

1. The debate over whether the U.S. is in a ---- is ongoing, but if a downturn does hit, CEOs, not consumers, might stand to shoulder most of the blame, after conducting widespread layoffs.

- A) progression      B) recession  
C) corrosion        D) selection  
E) deception

2. Surprisingly, the newly released Inflation Reduction Act will dramatically ---- the decline in U.S. emissions, putting the country within reach of the goal of slashing emissions in half by 2030.

- A) deteriorate      B) compensate  
C) accelerate        D) utilize  
E) hamper

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilish

3. Even though experts had long warned that the next pandemic was ----, only a few saw SARS-CoV-2 coming.

- A) imminent      B) deliberate  
C) relevant      D) heroic  
E) painstaking

4. In recent years, the European Union seems to have turned danger into ----, with many of its defenders arguing that crises can be a way to move forward.

- A) craving      B) scope  
C) thirst      D) election  
E) opportunity

anora  
inSilizce

anora  
enlish

5. Weather forecasting has gotten ---- more accurate and far-seeing over the past few decades, thus it is one of the many ways that science saves lives.

- A) questionably      B) steadily  
C) severely            D) roughly  
E) thoughtfully

6. Taliban took control in Afghanistan and imposed bans on women in particular, so the Afghan women who managed to ---- can be regarded as the lucky ones, but they all feel betrayed by a world that promised to stand by them.

- A) fall out              B) go off  
C) look for             D) get out  
E) break into

anora  
inSilizce

anora  
enSilish

7. **Scientific advances ---- effective school-based mental health practices, such as emotional-regulation training that ---- children how to cope with strong feelings, or screenings to detect mental health crises before they occur.**

- A) identified / has taught
- B) had identified / taught
- C) identify / will teach
- D) have identified / teaches
- E) are identifying / was teaching

8. **Intestinal parasites, ---- through water and food, --- - damage ranging from stunted growth to starvation and death.**

- A) to transmit / could inflict
- B) transmitting / would inflict
- C) having transmitted / might inflict
- D) to be transmitting / have to inflict
- E) transmitted / can inflict

9. A centimetre-long bacterium has been discovered, -  
--- conventional wisdom that bacteria cannot grow  
large enough ---- with the naked eye.

- A) having challenged / to see
- B) to challenge / to have been seen
- C) challenging / to be seen
- D) to be challenging / seeing
- E) being challenged / being seen

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilish

10. If a massive enough star collapses ---- its own weight, its gravity intensifies without limit and locks matter ---- its grip, thus creating a black hole.

- A) under / in            B) below / of  
C) from / to            D) beneath / on  
E) over / for

11. Researchers have long sought to understand the roots of snake aversion in humans, theorizing that primates might have evolved an innate fear ---- response to being preyed ---- by constrictor-like snakes, such as the anaconda.

- A) as / of            B) into / at  
C) in / on            D) for / from  
E) amid / onto

12. Given enough time around other humans, the vast majority of youngsters will learn to walk upright and talk; for most children, ---, recognizing that certain squiggles, or marks, on a page or screen correspond to certain sounds requires painstaking instruction.

- A) in fact                      B) however  
C) therefore                  D) moreover  
E) on the contrary

13. Without prompt and proper treatment – and sometimes even ---- treatment – sepsis can cause organ damage and even death

- A) in line with                B) owing to  
C) with respect to          D) despite  
E) unlike

14. When it comes to switching large aircraft to full electric, the problem is ---- about the technology to fly the large aircraft, ---- it is about the energy storage and range: there won't be enough space to store batteries to fly long distances.

- A) either / or      B) both / and  
C) not / but      D) so / as  
E) less / than

15. ---- the warm, moist air crosses a coast and rises over land, particularly mountains, it cools and condenses; inches of rain or feet of snow can drop in hours and sometimes for days on end.

- A) Unless      B) When  
C) As though      D) Since  
E) Though

anora  
inSilizce

anora  
enSilish



37. **Covid has posed a threat to body and mind for all people on the planet, yet there has been no incisive examination to date of the pandemic's psychological toll on a global basis.**

- A) Covidin gezegendeki bütün insanların beden ve zihinleri için bir tehdit oluşturmasına rağmen bugüne kadar salgının küresel ölçekte psikolojik bedeli hakkında isabetli bir inceleme yoktur.
- B) Gezegendeki bütün insanların beden ve zihinleri için bir tehdit oluşturan Covidle ve beraberinde getirdiği salgınla ilgili bugüne kadar isabetli bir inceleme yapılmamıştır.

- C) Covid, gezegendeki bütün insanların beden ve zihinleri için bir tehdit oluşturdu ama bugüne kadar salgının küresel ölçekte psikolojik bedeli hakkında isabetli bir inceleme yoktur.
- D) Gezegendeki bütün insanların beden ve zihinleri için bir tehdit oluşturan Covid ve psikolojik bedeli hakkında küresel ölçekte bir incelemenin yapılması bugüne kadar mümkün olmamıştır.
- E) Covid, gezegendeki bütün insanların beden ve zihinleri için bir tehdit oluşturmuş olsa da bugüne itibarıyla salgının küresel ölçekte psikolojik bedeli hakkında isabetli bir inceleme bulunmamaktadır.

**38. Our voice is the only musical instrument that is both a string and a wind instrument as the breath causes the vocal cords to vibrate; in fact, it is almost an orchestra unto itself.**

- A) Sesimiz, hem telli hem de nefesli çalgı olan tek müzik aletidir çünkü nefes ses tellerinin titreşmesine neden olmaktadır; hatta yaygın görüşe göre sesimiz neredeyse kendi başına bir orkestradır.
- B) Nefesin ses tellerinin titreşmesine neden olması, sesimizi hem telli hem de nefesli çalgı olan tek müzik aleti haline getirir; hatta neredeyse kendi başına bir orkestraya dönüştürür.

- C) Nefes, ses tellerinin titreşmesine neden olduğu için sesimiz neredeyse kendi başına bir orkestra olmakla kalmayıp hem telli hem de nefesli çalgı olan tek müzik aletine de dönüşür.
- D) Sesimizin hem telli hem de nefesli çalgı olan tek müzik aleti, hatta neredeyse kendi başına bir orkestra olmasının nedeni, nefesin ses tellerini titreşmesidir.
- E) Nefes, ses tellerinin titreşmesine neden olduğu için sesimiz hem telli hem de nefesli çalgı olan tek müzik aletidir; aslında (sesimiz) neredeyse kendi başına bir orkestradır.

39. **Though Americans are becoming more tolerant of people of different races, discrimination toward people in marginalized groups persists at disturbingly high levels.**

- A) Amerikalılar, farklı ırklardan insanlara karşı daha hoşgörülü hale geliyor ancak marjinalleştirilmiş gruplardaki insanlara karşı ayrımcılık, rahatsız edici derecede yüksek seviyelerde devam etmektedir.
- B) Amerikalılar, farklı ırklardan insanlara karşı daha hoşgörülü hale geliyor olsalar da marjinalleştirilmiş gruplardaki insanlara karşı ayrımcılık, rahatsız edici derecede yüksek seviyelerde devam etmektedir.

- C) Amerikalılar tarafından marjinalleştirilmiş gruplardaki insanlara karşı ayrımcılık rahatsız edici derecede yüksek seviyelerde devam etmesine rağmen farklı ırklardan olan insanlara karşı hoşgörü artmaktadır.
- D) Amerikalıların farklı ırklardan insanlara karşı daha hoşgörülü hale geldiği söylene de maalesef marjinalleştirilmiş gruplardaki insanlara karşı ayrımcılık, rahatsız edici derecede yüksek seviyelerde devam etmektedir.
- E) Amerikalılar, farklı ırklardan insanlara karşı daha hoşgörülü hale geliyor olabilir ama bu marjinalleştirilmiş gruplardaki insanlara karşı ayrımcılığın, rahatsız edici derecede yüksek seviyelerde devam etmekte olduğu gerçeğini değiştirmez.

**40. Deniz seviyesi yükseldikçe ve kuvvetli fırtınalar suların kabarmasına yol açtıkça yüzen mahalleler kıyı toplumlarının iklim değişikliğine daha iyi dayanmalarına izin verecek bir sel korunması deneyi sunmaktadır.**

- A) While sea levels rise and strong storms cause waters to swell, floating neighbourhoods will come out as alternatives that offer an experiment in flood defence that could allow coastal communities to better withstand climate change.
- B) With the sea levels rising and strong storms causing waters to swell, floating neighbourhoods offer an alternative in flood defence by allowing coastal communities to better withstand climate change.

- C) Sea levels rise and strong storms cause waters to swell, so floating neighbourhoods offer an experiment in flood defence that could allow coastal communities to better withstand climate change.
- D) As sea levels rise and strong storms cause waters to swell, floating neighbourhoods offer an experiment in flood defence that could allow coastal communities to better withstand climate change.
- E) That floating neighbourhoods offer an experiment in flood defence that could allow coastal communities to better withstand climate change stems from the fact that sea levels are rising and strong storms are causing waters to swell.

41. Modalar gelip geçebilir ancak Fas'ta bir mağarada bulunan hayvan kemiklerinin yeni bir analizi kıyafetlerin insan hayatının on binlerce yıldır bir parçası olduğunu göstermektedir.

- A) As volatile as fashions may be, a newly analysed set of bones found in a cave in Morocco suggests that clothes have been part of human life for tens of thousands of years.
- B) Fashions may come and go, but new analysis of animal bones found in a cave in Morocco suggests that clothes have been part of human life for tens of thousands of years.

- C) It is known that fashions may come and go, but as the new analysis of animal bones found in a cave in Morocco suggests, clothes have been part of human life for tens of thousands of years.
- D) Fashions may come and go, but fact thing remains: clothes have been part of human life for tens of thousands of years, and this has been shown by new analysis of animal bones found in a cave in Morocco.
- E) Clothes have been part of human life for tens of thousands of years and this fact has been supported by new analysis of animal bones found in a cave in Morocco.

42. **Büyük İskender'in ölümü, bariz bir halefin olmaması gerçeğiyle alevlenen tarihin en acımasız güç mücadelelerinden birisini tetiklemiştir.**

- A) Alexander the Great's death set off one of history's most brutal power-struggles, exacerbated by the fact that there was no obvious successor.
- B) Alexander the Great died, which set off one of history's most brutal power-struggles, exacerbated by the fact that there was no obvious successor.

- C) One of history's most brutal power-struggles started after the death of Alexander the Great and the situation was made even worse by the fact that there was no obvious successor.
- D) The death of Alexander the Great might have started one of history's most brutal power-struggles and the situation was exacerbated by the fact that there was no obvious successor.
- E) It was Alexander the Great's death that set off one of history's most brutal power-struggles, exacerbated by the fact that there was no obvious successor.

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

On Sept. 1 and 2, 1859, telegraph systems around the world failed catastrophically. The operators of the telegraphs reported receiving electrical shocks or telegraph paper catching fire. During the evenings, the aurora borealis, more commonly known as the northern lights, could be seen as far south as Colombia. Typically, these lights are only visible at higher latitudes, in northern Canada, Scandinavia and Siberia. What the world experienced that day, now known as the Carrington Event, was a massive geomagnetic storm. These storms occur when a large bubble of superheated gas called plasma is ejected from the surface of the sun and hits the Earth. This bubble is known as a coronal mass ejection. The plasma of a coronal mass ejection consists of a cloud of protons and electrons, which are electrically charged particles. When these particles reach the Earth, they interact with the magnetic field that surrounds the planet. This interaction causes the magnetic field to distort and weaken, which in turn leads to the strange behaviour of the aurora borealis and other natural phenomena. The Carrington Event of 1859 is the largest recorded account of a geomagnetic storm, but it is not an isolated event. Geomagnetic storms have been recorded since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and have the potential to knock out the power grid and the internet.

**59. According to the passage, seeing Aurora Borealis in Southern latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere is ----.**

- A) normal
- B) unexpected
- C) ordinary
- D) phenomenal
- E) massive

On Sept. 1 and 2, 1859, telegraph systems around the world failed catastrophically. The operators of the telegraphs reported receiving electrical shocks or telegraph paper catching fire. During the evenings, the aurora borealis, more commonly known as the northern lights, could be seen as far south as Colombia. Typically, these lights are only visible at higher latitudes, in northern Canada, Scandinavia and Siberia. What the world experienced that day, now known as the Carrington Event, was a massive geomagnetic storm. These storms occur when a large bubble of superheated gas called plasma is ejected from the surface of the sun and hits the Earth. This bubble is known as a coronal mass ejection. The plasma of a coronal mass ejection consists of a cloud of protons and electrons, which are electrically charged particles. When these particles reach the Earth, they interact with the magnetic field that surrounds the planet. This interaction causes the magnetic field to distort and weaken, which in turn leads to the strange behaviour of the aurora borealis and other natural phenomena. The Carrington Event of 1859 is the largest recorded account of a geomagnetic storm, but it is not an isolated event. Geomagnetic storms have been recorded since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and have the potential to knock out the power grid and the internet.

**60. It is implied in the passage that the Carrington Event ----.**

- A) did not have any impact on the Earth's magnetic field
- B) causes the internet network and the power grid to collapse
- C) was nothing more than an ordinary aurora borealis
- D) might actually have happened before the given date
- E) was not the first recorded geomagnetic storm in history



On Sept. 1 and 2, 1859, telegraph systems around the world failed catastrophically. The operators of the telegraphs reported receiving electrical shocks or telegraph paper catching fire. During the evenings, the aurora borealis, more commonly known as the northern lights, could be seen as far south as Colombia. Typically, these lights are only visible at higher latitudes, in northern Canada, Scandinavia and Siberia. What the world experienced that day, now known as the Carrington Event, was a massive geomagnetic storm. These storms occur when a large bubble of superheated gas called plasma is ejected from the surface of the sun and hits the Earth. This bubble is known as a coronal mass ejection. The plasma of a coronal mass ejection consists of a cloud of protons and electrons, which are electrically charged particles. When these particles reach the Earth, they interact with the magnetic field that surrounds the planet. This interaction causes the magnetic field to distort and weaken, which in turn leads to the strange behaviour of the aurora borealis and other natural phenomena. The Carrington Event of 1859 is the largest recorded account of a geomagnetic storm, but it is not an isolated event. Geomagnetic storms have been recorded since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and have the potential to knock out the power grid and the internet.

**61. According to the passage, massive geomagnetic storms ----.**

- A) could cut our access to electricity and the internet
- B) have an impact of countries in Scandinavia and Siberia in particular
- C) originate in the Earth's magnetic field and eventually hit the Sun
- D) happen as a result of the interaction between aurora borealis and the magnetic field
- E) are not the same thing as the phenomenon called coronal mass injection

On Sept. 1 and 2, 1859, telegraph systems around the world failed catastrophically. The operators of the telegraphs reported receiving electrical shocks or telegraph paper catching fire. During the evenings, the aurora borealis, more commonly known as the northern lights, could be seen as far south as Colombia. Typically, these lights are only visible at higher latitudes, in northern Canada, Scandinavia and Siberia. What the world experienced that day, now known as the Carrington Event, was a massive geomagnetic storm. These storms occur when a large bubble of superheated gas called plasma is ejected from the surface of the sun and hits the Earth. This bubble is known as a coronal mass ejection. The plasma of a coronal mass ejection consists of a cloud of protons and electrons, which are electrically charged particles. When these particles reach the Earth, they interact with the magnetic field that surrounds the planet. This interaction causes the magnetic field to distort and weaken, which in turn leads to the strange behaviour of the aurora borealis and other natural phenomena. The Carrington Event of 1859 is the largest recorded account of a geomagnetic storm, but it is not an isolated event. Geomagnetic storms have been recorded since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and have the potential to knock out the power grid and the internet.

62. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the Carrington Event of 1859 and its ongoing effects on the Earth
- B) the phenomenon of coronal mass injection and its effects on the Sun
- C) how to deal with the potential risks posed by aurora borealis
- D) geomagnetic storms and the potential risks they pose for the Earth
- E) the records kept about geomagnetic storms since the 19<sup>th</sup> century

63.

Samet:

- **Sometimes the level at which people in our country take the beautiful nature in our country for granted is unbearable.**

Dilara:

- **What do you mean exactly?**

Samet:

- ----

Dilara:

- **You're absolutely right. Seeing people abroad diving into murky waters on social media should remind them how lucky they are to be living in such a beautiful country.**

A) I mean the people who use our beautiful nature as their personal dumpsters.

B) I am talking about seeing all the litter in the beaches with crystal clear water all the time.

C) I am talking about all the concrete built into the nature – such a waste!

D) Weren't we talking about organisms who pollute the nature with every means possible?

E) Hang on a moment: I need to find the politically correct phrase to talk about people who litter.

64.

Ryan:

- **This article claims every scientific innovation must go through an ethical filter, and I tend to agree with that statement.**

Henry:

- **Seriously? How come you have become such a conservative person? I totally disagree and for good reason.**

Ryan:

- **Humor me.**

Henry:

- ----

Ryan:

- **That is a totally different matter. Why make it a personal matter though?**

A) Think about a close family member who can only be saved with the help of a seemingly unethical biomedical intervention.

B) Imagine a situation where a close friend of yours is run over by a driverless car, what would you do?

C) Take euthanasia. I don't think anybody wants to suffer from illnesses –terminal or otherwise –in their old age.

D) What about the new technology that enables people to replace their missing limbs with exoskeleton pieces?

E) For example, the new smart immunotherapy drugs that only attack cancerous cells. What is your take on them?

65.

Martha:

- **Do you know the most watched TED Talk, which has been watched 72 million times so far?**

Karen:

- **Wow! Who is it by and what is it about?**

Martha:

- **It is by late Sir Ken Robinson and the title is "Do Schools Kill Creativity?"**

Karen:

- ----

Martha:

- **Then you should definitely watch it. I am sure you'll love it.**

A) Hmm, intriguing subject. I don't think I'd agree with him, though.

B) Isn't he the professor who was knighted for his services to the arts in 2003?

C) Wow! This is just what I have been thinking about the system of education.

D) Wait! I may have watched it, but I don't really remember the whole talk.

E) I am not into watching videos, actually. But I might give it a try.

66.

Darren:

- **I am about to become paranoid because of all the CCTV cameras in the city.**

Helen:

- ----

Darren:

- **That's true, but I can't accept the idea of governments surveilling us by the minute.**

Helen:

- **But they are kind of a necessary evil. We need them to spot the criminals and for many other concerns of safety.**

Darren:

- **You have a point, but I can't help thinking the way I do.**

A) It is that subject again, isn't it? Snatching a bar of chocolate from a shop isn't a crime when you are 5!

B) The government has decided to reduce their numbers, especially in the suburbs.

C) Blame yourself for it! You always act suspicious when we pass under a CCTV camera.

D) You must get over your negative feelings. Life is way too short to dwell on them.

E) You are an ordinary, law-abiding citizen, so why should you feel this way?

67.

Mark:

- **What is the most meaningless fine you've had to pay?**

Andrew:

- **Fine? I've never had to pay any. How do you come up with these questions anyway?**

Mark:

- ----

Andrew:

- **It is not meaningless, though; some cars can go at more than 250 km/h there, so it may be dangerous.**

Mark:

- **You do have a point. The fine is actually for safety reasons.**

A) From the Internet of course. Hear this: you cannot wear flip flops in Spain when driving. It has a €50 fine.

B) The source is obvious: the internet. It seems there is a fine in Greece for wearing high heels while visiting ancient historic sites.

C) From a book. One nonsense example is that you cannot carry a plank of wood along a London sidewalk. It will cost you £200!

D) I've just read about one on the Internet: apparently, you are not allowed to stop on German freeway, which has a fine of €100.

E) I sometimes think about meaningless stuff and most fines we are expected to pay are in fact meaningless.

**68. SARS-CoV-2 has caused such hardship and economic challenges that there will be a temptation to call it as over sooner rather than later.**

- A) People are currently prone to declaring SARS-CoV-2 sooner, rather than later as the pandemic has caused a lot of difficulties, especially economic ones.
- B) The difficulties and economic problems that have resulted from SARS-CoV-2 will make people have a tendency to declare that it is over sooner rather than later.

C) SARS-CoV-2 has caused a lot of economic difficulties so far and people will be willing to declare that it has ended sooner rather than later.

D) Calling SARS-CoV-2 as over sooner rather than later will be a general tendency in the near future on account of the difficulties it has caused.

E) The general tendency to call SARS-CoV-2 as over sooner rather than later is a reality as the pandemic has caused such serious hardships and economic challenges.



**69. Though training babies to sleep alone and unaided is uncommon in global terms, many families in North America, Australia and parts of Europe use some form of the technique.**

- A) Many families in North America, Australia and parts of Europe train their babies to sleep alone and unaided, which is a technique that is not so common in other parts of the world.
- B) As rare as it may be to train babies to sleep alone and unaided in the world, the technique is employed, in one way or another, by many families in North America, Australia and parts of Europe.

C) Training babies to sleep alone and unaided is a technique not used much in the world, but more and more families in North America, Australia and parts of Europe are starting to use some form of it.

D) The idea of training babies to sleep alone and unaided is not so popular around the world, yet it is a preferred technique in North America, Australia and parts of Europe.

E) In North America, Australia and parts of Europe it is the norm for families to train their babies to sleep alone and unaided, but the technique is not as popular in the rest of the world.

**70. While a building might not be designed to stand tall for millennia, that does not mean it will lack a geological legacy, so cities might leave a fossil behind.**

- A) Buildings aren't necessarily built to last for thousands of years, but this shouldn't mean they won't have a geological legacy that will most probably leave a fossil behind.
- B) That a building might not be designed to stand tall for millennia doesn't mean it won't have a geological legacy, which might well mean cities may leave a fossil behind.

C) A building might not be designed to last for thousands of years, but this doesn't mean it won't leave a geological legacy, so it is probable that cities will leave a fossil behind.

D) Designers don't design a building to last for thousands of years, but they might have a geological legacy, so it may well be that cities will leave fossils.

E) It may be that a building is designed to stand tall for a very long time, but this doesn't mean it will have a geological legacy, which means cities will hardly have fossils.

**71. Guilt can motivate us to apologise when we have hurt someone else, or to take reparative action that might undo some of the damage we have done.**

- A) Thanks to guilt, we can apologise to those we have hurt or take reparative action, which can help us to alleviate the damage that we have done.
- B) If it weren't for guilt, we wouldn't be motivated to apologise when we have hurt someone else, nor would we take reparative action that could undo some of the damage we have inflicted.

C) Besides forcing us to apologise when we have hurt someone else, guilt also lets us make up for what we did, which might ease the suffering we have caused.

D) It is guilt which encourages us to say sorry when we have hurt someone else's feelings; in addition, it gives us the chance to undo the the damage we have done.

E) Not only can guilt encourage us to say sorry when we have hurt someone else, but it might also prompt us to make up for what we have done, which might undo some of the damage we have done.

**72. Being able to suddenly drop communications, or ghosting, during the recruitment process generally favours the party in the more powerful position. Traditionally, employers have been more likely to ghost than the workforce. ---- Thanks to a tightening job market, they could afford to begin mimicking companies' behaviour.**

- A) In addition, 'ghosting' was originally coined in the dating world: it meant a sudden, unexpected end to all contact.
- B) Thus, if potential employees have multiple applications on the go, it can be easier to simply ignore one of them.
- C) On the other hand, job-search algorithms place the open positions right in front of potential candidates.
- D) However, even before Covid-19, ghosting had become a growing trend among candidates, too.
- E) In fact, employers are having to both widen their net and interview more people as a result of the hiring crisis.

**73. Research by an environmental charity shows that extending the life of an item of clothing by just nine months could cut its environmental impact by up to 10 percent; imagine what could be achieved over decades. Factors that contribute to achieving such a result include buying good quality clothing, the willingness of owners to wear the same item over and over again, and their ability to take care of them. ---- Now, however, when you consider the urgency of the climate crisis the stakes feel too frighteningly high not to try.**

- A) These may sound easy to achieve but if they were, we would have done them already.
- B) Most consumers today have become acclimated to a wear, break and chuck model.
- C) Fashion is trying to meet the challenge by plans to increase energy efficiency in supply chains
- D) Most of the 80 to 100 billion items of clothing end up in landfill after just a few wears.
- E) One of the easiest ways of slashing fashion's impact is by buying less.

**74. There are about 80 different species of mangrove trees. These trees live where most plants would die. Of the almost 400,000 plant species, only 1,500 are tolerant to saltwater. ---- Others excrete salt from special glands in their leaves. This is how they survive in an environment that is lethal for most plant species.**

- A) Mangrove forests only grow at tropical and subtropical latitudes near the equator because they cannot withstand freezing temperatures
- B) Mangrove forests stabilize the coastline, reducing erosion from storm surges, currents, waves, and tides.
- C) Many mangrove forests can be recognized by their dense tangle of roots that make the trees appear to be standing on stilts above the water.
- D) Some of these halophytes, as they are called, prevent salt from entering their roots, a process known as exclusion.
- E) Mangroves, specifically the underwater habitat their roots provide, offer critical nursing environments for juveniles of many fish species.

**75. The idea of targeted advertising is as old as the industry itself and its aim is to direct adverts only to those who are likely to buy the items being promoted. Its origins can be traced back to 1920 when the soap opera was born. ---- The storyline was melodramatic and sentimental, so it appealed mostly to women. The assumption that the majority of listeners would be women led to the advertising of domestic products, like soap, during the commercial breaks – hence the name of the genre which is now mainly associated with television.**

- A) In sports events, ads would target mostly male listeners with products such as shaving cream.
- B) It started as a serialised drama aired several times a week on the radio.
- C) The soaps that were advertised in the breaks would be the most popular brands.
- D) Designing adverts based on gender profiles is a thing of the past.
- E) The way these shows were recorded still remains a mystery to most art historians.

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

76. **(I)** Without doubt, the world is changing very rapidly, and, as society changes, we may ask ourselves just how relevant old-fashioned values are in our modern world. **(II)** For example, many older would say that you should put your family first, and prioritise their needs over anything else. **(III)** However, it is no longer common for people to live with their extended family. **(IV)** Similarly, most people do not know their neighbours as they used to. **(V)** In fact, around a third of households in Europe contain just one person, meaning that people have had to become more self-sufficient.

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



77. (I) History is full of rebels who took a stance against the norms of their day, and in doing so, changed the world. (II) The Renaissance created many such rebels like Galileo Galilei, who decided to disprove a scientific theory which had been taught for nearly 2,000 years –that heavy objects fall faster than lighter ones. (III) He also set out to show that the earth actually revolved around the sun. (IV) He did this by dropping a 100-kilo cannonball and a one-kilo musket ball from the Leaning Tower of Pisa. (V) The experiment had been sanctioned by the university authorities, but they were far from happy when the objects landed simultaneously and Galileo actually proved his point.

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

78. (I) For many, the quiet and calmness that can be found in the water – one of the rare places with few, if any, human-related threats – has been transformational. (II) Freediving, diving on a breath-hold, without scuba gear, has boomed in popularity in Cape Town over the past decade. (III) On a day with decent water visibility, free divers can be seen wading in and out of the shallows, their extra-long fins – for energy-efficient movement – tucked underarm. (IV) Cold water enthusiasts brave the ocean in just a bathing suit and weight belt, while most opt for thick wetsuits, gloves, socks and hoods. (V) Some of these divers can hold their breath for seven minutes, others are building up from a few seconds.

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

79. (I) Since Covid-19, employees have quit en masse and sought pandemic-era perks at different companies. (II) Coasting may not even be a case of workers placing less importance on their career, or issues around mental wellbeing. (III) In the shake-up, some have switched into careers that align more with their values or offer better pay. (IV) But there's also a subset of the workforce content to just get by without doing much work. (V) Often working remotely without the watchful eyes of bosses, these employees are now putting in 30-hour workweeks on a 40-hour salary.

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

80. (I) Despite being Sri Lanka's earliest inhabitants, many people know little to nothing about the Vedda. (II) For many centuries, Veddas were stigmatised and oppressed by the Sinhalese rule, and limited only to tourist interest. (III) Today Veddas are thought to account for less than 1% of the national population. (IV) Today, most Vedda people are Buddhists, but their animist beliefs are still deeply etched in them. (V) They live scattered in tiny settlements in the Hunnasgiriya hills in central Sri Lanka up to the coastal lowlands in the island's east.

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

TEST BİTTİ.  
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.