeydir.

A) İ   B) II   C) III   D) IV   E) V