

**CLOZE TESTSORULARI**

Kelime, edat, zaman ve bağlaç sorularının karması şeklindedir.

Anlam ilişkilerini cümle ve aynı zamanda metin genelinde görebilmek gerekir.

Bazı sorular tek kelime veya satırdan çıkarken daha kapsamlı anlam ilişkilerini test eden sorular da olabilir.

Edatlar özellikle üst puanları belirleyecek derecede zor gelebilir.

Paragrafın zamanına dikkat etmek gerekir.

Konu odak noktası tespiti yapılmalıdır.

angora  
inJilizceangora  
enJlish

CLOZE TEST 1

Old blood may damage organs and contribute to ageing. Researchers are trying to reveal the restorative powers of young blood, (1) ---- brains from ageing. In fact, the effects of blood on ageing were first discovered in experiments that stitched young and old mice together so that they shared circulating blood. Older mice seemed to (2) ---- such an arrangement, developing healthier organs and becoming protected from age related disease. But younger mice aged prematurely. Such experiments suggest that (3) --- young blood can be restorative, there is something in old blood that is actively harmful. Hanadie Yousef at Stanford University in California seems to have identified a protein that is causing some of the damage, and has developed a compound to block it. She has observed that (4) ---- this antibody, mice were protected from the harmful effects of the old blood. However, we do not yet know what it is about young blood that keeps animals youthful. That has not stopped people (5) ---- starting trials to see if blood transfusions can treat age-related diseases.

- indispensable tool: vazgeçilmez bir araç
- 2.5
- A) to be prevented B) prevent  
C) to have prevented D) preventing  
E) having prevented earlier/previously
  - A) dispense with B) relate to ba kumak  
C) compensate for make up for E) put off postpone  
F) benefit from tazmin/telafi etmek  
3. istifade etmek harness/utilize /exploit/use
  - A) while - B) until -  
C) when - D) as soon as -  
E) after -
  - A) contrary to - B) compared to  
C) similar to - D) regardless of  
E) thanks to
  - A) by B) for  
C) in D) from  
E) with

prevented  
deter

Old blood may damage organs and contribute to ageing. Researchers are trying to reveal the restorative powers of young blood, (1) **preventing** brains from ageing. In fact, the effects of blood on ageing were first discovered in experiments that stitched young and old mice together so that they shared circulating blood. Older mice seemed to (2) **benefit from** such an arrangement, developing healthier organs and becoming protected from age related disease. But younger mice aged prematurely. Such experiments suggest that (3) **while** young blood can be restorative, there is something in old blood that is actively harmful. Hanadie Yousef at Stanford University in California seems to have identified a protein that is causing some of the damage, and has developed a compound to block it. She has observed that (4) **thanks to** this antibody, mice were protected from the harmful effects of the old blood. However, we do not yet know what it is about young blood that keeps animals youthful. That has not stopped people (5) **from** starting trials to see if blood transfusions can treat age-related diseases.

Cümle Cümle Çeviri

1. Old blood **may damage** organs **and contribute to** ageing.

Yaşlı kan, organlara **zarar verebilir** ve yaşlanmaya **katkıda bulunabilir**.  
zarar verip

2. Researchers **are trying to reveal** the **restorative powers of young blood**, **preventing** brains from ageing.

Araştırmacılar, genç kanın beyni yaşlanmaktan **koruyan yenileyici güçlerini** **ortaya çıkarmaya çalışıyor**.

3. In fact, the **effects of blood on ageing** were first discovered in experiments that **stitched** young and old mice **together** **so that** they shared circulating blood.

Aslında, **kanın yaşlanma üzerindeki** etkileri ilk olarak, genç ve yaşlı farelerin birbirine **dikilerek** kan dolaşımını paylaşmasını sağlayan deneylerde keşfedildi.

4. Older mice **seemed to benefit from** such an arrangement, **developing healthier organs and becoming protected from age related disease**.

Yaşlı fareler böyle bir düzenlemeden fayda sağlamış **gibi göründü**; daha sağlıklı organlar **geliştirdi** ve yaşa bağlı hastalıklardan **korundu**.

5. **But** younger mice **aged prematurely**.

Fakat genç fareler **erken yaşlandı**.

6. **Such experiments** suggest that **while** young blood can be restorative, **there is something** in old blood **that is actively** harmful.

Bu tür deneyler, genç kan yenileyici **olsa da**, yaşlı kanda aktif olarak zararlı **bir şey olduğunu** gösteriyor.

7. Hanadie Yousef at Stanford University in California **seems to have identified** a protein that is causing some of the damage, and has developed a compound to block it.

Kaliforniya'daki Stanford Üniversitesi'nden Hanadie Yousef, hasarın bir kısmına neden olan bir proteini **tanımlamış gibi görünüyor** ve onu bloke etmek için bir bileşik geliştirdi.

8. **She has observed that** thanks to this antibody, mice **were protected** from the harmful effects of the old blood.

Bu antikor sayesinde farelerin yaşlı kanın zararlı etkilerinden **korunduğunu gözlemledi**.

9. However, we do not yet know **what it is about** young blood that keeps animals youthful.

Ancak, genç kanın hayvanları genç tutan şeyin ne olduğunu henüz bilmiyoruz.

10. **That** has not stopped people from starting trials **to see if** blood transfusions **can treat** age-related diseases.

Bu durum, kan nakillerinin yaşa bağlı hastalıkları tedavi **edip edemeyeceğini** **görmek için** denemeler başlatmasını engellemedi.

CLOZE TEST 2

How do you evacuate passengers from a long tunnel through a mountain? The Gotthard Base Tunnel, a railway tunnel through the heart of the Alps in Switzerland, has an emergency evacuation plan. If a fire were to (6) ---- 2,000 metres beneath the Alps, the flames would spread so rapidly that the tunnel would transform into a fiery hell. The nearest exit might still be many kilometres away. The solution is that, (7) ---- a fire, two emergency stations will allow trains to cross over from one tunnel to the 'other: (8) ----, there are escape routes to a connecting corridor every 325 metres. Ventilation equipment will suck smoke out of the main tunnel and spread fresh air (9) ---- corridors running alongside the tunnel. Passengers will exit the train and escape using these corridors, to which the doors can be tightly sealed - a slight overpressure will prevent smoke ingress. The doors are strong enough to stop fire, yet are simple to open - even a child can do it. There they will have to wait until a rescue train (10) ----.

6. ~~dipappear~~  
A) fade away  
C) fall behind  
E) run out  
B) break out  
D) go off  
patlak vermek  
bozulmak/ spoil
7. ~~A) instead of~~  
B) apart from  
E) as well as  
B) by means of  
D) in case of
8. ~~A) To sum up~~  
C) On the contrary  
E) In addition  
That is/ Namely: yani =====  
B) In other words  
D) However
9. ~~A) through~~  
C) against  
E) about  
B) with  
D) during
10. ~~A) is arriving~~  
C) arrives  
E) was arriving  
B) arrived  
D) will arrive

2.5

angora  
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## CLOZE TEST 2

How do you evacuate passengers from a long tunnel through a mountain? The Gotthard Base Tunnel, a railway tunnel through the heart of the Alps in Switzerland, has an emergency evacuation plan. If a fire were to (6) **break out** 2,000 metres beneath the Alps, the flames would spread so rapidly that the tunnel would transform into a fiery hell. The nearest exit might still be many kilometres away. The solution is that, (7) **in case of** a fire, two emergency stations will allow trains to cross over from one tunnel to the 'other': (8) **In addition**, there are escape routes to a connecting corridor every 325 metres. Ventilation equipment will suck smoke out of the main tunnel and spread fresh air (9) **through** corridors running alongside the tunnel. Passengers will exit the train and escape using these corridors, to which the doors can be tightly sealed - a slight overpressure will prevent smoke ingress. The doors are strong enough to stop fire, yet are simple to open - even a child can do it. There they will have to wait until a rescue train (10) **arrives**.

## Cümle Cümle Çeviri

1. How do you evacuate passengers from a long tunnel through a mountain? 2. through 1980s 3. via/over/through the internet

Bir dağın içinden geçen uzun bir tünelden yolcuları nasıl tahliye edersiniz?

2. The Gotthard Base Tunnel, a railway tunnel through the heart of the Alps in Switzerland, has an emergency evacuation plan.

İsviçre'deki Alplerin kalbinden geçen bir demiryolu tüneli olan Gotthard Temel Tüneli'nin bir acil durum tahliye planı var.

3. If a fire were to break out 2,000 metres beneath the Alps, the flames would spread so rapidly that the tunnel would transform into a fiery hell.

Eğer Alplerin 2.000 metre altında bir yangın çıkarsa, alevler o kadar hızlı yayılır ki tünel ateşli bir cehenneme dönüşür. (dü)

4. The nearest exit might still be many kilometres away.

En yakın çıkış hâlâ kilometrelerce uzakta olabilir.

5. The solution is that, in case of a fire, two emergency stations will allow trains to cross over from one tunnel to the 'other'.

Çözüm, bir yangın durumunda, iki acil durum istasyonunun trenlerin bir tünelden diğerine geçiş yapmasına olanak sağlamasıdır.

6. In addition, there are escape routes to a connecting corridor every 325 metres.

Ek olarak, her 325 metrede bir bağlantı koridoruna giden kaçış yolları var.

from - bir yerden

7. Ventilation equipment will suck smoke out of the main tunnel and spread fresh air through corridors running alongside the tunnel.

Havalandırma ekipmanı, ana tünelden dumanı emecek ve tünel boyunca uzanan koridorlara temiz hava yayacaktır.

8. Passengers will exit the train and escape using these corridors, to which the doors can be tightly sealed - a slight overpressure will prevent smoke ingress.

mühürlemek  
kapatmak

Yolcular treni çıkacak ve kapıları sıkıca kapatılabilen bu koridorları kullanarak kaçacak; hafif bir aşırı basınç duman girişini engelleyecektir.

9. The doors are strong enough to stop fire, yet are simple to open - even a child can do it.

so  
That.

Kapılar ateşi durduracak kadar güçlü, ancak açılması basittir; bir çocuk bile bunu yapabilir.

10. There they will have to wait until a rescue train arrives.

Orada bir kurtarma treni gelene kadar beklemek zorunda kalacaklar.

CLOZE TEST 3

In 2015, the Australian Shark Attack File, kept by researchers at Sydney's Taronga Conservation Society, recorded 33 shark attacks in local waters, two of which were fatal. Both deaths, (11) ---- a series of close encounters in which no one was harmed, were clustered around the towns of Ballina and Byron Bay in New South Wales, one of the eastern states of Australia. (12) ---- In 2014, the total number of attacks was 23; in 2013, that figure stood at 14. "But the stats only tell part of the story," says John West, curator of the Australian Shark Attack File. He (13) ---- the rise in attacks not to a sudden change in shark Whavroat but to the higher number of surfers in the water. "For the last 60 years, wetsuits (14) ---- people to spend more time in the water throughout the winter months, thus surfing in those conditions increases the risk," says West. In addition, marine ecologist Dr. Daniel Bucher suggests that rainfalls in the state's north could be carrying food for fish from rivers (15) ---- the ocean and attracting sharks. "Don't swim if you know there are plenty of bait fish around," Bucher advises. "Especially if they're breaking the surface, as it usually means something is chasing them from below."

11.

- A) owing to  
B) on behalf of  
C) by means of  
D) with the aim of  
E) along with

12.

- A) Therefore 2016  
B) That is 2015  
C) Eventually 2016  
D) For instance 2015  
E) By comparison

13.

- A) leads liderlik etmek/ sebep olmak  
B) exposes maruz bırakmak/ unveil  
C) attributes atfetmek  
D) dedicates  
E) conveys =iletmek transmit  
devote  
commit adamak

14.

- A) were allowing  
B) have allowed  
C) had allowed  
D) used to allow  
E) will be allowing

15.

- A) with  
B) about  
C) for  
D) into  
E) upon



In 2015, the Australian Shark Attack File, kept by researchers at Sydney's Taronga Conservation Society, recorded 33 shark attacks in local waters, two of which were fatal. Both deaths, (11) **along with** a series of close encounters in which no one was harmed, were clustered around the towns of Ballina and Byron Bay in New South Wales, one of the eastern states of Australia. (12) **By comparison**, in 2014 the total number of attacks was 23; in 2013, that figure stood at 14. "But the stats only tell part of the story," says John West, curator of the Australian Shark Attack File. He (13) **attributes** the rise in attacks not to a sudden change in shark behaviour but to the higher number of surfers in the water. "For the last 60 years, wetsuits (14) **have allowed** people to spend more time in the water throughout the winter months, thus surfing in those conditions increases the risk," says West. In addition, marine ecologist Dr. Daniel Bucher suggests that rainfalls in the state's north could be carrying food for fish from rivers (15) **into** the ocean and attracting sharks. "Don't swim if you know there are plenty of bait fish around," Bucher advises. "Especially if they're breaking the surface, as it usually means something is chasing them from below."

### Cümle Cümle Çeviri

1. In 2015, the Australian Shark Attack File, kept by researchers at Sydney's Taronga Conservation Society, recorded 33 shark attacks in local waters, **two of which were fatal**.

2015 yılında, Sydney'deki Taronga Koruma Derneği'ndeki araştırmacılar tarafından tutulan Avustralya Köpek Balığı Saldırısı Dosyası, yerel sularda **iki ölümcül olan** 33 köpek balığı saldırısı kaydetti.

2. Both deaths, **along with a series of close encounters in which no one was harmed**, were clustered around the towns of Ballina and Byron Bay in New South Wales, one of the eastern states of Australia.

Kimsenin zarar görmediği bir dizi yakın temasın yanı sıra her iki ölüm de, Avustralya'nın doğu eyaletlerinden biri olan New South Wales'deki Ballina ve Byron Bay kasabalarının çevresinde yoğunlaştı.

3. **By comparison**, in 2014 the total number of attacks was 23; in 2013, that figure **stood at** 14.

**Buna kıyasla**, 2014'te toplam saldırı sayısı 23'tü; 2013'te ise bu rakam 14'tü.

4. "But the stats **only tell part of the story**," says John West, curator of the Australian Shark Attack File.

Avustralya Köpek Balığı Saldırısı Dosyası'nın küratörü John West, "Ancak istatistikler **hikayenin yalnızca bir kısmını anlatıyor**," diyor.

not x değil but -1 dir

5. He **attributes the rise in attacks** **not to a sudden change in shark behavior** **but to the higher number of surfers in the water**.

Saldırılardaki **artışı**, köpek balığı davranışındaki ani bir değişikliğe değil, **suda daha fazla sörfçünün olmasına bağlıyor**.

6. "For the last 60 years, wetsuits have allowed people to spend more time in the water throughout the winter months, thus surfing in those conditions increases the risk," says West.

West, "Son 60 yıldır, dalgıç kıyafetleri insanların kış aylarında suda daha fazla zaman geçirmesine olanak sağladı, bu nedenle o koşullarda sörf yapmak riski artırıyor," diyor.

7. In addition, marine ecologist Dr. Daniel Bucher suggests that rainfalls in the state's north could be carrying food for fish from rivers into the ocean and attracting sharks.

Ek olarak, deniz ekoloğu Dr. Daniel Bucher, eyaletin kuzeyindeki yağışların nehirlerden okyanusa balık yemi taşıyabileceğini ve köpek balıklarının çekebileceğini öne sürüyor.

8. "Don't swim if you know there are plenty of bait fish around," Bucher advises.

Bucher, "Çevrede çok sayıda yem balığı olduğunu biliyorsanız yüzmeyin," diye tavsiyede bulunuyor.

9. "Especially if they're breaking the surface, as it usually means something is chasing them from below."

"Özellikle su yüzeyini aşıyorlarsa, çünkü bu genellikle aşağıdan bir şeyin onları kovaladığı anlamına gelir."

## CLOZE TEST 4

As early humans moved out of Africa and into colder climates, they were confronted with the problem of keeping warm. Without a coat of hair to protect themselves against harsh climatic conditions, they (16) ---- an artificial means of retaining body heat in order to survive. From this basic need developed the rich and varied dress of the world's peoples. As societies began to develop, many other factors (17) ---- the specific dress of a region or a culture, including the relative affluence, class and hierarchy, migration, war, religion, and industrialisation. Historically, dress has provided people with a visual cue that helps them make predictions about a person (18) ---- ethnicity, class, gender, profession, economic status, and even place of origin. It forms an important element in social and economic history and can be an excellent basis (19) ---- the study of culture. Most cultures have particular dress for ceremonial occasions and life celebrations. (20) ----, dress holds a central role in ritual, social, and political life.

16.

- A) might find  
C) can find  
E) would have found

- B) should have found  
D) had to find

17.

- A) blurred -  
C) determined  
E) threatened -

- B) endured -  
D) exhausted -

18.

- A) regardless of  
C) similar to  
E) rather than

- B) in contrast with  
D) in terms of bakımından  
= in

19.

- A) over  
C) at  
E) from

- B) for  
D) toward

20.

- A) Even so  
C) However  
E) Therefore

- B) Instead  
D) Otherwise

421114

As early humans moved out of Africa and into colder climates, they were confronted with the problem of keeping warm. Without a coat of hair to protect themselves against harsh climatic conditions, they **(16) had to find** an artificial means of retaining body heat in order to survive. From this basic need developed the rich and varied dress of the world's peoples. As societies began to develop, many other factors **(17) determined** the specific dress of a region or a culture, including the relative affluence, class and hierarchy, migration, war, religion, and industrialisation. Historically, dress has provided people with a visual cue that helps them make predictions about a person **(18) in terms of** ethnicity, class, gender, profession, economic status, and even place of origin. It forms an important element in social and economic history and can be an excellent basis **(19) for** the study of culture. Most cultures have particular dress for ceremonial occasions and life celebrations. **(20) Therefore**, dress holds a central role in ritual, social, and political life.

### Cümle Cümle Çeviri

**1. As early humans moved out of Africa and into colder climates, they were confronted with the problem of keeping warm.**

İlk insanlar Afrika'dan çıkıp daha soğuk iklimlere doğru ilerledikçe, sıcak kalma sorunuyla karşı karşıya kaldılar.

**2. Without a coat of hair to protect themselves against harsh climatic conditions, they had to find an artificial means of retaining body heat in order to survive.**

Sert iklim koşullarına karşı kendilerini koruyacak bir tüy tabakası olmadan, hayatta kalabilmek için vücut ısını korumanın yapay bir yolunu bulmak zorunda kaldılar.

**3. From this basic need developed the rich and varied dress of the world's peoples.**

Bu temel ihtiyaçtan, dünya insanların zengin ve çeşitli giyim tarzları geliştirdi.

**4. As societies began to develop, many other factors determined the specific dress of a region or a culture, including the relative affluence, class and hierarchy, migration, war, religion, and industrialisation.**

Toplumlar geliştikçe, göreceli refah, sınıf ve hiyerarşi, göç, savaş, din ve sanayileşme gibi birçok başka faktör bir bölgenin veya kültürün kendine özgü giyimini belirledi.

**5. Historically, dress has provided people with a visual cue that helps them make predictions about a person in terms of ethnicity, class, gender, profession, economic status, and even place of origin.**

Tarihsel olarak, giyim insanlara bir kişinin etnik kökeni, sınıfı, cinsiyeti, mesleği, ekonomik durumu ve hatta geldiği yer hakkında tahminlerde bulunmalarına yardımcı olan görsel bir ipucu sağlamıştır.

**6. It forms an important element in social and economic history and can be an excellent basis for the study of culture.**

Giyim, sosyal ve ekonomik tarihte önemli bir unsur oluşturur ve kültür incelemesi için mükemmel bir temel olabilir.

**7. Most cultures have particular dress for ceremonial occasions and life celebrations.**

Çoğu kültürün törensel günler ve yaşam kutlamaları için özel kıyafetleri vardır.

**8. Therefore, dress holds a central role in ritual, social, and political life.**

Bu nedenle, giyim ritüel, sosyal ve siyasi yaşamda merkezi bir rol oynamaktadır.

angora  
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enJlish

## CLOZE TEST 5

The rising price of fertilisers and chemicals has forced Sri Lankan farmers to return to traditional farming methods. (21) ---- the country's Green Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s was taking place, farmers had already started moving towards (22) -- -- these products, all of which promised increased crop yields and enhanced productivity. Now, the British non-governmental organization War on Want is collaborating with local farmers to promote (23) ---- agriculture and self-sufficiency by encouraging organic farming. The projects (24) ---- new forms of mixed-cropping, composting, seed cultivation and other inexpensive farming practises. All surplus produce is sold at local markets, providing many families with much needed money (25) ---- education and health care.

21.

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| A) When  | B) How     |
| C) Which | D) Whereas |
| E) After |            |

22.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) to be used | B) used       |
| C) to use     | D) being used |
| E) using      |               |

23.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) agreeable   | B) sustainable |
| C) replicable  | D) available   |
| E) describable |                |

24.

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A) used to encourage | B) would encourage |
| C) were to encourage | D) had encouraged  |
| E) encourage         |                    |

25.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) for  | B) in   |
| C) over | D) from |
| E) to   |         |

**Cümle Cümle Çeviri**

The rising price of fertilisers and chemicals has forced Sri Lankan farmers to return to traditional farming methods. **(21) When** the country's Green Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s was taking place, farmers had already started moving towards **(22) to use** these products, all of which promised increased crop yields and enhanced productivity. Now, the British non-governmental organization War on Want is collaborating with local farmers to promote **(23) sustainable** agriculture and self-sufficiency by encouraging organic farming. The projects **(24) encourage** new forms of mixed-cropping, composting, seed cultivation and other inexpensive farming practises. All surplus produce is sold at local markets, providing many families with much needed money **(25) for** education and health care.

**1. The rising price of fertilisers and chemicals has forced Sri Lankan farmers to return to traditional farming methods.**

Gübre ve kimyasalların artan fiyatları, Sri Lankalı çiftçileri geleneksel tarım yöntemlerine dönmeye zorladı.

**2. When the country's Green Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s was taking place, farmers had already started moving towards to use these products, all of which promised increased crop yields and enhanced productivity.**

Ülkenin 1960'lar ve 1970'lerdeki Yeşil Devrimi gerçekleşirken, çiftçiler, hepsi artan mahsul verimi ve gelişmiş verimlilik vaat eden bu ürünleri kullanmaya doğru hareket etmeye başlamışlardı bile.

**3. Now, the British non-governmental organization War on Want is collaborating with local farmers to promote sustainable agriculture and self-sufficiency by encouraging organic farming.**

Şimdi, İngiliz sivil toplum kuruluşu War on Want, organik tarımı teşvik ederek yerel çiftçilerle işbirliği yaparak sürdürülebilir tarım ve kendine yeterliliği destekliyor.

**4. The projects encourage new forms of mixed-cropping, composting, seed cultivation and other inexpensive farming practises.**

Projeler, yeni karışık ürün yetiştirme biçimlerini, kompostlamayı, tohum yetiştirmeyi ve diğer ucuz tarım uygulamalarını teşvik ediyor.

**5. All surplus produce is sold at local markets, providing many families with much needed money for education and health care.**

Tüm fazla ürünler yerel pazarlarda satılarak, birçok aileye eğitim ve sağlık hizmetleri için çok ihtiyaç duyulan parayı sağlıyor.

## CLOZE TEST 6

Today's tomatoes, peppers and other agricultural produce do not have the same nutritional value (26) ----the fruits and vegetables of 50 years ago. Recently, levels of protein and vitamins (27) ---- by as much as 38%. A (28) ---- reason is the new growing techniques. We are making plants grow bigger and faster but not better. (29) ----, one piece of advice could be "Eat more fruit and vegetables to make up (30) ---- the lower levels of protein and vitamins."

26.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A) as        | B) like    |
| C) more than | D) such as |
| E) so as     |            |

27.

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| A) would drop         | B) drop         |
| C) will drop          | D) have dropped |
| E) would have dropped |                 |

28.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| A) relative  | B) likely   |
| C) gradual   | D) previous |
| E) sensitive |             |

29.

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A) Furthermore  | B) Likewise        |
| C) Therefore    | D) On the contrary |
| E) For instance |                    |

30.

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| A) from | B) for |
| C) with | D) at  |
| E) by   |        |



Today's tomatoes, peppers and other agricultural produce do not have the same nutritional value **(26) as** the fruits and vegetables of 50 years ago. Recently, levels of protein and vitamins **(27) have dropped** by as much as 38%. A **(28) likely** reason is the new growing techniques. We are making plants grow bigger and faster but not better. **(29) Therefore**, one piece of advice could be "Eat more fruit and vegetables to make up **(30) for** the lower levels of protein and vitamins."

#### Cümle Cümle Çeviri

- **Today's tomatoes, peppers and other agricultural produce do not have the same nutritional value as the fruits and vegetables of 50 years ago.**
  - Günümüzün domatesleri, biberleri ve diğer tarım ürünleri, 50 yıl önceki meyve ve sebzelerle aynı besin değerine sahip değil.
- **Recently, levels of protein and vitamins have dropped by as much as 38%.**
  - Son zamanlarda, protein ve vitamin seviyeleri %38'e varan oranda düştü.
- **A likely reason is the new growing techniques.**
  - Olası bir neden, yeni yetiştirme teknikleridir.
- **We are making plants grow bigger and faster but not better.**
  - Bitkilerin daha büyük ve daha hızlı büyümesini sağlıyoruz, ancak daha iyi değil.
- **Therefore, one piece of advice could be "Eat more fruit and vegetables to make up for the lower levels of protein and vitamins."**
  - Bu nedenle, bir tavsiye "Daha düşük protein ve vitamin seviyelerini telafi etmek için daha fazla meyve ve sebze yiyin" olabilir.

## CLOZE TEST 7

The humble plastic bottle is now one of the most commonly recycled objects. However, it was the cheapness and durability of the product that (31) ---- its popularity over glass bottles. Nathaniel Wyeth, a US engineer, worked on the invention (32) -- -- almost a decade. When he asked a colleague if plastic might be used to store carbonated beverages (33) ---- coke, he was told that they would explode. A series of early experiments proved that carbonated beverages caused the plastic to expand. Obviously, plastic was too weak, but it (34) --- if the long strands of molecules that form plastic were made up together. Wyeth knew that nylon gets stronger when its molecules are stretched and aligned, and he developed a pre-formed mold. (35) ---- initial results were far from successful and it took 10,000 attempts to solve that problem, he finally replaced the nylon with polyethylene-terphthalate (PET) - an artificial substance used to make materials for packaging food, including plastic drink bottles - and the bottle was quickly taken up by the booming soft drink industry.

31.

- A) led to  
C) wore out  
E) called back
- B) sold off  
D) brought down

32.

- A) with  
C) at  
E) by
- B) for  
D) to

33.

- A) contrary to  
C) by means of  
E) in terms of
- B) rather than  
D) such as

34.

- A) used to be strengthened  
B) had to be strengthened  
C) would have been strengthened  
D) must have been strengthened  
E) should be strengthened

35.

- A) Once  
C) In order that  
E) In case
- B) As long as  
D) Although

The humble plastic bottle is now one of the most commonly recycled objects. However, it was the cheapness and durability of the product that **(31) led to** its popularity over glass bottles. Nathaniel Wyeth, a US engineer, worked on the invention **(32) for** almost a decade. When he asked a colleague if plastic might be used to store carbonated beverages **(33) such as** coke, he was told that they would explode. A series of early experiments proved that carbonated beverages caused the plastic to expand. Obviously, plastic was too weak, but it **(34) had to be strengthened** if the long strands of molecules that form plastic were made up together. Wyeth knew that nylon gets stronger when its molecules are stretched and aligned, and he developed a pre-formed mold. **(35) Although** initial results were far from successful and it took 10,000 attempts to solve that problem, he finally replaced the nylon with polyethylene-terphthalate (PET) - an artificial substance used to make materials for packaging food, including plastic drink bottles - and the bottle was quickly taken up by the booming soft drink industry.

### Cümle Cümle Çeviri

#### 1. The humble plastic bottle is now one of the most commonly recycled objects.

Mütevazı plastik şişe, şimdi en yaygın geri dönüştürülen nesnelerden biridir.

#### 2. However, it was the cheapness and durability of the product that led to its popularity over glass bottles.

Ancak, cam şişelere karşı popülerliğine yol açan şey, ürünün ucuzluğu ve dayanıklılığıydı.

#### 3. Nathaniel Wyeth, a US engineer, worked on the invention for almost a decade.

Amerikalı bir mühendis olan Nathaniel Wyeth, icat üzerinde neredeyse on yıl boyunca çalıştı.

#### 4. When he asked a colleague if plastic might be used to store carbonated beverages such as coke, he was told that they would explode.

Bir meslektaşına, plastiklerin kola gibi gazlı içecekleri saklamak için kullanılıp kullanılamayacağını sorduğunda, ona patlayacakları söylendi.

#### 5. A series of early experiments proved that carbonated beverages caused the plastic to expand.

Bir dizi erken deney, gazlı içeceklerin plastiğin genişlemesine neden olduğunu kanıtladı.

**6. Obviously, plastic was too weak, but it had to be strengthened if the long strands of molecules that form plastic were made up together.**

Açıkçası, plastik çok zayıftı, ancak plastiği oluşturan uzun molekül dizileri bir araya getirilirse güçlendirilmesi gerekiyordu.

**7. Wyeth knew that nylon gets stronger when its molecules are stretched and aligned, and he developed a pre-formed mold.**

Wyeth, naylonun molekülleri gerilip hizalandığında daha güçlü hale geldiğini biliyordu ve önceden şekillendirilmiş bir kalıp geliştirdi.

**8. Although initial results were far from successful and it took 10,000 attempts to solve that problem, he finally replaced the nylon with polyethylene-terphthalate (PET) - an artificial substance used to make materials for packaging food, including plastic drink bottles - and the bottle was quickly taken up by the booming soft drink industry.**

Başlangıçtaki sonuçlar pek başarılı olmasa ve bu sorunu çözmek 10.000 deneme olsa da, sonunda naylonu polietilen-tereftalat (PET) ile değiştirdi - plastik içecek şişeleri de dahil olmak üzere gıda ambalaj malzemeleri yapmak için kullanılan yapay bir madde - ve şişe hızla yükselen meşrubat endüstrisi tarafından benimsendi.

## CLOZE TEST 8

Nothing brings a community together like the collective glow of its televisions. In the spring of 1948, American John Walson installed community antenna television, bringing the wonders of cable television to his customers. Walson and his wife Margaret, owners of the Service Electric Company of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, **(36)** ---- cable television as a way to help their customers pick up signals blocked by nearby mountains. Walson decided **(37)** ---- his service literally to new heights by climbing to the top of a mountain and planting an antenna. **(38)** ---- using cables and signal boosters, he connected the antenna to his appliance store. Along the way he dropped the signal directly off at his customers' homes, **(39)** ---- creating the first community antenna television system. Community antenna television, now known as cable TV, is found in nearly 60 per cent of US homes and **(40)** ---- Europe.

36.

- A) lived up to  
C) came up with  
E) kept up with
- B) caught up with  
D) grew out of

37.

- A) to take  
C) having taken  
E) taking
- B) to be taking  
D) to have taken

38.

- A) Because of  
C) By means of  
E) Similar to
- B) As regards  
D) In terms of

39.

- A) until  
C) thus  
E) but
- B) though  
D) after

40.

- A) beneath  
C) besides  
E) opposite
- B) throughout  
D) between

angora  
inJilizeangora  
enJilish

Nothing brings a community together like the collective glow of its televisions. In the spring of 1948, American John Walson installed community antenna television, bringing the wonders of cable television to his customers. Walson and his wife Margaret, owners of the Service Electric Company of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, **(36) came up with** cable television as a way to help their customers pick up signals blocked by nearby mountains. Walson decided **(37) to take** his service literally to new heights by climbing to the top of a mountain and planting an antenna. **(38) By means of** using cables and signal boosters, he connected the antenna to his appliance store. Along the way he dropped the signal directly off at his customers' homes, **(39) thus** creating the first community antenna television system. Community antenna television, now known as cable TV, is found in nearly 60 per cent of US homes and **(40) throughout** Europe.

Cümle Cümle Çeviri

**1.Nothing brings a community together like the collective glow of its televisions.**

Hiçbir şey, bir topluluğu televizyonlarının kolektif parlıtısı kadar bir araya getiremez.

**2.In the spring of 1948, American John Walson installed community antenna television, bringing the wonders of cable television to his customers.**

1948 baharında, Amerikalı John Walson, kablolu televizyonun harikalarını müşterilerine getirerek "community antenna television" (ortak antenli televizyon) sistemini kurdu.

**3.Walson and his wife Margaret, owners of the Service Electric Company of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, came up with cable television as a way to help their customers pick up signals blocked by nearby mountains.**

Pennsylvania, Mahanoy City'deki Service Electric Company'nin sahipleri olan Walson ve eşi Margaret, yakınlardaki dağlar tarafından engellenen sinyalleri müşterilerinin almasına yardımcı olmak için kablolu televizyon fikrini buldular.

**4.Walson decided to take his service literally to new heights by climbing to the top of a mountain and planting an antenna.**

Walson, bir dağın zirvesine çıkarak ve bir anten yerleştirerek hizmetini kelimenin tam anlamıyla yeni zirvelere taşımaya karar verdi.

**5.By means of using cables and signal boosters, he connected the antenna to his appliance store.**

Kablolar ve sinyal güçlendiriciler aracılığıyla anteni kendi cihaz mağazasına bağladı.

**6.Along the way he dropped the signal directly off at his customers' homes, thus creating the first community antenna television system.**

Yol boyunca sinyali doğrudan müşterilerinin evlerine ulaştırdı ve böylece ilk ortak antenli televizyon sistemini yaratmış oldu.

**7.Community antenna television, now known as cable TV, is found in nearly 60 per cent of US homes and throughout Europe.**

Artık kablolu TV olarak bilinen ortak antenli televizyon, ABD evlerinin neredeyse %60'ında ve tüm Avrupa'da bulunmaktadır.

**CLOZE TEST 9**

Sometimes when people assert that a language has no grammar, what they really mean is that there is no grammar book for that particular language. But the rules of a language **(41)** ---- in the heads of speakers of that language. We know the rules are there **(42)** ---- the way the speakers behave. They use similar structures **(43)** ---- similar events. If you hear the sentence for "Give me some water." in a rarely spoken language such as Spelitzian, you can be pretty sure you can use the same pattern for "Give me some food ", **(44)** ---- there are other possible patterns as well. If there were not any patterns, people would not be able to communicate because they would have no way of knowing what other people meant **(45)** ----.

**41.**

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A) alter  | B) recover |
| C) endure | D) apply   |
| E) exist  |            |

**42.**

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) because of  | B) despite    |
| C) contrary to | D) instead of |
| E) similar to  |               |

**43.**

- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| A) against | B) on  |
| C) from    | D) for |
| E) into    |        |

**44.**

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A) provided | B) once    |
| C) in case  | D) because |
| E) even if  |            |

**45.**

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| A) saying            | B) to say     |
| C) having said       | D) being said |
| E) to have been said |               |

## CLOZE TEST 10

An electric car future is speeding closer – economic analysts project that a third of all automobiles could be battery-powered by 2040. Most of these vehicles **(46)** ---- large lithium batteries, which prompts worries about whether the world's lithium supply can keep up. **(47)** ----, another element, cobalt, is a bigger concern. The best lithium battery cathodes (negative electrodes) all contain cobalt, and its production is limited. Even with a very conservative estimate of 10 million electric vehicles (EVs) in 2025, the demand **(48)** ---- cobalt that year could reach 330,000 metric tons, whereas the available supply at that time would be at most 290,000 metric tons. Recycling lithium batteries is complicated and rarely done. Even with higher rates and cheaper processes, recycling **(49)** ---- the use of lithium batteries until 10 or more years after mass-market penetration of EVs. But newer cathode chemistries offer hope. **(50)** ---- recently developed nickel-rich and cobalt-free formulations, cobalt demand may decline.

46.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| A) call off | B) rely on    |
| C) take in  | D) go through |
| E) cut down |               |

47.

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) Consequently | B) In conclusion |
| C) At least     | D) However       |
| E) Otherwise    |                  |

48.

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| A) for   | B) into |
| C) about | D) from |
| E) to    |         |

49.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A) has not reduced | B) will not reduce |
| C) does not reduce | D) did not reduce  |
| E) is not reducing |                    |

50.

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| A) Rather than        | B) Similar to    |
| C) In comparison with | D) As opposed to |
| E) Thanks to          |                  |

angora  
inJilizeangora  
enJilish



**CLOZE TEST 11**

Fossil fuel use is one of the main causes of climate change and the greenhouse effect. (51) ----, we must significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions from activities like heating and transportation. One option would be to (52) ---- to renewable energy sources wherever possible, such as solar, hydropower, wind or geothermal systems. Another step is to reduce our individual energy footprint. For example, driving a car places a particularly high burden on the environment (53) ---- the carbon dioxide emissions into the air. Yet, we should keep in mind that there are several ways to lessen the impact and still continue (54) ---- cars. For instance, by choosing (55) ---- many new energy-saving models, we can help reduce harmful emissions.

51.

- A) Conversely  
C) Otherwise  
E) Similarly

- B) Therefore  
D) However

52.

- A) confine  
C) switch  
E) respond

- B) object  
D) accommodate

53.

- A) regardless of  
C) as opposed to  
E) in spite of

- B) rather than  
D) due to

54.

- A) to have used  
C) using  
E) having used

- B) being used  
D) to be used

55.

- A) from  
C) at  
E) over

- B) onto  
D) towards

**CLOZE TEST 12**

When fighting fat and trying to eat healthily, changing your eating environment is easier than changing your mind. A research team in the US has set about uncovering the hidden persuaders in our homes that trick us (56) ---- overeating – things like serving spoons, cupboards and colours. But most of these tempters can also be reversed to make us slimmer and healthier. (57) ---- there are many solutions to mindless eating, most of them will go undiscovered if we have a problem with our diet, we tend to focus on food itself, not on our surroundings. All that requires willpower, which is hard work and has to last a lifetime to be (58) ---- successful. Research has found subtle ways to change our homes, workplaces, schools, or modify our approach to restaurant dining and grocery shopping, so we mindlessly eat less (59) ---- eating more. If we want to automatically eat better, we do not need to change our minds, we (60) ---- our surroundings.

56.

- A) against  
C) without  
E) off

- B) into  
D) behind

57.

- A) Given that  
C) Before  
E) Although

- B) Just as  
D) Unless

58.

- A) coincidentally  
C) truly  
E) seemingly

- B) vaguely  
D) partially

59.

- A) due to  
C) with regard to  
E) together with

- B) in terms of  
D) instead of

60.

- A) have to optimise  
C) may have optimised  
E) would optimise

- B) must have optimised  
D) could have optimised

**CLOZE TEST 13**

In the 1960s, people had greater employment opportunities and a new buying power. **(61)** ---- this growing affluence, music and fashion became mass-market industries and were quick to cater to the demands of the youth market. The growing popularity of television helped to spread popular culture throughout the world, **(62)** ---- new trends could develop rapidly. Programmes such as *Top of the Pops* in the UK and *The Ed Sullivan Show* in the US could lead people **(63)** ---- considerable attention to pop music. In 1962, the Beatles emerged from Liverpool's Cavern Club. Their first album *Please Please Me* became very famous **(64)** --- - the globe within a year. They grew **(65)** ---- popular, sparking such intense devotion in their fans that it became known as 'Beatlemania'.

61.

- A) Instead of  
C) As a result of  
E) Regardless of

- B) Rather than  
D) Contrary to

62.

- A) though  
C) instead  
E) so

- B) otherwise  
D) just as

63.

- A) to be paid  
C) to have paid  
E) being paid

- B) having paid  
D) to pay

64.

- A) from  
C) toward  
E) about

- B) around  
D) into

65.

- A) slightly  
C) steadily  
E) immensely

- B) coincidentally  
D) equally

**CLOZE TEST 14**

Since ancient times, architecture has been considered the 'mother' of the arts. **(66)** ---- music, painting, and sculpture that exist in a way separate from life, architecture incorporates life. People and their activities are an **(67)** ---- component of architecture, not merely as spectators to be entertained but as contributors and participants. Painters, sculptors, and composers of music **(68)** ---- about how their viewers or audience never see or hear their art in quite the same way as it was conceived, or that is interpreted or displayed in ways that affect its innate character. However, they have control **(69)** ---- the essence of their work and that essence is, in a way, tightly sealed within the object: the musical score, the covers of a book or the Picture frame. **(70)** ----, even the essence of architecture is realised by the people whose activities it influences.

66.

- A) As well as  
C) As opposed to  
E) Because of

- B) By means of  
D) In terms of

67.

- A) impoverished  
C) unreasonable  
E) unintentional

- B) immeasurable  
D) indispensable

68.

- A) would have complained B) may complain  
C) should complain D) must have complained  
E) used to complain

69.

- A) about  
C) against  
E) with

- B) over  
D) from

70.

- A) Otherwise  
C) For instance  
E) On the contrary

- B) Unfortunately  
D) Therefore

**CLOZE TEST 15**

The Atacama Desert in South America is peppered with odd, cushion-like plants known as the llareta, a spongy cousin of parsley. Despite the harsh weather conditions that they have to (71) ----, some of these plants are up to 3,000 years old. Though looking like a rock covered by small green plants without flowers, the plant has a tightly packed structure of branches, each adorned (72) ---- clusters of tiny leaves. The resulting plant is so strong that you (73) ---- on top of it very comfortably. (74) ----, this hardiness comes at a price: the plants are thought to grow just 1.5 cm a year. According to Catherine Kleier, a researcher from Regis University, Colorado, the llareta became very strong (75) ---- a combination of environmental factors (cold at night and hot in the day) and it is compact to trap heat. The more compact the plant, the more successfully it protects itself.

71.

- A) endure
- C) avoid
- E) improve

- B) influence
- D) trigger

72.

- A) on
- C) with
- E) over

- B) at
- D) for

73.

- A) had better stand
- C) used to stand
- E) must stand

- B) may have stood
- D) can stand

74.

- A) For instance
- C) Therefore
- E) Otherwise

- B) However
- D) Similarly

75.

- A) rather than
- C) contrary to
- E) because of

- B) in addition to
- D) except for

**CLOZE TEST 16**

Both Mars and Venus have been objects of scientific and popular speculation since at least the beginning of the 20th century, and since the 1960s spacefaring nations have been sending robotic probes to explore these two planets. (76) ----, Mars has drawn far more attention. Since 2002 no fewer than two Mars probes have been actively gathering data during any given year. There were actually seven used in 2015 alone. This is (77) ---- because Mars is more hospitable than Venus, where surface temperatures can reach 480 °C, surface pressure is 92 times that of the Earth and the planet is permanently surrounded by thick clouds of sulfuric acid. We have direct evidence that water once flowed and pooled (78) ---- Mars. So, it can be assumed that life once existed there and (79) ---- at present. Venus is far more Earth-like than Mars in its size, composition and surface gravity, but (80) ---- its harsh environment, it could never host life.

76.

- A) Accordingly
- C) Furthermore
- E) At first

- B) Nevertheless
- D) That is

77.

- A) coincidental
- C) unintentional
- E) plausible

- B) irreversible
- D) preventable

78.

- A) from
- C) toward
- E) into

- B) by
- D) on

79.

- A) may exist
- C) could have existed
- E) used to exist

- B) must have existed
- D) would have existed

80.

- A) in comparison to
- C) due to
- E) such as

- B) instead of
- D) unlike

**CLOZE TEST 17**

Great Britain was one of the most powerful nations in the world in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It led the world in **(81)** ---- new sources of energy for making textiles and concentrating the process in factories. This was the Industrial Revolution. In New England, America, small factories first appeared in the 1790s. Thereafter, the proportion of manufacturing carried out in northern factories steadily rose **(82)** ---- individual and primitive ways of production. By 1850 Americans were pioneering ways **(83)** ---- clocks and firearms using interchangeable, machine-made parts. Goods poured out of New England and midwestern factories, and they spread **(84)** ---- the world. Industrialization fell behind in the South, **(85)** ---- it was not unknown.

81.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) accelerating | B) utilising   |
| C) challenging  | D) eliminating |
| E) recruiting   |                |

82.

- |                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| A) as a result of | B) such as |
| C) by means of    | D) due to  |
| E) as opposed to  |            |

83.

- A) to mass-produce  
B) to have mass-produced  
C) having mass-produced  
D) to be mass-produced  
E) mass-produce

84.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A) on      | B) beyond  |
| C) across  | D) against |
| E) towards |            |

85.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A) as if   | B) though  |
| C) in case | D) only if |
| E) just as |            |

**CLOZE TEST 18**

Reading does not come naturally; it is a difficult skill that must be acquired painfully. **(86)** ---- learnt, however, it is rarely, if ever, forgotten So, we do not have to worry about forgetting how to read because the skill is **(87)** ---- established in our long-term banks. **(88)** ---- the retention of the reading skill in permanent memory, an entirely different type of memory is required during the active process of reading itself. While reading, we must retain a short-term working memory for what has just been read. Some of the information acquired while reading **(89)** ---- to long-term memory but much is remembered for just long enough to enable you to understand the text. Memories must somehow be represented physically in the brain. Brain chemistry and structure is altered by experience, and the stability of these physiochemical changes can be associated **(90)** ---- the retention duration of memory.

86.

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

87.

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A) coincidentally | B) scarcely   |
| C) firmly         | D) moderately |
| E) severely       |               |

88.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) Thanks to    | B) In terms of |
| C) On behalf of | D) Despite     |
| E) According to |                |

89.

- A) may be committed  
B) used to be committed  
C) would be committed  
D) had better be committed  
E) must be committed

90.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) at   | B) for  |
| C) into | D) with |
| E) upon |         |

**CLOZE TEST 19**

A genetically modified plant may produce specific proteins or other substances that have never before been a part of the human food supply. These substances have potentially negative side effects; for instance, they **(91)** ---- as toxins or allergens. Accordingly, an extensive testing and approval process is mandated for foods of this kind, including individual ingredients and additives **(92)** ---- whole foods. Approval is granted **(93)** ---- the food is shown to be safe in accordance with scientific standards. This is accomplished by comparing genetically modified product with its traditional **(94)** ----. The long-term effects of the use of genetically modified plants **(95)** ---- people and environment have not yet been adequately determined.

91.

- A) may act
- C) were to act
- E) must act

- B) could have acted
- D) will have acted

92.

- A) in terms of
- C) thanks to
- E) as well as

- B) regarding
- D) despite

93.

- A) though
- C) unless
- E) in case

- B) only if
- D) as if

94.

- A) provision
- C) management
- E) counterpart

- B) consumption
- D) distribution

95.

- A) beyond
- C) on
- E) for

- B) against
- D) with

**CLOZE TEST 20**

Thousands of years ago, agriculture began as a highly site-specific activity. The first farmers were gardeners who grew individual plants, and they **(96)** ---- the microclimates and patches of soil that favoured those plants. But as farmers acquired scientific knowledge and mechanical expertise, they enlarged their plots using standardized approaches **(97)** ---- ploughing the soil and spreading animal manure as fertilizer to increase crop production. **(98)** ---- the years, they developed better methods of preparing the soil and protecting plants from insects, and eventually, machines to reduce the labour required. **(99)** ---- in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, scientists invented chemical pesticides and used newly discovered genetic principles to select more productive plants. **(100)** ---- these methods maximized overall productivity, they caused some areas within fields to underperform.

96.

- A) brought in
- C) looked for
- E) took away

- B) paid for
- D) kept on

97.

- A) on behalf of
- C) on account of
- E) such as

- B) in the light of
- D) in contrast with

98.

- A) Over
- C) In
- E) Off

- B) For
- D) From

99.

- A) Being started
- C) Having been started
- E) To have started

- B) To start
- D) Starting

100.

- A) Given that
- C) Just as
- E) Because

- B) Even though
- D) In case