

48. - 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

48. Arizona Üniversitesinden bir grup araştırmacı, sıradan bir insanın ayakkabılarının dış yüzeyinde, aralarında bazı zararlı türlerin de olduğu yaklaşık 421.000 bakteri bulunabileceğini keşfetti.

- A) The number of harmful varieties of bacteria found on the outside of an ordinary person's shoes was discovered to be nearly 421,000 by a team of researchers from the University of Arizona.
- B) A team of researchers from the University of Arizona discovered that an ordinary person can find nearly 421,000 bacteria, which include harmful varieties, on the outside of their shoes.
- C) A team of researchers from the University of Arizona discovered that nearly 421,000 bacteria, including some harmful varieties, can be found on the outside of an ordinary person's shoes.
- D) What a team of researchers from the University of Arizona discovered was that on the outside of an ordinary person's shoes, almost 421,000 bacteria can be found, including some harmful varieties.
- E) A team of researchers from the University of Arizona discovered that out of almost 421,000 bacteria found on the outside of an ordinary person's shoes, some can be harmful varieties.

Çeviri sorularında: 1. Ana fiili bul, 2. Özneye dikkat, 3. Bağlaçlara dikkat, 4. Adjective/adverb dikkat...

49. Bilim insanlarına göre, tarım yaklaşık 10.000 yıl önce insanların ilk defa buğday ve arpa yetiştirdikleri Yakın Doğu'nun verimli topraklarında başlamıştır.

- A) According to scientist, agriculture began about 10,000 years ago in the fertile soils of the Near East, where people first cultivated wheat and barley.
- B) According to scientist, agriculture began about 10,000 years ago, when people first cultivated wheat and barley in the fertile soils of the Near East.
- C) It is thought by scientists that agriculture began about 10,000 years ago in the fertile soils of the Near East, where people first cultivated wheat and barley.
- D) According to scientists, agriculture began in the fertile soils of the Near East about 10,000 years ago as people started to cultivate wheat and barley.
- E) When people first cultivated wheat and barley about 10,000 years ago, agriculture began in the fertile soils of the Near East, according to scientists.

Çeviri sorularında: 1. Ana fiili bul, 2. Özneye dikkat, 3. Bağlaçlara dikkat, 4. Adjective/adverb dikkat...

innnr

innnr

innnr

50. MÖ 2. yüzyılda yaşayan Yunan gök bilimci Hipparchus farklı parlaklıktaki yıldızlar hakkında kapsamlı yazılar yazan ilk insandı.

- A) The Greek astronomer Hipparchus lived in the 2nd century BCE and was the first person to write extensively about stars of different brightness.
- B) The Greek astronomer Hipparchus, who was the first person to write comprehensively about stars of different brightness, lived in the 2nd century BCE.
- C) The first person to write extensively about stars of different brightness was the Greek astronomer Hipparchus who lived in the 2nd century BCE.
- D) The Greek astronomer Hipparchus, who lived in the 2nd century BCE, was the first person to write extensively about stars of different brightness.
- E) It was the Greek astronomer Hipparchus who lived in the 2nd century BCE and first wrote comprehensively about stars of different brightness.

Çeviri sorularında: 1. Ana fiili bul, 2. Özneye dikkat, 3. Bağlaçlara dikkat, 4. Adjective/adverb dikkat...

En, an: adjective clause

inŞilize

inŞilize

inŞilize

51. Louis Pasteur, şarbon ve kuduz gibi ölümcül hastalıkların tedavisinde büyük ilerlemeler sağlayarak milyonlarca hayat kurtardığı için 19. yüzyılın en saygın bilim insanlarından biriydi.

- A) Louis Pasteur, who saved millions of lives by providing great leaps forward in the treatment of deadly diseases such as anthrax and rabies, became one of the most respected scientists of the 19th century.
- B) Louis Pasteur became one of the most respected scientists of the 19th century, saving millions of lives by providing great leaps forward in the treatment of deadly diseases such as anthrax and rabies.
- C) Louis Pasteur was one of the most respected scientists of the 19th century as he saved millions of lives by providing great leaps forward in the treatment of deadly diseases such as anthrax and rabies.
- D) Louis Pasteur, who was one of the most respected scientists of the 19th century, saved millions of lives by providing great leaps forward in the treatment of deadly diseases such as anthrax and rabies.
- E) Louis Pasteur saved millions of lives by providing great leaps forward in the treatment of deadly diseases, such as anthrax and rabies, which made him one of the most respected scientists of the 19th century.

Çeviri sorularında: 1. Ana fiili bul, 2. Özneye dikkat, 3. Bağlaçlara dikkat, 4. Adjective/adverb dikkat...

52. Meteorların ve uzay görevlerinde toplanan örneklerin bilimsel analizleri, Güneş sistemindeki nesnelerin oluşumları hakkında önemli bilgiler sağlar.

- A) Scientific analyses of meteorites and samples collected in space missions provide important information about the formation of objects in the Solar System.
- B) Scientific analyses of meteorites and samples collected in space missions are done so that important information about the formation of objects in the Solar System can be provided.
- C) When scientific analyses of meteorites and samples collected in space missions are done, important information about the formation of objects in the Solar System can be obtained
- D) Important information about the formation of objects in the Solar System is obtained through scientific analyses of meteorites and samples collected in space missions.
- E) It is the scientific analyses of meteorites and samples collected in space missions that provide important information about the formation of objects in the Solar System.

Çeviri sorularında: 1. Ana fiili bul, 2. Özneye dikkat, 3. Bağlaçlara dikkat, 4. Adjective/adverb dikkat...

inŞilize

inŞilize

inŞilize

53. Gece gökyüzündeki parlaklığa rağmen, bir kuyruklu yıldız, çapı sadece birkaç kilometre olan bir çekirdeğe sahiptir ve bu parlaklık çekirdekten yayılan toz, gaz ve iyonlardan gelmektedir.

- A) Although a comet is brilliant in the sky at night, its nucleus is only a few kilometres in diameter, and this brightness comes from the dust, gas and ions emitted from the nucleus
- B) A comet is brilliant in the sky at night, and although it has a nucleus of merely a few kilometres in diameter, it is the dust, gas and ions emitted from the nucleus that create its brightness.
- C) While a comet is brilliant in the sky at night, its nucleus is only a few kilometres in diameter, and the dust, gas and ions, which are emitted from the nucleus, create its brightness.
- D) Despite its brilliance in the sky at night, a comet has a nucleus of only a few kilometres in diameter, and this brightness comes from the dust, gas and ions emitted from the nucleus
- E) In spite of its brilliance in the sky at night, a comet's nucleus is merely a few kilometres in diameter, and its brightness is created by the dust, gas and ions emitted from the nucleus.

Çeviri sorularında: 1. Ana fiili bul, 2. Özneye dikkat, 3. Bağlaçlara dikkat, 4. Adjective/adverb dikkat...

innur

innur

innur

54. Nowadays, machine recognition of human faces is used in a variety of civilian and law enforcement applications that require reliable recognition of humans. **Identity verification** for physical access control in buildings or security areas is one of the most common face recognition applications. ---- **Only if there is a match, access is permitted**, e.g. the door opens. Face recognition systems are installed, for example, in airports to facilitate the crew and airport staff to pass through different control levels without having to show an ID or passport. Face identification is also used for government applications like national ID, driver's license, passport and border control, immigration, etc.

- A) **It has long been used in forensic applications for criminal identification and surveillance of public places to detect the presence of criminals**
- B) Face verification **may be used instead of electronic means like passwords or PIN numbers to allow secure transactions through** the Internet.
- C) Face recognition **is** an integral part of wearable systems like memory aids or context-aware systems.
- D) **A number of contemporary civilian and law enforcement applications rely on face recognition systems for security purposes.**
- E) **At the access point, an image of someone's face is captured by a camera and is compared with pre-stored images of the same person.**

1. gönderim önceki cümleye...

innnr

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innnr

55. It is a good idea to plant what farmers call cover crop in the fall as part of your preparation for the following year. This is a crop that you do not intend to harvest. It is there simply to provide protection for the soil underneath, and when you are preparing for your spring planting, you dig the whole crop into the soil. ---- Also, tilling it into the soil in spring will provide valuable organic matter to enrich the texture of the soil.

- A) Gardening is a satisfying occupation because you are constantly rewarded for your efforts.
- B) A cover crop will keep your precious topsoil from blowing or washing away.
- C) So much depends on climate that it is difficult to lay down specific directions for planting.
- D) Most farmers have to deal with insect problems at some time during this season.
- E) You still have a few more tasks to complete in order to put your garden to bed for the winter.

innur

innur

innur

angora
enEnglish

56. Most people agree that natural gas is the cleanest burning fossil fuel (pozitif). --- When natural gas is burned, it produces mainly water vapour and carbon dioxide. Although methane in natural gas is a more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide, the actual amount released during processing is considerably small.

- A) The greenhouse gas amounts released from it are significantly lower than emissions from wood, coal, and oil.
- B) Because it is odourless, gas companies add a smell similar to rotten eggs for easy leak detection.
- C) In addition, it is most often found in association with crude oil or dissolved in the oil.
- D) The use of natural gas has increased dramatically since World War II.
- E) It was used almost exclusively as fuel for lamps in the 17th century.

57. The most famous case of science and technology ethics in the Nordic countries is the criticism of the Danish physicist and Nobel Prize winner Niels Bohr. Bohr was paradoxically one of the physicians participating in the 'Manhattan Project' during World War II that led to the creation of the nuclear bomb. ---- After he realised the deadly consequences of the use of nuclear bombs, Bohr became an active opponent of nuclear arms, and he sent several letters to the United Nations urging avoidance spread of nuclear mass destruction weapons and prevention of a nuclear war.

- A) When the United States was drawn into World War II in December 1941, the Manhattan Project was immediately established.
- B) Bohr said that it was only after the United States dropped the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki that he fully became aware of the ethical responsibility of science.
- C) Einstein played no active part in the Manhattan Project, and learned about the destruction of Hiroshima in the same manner as most people did.
- D) The Atomic Energy Commission was set up in 1946 to promote and control the development of nuclear energy in the United States after World War II.
- E) His Nobel Prize was never appreciated by his contemporaries as a result of his involvement in developing nuclear bombs for the sake of scientific progress.

It was only after my students got the highest scores in the exam that I realized that I was quite competent in preparing students for the exam.

58. Royal jelly is a thick creamy liquid secreted by special glands in young worker bees who serve as 'nurses' to the hive. All bee larvae are fed a small amount of royal jelly mixed with honey for the first three days of their lives. Starting on day four, however, most of the bees are weaned from this diet and develop into worker bees. But one bee, hatched from an egg identical to the rest, is fed exclusively on royal jelly. That bee becomes the queen and grows, on average, 40% larger than her fellow bees, and perhaps 50% heavier. ---- The complex substance has been found to be rich in amino acids, essential fatty acids, vitamins, minerals, RNA, DNA, and many other elements of clinically proven usefulness.

- A) The queen produces enormous numbers of eggs, equal to more than twice her own body weight, every single day.
- B) There has been enormous research on the major characteristics of worker bees.
- C) This phenomenon has led researchers to explore the chemical composition of royal jelly.
- D) Royal jelly is available as a liquid and may also be purchased in a freeze-dried form, combined with other bee products.
- E) Studies over the last several decades have reported a slight decline in the number of queen bees.

Phenomenon: olgu, fact, event

inEnglish

inEnglish

inEnglish

59. Materials like air, water, and clear glass are called transparent. When light encounters **transparent** materials, almost all of it passes directly through them. Glass, for example is transparent to all visible light. ---- If green light passes through a transparent object, the emerging light is green; similarly if red light passes through a transparent object, the emerging light is red.

- A) **The sensation of white light is produced** through a mixture of all visible coloured light.
B) **When white light shines on** an object, it may be reflected, absorbed, or transmitted.
C) **The colour of a transparent object depends on the colour of light it transmits.**
D) Glass transmits most of the light that comes into contact with it. thus it appears colourless.
E) Most of the light is either reflected by the object or absorbed and converted to heat.

Shine ON an object...
Feed ON an insect

innur

innur

innur

angora
enŞilish

60. (I) Airplane emissions are a huge problem (EKSI) for the climate which is steadily / GRADUALLY / STEP BY STEP/ getting worse. (II) To put this into perspective, if the aviation sector were a country, it would rank seventh worldwide in carbon pollution. (III) Furthermore, experts predict that aircraft emissions, on their current trajectory, will triple by 2050 as demand for flights increases. (IV) New innovations in airplane design aim for greater fuel efficiency and lower emissions. (V) To prevent this dire scenario, a team of scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, along with government and industry collaborators, is attempting to fundamentally redesign airplanes.

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

Referans, gönderim...

PROJECTION: ÖNGÖRÜ, TAHMİN...

5 YEAR PROJECTION OF THE CURRENT FINANCIAL SYSTEM

inJilize

inJilize

inJilize

angora
enJilish

61. (I) Wrapped around your body like a protective overcoat, your skin forms a barrier between the inside of your body and the outside world. (II) Cells in the base of the epidermis divide constantly, producing cells that move to the surface, flatten, and fill with a tough, waterproof protein called keratin. (III) Skin performs a vital role in keeping your body temperature at a steady 37°C. (IV) In hot conditions, dermis blood vessels widen to lose extra heat, and sweat evaporates from the skin to cool the body. (V) When it is cold, dermis blood vessels narrow to keep heat from escaping and tiny muscles pull body hairs upright in an effort to trap warm air, lifting the skin into goosebumps.

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

ANA KONU

REFERANS

SAPAN NE

ÇIKMAZDASIN TENSELERE BAK...

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62. (I) Recycling has many benefits: it saves money in production and energy costs, helps to conserve stocks of virgin resources, and so on. (II) The concept of recycling, which is a method of reusing that would be otherwise disposed, is not a new one. (III) At the turn of the 20th century, about 70 percent of the cities in the United States had programmes to recycle certain useful materials, (IV) During World War 1, 1.5 percent of the waste stream was recycled and reused. (V) In 1960, however, only 7 percent of the waste stream was recycled, but since the early 1970s, this has risen along with environmental consciousness, and the recycling rate was about 17 percent in 1990.

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

63. (I) In certain American cities, the appreciation of ornamental plants is a way of life, in both the private and public sectors. (II) People in these cities expect their parks not only to be clean and safe but also to be well landscaped. (III) It is interesting that one of the most common plants used in planted beds is seldom seen in home gardens. (IV) Boston, Vancouver, New York, Portland, and Seattle are all known as plant-friendly places for the public. (V) City planners and park planners complement private landscapers and architects in such cities, and people live better thanks to them.

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

Hızlı okuyarak doğru cevaba ulaşmaya çalışabiliriz...

64. (I) In the past, the only way to look inside the living body was to cut it open. (II) However, in 1895, X-rays were discovered, which paved the way for future imaging techniques. (III) Today, doctors have access to many imaging techniques that help them to diagnose diseases, so they can start treatment quickly. (IV) Doctors may order computed tomography scan for the pain that persists too long. (V) Many of these imaging techniques use computers to be able to produce clear, precise images of not just bones — as early X-rays did — but of soft tissues and organs as well.

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

65. (I) Over the last 50 years, many species of amphibians around the world have declined markedly in numbers. (II) In many instances, these declines are attributable to adverse human influences acting locally, such as deforestation and draining of wetlands. (III) Gradual declines in amphibian population have attracted a great deal of scientific interest, and yet, there is no reason to think that they are unusual. (IV) Since 1988, herpetologists from many parts of the world reported declines in amphibian populations in protected habitats where such local effects could not be blamed. (V) This suggests that there may be global factors that are affecting climatic and atmospheric changes and adversely affecting amphibians.

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

inEnglish

inEnglish

inEnglish

Instrumented buoys are unattended, floating structures equipped with systems for collecting, processing, and transmitting meteorological and oceanographic data on a regular basis. Such information is useful for many purposes, including storm warnings and forecasts, coastal engineering, climatology, and oceanographic and atmospheric research. In earlier times, merchant vessels supplied almost all our knowledge of ocean weather and climate. Ships continue to play a major role in reporting weather and surface conditions (waves, swell, and temperature), but the occasional nature of these observations, especially in the sparsely travelled Southern Hemisphere, makes difficult to obtain a systematic picture of the state of the atmosphere and how it changes with time. Apart from limited estimates of surface currents through simple assumptions, ships in transit tell us nothing about the ocean. So, almost all our knowledge of ocean currents and their variability today comes from instrumented buoys, which measure ocean currents and related properties, particularly temperature. Moored systems, anchored to the ocean bottom, record currents and water properties as the flow passes the buoy. Drifting buoys move with surface waters, indicating where they go. In both cases, additional sensors may record a variety of parameters, such as temperature, pressure, acceleration, and water properties.

66. According to the passage, instrumented buoys located in the oceans ----.

- A) are mainly reserved for oceanographers and climatologists
- B) can autonomously prepare weather reports for the oceans and broadcast them
- C) gather data about the weather and the ocean environment periodically
- D) mostly process the collected data several times before sharing such data
- E) are often monitored by protective systems and scientists responsible for them
1. sorular sıralı geliyor.
 2. şıklarda iddialı olanlar direk elenebilir çoğu zaman (the only, the most, always)
 3. paragrafta bağlaç olan kısımlardan sorular gelir...
 4. paragrafta verilen ifade eğer şıkta aynen verildiye o şık doğru cevap olmaz...

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67. Which of the following is the main **drawback** of data from ships travelling in the oceans?

- A) It **takes quite a long time** for them to collect and transmit data to scientists and others in charge of monitoring oceans.
- B) The data from ships are usually concerned with **the state of currents under the** water, so this might not be useful for weather forecasts.
- C) They might be **of low quality** as most of them are collected by commercial ships travelling in the deep waters of the world.
- D) As ships carry people and goods and directly travel time, **from one place to another in a short time, the data might be small and irrelevant**.
- E) The data collection is far from being **methodical**, particularly because not every part of the oceans **is visited frequently**.

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68. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Instrumented buoys are quite useful devices employed for monitoring the weather and environmental conditions in the oceans.
- B) Although ships wandering around in the oceans of the world provide some data about the oceans, such data may not be adequate.
- C) With their stationary and moving versions, instrumented buoys measure ocean temperature and share such information with ships nearby.
- D) Ships and buoys are two sources of data used for issuing warnings about possible dangers and problems that might emerge in the oceans.
- E) Ships help collect highly accurate data used by a wide variety of scientists yet data from buoys are hardly usable as they are less accurate.

Does your dog know what you are thinking? Can a chimpanzee understand what another sees?

In the three and a half decades since David Premack and Guy Woodruff first asked whether chimpanzees have a 'theory of mind', a considerable empirical and philosophical literature has sprung up around what has come to be called 'mind reading' in animals. Theory of mind, as Premack and Woodruff defined it, is the ability to attribute perceptual and cognitive states to others. This is not about telepathy, but about whether any animal besides humans have the capacity to attribute such states to others. Numerous experimental tests and other observations have been offered in favour of animal mind reading, and although many scientists are sceptical, others assert that humans are not the only species capable of representing what others do and do not perceive and know.

69. According to the passage, 'theory of mind' is described as the ----,

- A) ability to address an empirical and philosophical question
- B) ability to assign (attribute) perceptual and cognitive states to others
- C) capacity to interpret what others may perceive using telepathic skills
- D) capacity to imagine what other species visualise without sharing it
- E) ability to represent a concept in different situations and contexts

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70. Which could be understood from the passage?

- A) While some scientists think that mind reading ability is not unique to humans, there are those who have doubts about the existence of this ability in animals.
- B) Premack and Woodruff developed the notion of 'theory of mind' after they studied the results of the tests and observations conducted by other scientists.
- C) How humans use telepathy to perceive what others think or see is very similar to how animals perform mind reading.
- D) Most of the experimental tests carried out to prove the mind reading ability in animals have been conducted on chimpanzees.
- E) Although many studies were done on animals to reveal mind reading ability, none of them were as successful as that of Premack and Woodruff.

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71. What is the passage **mainly** about?

- A) Different animals that have been **proven** to have the ability of mind reading
- B) Mind reading in **chimpanzees**, which are among the few animals aware of what others see
- C) **The debate over whether animals can represent what others perceive and know**
- D) **Experimental observations** that have been carried out **to support animal mind reading**
- E) Premack and Woodruff's study on mind reading in chimpanzees

The Greeks were the first to theorise about the nature of light. Led by the scientists Euclid and Hero (first century AD), they came to recognise that light travelled in a straight line. However, they believed that vision worked through intromission: that is, light rays originated at the eye and travelled to the object being seen. Despite this erroneous hypothesis, the Greeks were able to successfully study the phenomena of reflection and refraction and derive the laws governing them. In reflection, they learned that the angles of incidence and reflection were approximately equal: in refraction, they discovered that a beam of light would bend as it entered a denser medium (such as water or glass) and bend back at the same amount as it exited. The next contributor to the science of optics was the Arab mathematician and physicist Alhazen (965-1039), who is sometimes called the greatest scientist of the Middle Ages. Experimenting around the year 1000, he showed that light comes from a source (the Sun) and reflects from an object to the eyes, thus allowing the object to be seen. He also studied mirrors and lenses and further refined the laws of reflection and refraction.

72. It can be concluded from the passage that the Greeks failed to understand ----.

- A) the laws of physics governing the notions of reflection and refraction
- B) that the light came from a source and reflected from an object to eyes
- C) how light travelled in a straight line and the way intromission worked
- D) how a light ray would reflect from a surface, considering
- E) the number of cells that are detected as cancerous, which ensures the chemotherapy as the only option

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73. Which can be understood from the passage?

- A) Alhazen initially thought that vision worked by intromission, but after he studied mirrors and lenses, he recognised that light reflects from an object to the eyes.
- B) Alhazen proposed a new hypothesis about the phenomena of reflection and refraction as he believed that the one developed by the Greeks was erroneous.
- C) While many scientists formulated theories about the nature of light in the Middle Ages, it was Alhazen who successfully defined the phenomena of reflection and refraction.
- D) The most successful scientific experiments about light were carried out in the Middle Ages by various physicists inspired by Greek scientists.
- E) Although Greek scientists were wrong about the origin of light, they studied the phenomena of reflection and refraction in an accurate way.

The Greeks were the first to theorise about the nature of light. Led by the scientists Euclid and Hero (first century AD), they came to recognise that light travelled in a straight line. However, they believed that vision worked by intromission: that is, light rays originated at the eye and travelled to the object being seen. Despite this erroneous hypothesis, the Greeks were able to successfully study the phenomena of reflection and refraction and derive the laws governing them. In reflection, they learned that the angles of incidence and reflection were approximately equal: in refraction, they discovered that a beam of light would bend as it entered a denser medium (such as water or glass) and bend back by the same amount as it exited. The next contributor to the science of optics was the Arab mathematician and physicist Alhazen (965-1039), who is sometimes called the greatest scientist of the Middle Ages. Experimenting around the year 1000, he showed that light comes from a source (the Sun) and reflects from an object to the eyes, thus allowing the object to be seen. He also studied mirrors and lenses and further refined the laws of reflection and refraction.

74. What is the **primary purpose** of the author?

- A) To inform the reader about the history of theories on light
- B) To compare the theories of Greek and Arab scientists on light
- C) To explain the major differences between reflection and refraction
- D) To focus on Greek scientists' achievements in physics
- E) To draw attention to Alhazen, who disproved Euclid and Hero's theory on light

While we know that some marine animals seem to eat plastic because it looks like jellyfish or some other food source, less research has been carried out into what plastic smells like to these creatures. But now a study from the University of North Carolina has found that the coating of algae and microbes that naturally builds up on ocean plastic causes it to give off the aroma of food. The researchers took 15 captive-reared loggerhead turtles, each around five months old, and placed them in a laboratory aquarium. They then piped in aromas of clean water, clean plastic, turtle food, and plastic that had been soaking in the marine environment for five weeks. The turtles showed no reaction to the odours of clean water or clean plastic. But when they were exposed to the smells of ocean-soaked plastic or turtle food, they exhibited foraging behaviour like poking their noses out of the water and showing increased activity. Regarding this study, it can be noted that seas of the ocean with dense concentrations of plastic may trick turtles and other animals into thinking that there is an abundant food source, when the reverse is true. Therefore, researchers state that the best way to handle this problem is to keep plastic from getting into the ocean at all.

75. According to the passage, the researchers ----.

- A) included turtles from different age groups in the study to confirm the validity of their theory
- B) observed that turtles displayed more foraging behaviour when they were in the ocean
- C) used clean water to justify the importance of clean water in the diet of turtles
- D) ruled out the preconception that turtles become more active when they are in their natural habitat
- E) used plastic soaked in the ocean for weeks to observe whether turtles would show a different reaction

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76. Which could be concluded based on the findings of the study?

- A) We need to provide an abundant supply of food for the conservation of turtles.
- B) Variety of food sources may diminish the negative effects of plastic in oceans.
- C) Dense concentrations of plastic may misdirect turtles into areas where there are not many food sources for them.
- D) Turtles tend to react differently to plastic compared to other marine animals.
- E) The density of the plastic may force turtles and other animals to change their habitats.

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77. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Conservation of loggerhead turtles and other sea animals
- B) The reason why marine animals fail to differentiate between ocean plastic and food
- C) Research on how to reduce the negative effects of plastic waste
- D) Foraging behaviour of captive-reared loggerhead turtles
- E) An alternative solution to handle the problem of ocean plastic

Carnivorous plants are botanical oddities that supplement their requirement for nutrients by trapping, killing, and digesting small animals, mostly insects. Carnivorous plants have long been fascinating to humans. They have the subject of some captivating tales of science fiction, involving fantastical trees that consume large creatures in tropical forests. Tales have even been told about ritual sacrifices of humans to these awesome carnivores, presumably to calm evil, botanical spirits. Fortunately, fact involves much smaller predators than those of science fiction. The usual prey of these green predators is not deer, cattle, or humans, but insects and other small invertebrates. Contrary to some portrayals in science fiction, the flowers of carnivorous plants are not the organs that catch their prey. Rather, in all cases the deadly traps are modified leaves and stems. The traps of carnivorous plants attract their prey using various mechanisms, including colour, scent, and nectar. Once a victim is suitably within, the trap rapidly closes, preventing the escape of the prey. Mechanical stimuli from the struggling victim trigger the synthesis and excretion of digestive enzymes onto the inner surface of the trap, which facilitate digestion of the prey.

78. According to the author, the acts of carnivorous plants ----.

- A) are explained in detail in science fiction so as to frighten people.
- B) are a major risk for larger animals that are not aware of their potential
- C) are difficult to categorise since they do not feed on same kind of species
- D) have been a much exaggerated issue in creative works of literature
- E) mostly have to do with how humans disrupt the order in wildlife

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79. Which of the following is a **misconception** mentioned in the passage about **carnivorous plants**?

- A) Their preys are mostly small animals including invertebrates.
- B) They take a long time to digest their preys without synthesis.
- C) Their preys mostly get trapped in their flower parts
- D) They grab the attention of their preys by scent, colour, and nectar.
- E) They immediately block the way out for once they capture their preys.

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80. Which of the following could be the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To discuss why **certain plants** feed on animals
- B) **To exemplify the machinations that carnivorous plants use** to catch their prey
- C) To inform the reader about **different kinds of carnivorous plants**
- D) **To comparatively explain the place of carnivorous plants in botany and science fiction**
- E) **To clarify why carnivorous plants are indeed frightening predators**