

23. (I) Malaria is an ancient disease that led to the fall of empires. (II) The malaria drug guanine came from the bark of cinchona tree. (III) It was a leading cause of death in the tropics and one of the greatest health problems faced by would be colonizers, like the British. (IV) In India alone, it affected more than 25 million people. (V) It killed around two million people a year.

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

24. (I) **The horse** originated in North America nearly two million years ago and spread to Euroasia over the Bering land bridge. (II) Then, about 10,000 BC, horses **vanished from the New World**, possibly **killed for food by humans** who had come to the continent from Euroasia. (III) Spanish horses captured in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt were traded to other tribes, helping the horse move north. (IV) When the horse **returned** with European colonists, it transformed the culture of many tribes. (V) In time, Native Americans and settlers developed new breeds.

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

Vanish: yok olmak

Capture: yakalamak

Trade: Ticaret yapmak

Tribe: kabile

Settler: yerleşen

Spread: yayılmak

Originate: ortaya çıkmak

25. (I) Teachers ask many questions during a course of instruction, with some asking as many as 300 to 400 a day. (II) Paying attention only to the students who always share their thoughts or are first to raise their hands might cause a teacher to lose touch with the rest of the class. (III) Questions are generally asked for one of two purposes: to maintain student attention or to check students' understanding. (IV) Attention-maintaining questions are often short ones posed during teaching that require a factual response from a single student. (V) In contrast, questions designed to assess students' understanding are often more open-ended and they focus on conceptual knowledge.

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

Instruction: eğitim

Pay attention to: dikkat göstermek

Raise: kaldırmak, yetiştirmek

Lose touch: irtibatı kaybetmek

Purpose: maksat

Maintain: kurmak, korumak, muhafaza etmek

Pose: oluşturmak

Require: gerektirmek

In contrast: aksine

Design: tasarlamak

Conceptual: kavramsal

Focus: odaklanmak

26. (I) At the turn of the 20th century, the countries of Europe were a complicated network of alliances and rivalries. (II) So, when the heir to the Austrian throne, Franz Ferdinand, was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist in 1914 and Austria declared war on Serbia, other nations were quickly drawn into the crisis, which then turned into World War I. (III) This was the first war where airplanes and zeppelins were used on a large scale. (IV) In Europe, the fighting took place on two fronts: the Western front, stretching from Belgium to Switzerland, and the Eastern front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea. (V) However, the conflict soon spread to European colonies all over the world.

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

Complicated: karmaşık

Alliance: müttefiklik

Rivalry: rakip olma

Throne: taht

Declare: declare etmek

Draw: çekmek

Turn into: dönüşmek

On a large scale: büyük ölçekte

Front: cephe

Stretch: uzanmak

Conflict: çatışma

Spread: yayılmak

27. (I) **Black holes** may be massive, but they are also extraordinarily compact. (II) That combination of properties makes them **challenging regions** to evaluate across vast cosmic distances. (III) To **learn more about these objects' physical properties**, astronomers must therefore **come up with** measuring tricks. (IV) OJ 287, a binary supermassive black hole system, sits about 3.5 billion light-years from the Earth. (V) An international team of astronomers recently **invented a new one**, and they reported how to determine a black hole's spin.

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

Massive: devasa

Extraordinary: sıradışı

Combination: birleşim

Property: özellik

Vast: geniş

Distance: mesafe

Come up with: ile gelmek, bulmak

Measure: ölçmek

Invent: icat etmek

Determine: belirlemek

28. (I) When it is sunny, it seems like people are happier – we fill the parks and beaches, and radio stations start blasting out upbeat tunes. (II) Even though sunlight gives many health benefits, such as strong bones and production of vitamin D, we have been recommended by scientists to enjoy it in moderation. (III) However, research has repeatedly failed to find any evidence that people who live in sunnier places enjoy more positive moods. (IV) A massive study published in 2016 even brought into question the idea that a lack of sunshine can lead to seasonal affective disorder (SAD). (V) Nearly 35,000 US adults completed a mood survey at different times of year, and there was no evidence of more symptoms of depression among those who completed the survey in winter.

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

Benefit: yarar

Recommend: tavsiye etmek

Production: üretim

Moderation: ılımlı

Repeatedly: tekrar tekrar

Fail: başarısız olmak

Massive: devasa

Publish: yayımlamak

Bring into question: soruya açmak

Lack of: eksik olma

Lead to: sebep olmak

Complete: tamamlamak

Evidence: kanıt

29. (I) In 1633, the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was taken to the court of the Inquisition in Rome. (II) The charge against him was heresy – an offense against the teachings of the Church. (III) Galileo supported the view that the Earth was not centre of the Universe but, together with the other planets, orbited the Sun. (IV) Galileo used his own telescope to observe the effect of the Sun's light on the planets. (V) Fearing torture and death, Galileo abandoned his belief in court, but as he denied the Earth moved, it is said he muttered under his breath, "And yet it does move."

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

Court: mahkeme

Heresy: sapkınlık

Abandon: terketmek

Mutter: söylenmek

Charge: ceza, yaptırım

Observe: gözlemlemek

Torture: işkence

Deny: inkar etmek

Equalizer, I am legend, lucy, john wick

Leave the world behind...

The george

The gray man

30. (I) The first successful head transplant, in which one head was replaced by another, was carried out in 1970. (II) A team led by Robert White at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine in Cleveland, Ohio, transplanted the head of one monkey onto the body of another. (III) arThey did not attempt to join the spinal cords, though, so the monkey could not move its body, but it was able to breathe with artificial assistance. (IV) Implanted electrodes would provide regular electrical stimulation to the spinal cord, because research suggests this can strengthen new nerve connections. (V) Although few head transplants have been carried out since, many of the surgical procedures involved have progressed.

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

31. (I) Our sense of touch does much more than help us navigate the world at our fingerprints. (II) We can lose our sense of touch in a number of ways. (III) In the example of Ian Waterman, his immune system attacked his nerves and he lost his sense of proprioception – a kind of internal touch that helps us locate our body in space. (IV) Other cases have been reported in which people lose the ability to feel prods and pokes, with similarly debilitating results. (V) There is also a community of people in Norrbotten, Sweden, who have a genetic condition that causes them to lack the sense of touch.

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

32. (I) Most people would be convinced by now that children exposed to adult domestic violence would all show evidence of greater problems than nonexposed children. (II) In fact, the picture is not so clear. (III) There is a growing research literature on children's resilience in the face of traumatic events. (IV) The surprise in these research findings is that many children exposed to traumatic events show no greater problems than nonexposed peers. (V) Adults, including parents, older siblings, relatives, neighbours, and teachers may all play protective roles in the life of children exposed to violence.

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

33. (I) In the middle of the fourteenth century, the Italian scholar and poet Petrarch looked at his world with fresh and critical eyes and had new ideas. (II) In place of medieval values and methods of learning, he looked back to the literature and philosophy of the ancient world for inspiration and advice on how to live. (III) By the time of his death in 1374, other Europeans had begun to share his vision. (IV) There occurred movements in history that affected every area of life and knowledge, from art to zoology, from commerce to science. (V) By about 1400 a group of Italians, scholars as well as men and women from many walks of life, had created a new intellectual movement called humanism that combined ethics, rhetoric, and education and their ideas began to transform Italian and European civilization.

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

34. (I) Adaptive behaviours are learned, people are not born with them. (II) However, problems in developing adaptive skills can occur in children of any age. (III) They involve the ability to adapt to and manage one's surroundings to effectively function and meet social or community expectations. (IV) Infants learn to walk, to talk, and to eat with a spoon whereas older children learn to cross the street, to go to the store, and to follow a great variety of rules while interacting with people, such as when to say please and thank you. (V) Good adaptive behaviour promotes independence at home, at school and in the community but maladaptive behaviour, which is problematic, interferes with child's achievement of independence.

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

35. (I) Using natural products such as apple skins and lemon juice as food additives causes problems in large-scale manufacturing situations. (II)

Consumer demand for manufactured food that has a high uniform quality with a long shelf life and that is as close to the natural state as possible has been the major determinant for an increase in the use of additives. (III) First, the desired active ingredients in natural products are not consistent in quality, properties, or concentration in their natural state.

(IV) Furthermore, they may bring both undesirable flavour attributes, associated with their source, to the finished product, and microbiological contamination. (V) For example, using orange or lemon juice to acidify a food inevitably brings the flavour of oranges or lemons, which may not be desired in the finished product.

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