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

1. Scientific discoveries may be made simultaneously by scientists working independently, but almost every ---- depends on previous work and theories.

A) expense

B) precaution

C) threat

D) advance

E) decline

2. Artificial selection is the conscious attempt by human beings to change the environments or ---- of other organisms so as to alter the evolution of these organisms.

A) instructions

B) traits

C) profits

D) intentions

E) causes

attempt (at)
desire (for)
ability
chance
ambition
opportunity

soyut isim + to verb

3. Taxonomy is the area of biological science comprising three ---- but highly interrelated disciplines: classification, naming and identification of organisms.

A) respectable

B) regular

C) distinct

D) virtual

E) consistent

4. A volcanic catastrophe is often thousands of years in the making—many volcanoes gain strength for millennia before an ---- powerful explosion occurs.

A) immensely

B) insufficiently

C) adversely

D) inconveniently

E) elaborately

5. Swifts, one of the fastest small birds, can be ---- from the superficially-similar African swallows by their characteristic style of flight.

A) derived

B) prevented

C) extracted

D) distinguished

E) obtained

6. Bioinformatics is a new field that --- the development and application of computational methods to organise, integrate, and analyse gene-related data.

A) centers on
B) falls behind
C) leaves out
D) brings down
E) puts off

7. At the end of the 17th century, Isaac Newton -- -- his laws of motion and gravity, making science more precise and mathematical than it ---- before. previously / daha önce

A) had set down / would have been

B) was setting down / has been

C) set down / had been

D) would set down / was

E) had been setting down / would be

for /in /during/within

8. **Over the past 100 years, the relativity theories and quantum mechanics ---- major triumphs at the cost of us, ---- our classic conception of time.**

attined/ gained /achieved/ obtained

A) have celebrated / losing
B) celebrated / to have lost
C) have been celebrated / having been lost
D) had celebrated / being lost
E) were celebrated / to be lost

at the expense/cost of : pahasina

9. **The Enlightenment period saw astronomical observatories grow ---- size and number, ---- a growing emphasis on the housing of larger telescopes.**

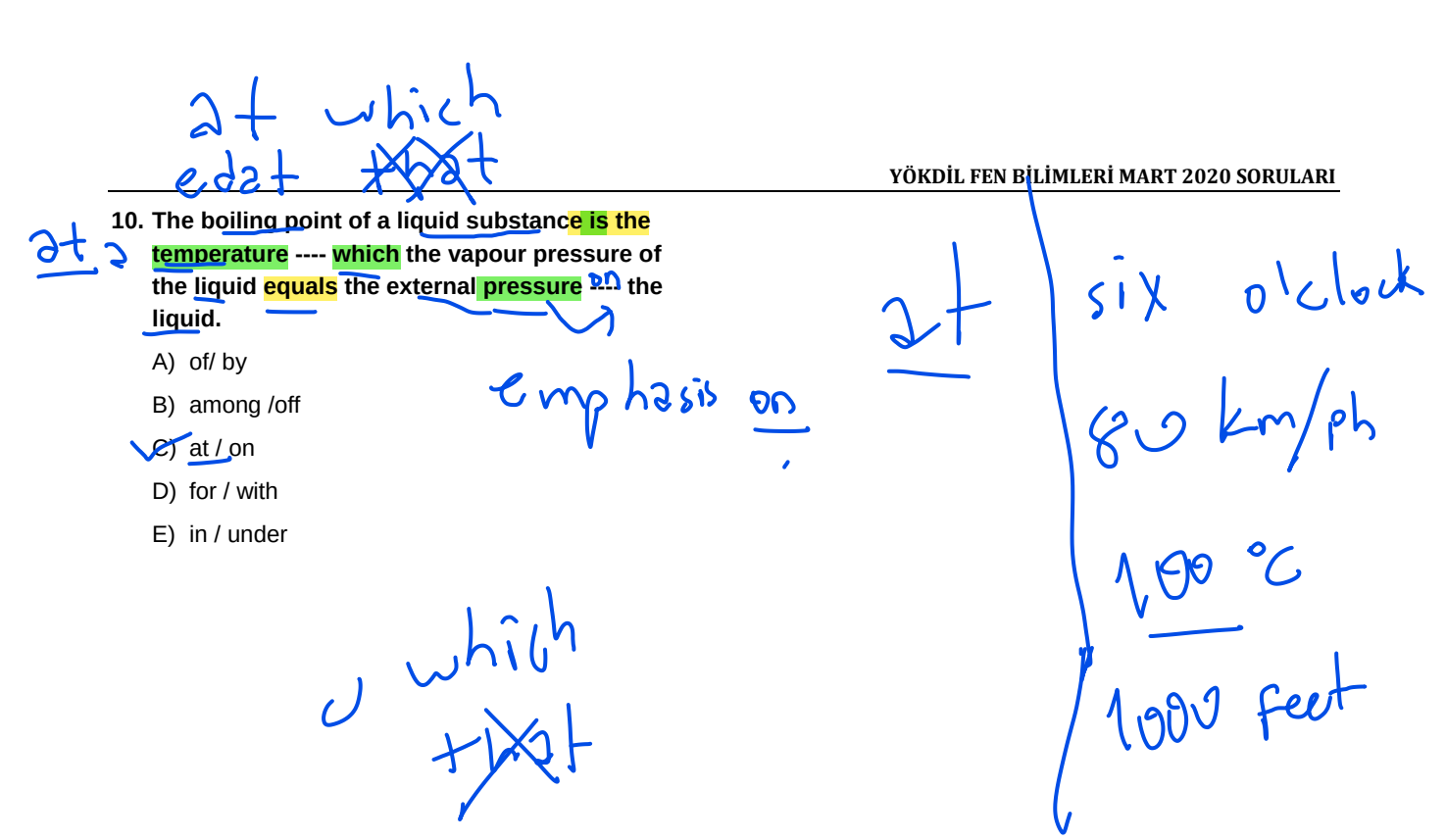
A) by / over
B) for / through
C) beyond / to
D) from / at
E) in / with

see sb/sth do sth
birinin bir isi yaptigini tamamini görmek
find
hear
witness
catch

see sb/sth doing sth
birini bir is yaparken görmek
find
hear
witness
catch

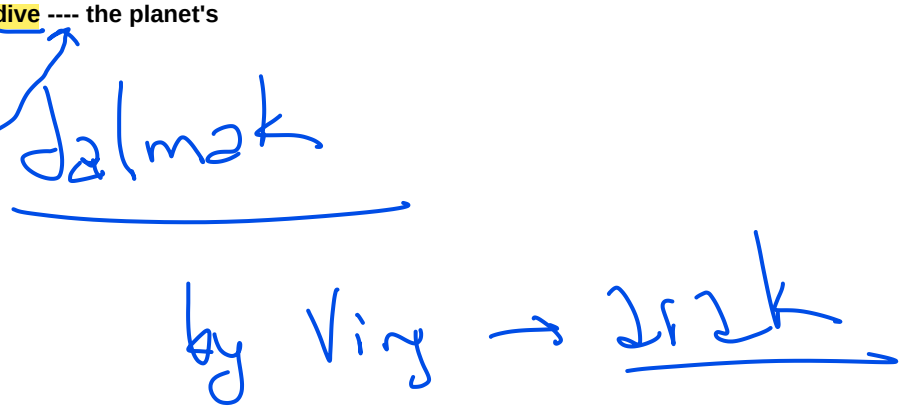
10. The boiling point of a liquid substance is the temperature ---- which the vapour pressure of the liquid equals the external pressure on the liquid.

A) of/ by
B) among /off
C) at / on
D) for / with
E) in / under



11. After 13 years in Saturn's orbit, the Cassini spacecraft ended its mission in September 2017 ---- making a planned dive ---- the planet's atmosphere.

A) after / with
B) about / over
C) in / at
D) by / into
E) from / through



12. ---- the Earth's long history, scientists divide its 4.5-billion-year existence using the geologic time scale, which makes this history manageable.

A) Unlike
B) Except for
C) On behalf of
D) Because of
E) Similar to

13. It takes up to five years ---- a cocoa tree bears fruit, and it then produces around 1000 beans a year, but that is only enough for one kilogramme of chocolate.

A) because

B) unless

C) before

D) as if

E) as soon as

Unlike continental islands,

14. ---- continental islands are part of their nearby continental landmass, oceanic islands are the result of undersea volcanoes or tectonic plate activity pushing up the seafloor.

A) Unless
B) After
C) While / Whereas
D) Because
E) As long as

Although

Similar to / Akin to

15. Like people, animals can also have reactions to pollen and other environmental allergens, ---- they have different symptoms than we do and should be treated differently as well.

A) as if mis gibi = as though

B) once 1. as soon as 2. bir zamanlar 3. once a week

C) but however though

D) so

E) since 1. ..den beri 2 . because

16. The solid core inside the Moon is similar to that of Earth; ----, the Moon's core is gradually cooling, which creates cracks on the surface, in contrast to the Earth's warming core.

A) however
B) eventually
C) furthermore
D) for instance
E) in brief

17. Atmosphere observation includes such well-known instruments as the thermometer and barometer ---- less familiar devices such as the radiosonde.

A) according to e göre (kaynak gösterme) = to scholars

B) in terms of = bakimindan = in

C) with the purpose of amaciyla = with a view to + ving / ..yapmak icin = so as to do sth, in order to / to do sth

D) owing to

E) as well as

My friend hit me on purpose (deliberately)

We owe democracy and many rights to the republic and thus M. K. Atatürk

seem
appear + to verb / to be ving nowadays /slowly

18. According to a study, a common species of wasp appears to be becoming smaller in number ---- the ongoing global rise in temperatures.

is becoming smaller in terms of (in) number

A) except for haric= with the exception of / *aside from, apart from, other than

B) rather than den ziyade / ..yerine / ..degil = instead of / not

C) as a consequence of sonucunda yüzünden because of / due to /as a result of

D) contrary to aksine: unlike, in contrast to

E) in pursuit of : pesinde, arayisinda, amaciyla, for the the purpose of / in search for

19. Studies have shown that flying animals manage well ---- due to the fact that they can escape predators by taking flight, ---- because flight has supplied them with a number of advantageous qualities.

A) such / that

B) the more / the more

C) neither / nor

D) not only / but also

E) as / as

can + verb ..... (by +)
ving ..arak / erek ...yapabilir

20. Inside the Sun, density and temperature rise steadily toward the core, ---- the pressure is more than 100 billion times greater than the atmospheric pressure on the Earth's surface.

A) where
B) how
C) which
D) whom
E) what

the way
How you say something is more important than what you say
the things you say. (ne dediğin / dediğin sey)

core, which is too hot / which we cannot measure precisely

66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

One of the most famous volcanoes may be misunderstood. Carmelo Fertilo, a geologist from Italy, believes the material feeding Mount Etna's cone is mostly water, so it is effectively a giant hot spring. However, most geologists are unconvinced. Mount Etna is almost always active. It may have spewed 70 million tonnes of lava in 2011 alone. What really puzzles the Italian geologist is that Etna also discharges more than 7 million tonnes of steam, carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide every year. The normal explanation is that gas bubbles out of magma as it moves up the volcano's vent. However, Fertilo claims that Etna would need to erupt ten times more lava than it does to account for all the gas. He also argues that Etna is not just fed by magma. He states that its deep plumbing system could hold lots of water, carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide. making up about 70 per cent of the material feeding the volcano. According to Fertilo, such a system is closer to a spring rather than a volcano. However, according to Kayla Lacovino, there are simpler alternatives. She has argued that the excess gas could come from deep molten rock that does not enter Etna.

66. It can be understood from the passage that most geologists ----.

A) doubt Fertilo's arguments about Mount Etna

B) have misunderstood Fertilo's claims about Mount Etna

C) agree with lacovino as well as Fertilo

D) claim that Mount Etna is a hot spring

E) try to provide new findings to support their own claims

67. According to the passage, Fertilo believes that Mount Etna ----.

A) had its largest and most devastating eruption in 2011

B) erupts ten times more lava than gas

C) includes some of the characteristics of a hot spring

D) is the most unpredictable volcano on Earth

E) can remain inactive for long periods of time

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

A) The Eruptions of Mount Etna Throughout History

B) Excess Gas in Mount Etna

C) What Really Feeds Mount Etna?

D) Why is Mount Etna Always Active?

E) The Most Famous Volcanoes on Earth

69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The science behind growing meat without animals is fairly simple. Growing the cells that form cultured meat is not hugely different from other 'cell culture' methods that biologists have used to study cells since the early 1900s. The process starts with a few “satellite” cells, which can be obtained from a small sample of muscle taken from a live animal. These are stem cells that can turn into the different cells found in muscle. Just one cell could, in theory, be used to grow an infinite amount of meat. When fed a nutrient rich serum, the cells turn into muscle cells and proliferate, doubling in number roughly every few days. After the cells have multiplied, they are encouraged to form strips, much like how muscle cells form fibres in living tissue. These fibres are attached to a sponge-like scaffold that floods the fibres with nutrients and mechanically stretches them, 'exercising' the muscle cells to increase their size and protein content. The resulting tissue can then be harvested, seasoned, cooked and consumed as boneless processed meat.

69. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

A) it is not a must to have a sample cell from a living animal to produce meat

B) studying cells is a relatively new concept in the current decade

C) producing meat from a muscle cell in a lab is quite a complicated process

D) the first step in creating meat is to double the number of muscle cells

E) growing meat without animals is a process similar to other cell culture methods

70. According to the passage, stem cells ----.

A) are cells that do not have the ability to multiply

B) are composed of various cells that have different functions

C) have the ability to transform into different cells in a muscle

D) need to be attached to other cells to form living tissues

E) decrease in number at the end of the production process

71. The passage is mainly about ----.

A) the advances in human cell production under scientific intervention

B) the reasons why cell production may not be practical for common use

C) different types of cell culture methods used by biologists since the early 1900s

D) an alternative way of growing meat through unconventional means

E) some steps followed by scientists to cure animal diseases by producing cells

1. River systems are completely changed when dams are built.
2. The main reason is obvious: dams block the channels, altering the water's direction by decreasing or increasing the amount of water that flows through the channel - the defined pathway the water follows.
3. In turn, this modifies or completely changes the river's erosional and depositional characteristics, thus changing the channel's landscape and affecting the local environment.
4. Although there are good reasons for dams (mainly to stop flooding in populated areas), there are often just as many potential problems as benefits.
5. One in particular is the erosion that occurs just below the main structure holding back the water. Because the sediment is no longer transported within the water (the load is dropped in the reservoir), the water from the spillway often erodes the channel immediately below.
6. Another problem can also arise from the fact that because there is less sediment load, there is also less of a delta being formed at the mouth of a river.
7. For example, the Aswan High Dam along the Nile River in Egypt was finished in 1966, primarily to provide electricity and irrigation.
8. But the water is dammed up in a lake about 280 kilometres long, and this is starving the Nile delta of sediments.
9. Because of this, the currents in the Mediterranean Sea are carrying away more sediment than the river can **replenish** and causing the delta to slowly erode away.

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72. According to the passage, dams ----.

A) do not affect erosional characteristics of a river as much as depositional ones

B) provide more beneficial than harmful effects to the local environment

C) may adversely affect river systems and the local environment

D) can stop flooding but have no other real benefits

E) generally increase the amount of water that flows through channels

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73. The problem with the Aswan High Dam is that ----.

A) it cannot provide enough electricity

B) it has a negative impact on the currents in the Mediterranean Sea

C) it is reducing the size of the Nile delta

D) the people in the Nile region are still facing problems with irrigation

E) sediment is flooding in from the Mediterranean Sea

olay zincirine dikkat, etki>tepki

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74. The underlined word in the passage 'replenish' **is closest in meaning to ----.**

A) reduce
B) ruin
C) renew / restore
D) resist
E) restrict

75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

An 11-year-old boy taps furiously on a laptop, hiding from enemies as he runs through a city. They catch him before he reaches safety - game over. Frustrated, he opens the game's programming window, adjusts the settings, and this time gets past the bullies. Victory! This could be the future of American education. The Quest to Learn' school opened last September in Manhattan, welcoming the first class of sixth-graders who will learn almost entirely through video game-inspired activities, an educational strategy developed to keep kids engaged and prepare them for high-tech careers. For many years, videogames have outperformed teachers in one key way: They are exceptionally good at engaging kids, which is, in fact, a serious problem for teachers. Videogames drop kids into complex problems where they fail and fail, but they try again and again. When kids face tough problems in school, however, they sometimes just give up, which is why only a third of eighth-graders earn proficient math scores on national assessment tests. The educators behind 'The Quest to Learn' school hope that video game-based lessons will help to overcome that problem.

75. According to the passage, the introduction of video game-based lessons into the American education system ----.

A) will dramatically help students to find the easiest way to overcome their problems

B) will encourage many students to have high-tech careers

C) is necessary to help students adjust to technology

D) will assist children in dealing with bullies

E) may negatively affect students' self-confidence since they can fail several times

76. It is stated in the passage that it is a challenge for many teachers to ----.

A) prepare students for high-tech careers

B) adapt themselves to technological changes

C) use video games effectively in class

D) attract and keep students' attention and interest

E) help students gain new learning strategies

77. The reason why many eighth-graders cannot get proficient math scores is that they ----.

A) spend too much time playing videogames

B) tend to give up when they face a challenge

C) are given very complex math problems to solve

D) mostly take video game-based lessons that are not aimed at improving their math skills

E) are not adequately prepared by their teachers

1. With its flat landscape, Copenhagen is an unlikely ski destination.
2. But an innovative project called Copenhill aims to pair recreation with renewable energy.
3. Copenhill is a massive facility in the city's industrial area that converts trash to electricity, providing power for 30,000 homes in Copenhagen and heat for more than twice that number.
4. The new structure will eventually include an urban ski park, a climbing wall, and a cafe on its roof with an attractive city view.
5. Copenhill is 25 per cent more efficient than the other waste-burning facility in Copenhagen and will be able to control its own carbon dioxide emissions, in line with Denmark's ambitious goal to become carbon-neutral by 2050.
6. The idea of burning garbage has its critics, who say waste-to-energy facilities merely reinforce excessive consumerism.
7. But in 2018, Copenhill processed almost 500,000 tons of garbage.
8. That is better than filling up landfills, which are potent sources of methane - a greenhouse gas that can ruin the prospect of anyone's enjoyment.

78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

With its flat landscape, Copenhagen is an unlikely ski destination. But an innovative project called Copenhill aims to pair recreation with renewable energy. Copenhill is a massive facility in the city's industrial area that converts trash to electricity, providing power for 30,000 homes in Copenhagen and heat for more than twice that number. The new structure will eventually include an urban ski park, a climbing wall, and a cafe on its roof with an attractive city view Copenhill is 25 per cent more efficient than the other waste-burning facility in Copenhagen and will be able to control its own carbon dioxide emissions, in line with Denmark's ambitious goal to become carbon-neutral by 2050. The idea of burning garbage has its critics, who say waste-to-energy facilities merely reinforce excessive consumerism. But in 2018, Copenhill processed almost 500,000 tons of garbage. That is better than filling up landfills, which are potent sources of methane - a greenhouse gas that can ruin the prospect of anyone's enjoyment.

78. According to the passage, Copenhill ----.

A) will be able to power thousands of homes in many cities across Denmark once construction is complete

B) will provide several recreational opportunities in the future, such as skiing, climbing and enjoying the city view

C) will probably not include a cafe at its roof due to high amounts of carbon dioxide in Copenhagen

D) was built in its current location as it is important to construct recycling facilities in flat areas

E) will stop functioning as a recycling facility when an urban ski park is built

cesitli / some /various / a number of

= Not Given

True

False

With its flat landscape, Copenhagen is an unlikely ski destination. But an innovative project called Copenhill aims to pair recreation with renewable energy. Copenhill is a massive facility in the city's industrial area that converts trash to electricity, providing power for 30,000 homes in Copenhagen and heat for more than twice that number. The new structure will eventually include an urban ski park, a climbing wall, and a cafe on its roof with an attractive city view Copenhill is 25 per cent more efficient than the other waste-burning facility in Copenhagen and will be able to control its own carbon dioxide emissions, in line with Denmark's ambitious goal to become carbon-neutral by 2050. The idea of burning garbage has its critics, who say waste-to-energy facilities merely reinforce excessive consumerism. But in 2018, Copenhill processed almost 500,000 tons of garbage. That is better than filling up landfills, which are potent sources of methane - a greenhouse gas that can ruin the prospect of anyone's enjoyment.

79. According to the critics of Copenhill, ----.

A) waiting until 2050 to start seeing the possible benefits promised by the new facility is far too long

B) the other waste-burning facility is more efficient even though it cannot control its carbon dioxide emissions

C) it may not be possible to convert trash to electricity if an urban ski park is integrated into the facility

D) the facility is going to result in methane increases in landfills, which will ruin the environment

E) recycling waste in order to produce power is not reasonable because it promotes high consumption

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80. What is the author's attitude towards Copenhill?

A) Supportive
B) Critical
C) Doubtful
D) Neutral
E) Ignorant

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CEVAP ANAHTARI

1) D	2) B	3) C	4) A	5) D	6) A	7) C	8) A	9) E	10) C
11) D	12) D	13) C	14) C	15) C	16) A	17) E	18) C	19) D	20) A
21) C	22) B	23) E	24) D	25) E	26) C	27) C	28) E	29) A	30) A
31) B	32) A	33) A	34) C	35) D	36) A	37) A	38) E	39) C	40) A
41) B	42) B	43) A	44) D	45) A	46) A	47) C	48) C	49) C	50) B
51) E	52) D	53) D	54) D	55) B	56) C	57) D	58) E	59) E	60) C
61) B	62) C	63) E	64) B	65) D	66) A	67) C	68) C	69) E	70) C
71) D	72) C	73) C	74) C	75) B	76) D	77) B	78) B	79) E	80) A