

1. **Upon hearing** the news on a proposal to patent plants and genes, farmers **urged** there **needed** to be discussion on the ---- of the proposal with farmer groups and unions **before taking any action**.

- A) defects
- B) amenities — facility, imkanlar
- ✓ C) implications
- D) opponents rival
- E) extracts essence / core

Bonus:

1. **Upon hearing** the news
2. **urged** there needed to be discussion
3. **before taking any action**.

After/on Ving

* < while when Ving

2. **When deciding whether to become** a psychologist or counsellor, there **are many factors to consider** including differences **in academic requirements, overall ---- of time, and future earning potential**.

- A) edifice building / structure frame work / construction
- ✓ B) investment
- C) surrender
- D) evaluation assess / appraise
- E) adoption 1. evlat edinme 2 .benimseme 3 sahiplenme

Bonus:

1. **When deciding**
2. **deciding whether to become** a psychologist or counsellor
3. there **are many factors to consider**
4. differences **in** academic requirements

in terms of
in

what to do
how

3. As children grow, the sheer challenge of balancing new and evolving parenting responsibilities with an already-full plate at work can lead parents to feel ---- lost and unable to cope.

- A) innately
- B) subsequently
- C) essentially
- D) daringly
- E) utterly

Bonus:

1. As children grow
2. the sheer challenge
3. responsibilities with an already-full plate at work
4. lead parents to feel

cause to do
BMW

4. Doctors and public health authorities express alarm over the failure of some ---- parents who prevent sick children from getting the treatment they need, thereby putting their lives at risk.

- A) negligent
- B) prospective would-be
- C) predisposed inclined
- D) arduous hard
- E) mundane ordinary

Bonus:

1. express alarm over the failure
2. prevent sick children from getting the treatment
3. thereby putting their lives at risk.

(thus)

(now)

5. As air pollution poses a substantial threat to every sphere of our lives, taking measures to reduce it will ---- great economic benefits, especially for regions already heavily damaged by pollution.

- A) extend
- B) generate
- C) abandon
- D) elucidate
- E) deviate

4 → bring / yield / offer

afford ?

Bonus:

1. As air pollution poses
2. poses a substantial threat to every sphere
3. taking measures to reduce it
4. for regions already heavily damaged by

3

6. Robots can already ---- some repetitive tasks from human workers, and this is what makes people harbour lingering fears about the impact of robots on their jobs and welfare.

- A) bring about
- B) keep up
- C) figure out
- D) take over
- E) account for

Bonus:

1. this is what makes
2. people harbour lingering fears
3. the impact of robots on their jobs

constant / persistent / relentless

sey



think / say

7. Palaeontologists ---- **in detail** for the first time the scaly skin of Carnotaurus sastrei, an abelisaurid theropod **that** ---- in South America during the Late Cretaceous epoch, **sometime** between 72 and 70 million years ago.

- A) describe / had been living
- B) will describe / will have lived
- C) **have described / lived**
- D) described / has been living
- E) had described / was living

Bonus:

1. **in detail**
2. **sometime** between 72 and 70 million years ago.

8. The origins of the Great Depression **were complicated, but some** ---- **that** a change **in** government policy after World War I, specifically high interest rates and tariffs, ---- the downward steps into the Great Depression.

- A) **hold / could have triggered**
- B) held / had to trigger
- C) were holding / might have triggered
- D) are holding / would trigger
- E) had held / must have triggered

Bonus:

1. **some HOLD that**
2. a change **in** government **policy**

believe

9. Wildfires ---- large quantities of nanoparticles, 30 times smaller than the width of a human hair, which can penetrate the lung membranes, and when ---- in, they can damage the respiratory system and pass into the blood stream.

- A) will produce / to breath
- B) have produced / breathing
- C) are producing / having breathed
- D) had produced / being breathed
- E) produce / breathed

Bonus:

- 1. the width of a human hair
- 2. can penetrate
- 3. and when -- breathed -- in, / at
- 4. pass into the blood stream.

if

10. A deficiency ---- iron, zinc or another nutrient may be the underlying cause ---- a serious condition inpregnant women and thus should be addressed in no time.

- A) on / by
- B) at / for
- C) of / into
- D) in / of
- E) from / with

issue
ailment
disorder
disease
malady

Bonus:

- 1. deficiency ----
- 2. and thus should be addressed
- 3. in no time
before long / soon / immediately

11. **Rooted in blues** and early rock and roll, the Rolling Stones started out playing covers and were **at the forefront** of the British Invasion in 1964, also **being identified** as the youthful and rebellious counterculture of the 1960s.

- A) up / down
- B) at / with
- C) on / between
- D) among / on
- E) in / by

associated with
credited with

Bonus:

1. **Rooted in blues**
2. **---AT- the forefront**

famous for

12. Cockney, **the accent heard across London**, is mainly **attributed to** the East End and wider East London, **having originated there in the 18th century**, **it has been suggested** that the Cockney style of speech is **much older**.

- A) once
- B) only if
- C) unless
- D) since
- E) though

but

Bonus:

1. **the accent heard across London.**
2. **having originated there in the 18th century**
3. **attributed to**
4. **it has been suggested that**

is suggested ????

13. ---- more than a century of water pollution, groundwater withdrawal and water projects have pushed reef-building corals to the brink, a large number of invertebrates thriving there have become either endangered or extinct.

- A) Since
- B) While
- C) Before
- D) Unless
- E) Although

As / Because

Bonus:

1. pushed reef-building corals to the brink,
2. thriving there = flourish
3. become either endangered or extinct.

both and
whether or

14. ---- the technological evolution of filmmaking has empowered filmmakers with various tools and techniques, it is the filmmaker's ability to discerningly utilize these within a context that makes a real difference.

- A) Because
- B) Although
- C) As if
- D) Only when
- E) Unless

Bonus:

1. empowered filmmakers with
2. ability to discerningly utilize these
3. it is ... that makes a real difference

equip / endow / adorn / bestow

15. The specific sequence of A, T, C and G nucleotides **within an organism's DNA** is **unique to that individual** and controls ---- the operations within a particular cell ---- within the organism **as a whole.**

- A) the more / the more
B) either / or
C) **not only / but also**
D) whether / or
E) no sooner / than

Bonus:

1. **within an organism's DNA**
2. **unique to that individual**
3. **as a whole.**

- olarak as ² means

16. **In** heart surgery, **restoring** the heart ---- a plastic shaper is **a new approach to** a procedure that **has been around for more than 20 years.**

- A) as a result of X etki - tepki
B) as well as
C) in spite of
D) in contrast to

E) **with the help of** thanks to / by means of

Bonus:

1. **a new approach to**
2. **has been around for more than 20 years.**

we have had it
we have been using it
it has existed

17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Although chemical writings contain considerable information about the substances chemists studied, little agreement exists (17) ---- the precise composition of chemical elements. Many still view the four elements of Greek natural philosophy – earth, air, fire, and water – as the primary substances of all matter, which are (18) ---- by certain physical properties: water and earth are incompressible, air could be both expanded and compressed, whereas fire could not be either contained or measured. In the early 1700s, chemists like Lavoisier focused their attention on analysing compounds, such as the salts formed when acids combine with alkalis. They hoped that by identifying the properties of simple substances, they (19) ---- theories to explain the properties of compounds. Stephen Hales, (20)----, demonstrated that atmospheric air loses its “spring,” or elasticity, when it becomes “fixed” in solids and liquids. He also suggested that air was just a vapour like steam, and its spring, (21) ---- being an essential property of the element, was in fact created by heat, which paved the way for pneumatic chemistry.

17.

- A) out B)through
C) upon D)among
 E) from

18.

- A) susceptible
 B) impenetrable
 C) hospitable
 D) incontrovertible
E) distinguishable

19.

- A) would be able to construct**
 B) should have constructed
 C) must have constructed
 D) had to construct
 E) could have constructed

20.

- A) thus
 B) in contrast
 C) otherwise
D) for instance
 E) however

21.

- A) thanks to
 B) similar to
 C) except for
D) rather than
 E) in addition to

For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Archaeological evidence suggests that humans were enjoying the taste of the coffee berry around a hundred thousand years ago, making coffee older than most people think. The coffee bean is claimed (22) ---- its way to Arabia around 1000 AD. It was first largely grown in the Yemeni district; (23) ----, it spread quickly beyond the Arabian Peninsula. The Arabs controlled the coffee trade for many centuries after they introduced a law that prohibited the exporting of beans that could germinate. Despite this restriction, the coffee bean somehow found its way throughout the Middle East, to Persia, Egypt, and the Mysore area of India, where (24) ---- of those original plants flourished until the early 20th century. Istanbul was introduced (25) ---- coffee in 1555 during the reign of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent by the Ottoman Governor of Yemen and became popular soon. Unlike the Arabs, who consumed coffee as a supplement or source of nutrition, in Turkey, the Turks would drink it (26) ---- its flavour, frequently adding such things as cinnamon or anise and serving it with some Turkish delight.

22.

- A) to make
- B) having made
- C) to be making
- D) making
- E) to have made

23.

- A) hence
- B) however
- C) otherwise
- D) similarly
- E) in short

24.

- A) qualities
- B) descendants
- C) differences
- D) merits
- E) pursuits

25.

- A) in
- B) at
- C) to
- D) from
- E) by

26.

- A) for the sake of
- B) except for
- C) in spite of
- D) instead of
- E) besides

Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Does the language our ancestors spoke need to be kept alive? It's a **relevant** question because experts expect **90% of the world's approximately 7,000** languages will become extinct in the next 100 years **as cultures mesh** and **isolated tribes die out**. And the answer may well depend on where you sit when you view the question. Some in the linguistic community are responding to the **accelerating pace** of language loss by scrambling to create a language database. They hope that the databases they help to create will provide the equivalent of DNA material that can be used to reconstruct languages, with all their cultural clues and connections, even after the last person with a spoken knowledge of them dies. "The wisdom of humanity is coded in language," says Lyle Campbell, director of the university's Center for American Indian Languages. "Once a language dies, the knowledge dies with it." But not all linguists agree. In his article, John McWhorter asserts that while the death of a language is an artistic loss, our attachment to diverse languages itself is a bit **perverse**, given that they grew up as a function of the diverse and random geographical dispersion of people. Language, he believes, is not inherently linked to culture, and as a matter of practicality in an increasingly global world, the use and existence of fewer languages is not only less work, in terms of learning and maintenance, but actually an advantage.

27. Which of the following is true about **the loss of languages**?

- A) Experts believe language loss is a **relevant** question for those in the linguistic community.
- B) **Ninety percent of the world** will lose their languages over the **next ten decades**.
- C) A language database that is created **hastily** may **aggravate** the problem of language loss.
- D) **The blending of cultures will contribute to the disappearance of many languages.**
- E) The loss of thousands of languages will further isolate and so destroy remote tribes.

Does the language our ancestors spoke need to be kept alive? It's a relevant question because experts expect 90% of the world's approximately 7,000 languages will become extinct in the next 100 years as cultures mesh and isolated tribes die out. And the answer may well depend on where you sit when you view the question. Some in the linguistic community are responding to the accelerating pace of language loss by scrambling to create a language database. They hope that the databases they help to create will provide the equivalent of DNA material that can be used to reconstruct languages, with all their cultural clues and connections, even after the last person with a spoken knowledge of them dies. "The wisdom of humanity is coded in language," says Lyle Campbell, director of the university's Center for American Indian Languages. "Once a language dies, the knowledge dies with it." But not all linguists agree. In his article, John McWhorter asserts that while the death of a language is an artistic loss, our attachment to diverse languages itself is a bit **perverse**, given that they grew up as a function of the diverse and random geographical dispersion of people. Language, he believes, is not inherently linked to culture, and as a matter of practicality in an increasingly global world, the use and existence of fewer languages is not only less work, in terms of learning and maintenance, but actually an advantage.

28. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) it would not be possible to reconstruct extinct languages even when their linguistic and cultural data are stored
- B) the basis for language and speech lies in people's DNA, meaning different connections for different groups
- C) the disappearance of a language's function rather than its artistic features should be a cause for concern
- D) the connection between language and knowledge is so profound that it will determine which languages will survive
- E) linguistic diversity has been shaped by the geographical distances between scattered groups of people

44

Does the language our ancestors spoke need to be kept alive? It's a relevant question because experts expect 90% of the world's approximately 7,000 languages will become extinct in the next 100 years as cultures mesh and isolated tribes die out. And the answer may well depend on where you sit when you view the question. Some in the linguistic community are responding to the accelerating pace of language loss by scrambling to create a language database. They hope that the databases they help to create will provide the equivalent of DNA material that can be used to reconstruct languages, with all their cultural clues and connections, even after the last person with a spoken knowledge of them dies. "The wisdom of humanity is coded in language," says Lyle Campbell, director of the university's Center for American Indian Languages. "Once a language dies, the knowledge dies with it." But not all linguists agree. In his article, John McWhorter asserts that while the death of a language is an artistic loss, our attachment to diverse languages itself is a bit perverse, given that they grew up as a function of the diverse and random geographical dispersion of people. Language, he believes, is not inherently linked to culture, and as a matter of practicality in an increasingly global world, the use and existence of fewer languages is not only less work, in terms of learning and maintenance, but actually an advantage.

29. The underlined word 'perverse' is closest in meaning to ----.

A) awkward

B) courageous

C) painful

D) imprecise

E) hostile

weird

odda

given + isim

given that + cümle. it is surprising / normal

==

Does the language our ancestors spoke need to be kept alive? It's a relevant question because experts expect 90% of the world's approximately 7,000 languages will become extinct in the next 100 years as cultures mesh and isolated tribes die out. And the answer may well depend on where you sit when you view the question. **Some in the linguistic community are responding to the accelerating pace of language loss by scrambling to create a language database.** They hope that the databases they help to create will provide the equivalent of DNA material that can be used to reconstruct languages, with all their cultural clues and connections, even after the last person with a spoken knowledge of them dies. "The wisdom of humanity is coded in language," says Lyle Campbell, director of the university's Center for American Indian Languages. "Once a language dies, the knowledge dies with it." **But not all linguists agree.** In his article, John McWhorter asserts that while the death of a language is an artistic loss, our attachment to diverse languages itself is a bit **perverse**, given that they grew up as a function of the diverse and random geographical dispersion of people. Language, he believes, is not inherently linked to culture, **and as a matter of practicality in an increasingly global world, the use and existence of fewer languages is not only less work, in terms of learning and maintenance, but actually an advantage.**

30. Which of the following describes the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To warn people against the loss of language diversity and its consequences
- B) To encourage public support for the creation of a system to protect endangered languages
- C) To explain the causes of language loss and how it will affect us **opposing**
- D) To show the contradictory opinions regarding the disappearance of languages**
- E) To show that conservation efforts for languages are unnecessary in today's world

Answer these questions according to the passage below.

While thousands of climbers have successfully scaled Mount Everest, the highest point on Earth, only two people have descended to the planet's deepest point, the Challenger Deep in the Pacific Ocean's Mariana Trench. What do we know about the great depths of the ocean – ocean trenches? With depths exceeding 6,000 meters (nearly 20,000 feet), trenches make up the world's "hadal zone," named for Hades, the Greek god of the underworld, and account for the deepest 45 percent of the global ocean. Ocean trenches are formed by subduction, a geophysical process in which two or more of Earth's tectonic plates converge and the older, denser plate is pushed beneath the lighter plate and deep into the mantle, causing the seafloor and outermost crust to bend and form a steep, V-shaped depression. This process makes trenches dynamic geological features – they account for a significant part of Earth's seismic activity – and are frequently the site of large earthquakes, including some of the largest earthquakes on record. Subduction also generates an upwelling of molten crust that forms mountain ridges and volcanic islands parallel to the trench. Ocean trenches remain one of the most elusive marine habitats, and engineering submersibles to explore them presents a huge set of unique challenges. We only have good information on less than 5% of the world's oceans, and sparse information on trenches, so how can we protect areas where we have no clue what is there?

31. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) geographical features are often named after mythological figures
- B) Hadal zone comprises extreme marine ecosystems
- C) climbing Mount Everest is a less challenging task
- D) there is little information about the Mariana Trench
- E) ocean trenches are usually around 6000 meters

While thousands of climbers have successfully scaled Mount Everest, the highest point on Earth, only two people have descended to the planet's deepest point, the Challenger Deep in the Pacific Ocean's Mariana Trench. What do we know about the great depths of the ocean – ocean trenches? With depths exceeding 6,000 meters (nearly 20,000 feet), trenches make up the world's "hadal zone," named for Hades, the Greek god of the underworld, and account for the deepest 45 percent of the global ocean. Ocean trenches are formed by subduction, a geophysical process in which two or more of Earth's tectonic plates converge and the older, denser plate is pushed beneath the lighter plate and deep into the mantle, causing the seafloor and outermost crust to bend and form a steep, V-shaped depression. This process makes trenches dynamic geological features – they account for a significant part of Earth's seismic activity – and are frequently the site of large earthquakes, including some of the largest earthquakes on record. Subduction also generates an upwelling of molten crust that forms mountain ridges and volcanic islands parallel to the trench. Ocean trenches remain one of the most elusive marine habitats, and engineering submersibles to explore them presents a huge set of unique challenges. We only have good information on less than 5% of the world's oceans, and sparse information on trenches, so how can we protect areas where we have no clue what is there?

32. Which of the following is not mentioned as an outcome of subduction?

- A) Earthquakes
- B) Mountain ridges
- C) Volcanic islands
- D) Cavities
- E) Tectonic plates

While thousands of climbers have successfully scaled Mount Everest, the highest point on Earth, only two people have descended to the planet's deepest point, the Challenger Deep in the Pacific Ocean's Mariana Trench. What do we know about the great depths of the ocean – ocean trenches? With depths exceeding 6,000 meters (nearly 20,000 feet), trenches make up the world's "hadal zone," named for Hades, the Greek god of the underworld, and account for the deepest 45 percent of the global ocean. Ocean trenches are formed by subduction, a geophysical process in which two or more of Earth's tectonic plates converge and the older, denser plate is pushed beneath the lighter plate and deep into the mantle, causing the seafloor and outermost crust to bend and form a steep, V-shaped depression. This process makes trenches dynamic geological features – they account for a significant part of Earth's seismic activity – and are frequently the site of large earthquakes, including some of the largest earthquakes on record. Subduction also generates an upwelling of molten crust that forms mountain ridges and volcanic islands parallel to the trench. Ocean trenches remain one of the most elusive marine habitats, and engineering submersibles to explore them presents a huge set of unique challenges. We only have good information on less than 5% of the world's oceans, and sparse information on trenches, so how can we protect areas where we have no clue what is there?

33. According to the passage, trenches are where many earthquakes are observed because ----.

- A) the plates forming the trench are unstable
- B) the great depths cause constant movements
- C) the melting crust moves upwards
- D) they are too close to volcanoes
- E) they are placed deep in the mantle

While thousands of climbers have successfully scaled Mount Everest, the highest point on Earth, only two people have descended to the planet's deepest point, the Challenger Deep in the Pacific Ocean's Mariana Trench. What do we know about the great depths of the ocean – ocean trenches? With depths exceeding 6,000 meters (nearly 20,000 feet), trenches make up the world's "hadal zone," named for Hades, the Greek god of the underworld, and account for the deepest 45 percent of the global ocean. Ocean trenches are formed by subduction, a geophysical process in which two or more of Earth's tectonic plates converge and the older, denser plate is pushed beneath the lighter plate and deep into the mantle, causing the seafloor and outermost crust to bend and form a steep, V-shaped depression. This process makes trenches dynamic geological features – they account for a significant part of Earth's seismic activity – and are frequently the site of large earthquakes, including some of the largest earthquakes on record. Subduction also generates an upwelling of molten crust that forms mountain ridges and volcanic islands parallel to the trench. Ocean trenches remain one of the most elusive marine habitats, and engineering submersibles to explore them presents a huge set of unique challenges. We only have good information on less than 5% of the world's oceans, and sparse information on trenches, so how can we protect areas where we have no clue what is there?

34. According to the the passage, the author ----.

- A) is primarily concerned with the difficulties in engineering underwater craft
- B) supports the idea that ocean trenches should constantly be kept under control
- C) states that much remains to be learned from exploring the mysteries of the deep.
- D) suggests that more funding should be allocated to marine research.
- E) has an optimistic attitude towards the conservation of oceans.

M.K

mK / m4

35.

Elizabeth: Do you happen to know a way to reinforce memory?

Charles: No, I am afraid I don't have any slightest idea on that. Is there anything breakthrough on that?

Elizabeth: ----

Charles: Oh, I wonder what that is. Please tell me specifics of it, as I myself have a short memory.

Elizabeth: That is by drawing. When you draw, you are changing information into a form that can be stored in memory and later easily recalled.

A) That's because as you draw, you're thinking about different aspects of the object.

✓ B) Definitely. Recently, a new study has come up with a method to improve your memory.

C) I have also heard that doing crossword puzzles and Sudoku can help, especially when you're in your later years.

D) Yes, as we get older, we can often have more difficulty retrieving information from our memory.

E) When something is contextual, it is easier to remember it.

with age ✓

36.

Jill: Whenever I take hold of a newspaper, food allergies are front-page news. It seems as if there are more food allergies these days, or more people have them.

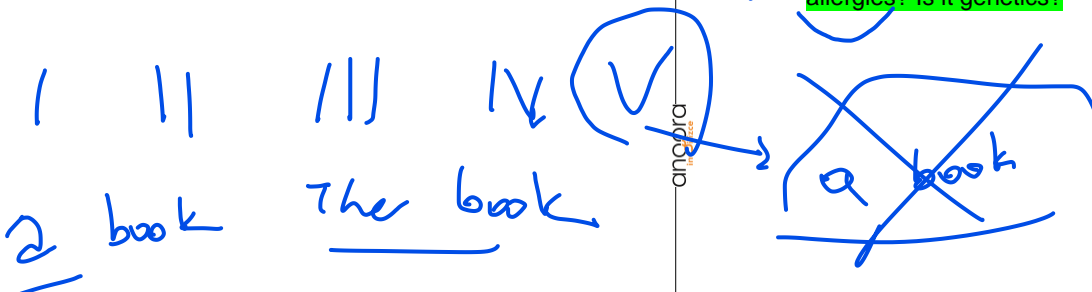
Edward: Yes, more people have food allergies and can become very ill if they eat certain foods such as peanuts, milk and so on.

Jill: ----

Edward: We certainly can't put it down to genetics. In fact, some scientists claim that there's a pretty direct relationship between whether you've got eczema during infancy and your likelihood of getting a food allergy.

- A) The problem could be minor, or it could be very serious, even fatal, and these are called allergic reactions.
- B) A food allergy occurs when the body's immune system sees a certain food as harmful and reacts by causing symptoms.
- C) The only way to prevent reactions is to avoid the food you are allergic to completely.
- D) Family history appears to play a role in whether someone develops an allergy.

E) So, what is the reason for the increase in food allergies? Is it genetics?



37. **Dance helps improve the development of academic skills of children who fall within the spectrum of autism or have learning disabilities.**

- A) Falling within the scope of autism or having learning disabilities, children can only develop their academic skills with the help of dance.
- B) Children with autism and learning disabilities are believed to improve their academic skills and success, especially with the help of dance.
- C) **Dance contributes to enhancing the educational progress of children who are included within the range of autism or possess learning handicaps.**
- D) Academic skills of children who fall within the spectrum of autism or have learning disabilities may be improved markedly with the aid of dance.
- E) **Dance has the capacity of considerably improving the academic skills of children who suffer from certain types of autism or learning disabilities.**

ly / 4/1/2013

38. While some bats may not have color vision as well as humans, their overall vision may be better than humans during dawn and dusk.

A) Compared with humans, certain bats might enjoy more effective overall vision at sunrise and sundown, but their color vision might not be as effective as humans.

B) Although a great variety of bats may not have color vision as well as humans, their overall vision may be better than during the day.

C) Overall vision of all bats may be better than humans during the day and at night, whereas their color vision may not be as good as humans.

D) When compared to humans, most bats may not have an overall vision as well as humans during dawn and dusk but may have better color vision.

E) Since some bats do not have color vision as well as humans during dawn and dusk, their overall vision is not as good as humans.

as well as

39. (I) Orcas, more widely known as *killer whales*, are found in all oceans of the world. (II) However, they are most common in the frigid Arctic and Antarctic regions. (III) These gigantic animals can be classified into two separate groups depending on their group size. (IV) While transients live in small groups, usually of two to six, residents live in cohesive family groups called pods, and residents, unlike any other mammal, are known to live with their mothers for their entire life. (V) According to DNA testing, resident males almost never mate with a female of the same pod.

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

mk

anoora
inJilizeanoora
inJilizeanoora
inJilizeanoora
inJilize

40. (I) In December 1903, Marie Curie became the first woman to be awarded the Nobel Prize, when along with her husband and Henri Becquerel, she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics. (II) In recognition of the extraordinary services they have rendered by their joint researches on the radiation phenomena discovered by Professor Henri Becquerel, they were granted the award money. (III) Initially, the Committee didn't want to recognize the contribution of Marie Curie. (IV) The award money allowed the Curies to hire their first lab assistant. (V) However, her husband Pierre was informed of this by a committee member, who was also an advocate of women scientists, and upon a complaint by Pierre, his wife's name was added to the Nobel nomination.

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

not

✓

tanımadık