

1. - 20. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşün sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Scientists doing research in various ---- share their findings in science conventions held regularly every year.

- A) creations
B) fields
C) suspects
D) realities
E) issues

2. In silicon computers, electrical signals travel along metal wires that link different ---- together; in contrast, in brains, neurons communicate with each other using electric signals across synapses, or junctions between nerve cells.

- A) innovators
B) qualities
C) components
D) relations
E) arguments

3. Despite their ---- characteristics, a porcupine and a hedgehog are, in fact, different species living in different continents.

- A) trivial
B) crucial
C) reasonable
D) dispensable
E) common

4. Water scarcity is ---- linked to human rights, and access to safe drinking water should be a priority for global development indeed.

- A) dramatically
B) deliberately
C) correctly
D) hardly
E) inseparably

5. The diet of Amur tiger, also known as the Siberian tiger, ---- of deer, wild pig and occasionally fish, all of which are becoming harder to find every passing day.

- A) consists
B) perceives
C) accuses
D) conceives
E) searches

6. That almost all of the cells in our body need to divide means the cell's DNA makes a copy of itself; nevertheless, some mistakes can happen in this process, which ---- cancerous cells.

- A) puts off
B) calls for
C) gets through
D) results in
E) breaks out

7. Hertzbleed is a new computer hack that ---- advantage of a power-saving feature, which is popular in modern computer chips, ---- sensitive data or for the purpose of covert market search.

- A) had taken / stealing
B) has taken / to have stolen
C) takes / to steal
D) was taking / to be stealing
E) took / stolen

8. This is standard advice from many sleep clinicians: if you ----, the worst thing ---- is to try to fall asleep immediately.

- A) mustn't sleep / doing
B) didn't use to sleep / to be doing
C) won't sleep / done
D) cannot sleep / to do
E) don't have to sleep / do

9. As more than 70% of Earth is covered ---- water and only 5% of which has been explored so far, it is no surprise that scientists crave ---- exploring these great depths.

- A) off / among
C) into / of
E) onto / below

- B) with / for
D) on / from

10. About three decades ago, scientists started using DNA data to build "molecular trees," and many of the first trees based ---- DNA data were ---- odds with the classical ones.

- A) on / at
C) amid / into
E) as / along

- B) with / in
D) above / over

11. The COVID lockdowns gave scientists a unique opportunity to study the extent ---- which families separated ---- geography managed to maintain that warm glow of togetherness all year round.

- A) for / from
C) at / within

- B) to / by
D) from / to
E) of / between

12. In Britain, none of the ancient animal skeletons show evidence they were butchered for human consumption; ----, they were often older animals, either killed by others or buried alone in pits.

- A) thus
C) instead

- B) subsequently
D) namely
E) for example

13. ---- amateurs probably won't be able to find the newly-discovered black hole as they are stargazing from their backyard, it can be spotted by scientists working in the Southern Hemisphere observatory.

- A) While
B) As soon as
C) Unless
D) Until
E) As if

14. Walking, especially in nature, uses just enough brain power that you actually switch off, ---- is why you can often walk somewhere and not think about anything, almost forcing mental relaxation.

- A) whose
B) which
C) that
D) whom
E) when

15. There is still much work to be done to reach compelling evidence, ---- current studies are producing positive results in favour of reiki, a safe and non-invasive form of energy-based healing.

- A) before
B) once
C) given that
D) but
E) so that

16. As soon as we die, our brains quickly undergo major changes that are ---- chemical ---- structural.

- A) less / than
B) as / as
C) so / that
D) both / and
E) such / that

17. Taking more vitamin D than necessary will cause a calcium build-up in the blood ---- our bodies' inability to absorb it as easily as other vitamins.

- A) due to
B) in contrast to
C) in spite of
D) in addition to
E) on behalf of

18. ---- hard scientists may try, they will not change the common view about the creation – that the world came into being in 6 days, at least in the near future if not for good.

- A) However
B) In contrast
C) Likewise
D) Otherwise
E) Hence

19. Nuclear power is by far the most efficient source of electricity, and ---- strict regulations around the world, it is also among the safest.

- A) on behalf of
B) thanks to
C) irrespective of
D) such as
E) despite

20. ---- every software developer dreams of creating an app that goes viral and makes lots of money overnight, the numbers make it clear that mobile apps don't guarantee wealth.

- A) Until
B) When
C) Even though
D) Since
E) As long as

21. - 25. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

(21) ---- how hard we try to find, there is no perfect parallel in Earth's past for present-day climate change – human-driven warming is simply happening too fast and furiously. The closest analogy came 56 million years ago, when over the course of 3000 to 5000 years, greenhouse gases soared in the atmosphere, (22) ---- at least 5°C of warming and pushing tropical species to the poles. The cause has long been debated, (23) ---- researchers invoking exotic mechanisms such as catastrophic releases of methane from the sea floor or even asteroid strikes. (24) ----, over the past few years, evidence has mounted for a more ordinary culprit: carbon-spewing volcanoes that emerged underneath Greenland as it tore away from Europe. Now, researchers have (25) ---- signs of an effect that would have supercharged the warming effect of the volcanoes, making them a stronger suspect.

21.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) In case | B) Unless |
| C) Because | D) No matter |
| E) Even when | |

22.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) causing | B) to cause |
| C) caused | D) being caused |
| E) to be caused | |

23.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| A) over | B) for |
| C) among | D) with |
| E) about | |

24.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) Similarly | B) Therefore |
| C) However | D) Meanwhile |
| E) Conversely | |

25.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A) accompanied | B) characterised |
| C) generated | D) dedicated |
| E) discovered | |

26. - 30. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Astronomers have detected the brightest and fastest-growing black hole to have existed in the last 9 billion years. The enormous cosmic entity is 3 billion times more massive than the Sun and (26) ---- up an Earth-size chunk of matter every second. The new supermassive black hole, known as J1144, is around 500 times as Sagittarius A*, the supermassive black hole at the heart of the Milky Way, which was recently photographed for the first time (27) ---- the collaboration of many astronomers. A ring of superhot plasma around the enormous void also (28) ---- around 7,000 times more light than our entire galaxy. Australian astronomers discovered the cosmic juggernaut using data from Australian National University's SkyMapper Southern Sky Survey, which aims to map out the entirety of the sky in the Southern Hemisphere. Locating the supermassive black hole was like finding a "very large, unexpected needle in the haystack," the researchers said in a statement. "Astronomers have been hunting (29) ---- objects like this for more than 50 years," lead researcher Christopher Onken, an astronomer at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra, said in the statement. "(30) ---- they have found thousands of fainter ones, this astonishingly bright one had slipped through unnoticed."

26.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A) is swallowing | B) swallows |
| C) was swallowing | D) swallowed |
| E) had swallowed | |

27.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A) in place of | B) in spite of |
| C) with a view to | D) in terms of |
| E) as a result of | |

28.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) emits | B) catches |
| C) derives | D) clarifies |
| E) illuminates | |

29.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| A) within | B) off |
| C) about | D) for |
| E) on | |

30.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| A) Before | B) Until |
| C) Once | D) Though |
| E) Provided that | |

31. - 41. sorularda verilen cümleyi tamamlayabilecek seçeneği bulunuz.

31. Although corn-based ethanol dominates current bioenergy options in the U.S., ----.

- A) producing it in great quantities requires very little effort or resources
- B) ethanol and other plant-based fuels have great potential to replace petrol
- C) a lot of land, fertilizer and fresh water has to be used to produce it
- D) petrol is not an infinite resource and will eventually run out
- E) the possibility of ethanol entirely replacing petrol is quite high

32. Some of the 30 different separate bones that make up the skull protect the brain, ----.

- A) because our brain is a structure that needs hardly any protection
- B) while the remaining ones form the structure of one's face
- C) unless, of course, a grave injury to the head pierces into the brain
- D) although our heads need little protection from outside impact
- E) as if the head needs a lot of protection from forces in and out

33. As the changes in climate in the last few decades have manifested themselves in undeniable ways, ----.

- A) scientists have given up proposing solutions to the problem altogether
- B) governments refuse to act in unison and do something to reverse the trend
- C) climate change activists have surprisingly decreased the amount of their effort
- D) those in the manufacturing industry have received the least damage
- E) even ardent deniers of climate change have started to accept the phenomenon and its effects

34. Though the society have often approached new ideas with scepticism throughout history, ----.

- A) the execution of new plans and blueprints has never been easy
- B) inventors will never achieve absolute freedom for creating new things
- C) this has never stopped the creation of new inventions
- D) governments and officials have always sided with the general public
- E) the way science is conducted has hardly changed throughout the centuries

35. Due to ocean acidification, which harms everything from crabs in Alaska to coral reefs in Florida, ----.

- A) the U.S. economy has lost billions of dollars in the last two decades
- B) lots of other species found a chance to thrive in acidic waters around Africa
- C) how other species handle the pressure is not known
- D) it is driven by the growing amount of carbon dioxide absorbed and dissolved in the ocean
- E) American coastline has shrunk 20% in the meantime

36. People living in poorer areas in big cities lack access to hygiene and suffer from preventable diseases, ----.

- A) still there is a high risk of disease outbreak from water contamination
- B) but many cities are resorting to quick fixes, which leaves these people in a worse situation
- C) otherwise a managed sewage disposal system protects people from diseases
- D) and cities in low- and middle-income countries are showing promising improvements
- E) so diseases and infections can stunt your growth or harm your nutrition

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37. With a record 28% of the population over the age 65 in Japan, ----.

- A) there is a shortage of workers, particularly in manual labour industries
- B) companies in Japan are focusing their funds and energy to youngsters
- C) exoskeleton suits that make it easier to lift and carry heavy objects have fallen out of favour
- D) government officials are searching for ways to provide for the centennials
- E) industries focusing on youth products are making a lot of profit

38. As they are gifted with high frequency acoustic signals, ----.

- A) bats' ability to circumnavigate is likely to go dull in time
- B) bats can snatch flying insects from the air even if they are in dense forests
- C) the hunting ability of bats can also be found in many other mammals
- D) bats and other flying mammals can enjoy flight in bright daylight
- E) the way bats navigate small places has always intrigued scientists

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39. ---- unless you reuse it literally thousands of times.

- A) Producing a cloth grocery bag is thought to have a big toll on the environment
- B) People preferring cloth grocery bags think they are doing something good for the environment
- C) The rising popularity of cloth popularity bags is due to a rising awareness about environment
- D) Replacing plastic bags with a cloth grocery bag sounds like a good idea at first
- E) A cloth grocery bag is more damaging to the environment than conventional plastic bags

40. 500 million years ago, the land was bare, with only bacteria, fungi and algae able to survive on it, ----.

- A) for mammals were nowhere to be seen, especially in the oceans
- B) and there were lush green forests in what is the Sahara Desert now
- C) so the world in those days looked very different to ours today
- D) but life was almost non-existent, with early forms of life a little too weak for survival
- E) nor could the microscopic life forms survive as easily as they can today

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41. Since desert locusts can wolf down crops from entire farm fields in a single morning, ----.
- A) farmers hold them in great esteem and allocate a part of their lands for them
 - B) they are considered to be the most dangerous of all migratory pests
 - C) other locusts can also devour an entire field in as short a time period as a day
 - D) it is a species of locust, a periodically swarming, short-horned grasshopper in the family Acrididae
 - E) they are highly mobile and feed on large quantities of any kind of green vegetation

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42. - 47. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Some trends in nutrition become cultural norms as everyone is doing them, but others die due to different needs and interests making them seem unimportant.

- A) Beslenmedeki bazı eğilimler, herkes onları uyguladığı için kültürel norm haline gelmesine rağmen diğerleri, farklı ihtiyaç ve ilgi alanları onları önemsiz gösterdiği için yok olur.
- B) Farklı ihtiyaçlar ve ilgi alanları onları önemsiz gösterdiğinden yok olan diğer eğilimlerin aksine beslenmede bazı eğilimler herkes onları uyguladığı için kültürel norm haline gelir.
- C) Herkesin uyguladığı bazı beslenme eğilimleri, kültürel norm haline gelir ancak diğerleri, farklı ihtiyaç ve ilgi alanları onları önemsiz gösterdiği için yok olur.
- D) İnsanların farklı ihtiyaçları ya da ilgi alanları doğrultusunda yok olan beslenme eğilimlerine karşı herkesin uyguladığı için kültürel norm haline gelmiş akımlar bulunmaktadır.
- E) Beslenmedeki bazı eğilimler, herkes onları uyguladığı için kültürel norm haline gelir ama diğerleri, farklı ihtiyaç ve ilgi alanları onları önemsiz gösterdiği için yok olur.

43. If we want to tackle climate change in the long term, many people need to change their behaviours collectively.

- A) Uzun vadede iklim değişikliğinin üstesinden gelmenin yolu, birçok insanın toplu olarak davranışlarını değiştirmelerinden geçmektedir.
- B) Uzun vadede iklim değişikliğinin üstesinden gelmek istiyorsak birçok insanın toplu olarak davranışlarını değiştirmeleri gerekmektedir.
- C) Birçok insan toplu olarak davranışlarını değiştirmede uzun vadede iklim değişikliğinin üstesinden gelemez.
- D) Uzun vadede iklim değişikliğinin üstesinden gelmek mümkün; tabi bunun için birçok insanın toplu olarak davranışlarını değiştirmeleri gerekmektedir.
- E) Birçok insan toplu olarak davranışlarını değiştirmeleri gerektiğini anlarsa uzun vadede iklim değişikliğinin üstesinden gelebiliriz.

48. - 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca

en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

48. Toprak sağlığını, gübreleme ve böcek ilaçlamanın tek ya da neredeyse tek kaynağı olarak kullandığı için organik tarım, optimal toprak yönetimine özellikle önem vermektedir.

- A) Organic farming uses soil health as the exclusive or nearly exclusive source of its fertilization and pest control so it particularly emphasizes optimal soil management.
- B) Organic farming, which uses soil health as the exclusive or nearly exclusive source of its fertilization and pest control, particularly emphasizes optimal soil management.
- C) Optimal soil management is particularly emphasized by organic farming as it uses soil health as the exclusive source of its fertilization and pest control.
- D) Organic farming, in particular, emphasizes optimal soil management, because it uses soil health as the exclusive or nearly exclusive source of its fertilization and pest control.
- E) What organic farming emphasizes in particular is optimal soil management since it is used by organic farmers as the exclusive or nearly exclusive source of its fertilization and pest control.

49. Artmakta olan metan salınımları, dünyanın atmosferindeki artan sera gazı birikiminin ana sebebidir ve yakın dönemdeki küresel ısınmanın üçte birine kadarından da sorumludur.

- A) The major reason for the rising concentration of greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere is increasing methane emissions, but they are also responsible for up to one-third of near-term global heating.
- B) Up to one-third of global heating is produced by increasing methane emissions, which are also responsible for the rising concentration of greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere.
- C) Not only do increasing methane emissions contribute to the rising concentration of greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere, but they are also responsible for up to one-third of near-term global heating.
- D) Increasing methane emissions are responsible for the rising concentration of greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere, and are a major reason for up to one-third of near-term global heating.
- E) Increasing methane emissions are a major reason for the rising concentration of greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere, and are responsible for up to one-third of near-term global heating.

54. - 59. sorularda paragrafta verilen boşluğa anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. We are well aware of the detrimental effects of air pollution caused by diesel exhaust fumes on our health. The list of problems it causes includes everything from respiratory problems to dementia and even certain types of cancers. ---- In fact, up to 55% of roadside traffic pollution is made of non-exhaust particles, with around 20% of that pollution coming from brake dust.

- A) For example, in some countries where emissions are unregulated the problem is much worse.
- B) However, most people don't realise that exhaust fumes aren't the only cause of air pollution.
- C) Still, many people prefer their personal cars to various modes of public transport.
- D) Nevertheless, we might also think about indoor pollution stemming from solid-fuel ovens.
- E) Thus, cycling or walking more might be one way of reducing the number of vehicles in traffic.

55. Until about a decade ago, only two habitable zone planets of any size were known to astronomers: Earth and Mars. Within the last decade, however, thanks to discoveries made through both ground-based telescopes and the Kepler mission, astronomers have discovered about a dozen terrestrial-sized exoplanets. ---- For all the relatively large number of exoplanet discoveries so far, the majority of stars are between 600 to 3,000 light-years away from Earth, which means they are too far and dim for detailed follow-up observation.

- A) Different from Kepler, the mission of TESS is to search for planets around the Sun's neighbours – those bright enough for follow-up observations.
- B) This might bring an end to the discussion raised by the Fermi Paradox: where are all the other civilisations?
- C) These are between half and two times larger than the Earth within the habitable zones of their host stars.
- D) The hunt for exoplanets is not a new thing, though: amateur scientists have been on the issue for decades.
- E) Humans' desire to find other civilisations in the vast expanses of the universe is, in fact, groundless as we lack the necessary technology.

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60. - 65. sorularda verilen cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

60. (I) Anyone who has suffered from jet lag or struggled after turning the clock forward or back an hour for daylight saving time knows all about what researchers call your biological clock, or circadian rhythm – the “master pacemaker” that synchronizes how your body responds to the passing of one day to the next. (II) This “clock” is made up of about 20,000 neurons in the hypothalamus, the area near the centre of the brain that coordinates your body’s unconscious functions, like breathing and blood pressure. (III) Humans aren’t the only beings that have an internal clock system. (IV) Circadian rhythms are also essential to health and well-being. (V) They govern your body’s physical, mental and behavioural changes over each 24-hour cycle in response to environmental cues like light and food.

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

61. (I) You are probably used to the idea that people differ substantially in personality and in cognitive abilities – skills like problem-solving or remembering information. (II) In contrast, there is a widely held intuition that people vary far less in their ability to recognize, match or categorize objects. (III) Many everyday tasks, hobbies and even critical jobs – like interpreting satellite imagery, matching fingerprints or diagnosing medical conditions – rely on these perceptual skills. (IV) But when perceptual decisions influence safety, health or legal outcomes, there's a case for seeking people who can achieve the best possible performance. (V) The common expectation is that smart and motivated people who receive the appropriate training should eventually be able to excel at occupations that require hundreds of perceptual decisions every day.

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

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It is a painful truth for people who fly: Airplanes are climate killers. Air travel is among the most carbon-polluting human activities. A round trip from New York City to London emits nearly 1000 kilograms of carbon dioxide (CO2) per passenger, more than an average person in Burundi, Nicaragua, or 47 other countries emits in a year. Annually, airplanes spew some 920 million tons of CO2, accounting for roughly 3.5% of all greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. Derek Vardon is hoping a yellowish, foul-smelling liquid will help change that. The fluid is a collection of short, chainlike molecules called volatile fatty acids (VFAs) from decaying food waste, such as chicken primavera and Greek salads. In a process he and colleagues developed, the VFAs are vaporized, then percolate over a bed of white, marble-size pellets of zirconium oxide, which knit the VFAs into longer chains called ketones. After condensing into a sweet smelling, clear liquid, the ketones are piped to another reactor where grey platinum pellets link them together and strip off oxygen atoms to make kerosene, also known as jet fuel. Vardon, a chemist who spent most of the past decade at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, is betting this food-to-fuel process and others that convert different forms of waste "biomass" into fuel represent the future of air travel, and the world's best hope for dramatically reducing the greenhouse gases it generates.

66. It is clear from the passage that when a person flies to New York from London and flies back ----.

- A) they fly over almost 50 countries due to the different routes used in the round trip
- B) the CO2 emission resulting from the flight of all the passengers on the plane is nearly 1000 kilograms
- C) they cause an amount of CO2 emission that surpasses a person's annual emission from Nicaragua
- D) the CO2 that they cause to emit is nothing compared to that of 47 countries
- E) most of the time they don't have a clear conscience because of the CO2 emission

67. The underlined word in the passage 'convert' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) transform
- B) discard
- C) dispense
- D) eliminate
- E) undercut

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68. We learn from the passage that VFAs ----.

- A) can only be produced after all fossil-fuel based kerosene is exhausted
- B) have the best quality if they are produced from the remains of chicken primavera
- C) have started to be mass produced in countries like Burundi and Nicaragua
- D) have the potential to fully replace fossil-fuel based jet fuel in the future
- E) go through a fairly simple process so that they can replace kerosene

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Early in their travels, four decades ago, the Voyagers gave astonished researchers the first close-up views of the moons of Jupiter and Saturn, revealing the existence of active volcanoes and fissured ice fields on worlds astronomers had thought would be as inert and crater-pocked as our own moon. In 1986, Voyager 2 became the first spacecraft to fly past Uranus; three years later it passed Neptune. So far it is the only spacecraft to have made such journeys. Now, as pioneering interstellar probes more than 12 billion miles from Earth, they are simultaneously delighting and confounding theorists with a series of unexpected discoveries about that uncharted region. Their remarkable odyssey is finally winding down. Over the past three years NASA has shut down heaters and other nonessential components. In this way, they are planning to use the spacecrafts' remaining energy stores sparingly to make their unprecedented journeys last to about 2030. For the Voyagers' scientists, many of whom have worked on the mission since its inception, it is a bittersweet time. They are now confronting the end of a project that far exceeded all their expectations.

69. According to the passage, contrary to scientists' assumptions ----.

- A) the moons of Jupiter and Saturn did not turn out to have inactive volcano craters
- B) Voyager 2 failed to land on the moons of Jupiter and Saturn
- C) Voyager 1 was able to fly by Uranus and Neptune, planets furthest in the solar system
- D) most of the observable space has remained uncharted
- E) neither space probe was able to provide detailed information about Uranus

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70. Why are scientists shutting down nonessential components on Voyager probes?

- A) To finish their already-longer-than-planned journey early
- B) To be able to extend the journey of these probes to the year 2030
- C) To cut the high energy demands of the aged space probes
- D) Because they are a little fed up with the experience, which far exceeded its scheduled time
- E) To turn this unprecedented journey into a bittersweet experience

Early in their travels, four decades ago, the Voyagers gave astonished researchers the first close-up views of the moons of Jupiter and Saturn, revealing the existence of active volcanoes and fissured ice fields on worlds astronomers had thought would be as inert and crater-pocked as our own moon. In 1986, Voyager 2 became the first spacecraft to fly past Uranus; three years later it passed Neptune. So far it is the only spacecraft to have made such journeys. Now, as pioneering interstellar probes more than 12 billion miles from Earth, they are simultaneously delighting and confounding theorists with a series of unexpected discoveries about that uncharted region. Their remarkable odyssey is finally winding down. Over the past three years NASA has shut down heaters and other nonessential components. In this way, they are planning to use the spacecrafts' remaining energy stores sparingly to make their unprecedented journeys last to about 2030. For the Voyagers' scientists, many of whom have worked on the mission since its inception, it is a bittersweet time. They are now confronting the end of a project that far exceeded all their expectations.

71. Which of the following is the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To discuss why and how Voyager probes were able to accomplish the feats that seemed impossible to scientists
- B) To provide a detailed explanation for the plans to cool down the longer-than-expected mission of Voyager space probes
- C) To give information about the unexpected success of Voyager space probes and the plans to end their journey
- D) To prove that Voyager space probes can finish their journey without any fuel
- E) To refute the claims that Voyager space probes could not fly by Uranus or Neptune

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