

42. The mitochondria are called the powerhouses of the cell because without them, cells would be unable to extract enough energy from the nutrients and all cellular functions would cease.

- A) Hücrenin enerji santrali denen mitokondriler olmasaydı, hücreler besinlerden yeterli enerjiyi elde edemeyecekleri için bütün hücrel fonksiyonlar sona ererdi.
- B) Mitokondrilere hücrenin enerji santralleri denir çünkü onlar olmadan hücreler besinlerden yeterli enerji elde edemezlerdi ve bütün hücrel fonksiyonlar sona ererdi.
- C) Mitokondrilere hücrenin enerji santralleri denmesinin sebebi onlar olmadan hücrelerin besinlerden yeterli enerji elde edememeleri ve bütün hücrel fonksiyonların sona ermesidir.
- D) Mitokondriler olmadan besinlerden yeterli enerji elde edilemeyeceği ve bütün hücrel fonksiyonlar sona ereceği için mitokondrilere hücrenin enerji santralleri denir.
- E) Mitokondrilere hücrenin enerji santralleri denir çünkü onlar olmasaydı hücreler besinlerden yeterli enerji elde edemeyecekleri için bütün hücrel fonksiyonlar sona ererdi.

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43. The Global Navigation Satellite System was designed to determine the position and velocity of an unlimited number of moving objects at any point on the Earth's surface, in the air, and in space.

- A) Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda herhangi bir noktada hareket halindeki sınırsız sayıdaki nesnenin konum ve hızını saptayabilmek, tasarlanan Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sistemi sayesinde mümkün olmuştur.
- B) Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sistemi, Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda yer alan herhangi bir noktada hareket halindeki sınırsız sayıda nesnenin konumunu ve hızını saptamak üzere tasarlanmıştır.
- C) Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sisteminin tasarlanış amacı, Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda herhangi bir noktada hareket halinde olan sınırsız sayıdaki nesnenin konum ve hızını saptamaktır.
- D) Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sistemi, Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda herhangi bir noktada hareket halinde olan sınırsız sayıdaki nesnenin konum ve hızına dair bilgi sağlamak için tasarlanmıştır.
- E) Dünya yüzeyinde, havada ve uzayda herhangi bir noktada hareket halinde olan sınırsız sayıdaki nesnenin konum ve hızını saptamak için Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sistemi tasarlanmıştır.

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44. Chemical irrigation can be an effective method for pest management provided that the system is properly designed and well operated and that the essential safety precautions are followed.

- A) Kimyasal sulamanın düzgün tasarlanması, iyi işletilmesi ve gerekli güvenlik önlemlerinin takip edilmesi onun etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olduğunu gösterir.
- B) Kimyasal sulamada, düzgün tasarlanmış, iyi işletilen ve gerekli güvenlik önlemlerinin takip edildiği bir sistem kullanılması durumunda bu yöntem etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olabilir.
- C) Kimyasal sulamanın etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olabilmesi için sistemin düzgün tasarlanması, iyi işletilmesi ve gerekli güvenlik önlemlerini takip etmesi gerekir.
- D) Kimyasal sulama, sistemin düzgün tasarlanması, iyi kullanılması ve gerekli güvenlik önlemlerinin takip edilmesi kaydıyla etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olabilir.
- E) Kimyasal sulama, düzgün tasarlanan ve iyi işletilen bir sistemin yanı sıra gerekli güvenlik önlemlerinin takip edilmesiyle etkili bir haşere kontrol yöntemi olarak kullanılabilir.

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45. Thanks to the large-scale integrated circuits which are used to make more powerful microprocessors, the computer industry has transformed the world.

- A) Daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturmak için büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devrelerinin kullanılması, bilgisayar endüstrisinin dünyayı değiştirmesini sağlamıştır.
- B) Bilgisayar endüstrisinin dünyayı değiştirmesi daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturan büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devrelerinin kullanımıyla olmuştur.
- C) Büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devrelerinin daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturmak için kullanılması ile bilgisayar endüstrisi dünyayı değiştirmiştir.
- D) Daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturmak için kullanılan büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devreleri sayesinde bilgisayar endüstrisi dünyayı değiştirmiştir.
- E) Bilgisayar endüstrisinin dünyayı değiştirmesi daha güçlü mikro-işlemciler oluşturmak için büyük ölçekli tümleşik elektrik devrelerinin kullanılması sayesinde dir.

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46. Since the world can no longer disregard some issues caused by global warming, all countries need to develop effective solutions to deal with climate change.

- A) Küresel ısınma nedeniyle dünyada ortaya çıkan ve daha fazla göz ardı edilemeyen bazı sorunlar, tüm ülkelerin iklim değişikliğiyle başa çıkmak için etkili çözümler üretmesini gerekli kılmaktadır.
- B) Dünya küresel ısınmanın neden olduğu bazı sorunları artık göz ardı edemeyeceğinden tüm ülkelerin iklim değişikliğiyle başa çıkmak için etkili çözümler üretmesi gerekmektedir.
- C) Dünyanın küresel ısınmanın sebep olduğu bazı sorunları göz ardı etmesi artık mümkün değildir; bu yüzden tüm ülkelerin iklim değişikliğiyle başa çıkmak için etkili çözümler üretmesi gerekir.
- D) Dünyadaki tüm ülkeler küresel ısınmanın neden olduğu bazı sorunları göz ardı edemeyeceğinden iklim değişikliğiyle başa çıkmak için artık etkili çözümler üretmelidir.
- E) Tüm ülkeler küresel ısınmanın neden olduğu bazı sorunları göz ardı etmeyerek gereken etkili çözümleri üretmedikçe dünya iklim değişikliğiyle daha fazla başa çıkamayacaktır.

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47. As a radioactive material decays, the atoms of the radioactive element change to other elements, and so the number of unstable atoms reduces with time.

- A) Radyoaktif bir madde bozundukça radyoaktif elementin atomları başka elementlere dönüşür ve böylece kararsız atomların sayısı zamanla azalır.
- B) Bozunan bir radyoaktif madde, radyoaktif elementin atomlarını başka elementlere dönüştürür ve bu sayede kararsız atomların sayısı zamanla azalır.
- C) Radyoaktif bir elementin atomları ancak radyoaktif madde bozunduğu zaman başka elementlere dönüşür ve böylece kararsız atomların sayısı zamanla azalır.
- D) Radyoaktif bir madde bozduğunda radyoaktif elementin atomları başka elementlere dönüşerek kararsız atomların sayısını zamanla azaltır.
- E) Kararsız atomların sayısı, radyoaktif bir madde zaman içinde bozundukça radyoaktif elementin atomlarının başka elementlere dönüşmesiyle azalır.

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48. Biyologlar, Asya kıyı yengecinin yüksek hayatta kalma oranını uzun bir üreme mevsimine ve yiyecek için diğer türlerle olağanüstü rekabet etme yeteneğine bağlar.

- A) Biologists attribute Asian shore crab's high survival rate to a lengthy breeding season and its exceptional ability to compete with other species for food.
- B) Asian shore crab has an exceptional survival rate due to a lengthy breeding season and biologists attribute this to their ability to compete with other species for food.
- C) Because Asian shore crab has an exceptional ability to compete with other species for food, biologists attribute their high survival rate to a lengthy breeding season.
- D) Biologists attribute Asian shore crab's exceptional ability to compete with other species for food to their high survival rate after a lengthy breeding season.
- E) Asian shore crab's exceptional ability to compete with other species for food is due to their high survival rate and biologists attribute this to a lengthy breeding season.

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49. Avusturalya'daki deniz biyologları sadece dişi yunusların elle beslenmesine izin verir çünkü erkeklerin elle beslenmesi onların yiyecek yüzünden birbirlerine saldırmalarına sebep olur.

- A) Given the fact that male dolphins attack each other over the food during handfeeding, marine biologists in Australia only allow female ones to be hand-fed.
- B) Only female dolphins are allowed to be hand-fed because handfeeding males causes them to attack each other over the food according to marine biologists in Australia.
- C) Marine biologists in Australia only allow female dolphins to be hand-fed because handfeeding males causes them to attack each other over the food.
- D) Because handfeeding male dolphins causes them to attack each other over the food, marine biologists in Australia only allow female dolphins to be hand-fed.
- E) Marine biologists in Australia allow female dolphins to be only hand-fed given that males can harm each other over the food while being hand-fed.

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50. Astrofiziğin, astronomik nesnelere anlamak için fizik kurallarını kullanan bir astronomi dalı olduğu bilinmesine rağmen, astronomi ve astrofizik terimleri sıklıkla birbirinin yerine kullanılır.

- A) Even though the terms astronomy and astrophysics are often used interchangeably, astrophysics which uses the laws of physics to understand astronomical objects is known to be a branch of astronomy.
- B) Despite the frequent use of the terms astronomy and astrophysics interchangeably, it is known that astrophysics, a branch of astronomy, uses the laws of physics to understand astronomical objects.
- C) Although the terms astronomy and astrophysics are often used interchangeably, astrophysics is known as a branch of astronomy that understands astronomical objects by using the laws of physics.
- D) In spite of the fact that astrophysics is a branch of astronomy which uses the laws of physics to understand astronomical objects, the terms astronomy and astrophysics are often used interchangeably.
- E) Although it is known that astrophysics is a branch of astronomy that uses the laws of physics to understand astronomical objects, the terms astronomy and astrophysics are often used interchangeably.

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51. Sismik arařtırmaların yarattığı gürültü kirlilięi nedeniyle okyanuslar yakın gelecekte birçok tür için yařanmaz hale gelebilir.

- A) There is a possibility that oceans may become uninhabitable for many species in the near future as a result of noise pollution seismic explorations create.
- B) Seismic explorations may cause oceans to become uninhabitable for many species in the near future as they create noise pollution.
- C) Because of noise pollution seismic explorations create, oceans may become uninhabitable for many species in the near future.
- D) Seismic explorations creating noise pollution will cause oceans to become uninhabitable for many species in the near future.
- E) In the near future, oceans may become uninhabitable for many species because seismic explorations create noise pollution.

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52. Yapay zekâ üzerine çalışan arařtırmacılar, yıllardır insan zekâsıyla kıyaslanabilecek zekâya sahip bir makine yapmanın mümkün olup olmadığını tartışmaktadır.

- A) Artificial intelligence researchers have been debating for years if it is possible to build an intelligent machine that can be compared with human intellect.
- B) The possibility of building a machine with intelligence and whether it can be compared to human intelligence or not have been debated by artificial intelligence researchers for years.
- C) For years, researchers working on artificial intelligence have debated the possibility of comparing the intelligence of a human being to a machine that has been built with such intelligence.
- D) Whether to build a machine with intelligence comparable to the intelligence of a human being or not has been a debate among artificial intelligence researchers for years.
- E) Researchers working on artificial intelligence have been debating for years whether it is possible to build a machine with intelligence that can be comparable to that of a human being.

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53. Toprak dünyadaki neredeyse tüm çiçekli bitkilere ve hayvanların büyük bir kısmına ev sahipliği yapar ancak suda yaşamaya kıyasla toprak üstünde hayatta kalmak şaşırtıcı derecede zordur.

- A) Land hosts nearly all of the flowering plants and most of the animals in the world but when living in water is compared to surviving on land, the latter is surprisingly more difficult.
- B) When compared to living in water, surviving on land which hosts nearly all of the flowering plants and a big part of animals of the world is surprisingly difficult.
- C) Land hosts nearly all the flowering plants and a large share of animals in the world; however, compared to living in water, surviving on land is surprisingly difficult.
- D) Being a host to a big proportion of almost all the flowering plants and the animals in the world, land is surprisingly difficult to survive on compared to living in water.
- E) Hosting nearly all of the flowering plants and most of the animals in the world, land is surprisingly more difficult to survive on in comparison to water.

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54.

Few of us really understand the workings of our own mind; we often behave irrationally, and do unpredictable things for reasons that are not obvious even to ourselves. The search to understand who we are and what really motivates us has been a long one. ----. It has only been in the last century that we have begun to understand how the 1.5 kg of grey and white matter that sits on top of our spinal cord allows us to think. Yet, neuroscientists are now unearthing increasing evidence that much of what the brain does lies beneath our conscious awareness.

- A) The area of the brain called the neocortex is responsible for language production.
- B) Our brains, like our bodies, are the product of an extremely long process of development.
- C) Ancient Egyptians thought that their soul had nothing whatsoever to do with the brain.
- D) The seat of rational thought, the neocortex is seen by some as a sort of 'command centre'.
- E) Early human civilisations had little idea that the brain was responsible for cognition at all.

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55. Public aquariums in the US have a long history of using marine exhibits to teach the people about basic biology, ecology, and conservation since the very beginning of their existence. ---- Specialised exhibits were meant to portray local food fishes and proper use of those resources to visitors from a vast demographic profile. Over time, aquariums have shifted tank narratives to tell other stories, about subjects ranging from the importance of local ecosystems to artificial reef building. Historians and sociologists have shown that these spaces have played a large role in shaping the way Americans think about marine resources.

- A) When aquariums first opened to the public in the early 20th century, tank spaces were used to shape visitors' understanding of the submarine environment.
- B) Aquarium exhibits were much later seen as opportunities to teach the viewers about the natural history of an organism or an ecosystem.
- C) It was seen that aquarium visitors first showed little interest in perceiving how their personal behaviours would affect the quality of life in the marine realm.
- D) One study about the early aquariums reported that only a small minority of visitors read signage about pollution and climate change.
- E) The earliest visits had nothing to do with aquatic resources and the work of fisheries or with the responsibility humans had towards seas.

56. Most of the plastics we use are either thermoplastic or thermosetting. Thermoplastics include acrylics, nylon and polythene. When heated they get soft, so they can be shaped into any form, which also makes them easy to recycle. Milk containers can be melted and reformed into furniture, plastic water bottles become fleece jackets, and hard bottle tops can get a new lease of life as storage boxes. ---- This makes thermosetting plastics almost impossible to recycle.

- A) Thus, it is important to opt for products made out of thermoplastics thanks to their recyclable nature.
- B) The hardening operation, therefore, transforms the material from a thermoplastic to a thermosetting condition.
- C) Thermoplastics are capable of being repeatedly softened or melted by increases in temperature and hardened by decreases in temperature.
- D) Thermosetting plastics, like Bakelite or polyurethane, are different because they harden when exposed to heat.
- E) Because plastics are resistant to the processes that break down materials naturally, they are widely used as kitchen appliances.

57. Cookies are simply tiny text files that a web server sends to the browser and retrieves each time the user accesses the website. The purpose is to maintain a sort of profile of the user containing such things as preferences as to how the user wants to view or use the site, shopping cart selections from previous sessions, and so on. ---- In addition, they minimise the amount of repetitive data entry on the part of the user.

- A) There has been a certain amount of government regulation of web cookies.
- B) Many web users are not aware of security threats posed by cookies.
- C) In short, cookies enable a website to provide a more customised or personalised form of service.
- D) There can also be temporary cookies that apply only to the current session.
- E) Websites may in turn refuse to provide services to users who do not accept cookies.

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58. The mechanism by which fermentation occurs was the subject of extensive discussion in the early 1800s. It was a key issue among those arguing over the concept of vitalism, the notion that living organisms are in some way inherently different from non-living objects. One aspect in this debate centred on the role of so-called 'ferments' in the conversion of sugars and starches to alcohol. Vitalists argued that ferments are inextricably linked to a living cell. ---- However, an experiment carried out by the German chemist Eduard Buchner in 1896 found out that the ferments themselves, distinct from any living organism, could cause fermentation.

- A) Temperature plays a significant role in changing the texture of the fermented material.
- B) One of the most successful commercial applications of fermentation has been the production of ethyl alcohol.
- C) According to their point of view, if a cell is destroyed, ferments can no longer cause fermentation.
- D) The sort of container that is used during fermentation is of high importance.
- E) Antibiotics and other drugs can be prepared by fermentation if no other commercially efficient method is available.

59. The fertiliser elements rarely occur in nature in the elemental chemical form, and most would not be useful for plant nutrition if supplied in that form. Growing plants can assimilate only fertiliser elements in the combined state of inorganic compounds. Many modern fertiliser materials consist of compounds that are immediately usable by the crops to which they are applied. Others are quickly converted within the soil to forms that can be assimilated. ---- Therefore, they prolong the release of easily absorbed compounds to provide sustained feeding over the growth cycle of the plants.

- A) Large amounts of fertiliser chemicals are also generated as by-products in the production of other chemicals.
- B) Fertilisers that can be used for the growth of crops are derived from many different types of raw materials.
- C) Some fertiliser chemicals are specifically designed to dissolve slowly or to delay reaction within the soil.
- D) Plants may show toxic responses to certain elements including some of the micronutrients present in soil.
- E) All these fertiliser elements, along with other chemical elements, occur naturally in agricultural soils in varying concentrations.

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60. **(I)** When rain falls on natural lands such as forests and meadows, some of it soaks into the soil and then slowly makes its way to rivers, lakes, and oceans. **(II)** In cities, however, much of the land is paved with cement and asphalt, and water is unable to sink into the ground. **(III)** Because the rainwater runs over these surfaces, it gathers oil and grease from cars, fertilisers and pesticides from gardening, pathogens from animal wastes and heavy metals. **(IV)** These are dumped directly into natural waters with urban wastewater and are known to be one of the largest sources of pollution in lakes and rivers. **(V)** In many regions of developing countries, the sewers that carry storm waters are routed through sewage treatment plants.

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

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61. (I) The human heart is a pear-shaped organ about the size of a fist, and it is made up of a special type of muscle called cardiac muscle, which is not found anywhere else in the body. (II) It acts as a pump to push the blood throughout the body, and it is separated into four chambers, or parts. (III) The upper chambers are called atria, and the lower chambers are called ventricles. (IV) The blood travels through a system that includes the heart and a network of blood vessels which is called a cardiovascular system. (V) A valve that can open and shut, connects each atrium to the ventricle below, and it controls the movement of blood through the heart.

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

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62. (I) Every protein has a unique, genetically-mapped structure. (II) You probably could not discern one protein from another, but your immune system has an eagle eye for identifying proteins. (III) Researchers have developed a technique to classify proteins according to their size and composition. (IV) Within seconds after a specific protein enters your body, your immune system detects it as friend or foe. (V) If your immune system mistakes a food protein as an enemy invader, it jumps into attack mode and causes symptoms, such as rash, nausea and breathing difficulties.

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

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63. (I) The slang term 'bug' is used to describe errors occurring in computer programs. (II) Computer bugs can be divided into two categories: syntax errors and logic errors. (III) It may have originated during the early 1940s at Harvard University, when computer pioneer Grace Murray Hopper discovered that a dead moth had caused the breakdown of a machine on which she was working. (IV) When asked what she was doing while removing the corpse with tweezers, she replied, "I'm debugging the machine." (V) The moth's carcass, taped to a page of notes, is preserved with the trouble log notebook at the Virginia Naval Museum.

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

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64. (I) Advances in biotechnology have offered new powers to alter and control the phenomena of life. (II) However, this situation has also brought risks together with rewards. (III) The contemporary biotechnology that began in the last half of the 20th century arose from a deeper knowledge of genetics and molecular biology. (IV) In agricultural uses, biotechnology has raised concerns about hazards involving uncertain ecological interactions and health effects. (V) Additionally, the controversial techniques of cloning and stem cell research sustain heated debates about when human life begins.

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

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65. (I) The term 'metamorphosis' had once meant the death of one individual followed by another's appearance from its remains. (II)The metamorphosis of a butterfly from egg to caterpillar to chrysalis to adult is a familiar process to us today, but in the 17th century, it was unknown to many scientists. (III) However, Jan Swammerdam disagreed and showed that the stages in an insect's life cycle are different forms of the same creature. (IV) Each life stage has its own fully-formed internal organs, as well as early versions of the organs for later stages. (V) Seen in this new light, this interesting cycle of insects clearly warranted further scientific study.

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

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