

1 - 16: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Research suggests that people with diabetes who make relaxation techniques part of their usual routine experience significant ---- in their blood sugar levels.

- A) entanglements / predicament: engel
 B) improvements / development enhancement : ilerleme gelişme
 C) references / mention / attribute / origin: atif, gönderme
 D) deformities / handicap / flaw: eksiklik kusur
 E) obstructions/ obstacle / impediment: engel

Bonus 1:

people with diabetes olan / who have

Bonus 2:

has suggested
 Research suggests that people with diabetes who make relaxation techniques part of their usual routine experience / live

Bonus 3:

Dolaşıklık : entanglement, tangle, tortuosity, mazes, ravel

Karmaşıklık: entanglement, complication

Zorluk: difficulty, hassle, hardship, complexity, adversity, entanglement

0-2

2. According to Piaget, an infant's initial knowledge is limited to innate reflexes and is combined with an ability to actively use and adapt these reflexes as a result of repeated interactions with objects.

- A) assertion / statement / declaration: iddia, beyan
B) equivalent / equal / correspondent: muadil, denk
C) inclination / tendency / predisposition / proclivity: eğilim
D) ambiguity / vagueness / opacity (elusiveness): belirsizlik
E) estimation / assessment / guess: tahmin

Bonus 1:

According to Piaget

Bonus 2:

limited to innate reflexes confined / restricted to combined with sb/sth interactions with objects

Bonus 2:

- a. Estimate, evaluate, assess, appraise: değerlendirmek
b. Guess: tahmin etmek
c. predict, anticipate foresee: öngörmek

who / what?
envision

3. **Cortisol, a hormone** that increases **in response to** stress, **contributes to the fight-or-flight reflex** that helps the body to **respond to** ---- situations.

explain

A) explicable / understandable / explainable: açıklanabilir

B) **challenging** / hard / demanding: : zor

C) **reversible** / can be changed back to how it was before: eski haline / geri döndürülebilir

D) **fulfilling** / satisfying / rewarding: tatmin edici

E) **superfluous** / surplus / **redundant**: gereksiz

Bonus 1:

Cortisol, a hormone bir hormone ~~olan~~ cortisol

Bonus 2:

in response to stress, as a reaction to

contributes to / add to / lead to

Bonus 3:

the fight-or-flight reflex : savaş ya da kaç refleksi

Flee : kaçmak

Factor

4. An electric **conductor** is **any material** that can **conduct** electricity, **such as** metal, ionic **solution**, or ionised gas.

- A) **adversely** / **negatively**: olumsuz şekilde
 B) **innately** / **instinctively**: doğuştan, içgüdüsel olarak
 C) **devastatingly** / **terribly**: yıkıcı şekilde
 D) **efficiently** / **well** / **economically**: etkin bir şekilde
 E) **accidentally** / **unintentionally** / **inadvertently**: kazara
 by chance / by mistake / by accident

Bonus 1: herhangi bir= any
 1. transmit / extend / convey: iletmek aktarmak
any material that can conduct electricity

Bonus 2:
 2. yönetmek/ yürütmek/ "do"
 a study research
 3. code of conduct/ behaviour

any material that can conduct electricity, such as metal, solution, or / and / as well as gas

Bonus 3:
accidentally / **unintentionally** / **inadvertently**: kazara,
 tesadüfen, şans eseri

by chance / by mistake / by accident

= **other than intended** / not intended

sehven
 planned
 meant

= Obruk

- 1 5. Sinkholes are **natural, circular depressions** that **form when water erodes easily dissolved** or soluble rock located **beneath** the ground surface, **but they are also** ---- by human activities.
- 2

A) hindered / hamper / impede / obstruct :engel olmak

B) suppressed / contain / repress / restrain / curb:
bastırmak, önünü kesmek

✓ C) induced / trigger / prompt / cause /lead to/ bring
about: sebep olmak

D) violated / defy / breach /disobey / break: ihlal etmek

E) evacuated /empty / abandon / desert : tahliye etmek
boşaltmak

Bonus 1:

natural, circular **depression: çöküntü**

Bonus 2:

happen /take place

form / occur / arise / emerge / is created/ is formed +

when water erodes

Bonus 3:

beneath = under / on / above the ground **surface**

yüzey

contain virus spread /speed

curb

skin

Similar to

As in
As with
gibi

6. Like the Romans, the Aztec were a warlike people who founded a great empire and who ---- knowledge of other peoples to further their civilisation.

- A) pulled through / get over / recover: iyileşmek
 B) drew on / rest / rely / depend / count / be based on / upon
 C) called off / cancel / annul / revoke: iptal etmek
 D) rushed into / hurry / surge: akın etmek
 E) turned down / refuse / reject: geri çevirmek, kısmak

draw

use

1 2

Bonus 1: any material that can ---- conduct electricity

Bonus 2: warlike people who founded a great empire

Bonus 3: to further their civilisation = improve / promote

1.
2. more
3. daha çok

swarm, influx, dash into

set up

When?

effect / impact

7. Chinese **influence on** Japan ---- **in the 7th and 8th** centuries **as** Japanese rulers ---- to build a Chinese style of bureaucracy and society.

A) would peak / used to seek

B) has peaked / seek

C) was peaking / were seeking

D) had peaked / had sought

E) peaked / sought

Bonus 1:

Influence+ (of sth/sb) + on/upon / over + sb/sth

Bonus 2:

in the 7th and 8th centuries

seek / try to want

while/as / when

8. Health experts **emphasise** that people ---- vitamins and minerals **from** their food **unless** they **require** an amount that ---- **through** diet and their doctors **recommend** certain supplements.

- A) used to get / might not be reached
 B) should get / cannot be reached
 C) are able to get / need not be reached
 D) may get / must not be reached
 E) have to get / should not be reached

Bonus 1:

Health experts **emphasise** that

Bonus 2:

from their food

Bonus 3:

unless they **require** an amount that

Bonus 4: ihtiyaç duymadıkça / duymazsa

through diet

via
by means of

9. The Greek philosopher Thales **is said** ---- a solar **eclipse**---- back to May 28, 585 BCE, which famously **brought a battle** between the warring Lydian **and Medes to a halt.**

- Genelleme*
- A) to predict / to have dated
B) having predicted / having dated
C) to be predicted / being dated
D) to have predicted / dating
E) predicting / dated

which date back to

isim V1 V3

Bonus 1:

Özne + **is said** + to verb / to be ving / to have v3 past

Özne + **is said** + to **be verb 3 / to have been v3 past**

Bonus 2:

brought a battle between the warring Lydian **and**

Medes to a halt.

Bring / come to a halt: stop ,cease

A B

10. The electricity produced by a generator travels
--- cables to a transformer, which changes
electricity from low voltage to high voltage, and
electricity can be transmitted --- long distances
using high voltage.

- A) against / to
✓ B) along / over
C) into / with
D) for / at
E) between / on

Bonus 1:

The electricity (which is) produced by a generator

Bonus 2:

from low voltage to high

in the distance: uzakta

cover a distance: kat etmek

distance oneself from others

through
✓
duruş
view

over

stance

11 Fashion dolls were **miniature** examples of the latest fashions and, --- the late **medieval** period **onwards**, were a favourite **way of disseminating** the latest information --- fabric, colour, cut, and decoration.

Bonus 1:

miniature: minute / tiny / small / miniscule

Bonus 2:

way of disseminating
dispense / yaymak
spread

✓ A) from / on

B) with / in

C) over / between

D) about / to

E) at / across

about / over

From 1990 onwards
since 1990

12. In linguistics, the **distinction between** a word's sense and reference is a **critical** one, --- **it allows us to study** the many cases where we happily use words, **even though** they do not naturally **correspond to** the way things are in the world.

- A) in order that
- B) so that
- C) because
- D) if
- E) once

vital

honour

Bonus 1: **1. separation ayrim 2. üstünlük, merit**
the **distinction between** a word's sense and reference

Bonus 2: **it allows us to study** the many cases
enable / permit sb to do sth

Bonus 3: **cases / situations where we happily use words**

Bonus 4: **even though / although / though (but)** they do not naturally

Bonus 5: **correspond to the way (how)** things are in the world

denk gel-
refer to
mean

force

(anlak)

-dığımız

13. --- **there is nothing wrong with** wanting to look good, there are some troubling ethical **issues** **associated with** aesthetic plastic surgery.

- A) Given that
 B) Although
 C) In case
 D) Unless
 E) Provided that

Bonus 1:

there is nothing wrong with + noun / sb / V-ing

Bonus 2:

ethical **issues** **associated with** aesthetic plastic surgery.

1. mesele
2. hastalık
3. düşünmek
- ↳ basmak
5. sayı volume

14. ---- **even kings and high statesmen** have a **daily** life, **when that concept is used in history**, it refers to the lives of the **ordinary people** who became the **protagonists** of much historiography **in the late** 20th century.

- 2,5 to (or not)
- A) Whether
 - B) Seeing that
 - ✓ C) While
 - D) Unless
 - E) Until
- deadline

Bonus 1:

when that concept is used in history

= in historical sense, historically

Bonus 2:

it refers to / means / describes / be (am ,is,are)

Bonus 3:

Protagonists: main / leading character

antagonist

Bonus 4:

in the late 20th century.

Early: 1,2,3 - 10/20/30

Mid: 4,5,6 - 40 /50 60 &

mid century = 1950

Late: 7,8,9 - 70 / 80/90

1970's

1999 EYT

10/100

15. Economic activity is the source of **wealth** **for** any country, **so** government control and **regulation** of the economy have a significant **effect** ---- **on** **prosperity** and growth ---- on political well-being.

- A) the more / the less
 B) neither / nor
 ✓ C) not only / but also
 D) so / that
 E) whether / or

Bonus 1: (n)

Source of **wealth** (=prosperity) **for** any country

prosper = flourish, thrive (v)

Bonus 2:

have a significant **effect** **on** / upon sb/ sth

so wealthy that

such wealths that

that
that

16. The science says that products **grown** organically **contain** higher levels of antioxidant **compounds** linked **to** good health ---- lower levels of **pesticides** and toxic metals.

According to science

Bonus 1:

The science says that

Bonus 2:

Products (which are) **grown** organically

Bonus 3:

contain (= have /include / hold)

Bonus 4:

linked **to** /with

vs - by / yer / zaman
restrict

ve
2nd

- A) as well as
- B) prior to before
- C) in terms of in
- D) on behalf of
- E) as a result of

angora
enJilize

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

Mercury is the least explored of the rocky planets. (17)---
- technical difficulties, the planet has been visited by just
two missions to date. Mariner 10 in the mid-1970s and
the more recent Messenger spacecraft, which studied
Mercury from orbit. Spacecraft (18)--- extremely fast to
get to Mercury. When they reach the planet, they must
suddenly slow down enough to get into orbit just as the
Sun's gravity is trying to accelerate them even more. In
addition, the Sun's pull is so strong near Mercury that
orbits around the planet are unstable, and (19)--- to the
Sun makes it hard for spacecraft to maintain a stable
temperature. (20)---, Mariner 10 and Messenger have
reached the planet successfully and studied its features
and properties. A third major mission, the joint
European—Japanese BepiColombo, may reveal more
(21)--- this intriguing planet.

17.

- A) Due to
B) Together with
C) In comparison with
D) According to
E) Similar to

18.

- A) may travel
B) have to travel
C) would be travelling
D) could have travelled
E) must have travelled

19.

- A) visibility
B) density
C) proximity
D) reflectivity
E) clarity

20.

- A) In other words
B) Otherwise
C) Hence
D) Nonetheless
E) Likewise

21.

- A) for
B) around
C) beyond
D) over
E) about

so far
in order to get
so as to
4
close
approximately
in close proximity
However
date
4

22 - 26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

The heart mystified ancient physicians. (22)--- all cultures recognised the relationship between the heart and life itself, they differed vastly in their interpretations of what that relationship was. The Egyptians held the heart to be the base of intellect and emotion in life and the measure of that life's worth with a person's passage (23)--- the afterworld. Mesopotamian and Sumerian physicians used medical herbs and botanicals to treat ailments (24)--- pounding of the pulse and heart weakness. Ancient Chinese physicians speculated that the heart circulated all of the body's (25)--- substances, including air, through a complex network of vessels and passageways. Within the tenets of primitive Chinese medicine, the pulse spoke to the physician, its rhythms and patterns (26)--- the story of the body's health and illnesses.

diseases
disorders
conditions
issues
illnesses
sickness

- 22.
- A) As long as
 - B) Provided that
 - C) Since
 - D) Though
 - E) In order that

so that

while

cond

- 23.
- A) upon
 - C) into
 - E) over

- B) by
- D) from

transfer
transform
change

- 24.
- A) similar to
 - C) in accordance with
 - E) such as

- B) in the hope of
- D) regardless of

- 25.
- A) deficient
 - C) peculiar
 - E) obsolete

- B) vital
- D) adverse

- 26.
- A) to be presented
 - C) presenting
 - E) to have presented

- B) to present
- D) having been presented

the chance /ability /right /opportunity / ambition to do sth

soyut isim

to V

27- 36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

27. Even if the two-minute commute from bed to desk can be counted as one of the benefits of working from home, ----.

A) it turns out to be real for many of us and extracting the maximum benefit is not going to be easy

B) it can also turn out to be a perilous sign of blurred boundaries between professional and personal lives

C) it is possible to communicate effectively with colleagues and managers from anywhere using technology

D) it might be tempting to adopt a student lifestyle of going to bed and waking up later than you are used to

E) it is often because you are spending too much time on activities that are not in line with your personal values

Although

also actually ✓

||

5

rival
compete

angora
in English

10 Nisan 2022 YDS Analizi - İsmail TURASAN

28. Just as archaeologists are contesting shipwreck hunters over historical disasters, ----.

- A) an underwater habitat named 'Aquarius' is sited off the Florida coast about 20m under water
- B) the underwater riches that occur naturally as mineral deposits are being mined at shallow depths
- C) marine biologists are trying to compete with the mining industry in preserving nature's secret treasure troves
- D) scientists have attached cameras to Weddell seals to study the ecology of fishes living beneath the ice
- E) the huge technological leap into deep waters in the past century enabled scientists to explore more minerals

angora
in English

angora
in English

angora
in English

angora
in English

angora
in English

29. While human populations have expanded since the Industrial Revolution, with technologies becoming increasingly capable of pervasive impacts, ---.

deep

- A) biodiversity is no longer a rallying point for conservationists who are concerned about the rapid simplification of natural systems
- B) actions that protect biodiversity reduce soil erosion and promote scientific interest
- C) biodiversity can be naturally thought of as the result of a magnificent and eternal process of change
- ✓ D) biodiversity is in decline, as a result of human activities, especially the fragmentation of forests and other wild habitats
- E) protection of habitat is mainly treated by the recovery of some endangered and threatened species

30. Although platypus populations were formerly reduced by hunting for the fur trade, ----.

A) serious concern is raised because the platypus range follows densely populated majors

✓ B) effective government conservation efforts have resulted in a successful comeback

C) the species' habitat may be disrupted by dams, irrigation projects, or pollution

D) they spend most of their time on land and have a few physical traits that can be modified

E) some other less aquatic species can also be fairly common in suitable habitats



31. Since dam technology has advanced with increasing knowledge of design principles and a better understanding of foundation and material properties,

A) there is no longer a question regarding safety of construction and operational processes

B) it is estimated that about 150,000 dams around the world are still sustainable

C) national governments have already become involved in providing standardised regulations

D) the major issue is to monitor deterioration as the structures and equipment get older

E) dam failures cause loss of life and property damage in downstream reaches

mk

32. ----, traditional ways of **adorning** the body

changed as Native Americans had more contact with European traders and White settlers.

Although= A) As much as Native Americans wore jewellery and other body decorations to honour spirits or to indicate social status

B) Although Native American body decoration practices and jewellery designs were practiced for many hundreds of years

C) Because the Native American jewellery had social and religious significance, as well as decorative qualities

D) Providing Native Americans across the North American continent adorned their bodies in a variety of different ways

E) Given that Native American body decoration was very important to the religious and social life of tribal members

angora
inEnglish

angora
inEnglish

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inEnglish

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inEnglish

angora
inEnglish

33. ----, *Telmatobius culeus* has the slowest metabolism of all frogs, to lessen its demand for oxygen.

A) As though its baggy skin contains vast amounts of capillaries that enable the amphibian to absorb oxygen from the water

B) Supposing that it has had to adapt its movement, metabolism, and even its skin

✓ C) while it is the largest aquatic frog, reportedly reaching lengths of up to 60cm, with its lags outstretched

D) As long as it bobs up and down to create ripples that let oxygen-rich water flow over its skin

E) Because its many folds increase the skin's surface area to maximise oxygen intake

As if



34. Many people go through a time period, in their early teens, when they are obsessed with that 'choose your own adventure in life' slogan, ----.

A) but the older they get, the more they learn that the world refuses to let them control it

B) in case they feel pretty sure about what might happen and how harsh the outcomes will be

C) given that they find crying as an acknowledgement of how they feel in times of panic

D) as it is much easier for them to obey their parents' rules

E) however, the more they try to find certainty through science, the more it evades their curiosity

72 ms

when

angora
inEnglish

angora
inEnglish

35. Child-care providers are simply viewed as supporters of employed parents, ----.

A) as low wages and minimal employment benefits offered to them often cause them to quit their jobs

B) so children whose caregivers are encouraging can easily gain social skills like developing empathy for others

C) although child-care affordability is no longer an issue for low-income families in most European countries thanks to government funds

✓ D) but they can also create early learning opportunities for children and contribute to their cognitive development

E) while parents do not generally need to monitor caregivers remotely if they are close relatives of the child

36. Some parts of Sicily offer the sense of isolation to those who want to cut themselves off from the World ----.

A) though one can easily get mesmerised at the sight of the surviving columns from ancient theatres around

B) only if they enjoy the intoxicating scent of orange blossoms and red cactus blooming luxuriantly on even small rocks

C) unless they are ready to get overwhelmed by the beautiful surroundings that can inspire them to rest all day

D) because they are the places nestling on top of rocky promontories stunningly high above the Mediterranean

E) as they host a fascinating amalgam of vastly different traditions extending from the Greeks to Arabs

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enUilish

so rief / Joy

burun

37- 42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. All plastic surgery procedures seek to restore patients' appearances; however, reconstructive surgery focuses on patients with physical problems or deformities while aesthetic surgery generally focuses on patients who want to improve their appearance.

A) Tüm plastik cerrahi yöntemleri hastaların görünüşünü düzeltmeyi hedefler fakat estetik cerrahi genelinde görünüşünü iyileştirmek isteyen hastalara odaklanırken rekonstrüktif cerrahi, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozuklukları olan hastalara odaklanır.

B) Tüm plastik cerrahi yöntemleri hastaların görünüşünü düzeltmeyi hedeflese de görünüşünü iyileştirmek isteyen hastalara estetik cerrahi, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozuklukları olan hastalara ise genelinde rekonstrüktif cerrahi odaklanır.

C) Görünüşünü iyileştirmek isteyen hastalara estetik cerrahi, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozuklukları olan hastalara ise genelinde rekonstrüktif cerrahi odaklanır ancak tüm plastik cerrahi yöntemleri hastaların görünüşünü düzeltmeyi hedefler.

D) Tüm plastik cerrahi yöntemleri, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozuklukları olan ve görünüşünü iyileştirmek isteyen hastalara odaklanır ancak genellikle hastaların görünüşünü düzeltmek rekonstrüktif cerrahinin, iyileştirmek ise estetik cerrahinin hedefidir.

E) Tüm plastik cerrahi yöntemleri hastaların görünüşünü iyileştirmeye odaklansa da rekonstrüktif cerrahi, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozuklukları olan hastalara, estetik cerrahi ise genellikle görüntülerinde değişiklik isteyen hastalara odaklanır.

38. The only reason that the present human population has avoided starvation is that the Green Revolution of the 1950s combined nitrogenous fertilizers and new strains of crops to dramatically increase food production in Third World nations.

A) 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim ile beraber, Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde gıda üretimini büyük ölçüde artırmak için azotlu gübrelerin yeni nesil tahıllarla bir araya getirilmesinin tek nedeni, şu anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasını sağlamaktır.

B) Şu anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasının tek nedeni, 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim'in Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde gıda üretimini büyük ölçüde artırmak için azotlu, gübrelerle yeni nesil tahılları bir araya getirmesidir.

C) Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde gıda üretimini büyük ölçüde artırmak amacıyla 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim tarafından azotlu gübrelerle yeni nesil tahıllar bir araya getirilmiştir ve bu, şu anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasının tek sebebidir.

D) Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde gıda üretimini büyük ölçüde artırmak için 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim ile azotlu gübreler ve yeni nesil tahıllar bir araya getirilmiştir ve bunun tek sebebi, şu anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasını sağlamaktır.

E) 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim aracılığıyla azotlu gübrelerin yeni nesil tahıllarla bir araya getirilmesi, şu anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasının tek sebebidir ve bu durum aynı zamanda Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerindeki gıda üretiminin büyük ölçüde artmasını sağlamıştır.

ki bu , which

39. **Elastic thinking, the ability to abandon our ingrained assumptions and open ourselves to innovations, endows us with the ability to solve novel problems and overcome the psychological barriers that can impede us from looking beyond the existing order.**

A) Kemikleşmiş varsayımlarımızı, terk ederek kendimizi yeniliklere açma yeteneği olan esnek düşünme, bizi yeni sorunları çözme yeteneği ile donatırken mevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyebilen psikolojik sınırları aşmamızı sağlar.

B) Esnek düşünme, kemikleşmiş varsayımlarımızı terk etme ve kendimizi yeniliklere açma yeteneği, bizi yeni sorunları çözme ve mevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyebilen psikolojik sınırları aşma yeteneği ile donatır.

C) Esnek düşünme, kemikleşmiş varsayımlar, terk edip kendimizi yeniliklere açma yeteneği, bizi yeni sorunları çözme yeteneği ile donatır ve mevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyebilen psikolojik sınırları aşmamızı sağlar.

D) Esnek düşünme, kemikleşmiş varsayımlarımızı terk etmemizi ve kendimizi yeniliklere açmamızı sağlayan yetenek ve mevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyen psikolojik sınırları aşmamızı sağlayarak bizi yeni sorunları çözme yeteneği ile donatır.

E) Esnek düşünme, kemikleşmiş varsayımlarımızı terk etmemizi, kendimizi yeniliklere açmamızı ve yeni sorunları çözmeyi sağlayan yetenektir ve bizi mevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyen psikolojik sınırları aşma yeteneği ile donatır.

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40. **Diş hekimliği derneklerinin kurulması, o zamana kadar çıraklık eğitim modelinin egemen olduğu 19. yüzyılın ortalarında diş hekimliği eğitiminin resmi bir yapıya kavuşmasında önemli bir rol oynamıştır.**

A) Dentistry training and education underwent a formalisation process with the establishment of dentistry societies in the mid-19th century, although the apprenticeship model of training played an important role until then.

B) The transition of dentistry training and education from the apprenticeship model of training to a formalisation process was made possible through the important role played by dentistry societies in the mid-19th century.

C) Although the apprenticeship model of training was dominant until the mid-19th century, dentistry training and education played an important role when dentistry societies were formed.

D) The formation of dental societies played an important role in the formalisation of dentistry training and education in the mid-19th century, until when the apprenticeship model of training was dominant.

E) Were it not for the formalisation of dentistry training and education which played an important role in the formation of dental societies in the mid-19th century, the training of dentistry would still be dominated by the apprenticeship model.

41. Kendi başına yeterli olmayıp dış ticarete bağımlı olmak, İrlanda'nın dünya pazarlarındaki dalgalanmalara ve kendi temel ihrac pazarlarındaki tüketim değişikliklerine karşı olan savunmasızlığını önemli derecede artırdı.

A) Since Ireland depended on external trade, and not on its own capabilities, its vulnerability to fluctuations in world markets and to consumption changes in its principal export markets increased.

B) For being tied to external trade rather than to its own strength, Ireland became vulnerable to global market fluctuations and to consumption changes in its main export markets.

C) As Ireland is external trade-dependent and not its susceptibility to global markets' fluctuations and to key export markets' consumption changes was increased drastically.

D) Because Ireland is dependent on external trade rather than being self-sustaining, it became susceptible to global market fluctuations and consumption changes in its leading export markets.

E) Being dependent on external trade, and not self-sustaining, vastly increased Ireland's vulnerability to fluctuations in world markets and to changes in consumption in its major export markets.

42. Çok uluslu bir araştırma ortamı sizi başlangıçta farklı bakış açılarını dikkate almaya zorlar ve en sonunda fikirlerinizi çok daha anlaşılır şekilde ifade etmenize yardımcı olur.

A) A multinational research environment is what forces the consideration of different perspectives begin with and helps you to communicate your ideas more clearly in the end.

✓ B) A multinational research environment forces you to consider different perspectives to begin with and helps you to communicate your ideas more clearly in the end.

C) A multinational research environment not only forces you to consider different perspectives, but also helps you to communicate your ideas quite clearly in the end.

D) In the beginning, you are forced to consider different perspectives in a multinational research environment and this helps you to communicate your ideas quite clearly in the end.

E) Being forced to consider different perspectives as you begin a multinational research environment helps you to communicate your ideas in a pretty clearer way in the end.

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43 - 46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

in terms of

Recreation is not neutral in its impact on ecosystems. The educational, physical, and mental health effects on individuals engaged in recreation on forest lands can have positive effects on sustainability of environmental and natural resources. However, recreation can be detrimental. Wildlife can be adversely affected, as in some instances of harassment by off-road vehicle users, and of traffic on recreational road. Campsites and campgrounds can be expanded, resulting in the loss of vegetation and soil absorbcency. Trees and other vegetation can be chopped down for firewood. Trails and roads can be impacted by use such that they fail and lead to problems of soil erosion and stream and lake pollution. Campers can introduce soap and other pollutants into lakes and streams. The sheer volume of recreational use means that people cover much of the landscape with recreational activity, and without careful and considered use, significant impacts to the environment can occur. A major challenge for forestland managers is to help people achieve their recreational goals, but in ways that minimise negative impacts on ecosystems. Many activities, from educational programs to the design of facilities, can be effective in this work. The benefits-based management paradigm helps focus on the benefits that are to be realised and the appropriate supportive management techniques.

43. Which of the following is not among the ways in which recreation negatively impacts the environment?

- A) Having more people interested in recreational activities means traffic in recreational roads.
- B) Campsites and campgrounds can be lost, so it might be necessary to build new ones.
- C) Opening space for recreational activities could result in the loss of forests.
- D) The use of some pollutants could lead to the pollution of natural water.
- E) Wild animals can be disturbed by people who drive their cars into natural areas.

Recreation is not neutral in its impact on ecosystems. The educational, physical, and mental health effects on individuals engaged in recreation on forest lands can have positive effects on sustainability of environmental and natural resources. Likewise, recreation can be detrimental. Wildlife can be adversely affected, as in some instances of harassment by off-road vehicle users, and of traffic on recreational road. Campsites and campgrounds can be expanded, resulting in the loss of vegetation and soil absorbency. Trees and other vegetation can be chopped down for firewood. Trails and roads can be impacted by use such that they fail and lead to problems of soil erosion and stream and lake pollution. Campers can introduce soap and other pollutants into lakes and streams. The sheer volume of recreational use means that people cover much of the landscape with recreational activity, and without careful and considered use, significant impacts to the environment can occur. A major challenge for forestland managers is to help people achieve their recreational goals, but in ways that minimise negative impacts on ecosystems. Many activities, from educational programs to the design of facilities, can be effective in this work. The benefits-based management paradigm helps focus on the benefits that are to be realised and the appropriate supportive management techniques.

44. Which of the following cannot be inferred about recreational activities?

- A) The flora might be harmed while expanding the sites for recreational activities. ✓
- B) People are likely to behave irresponsibly while participating in recreational activities. ✓
- C) Recreational activities might have some far-reaching impacts on the environment.
- D) Recreational activities are usually organised to ensure the sustainability of environmental programs. +
- E) Offering facilities can help reduce the negative impact of recreational activities on the environment.

Recreation is not neutral in its impact on ecosystems. The educational, physical, and mental health effects on individuals engaged in recreation on forest lands can have positive effects on sustainability of environmental and natural resources. Likewise, recreation can be detrimental. Wildlife can be adversely affected, as in some instances of harassment by off-road vehicle users, and of traffic on recreational road. Campsites and campgrounds can be expanded, resulting in the loss of vegetation and soil absorbency. Trees and other vegetation can be chopped down for firewood. Trails and roads can be impacted by use such that they fail and lead to problems of soil erosion and stream and lake pollution. Campers can introduce soap and other pollutants into lakes and streams. The sheer volume of recreational use means that people cover much of the landscape with recreational activity, and without careful and considered use, significant impacts to the environment can occur. **A major challenge for forestland managers is to help people achieve their recreational goals, but in ways that minimise negative impacts on ecosystems.** Many activities, from educational programs to the design of facilities, can be effective in this work. The benefits-based management paradigm helps focus on the benefits that are to be realised and the appropriate supportive management techniques.

45. According to the passage, **forestland managers** -

- A) think that educational programs and building environments might not be enough for sustainable recreational practices
- B) **try hard to strike a balance between creating room for recreational activities and protecting the environment**
- C) take advantage of appropriate supportive management techniques to help people make the most out of recreational facilities
- D) often find themselves attempting to expand the range of recreational activities in natural areas
- E) experience great difficulty in organising educational programs to raise people's environmental awareness

Recreation is **not neutral in** its impact on ecosystems. The educational, physical, and mental health effects on individuals engaged in recreation on forest lands can have positive effects on sustainability of environmental and natural resources. Likewise, **recreation can be detrimental**. Wildlife can be adversely affected, as in some instances of harassment by off-road vehicle users, and of traffic on recreational road. Campsites and campgrounds can be expanded, resulting in the loss of vegetation and soil absorbency. Trees and other vegetation can be chopped down for firewood. Trails and roads can be impacted by use such that they fail and lead to problems of soil erosion and stream and lake pollution. Campers can introduce soap and other pollutants into lakes and streams. The sheer volume of recreational use means that people cover much of the landscape with recreational activity, and without careful and considered use, significant impacts to the environment can occur. A major challenge for forestland managers is to help people achieve their recreational goals, but in ways that minimise negative impacts on ecosystems. Many activities, from educational programs to the design of facilities, can be effective in this work. The benefits-based management paradigm helps focus on the benefits that are to be realised and the appropriate supportive management techniques.

46. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) It looks as though recreational activities are harmful for the environment due to some exaggerated impacts on the environment
- B) Recreation appears to be an innocent activity for people and also harmless for the environment, although the latter might be affected to certain extent.
- C) Although recreational activities might have positive impacts on human beings, they seem to exert a wide variety of negative effects on the environment
- D) As recreation proves harmful for the environment managers should avoid launching new recreational programs for the community.
- E) Although recreation might be detrimental to the environment it should be encouraged due to its positive effects on campers' physical and mental health.

47- 50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

47 Svante August Arrhenius was a Swedish chemist and one of the founders of the science of physical chemistry. At the age of three, Arrhenius taught himself to read, despite his parents' wishes, and by watching his father's addition of numbers in his account books, became an arithmetical prodigy. This amazing scientist was the first person to predict what the future atmosphere might look like in the wake of the Industrial Revolution. He spent many of his days (and likely nights) at the end of the 19th century calculating how the carbon released by burning coal (the major source of fuel at the time) might actually change the atmospheric carbon balance. In the end, he calculated that humanity could double the concentration of atmospheric carbon — in 3,000 years. The fact that Earth is now closing in on doubling that concentration just over 100 years after Arrhenius made his calculations has nothing to do with this great visionary's grasp of chemistry or math — it has everything to do with the fact that he had to base estimates on what he knew. The internal combustion engine was only a speculative invention, with none in use. No cars were on the road, and Arrhenius certainly had no idea about traffic jams, drive-through windows, or airplanes. Who could have imagined today's level of fossil-fuel consumption 100 years ago?

47. It can be understood from the passage that young Arrhenius ----.

- Küçük/genç
- A) did not actually like being forced to watch his father working with numbers
 - B) had to work and struggle for a long time to be recognised as an arithmetical prodigy
 - C) was not supported much by his father, who was also a chemist
 - D) had always wanted to be the founder of physical chemistry
 - E) was not encouraged by his parents to learn how to read

Svante August Arrhenius was a Swedish chemist and one of the founders of the science of physical chemistry. At the age of three, Arrhenius taught himself to read, despite his parents' wishes, and by watching his father's addition of numbers in his account books, became an arithmetical prodigy. This amazing scientist was the first person to predict what the future atmosphere might look like in the wake of the Industrial Revolution. He spent **many of his days (and likely nights) at the end of the 19th century calculating how the carbon released by burning coal** (the major source of fuel at the time) might actually change the atmospheric carbon balance. In the end, he calculated that humanity could double the concentration of atmospheric carbon — in 3,000 years. The fact that Earth is now closing in on doubling that concentration just over 100 years after Arrhenius made his calculations has nothing to do with this great visionary's grasp of chemistry or math — it has everything to do with the fact that he had to base estimates on what he knew. The internal combustion engine was only a speculative invention, with none in use. No cars were on the road, and Arrhenius certainly had no idea about traffic jams, drive-through windows, or airplanes. Who could have imagined today's level of fossil-fuel consumption 100 years ago?

48. It is clear from the passage that Arrhenius was primarily interested in finding out about ----.

- A) the relationship between the atmosphere and carbon release
- B) the ways of releasing reduced amounts of carbon into the atmosphere
- C) the amount of carbon in the atmosphere way before the Industrial Revolution
- D) the future technological developments of the Industrial Revolution
- E) the more efficient methods of burning industrial coal

Svante August Arrhenius was a Swedish chemist and one of the founders of the science of physical chemistry. At the age of three, Arrhenius taught himself to read, despite his parents' wishes, and by watching his father's addition of numbers in his account books, became an arithmetical prodigy. This amazing scientist was the first person to predict what the future atmosphere might look like in the wake of the Industrial Revolution. He spent many of his days (and likely nights) at the end of the 19th century calculating how the carbon released by burning coal (the major source of fuel at the time) might actually change the atmospheric carbon balance. In the end, he calculated that humanity could double the concentration of atmospheric carbon — in 3,000 years. **The fact that Earth is now closing in on doubling that concentration just over 100 years** after Arrhenius made his calculations **has nothing to do with this great visionary's grasp of chemistry or math** — it has everything to do with the fact that he had to base estimates on what he knew. The internal combustion engine was only a speculative invention, with none in use. No cars were on the road, and Arrhenius certainly had no idea about traffic jams, drive-through windows, or airplanes. Who could have imagined today's level of fossil-fuel consumption 100 years ago?

49. According to the passage, Arrhenius's prediction turned out to be wrong because ----.

- A) the amount and variety of carbon-releasing products have increased beyond his imagination
- B) the concept of fossil-fuel consumption was not available to him at the time
- C) he thought the number of cars on roads would always remain the same
- D) he was not very good with disciplines like chemistry and maths
- E) even technologies like the internal combustion engine had not been invented yet

4

Svante August Arrhenius was a Swedish chemist and **one of the founders of the science** of physical chemistry. At the age of three, Arrhenius taught himself to read, despite his parents' wishes, and by watching his father's addition of numbers in his account books, became an arithmetical **prodigy**. **This amazing scientist** was the first person to predict what the future atmosphere might look like in the wake of the Industrial Revolution. He spent many of his days (and likely nights) at the end of the 19th century calculating how the carbon released by burning coal (the major source of fuel at the time) might actually change the atmospheric carbon balance. In the end, he calculated that humanity could double the concentration of atmospheric carbon — in 3,000 years. The fact that Earth is now closing in on doubling that concentration just over 100 years after Arrhenius made his calculations has nothing **to do with this great visionary's grasp** of chemistry or math — it has everything to do with the fact that he had to base estimates on what he knew. The internal combustion engine was only a speculative invention, with none in use. No cars were on the road, and Arrhenius certainly had no idea about traffic jams, drive-through windows, or airplanes. Who could have imagined today's level of fossil-fuel consumption 100 years ago?

50. What is the author's attitude towards Arrhenius?

- A) Critical
✓ B) Admiring
C) Neutral
D) Indifferent
E) Sceptical

51- 54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Applied to various materials across many industries, nanotechnology is the science of the very small. Originally, it dealt with the engineering of nanoparticles to build mechanisms on an atomic level, but this has become only one definition, now referred to as MNT, or molecular nanotechnology. The meaning of nanotechnology has evolved to now include all scientific endeavours below 'micro technology', thereby encompassing any products and materials dealing with nanoscale operations. Due to the possibilities of nanotechnology in so many fields, the science has received increased attention from both businesses and masses in recent years. 'Nano' refers to the infinitesimal nanometre, one billionth of a metre; at this level, the components of molecule, atoms, and their parts are large enough to be physically manipulated, arranged, and built into layers. At the technical level, nanotechnology is interested in using these molecular construction abilities to create machines and computers at this nanoscale. In theory, these tiny systems will be capable of incredible speed and atomic precision performance. On a more universal and practical level, nanotechnology can arrange molecules to help create every day, life-size products with new qualities such as weather resistance, conductivity, and enhanced efficiency. However, the large scale investment in nanotechnology still outpaces its current profits, if not its expectations.

51. It is understood from the passage that nanotechnology ----.

- A) has not received full recognition among scientific circles
- B) has limitations on its applications in some engineering fields
- C) embodies a wide range of applications
- D) crews from micro technology in its functions
- E) is a newly-emerging technique in engineering

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52. Which of the following statements about nanotechnology is true?

- A) Molecular construction abilities at nanoscale does not require any further improvement for machines to operate efficiently.
- B) It is still difficult to physically manipulate molecules and atoms at the 'nano' level, yet the field is improving.
- C) The present universal and practical applications of nanotechnology for everyday life are limited.
- D) Both businesses and people have become more and more interested in the field of nanotechnology.
- E) The components of molecules and atoms at the 'nano' level move at incredible speeds and are very precise.

Applied to various materials across many industries, nanotechnology is the science of the very small. Originally, it dealt with the engineering of nanoparticles to build mechanisms on an atomic level, but this has become only one definition, now referred to as MNT, or molecular nanotechnology. The meaning of nanotechnology has evolved to now include all scientific endeavours below 'micro technology', thereby encompassing any products and materials dealing with nanoscale operations. **Due to the possibilities of nanotechnology in so many fields, the science has received increased attention from both businesses and masses in recent years.** 'Nano' refers to the infinitesimal nanometre, one billionth of a metre; at this level, the components of molecule, atoms, and their parts are large enough to be physically manipulated, arranged, and built into layers. At the technical level, nanotechnology is interested in using these molecular construction abilities to create machines and computers at this nanoscale. In theory, these tiny systems will be capable of incredible speed and atomic precision performance. On a more universal and practical level, nanotechnology **can arrange** molecules to help create every day, life-size products with new qualities such as weather resistance, conductivity, and enhanced efficiency. However, the large scale investment in **nanotechnology still** outpaces its current **profits, if not its expectations.**

53. Which **inference about nanotechnology** can be **made based on the passage?**

- A) The science of nanotechnology **needs more investors** if it is to succeed at a practical level.
- B) The profits made through the use of nanotechnology applications are **greater than expected.**
- C) The investments in the universal and practical application of nanotechnology are **limited.**
- D) Investors **need to see more profitable** applications before they consider increasing funding.
- E) Investors in nanotechnology are optimistic** about the future of this scientific field.

Applied to various materials across many industries, nanotechnology is the science of the very small. Originally, it dealt with the engineering of nanoparticles to build mechanisms on an atomic level, but this has become only one definition, now referred to as MNT, or molecular nanotechnology. The meaning of nanotechnology has evolved to now include all scientific endeavours below 'micro technology', thereby encompassing any products and materials dealing with nanoscale operations. Due to the possibilities of nanotechnology in so many fields, the science has received increased attention from both businesses and masses in recent years. 'Nano' refers to the infinitesimal nanometre, one billionth of a metre; at this level, the components of molecule, atoms, and their parts are large enough to be physically manipulated, arranged, and built into layers. At the technical level, nanotechnology is interested in using these molecular construction abilities to create machines and computers at this nanoscale. In theory, these tiny systems will be capable of incredible speed and atomic precision performance. On a more universal and practical level, nanotechnology can arrange molecules to help create every day, life-size products with new qualities such as weather resistance, conductivity, and enhanced efficiency. However, the large scale investment in nanotechnology still outpaces its current profits, if not its expectations.

54. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To encourage people to invest in this field of science
- B) To describe how useful this technology will be in the future
- C) To give a brief description of the field
- D) To exemplify how all-encompassing the field is
- E) To reinforce the importance of this field for daily life applications

55 - 58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Yoga can be performed by those of **any age** and **condition**, although not all poses should be attempted by everyone. All that is needed is a flat surface large enough to stretch out on, a mat or towel, and enough overhead space to fully raise the arms. It is a good activity for those who cannot go to gyms, who do not like other forms of exercise, or have very busy schedules. Teachers recommend waiting three or more hours after meals. Loose and comfortable clothing should be worn. People with injuries, medical conditions, or spinal problems should consult a doctor before beginning yoga. Those with medical conditions should find a teacher who is willing to give them individual attention. Pregnant women can benefit from yoga, but should always be guided by an experienced teacher. Certain yoga positions should not be performed with a fever. Beginners should exercise with care and concentration when performing yoga postures, and not try to stretch too much too quickly, as injury could result. Some yoga postures, like the headstand and full lotus position, can be difficult and require strength, flexibility, and gradual preparation, so beginners should get the help of a teacher before attempting them.

55. According to the passage, yoga ----.

- A) should not be performed by anyone without consulting a doctor
- B) provides its fans with the chance to try each position without limitations
- C) can be performed much better when the stomach is full
- D) includes positions that should be performed with care to avoid injury
- E) should be avoided by people with medical problems

Yoga can be performed by those of any age and condition, although not all poses should be attempted by everyone. All that is needed is a flat surface large enough to stretch out on, a mat or towel, and enough overhead space to fully raise the arms. It is a good activity for those who cannot go to gyms, who do not like other forms of exercise, or have very busy schedules. Teachers recommend waiting three or more hours after meals. Loose and comfortable clothing should be worn. People with injuries, medical conditions, or spinal problems should consult a doctor before beginning yoga. Those with medical conditions should find a teacher who is willing to give them individual attention. Pregnant women can benefit from yoga, but should always be guided by an experienced teacher. Certain yoga positions should not be performed with a fever. Beginners should exercise with care and concentration when performing yoga postures, and not try to stretch too much too quickly, as injury could result. Some yoga postures, like the headstand and full lotus position, can be difficult and require strength, flexibility, and gradual preparation, so beginners should get the help of a teacher before attempting them.

56. Which of the following does the author not focus on in the passage?

- A) The yoga postures that need special attention
- B) How people with special conditions should behave while doing yoga
- C) Who should be accompanied by an expert during sessions
- D) What less experienced yoga performers should do
- E) An age-based classification of yoga positions

Yoga can be performed by those of any age and condition, although not all poses should be attempted by everyone. All that is needed is a flat surface large enough to stretch out on, a mat or towel, and enough overhead space to fully raise the arms. It is a good activity for those who cannot go to gyms, who do not like other forms of exercise, or have very busy schedules. Teachers recommend waiting three or more hours after meals. Loose and comfortable clothing should be worn. People with injuries, medical conditions, or spinal problems should consult a doctor before beginning yoga. Those with medical conditions should find a teacher who is willing to give them individual attention. Pregnant women can benefit from yoga, but should always be guided by an experienced teacher. Certain yoga positions should not be performed with a fever. Beginners should exercise with care and concentration when performing yoga postures, and not try to stretch too much too quickly, as injury could result. Some yoga postures, like the headstand and full lotus position, can be difficult and require strength, flexibility, and gradual preparation, so beginners should get the help of a teacher before attempting them.

57. Which of the following could be inferred about the nature of yoga?

- A) For yoga to be more effective, it is wise to use some specialised equipment essential for this form of exercise.
- B) Yoga is a highly accessible exercise which appears appropriate for people from all walks of life.
- C) There are certain questions about when yoga should be done so as to make the most of it
- D) Yoga performers benefit from this exercise enormously if they wear tightly fitting outfit during the sessions.
- E) Yoga might be more appropriate for those who lead a less active life with lots of free time.

Yoga can be performed by those of any age and condition, although not all poses should be attempted by everyone. All that is needed is a flat surface large enough to stretch out on, a mat or towel, and enough overhead space to fully raise the arms. It is a good activity for those who cannot go to gyms, who do not like other forms of exercise, or have very busy schedules. Teachers recommend waiting three or more hours after meals. Loose and comfortable clothing should be worn. People with injuries, medical conditions, or spinal problems should consult a doctor before beginning yoga. Those with medical conditions should find a teacher who is willing to give them individual attention. Pregnant women can benefit from yoga, but should always be guided by an experienced teacher. Certain yoga positions should not be performed with a fever. Beginners should exercise with care and concentration when performing yoga postures, and not try to stretch too much too quickly, as injury could result. Some yoga postures, like the headstand and full lotus position, can be difficult and require strength, flexibility, and gradual preparation, so beginners should get the help of a teacher before attempting them.

58. Which of the following could be the best title for this passage?

- step by step
- A) How to Organise Yoga Sessions
- B) Useful Tips for a Smooth Start to Yoga
- C) Preparing Your Body for Yoga Sessions
- D) How to Perform Yoga Postures
- E) Self-Imposed Restrictions on Yoga
- α

59 - 62: Answer these questions according to the passage below

To produce foods that meet consumer needs, food manufacturers need to know the relative contributions of the various sensory qualities — tastes, odours, and textures — to the flavour of foods. Arguably, until this is known, it is difficult if not impossible to understand the consumers' responses to the product. Such information can be used to guide product development and ensure a quality product by allowing measurement of the effects of different production methods, changes in ingredients, and storage. The process of describing and measuring the sensory qualities of foods and beverages is known as descriptive analysis (DA). To perform DA, small panels of typically ten or twelve individuals receive extensive training. For a long period of time, the panellists try to learn to be consistent in their use of specific labels to describe sensory qualities. Such a training is necessary because of our generally poor ability to identify odours and flavours. Even with common food flavours, correct identification can be as low as 50 percent. Despite being able to say that an odour or flavour is highly familiar, we are often at a loss to identify the correct name. This has been labelled the 'tip of the nose' phenomenon. In addition, to describe texture qualities, an entire vocabulary must be learned and applied appropriately. Importantly, training allows 'concept alignment' — essentially an agreement as to the meaning of sensory descriptors and what constitutes examples of the concept. For example, the panel might need to agree that the term 'lemon odour' refers to the odour of fresh lemon juice but not that of lemonade.

59. According to the passage, in order to design products for consumer needs, food manufacturers need to ----.

- A) examine the role of sensory qualities in determining the flavour of foods
- B) come up with different production methods to enhance the quality of foods
- C) make the processes involved in food production available to consumers
- D) enrich the flavour of foods by changing particular ingredients
- E) create a system where consumers can give feedback on the quality foods

To produce foods that meet consumer needs, food manufacturers need to know the relative contributions of the various sensory qualities — tastes, odours, and textures — to the flavour of foods. Arguably, until this is known, it is difficult if not impossible to understand the consumers' responses to the product. Such information can be used to guide product development and ensure a quality product by allowing measurement of the effects of different production methods, changes in ingredients, and storage. The process of describing and measuring the sensory qualities of foods and beverages is known as descriptive analysis (DA). **To perform DA, small panels of typically ten or twelve individuals receive extensive training. For a long period of time, the panellists try to learn to be consistent in their use of specific labels to describe sensory qualities.** Such a training is necessary because of our generally poor ability to identify odours and flavours. Even with common food flavours, correct identification can be as low as 50 percent. Despite being able to say that an odour or flavour is highly familiar, we are often at a loss to identify the correct name. This has been labelled the 'tip of the nose' phenomenon. In addition, to describe texture qualities, an entire vocabulary must be learned and applied appropriately. Importantly, training allows 'concept alignment' — essentially an agreement as to the meaning of sensory descriptors and what constitutes examples of the concept. For example, the panel might need to agree that the term 'lemon odour' refers to the odour of fresh lemon juice but not that of lemonade.

60. Which of the following is true about descriptive analysis?

- A) **Correct identification of sensory qualities can take time because it requires comprehensive training.**
- B) A limited number of people designated for each panel prevents obtaining accurate results from the analysis.
- C) Panellists are selected from individuals who have prior knowledge about product development.
- D) Accurate labelling of food odours and flavours depends on the quality of foods and beverages.
- E) The training for the analysis falls short in providing guidance on how to label some sensory qualities.

To produce foods that meet consumer needs, food manufacturers need to know the relative contributions of the various sensory qualities — tastes, odours, and textures — to the flavour of foods. Arguably, until this is known, it is difficult if not impossible to understand the consumers' responses to the product. Such information can be used to guide product development and ensure a quality product by allowing measurement of the effects of different production methods, changes in ingredients, and storage. The process of describing and measuring the sensory qualities of foods and beverages is known as descriptive analysis (DA). To perform DA, small panels of typically ten or twelve individuals receive extensive training. For a long period of time, the panellists try to learn to be consistent in their use of specific labels to describe sensory qualities. Such a training is necessary because of our generally poor ability to identify odours and flavours. Even with common food flavours, correct identification can be as low as 50 percent. Despite being able to say that an odour or flavour is highly familiar, we are often at a loss to identify the correct name. This has been labelled the 'tip of the nose' phenomenon. In addition, to describe texture qualities, an entire vocabulary must be learned and applied appropriately. Importantly, training allows 'concept alignment' — essentially an agreement as to the meaning of sensory descriptors and what constitutes examples of the concept. For example, the panel might need to agree that the term 'lemon odour' refers to the odour of fresh lemon juice but not that of lemonade.

61. The 'tip of the nose' phenomenon is used when --

- A) panellists cannot decide on how to describe the texture of a familiar food
- B) targeted consumers do not accurately predict the taste or odour of a certain food
- C) the product under analysis possesses a very strong scent
- D) the sensory descriptors do not match the features of a product
- E) panellists fail to correctly name an odour or flavour despite finding it familiar

To produce foods that meet consumer needs, food manufacturers need to know the relative contributions of the various sensory qualities — tastes, odours, and textures — to the flavour of foods. Arguably, until this is known, it is difficult if not impossible to understand the consumers' responses to the product. Such information can be used to guide product development and ensure a quality product by allowing measurement of the effects of different production methods, changes in ingredients, and storage. The process of describing and measuring the sensory qualities of foods and beverages is known as descriptive analysis (DA). To perform DA, small panels of typically ten or twelve individuals receive extensive training. For a long period of time, the panellists try to learn to be consistent in their use of specific labels to describe sensory qualities. Such a training is necessary because of our generally poor ability to identify odours and flavours. Even with common food flavours, correct identification can be as low as 50 percent. Despite being able to say that an odour or flavour is highly familiar, we are often at a loss to identify the correct name. This has been labelled the 'tip of the nose' phenomenon. In addition, to describe texture qualities, an entire vocabulary must be learned and applied appropriately. Importantly, training allows 'concept alignment' — essentially an agreement as to the meaning of sensory descriptors and what constitutes examples of the concept. For example, the panel might need to agree that the term 'lemon odour' refers to the odour of fresh lemon juice but not that of lemonade.

62. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To provide information on how an analysis of sensory qualities helps make economic profits
- B) To argue over the best way to enhance customer satisfaction for foods and beverages
- C) To discuss how to improve the accuracy level of the descriptive analysis
- D) To predict the potential benefits of analysing sensory qualities of foods and beverages
- E) To introduce a method to understand consumers' needs regarding food products

63 - 67: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63.

Tiffany:

- I'm reading an article about **organisations** and wondering what **NGO** stands for.

Patrick:

- It's the **abbreviation** for '**non-governmental organisation**'. It's a **specific type of voluntary organisation**.

Tiffany:

- ...

Patrick:

- **Basically an NGO is a part of the voluntary sector, so in general they're private, non-profit-distributing and self-governing.**

Tiffany:

- The article **also claims it's possible to distinguish between NGOs based in developed countries and those based in developing countries.**

Auklama?

A) I can understand the **scale and importance** of the voluntary sector **is vast**.

B) How are they distinct from government and commercial organisations?

C) I must ask then if it's **necessary** to divide organisations into **such categories**.

D) Are governments funding the voluntary sector to **offer deliver** public services?

E) Why do NGOs based in developing countries **restrict** themselves to **specific** geographic areas?

64.

Thomas:

- Yesterday I read about the effects of high caffeine intake, and as you're addicted to coffee and tea, I thought I needed to share this with you.

Katie:

- Actually everyone knows about some of the harmful effects of excessive caffeine consumption, but I'm curious about what you'll say.

Thomas:

- As I've learned, high caffeine intake can trigger calcium loss from bones, increase blood pressure and affect fertility in women.

Katie:

- ----

Thomas.

- Actually, the article I read mentioned replacing coffee with tea which has a lower level of caffeine. If you really need coffee, then limit it to two cups daily.

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A) Some of these are new to me and they are quite worrying, but I don't know how to avoid these risks.

B) I heard that people suffering from migraine are sensitive to caffeine intake. Did you read anything about that?

C) Besides these, one needs to pay attention to healthier eating habits such as drinking more water, and cutting out or limiting their sugar intake.

D) But coffee makes me stay awake while studying for my exams late at night. Do you mean that I need to find more appropriate times to study?

E) Getting a list showing the amounts of caffeine in drinks may be a good start for overcoming the addiction, but I don't know where to find one.

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65.

Alan:

- I never got the appeal of this 'takeaway culture' with coffee. You're supposed to take your time and enjoy every last sip when it comes to drinking something as aromatic as coffee.

Judy:

- ----

Alan:

- What do you mean by that?

Judy:

- Well, you have to be on the run for work or some kind of errand all the time. You're not given a choice other than either taking the coffee with you or not having it at all.

Alan:

- You've a point. But then again, I'd rather have the opportunity to sit with a friend over coffee and get away from the worries of the day than just rush into new ones.

A) Coffee has never been on the top of my list of things to try when I'm in a new environment. I prefer something I can consume faster, like soda.

B) I believe where you live plays a big role in such matters. If you live in the city centre, everything is more accessible.

C) Why not by other drinks, then? You can find all kinds of beverages in every corner of the city nowadays.

D) You seem to be going through some hectic times. But you have the chance to sit down at that cafe next to your workplace during the lunch break.

E) I think it has more to do with the fast-paced lifestyle modern societies impose on you than with anything else.

66.

Mary:

- **Could you please lend me some money? I'm badly in need of some for my weekend trip.**

desparately

John:

- Well, yes. But I'll have to exchange some cryptocurrency to do that.

Mary:

- ---

John:

- Yeah, that's right, but you know things are changing, so am I.

A) In fact, I don't like spending money on new and risky things. I don't want to lose my hard-earned cash on something that may fail.

B) I can't understand how on earth you could do such a thing on terribly important educational issues.

C) I didn't know that you used cryptocurrency. I thought you'd never rely on something that you couldn't hold in your hands.

D) I know that you're a star when it comes to finance, so I'm sure you'll make it in investing.

E) I'm sorry. I've spent all my money on a new course on cryptocurrency. That's why I have to do this.

67.

Sarah:

- Talking about festivities, **what do you know about Chinese New Year?**

Bill:

- Well, it **can take place anytime in the first two months of the year with people dining with relatives and enjoying outdoor spectacles** such as firecrackers, fireworks and dragon dancing.

Sarah:

- ----

Bill:

- **That has something to do with the rising of the second new moon after the winter solstice and can occur anywhere between the 21 January and 20 February.**

A) Wouldn't it be extraordinary to participate in such festive activities even in February?

B) Don't you think it would be better to avoid having festivals for such a long duration?

✓ C) Then, where is the logic in **not holding** Chinese New Year **on the same day every year?** organize

D) Isn't it also known as the Spring Festival to usher out the old year and bring in the new?

E) Aren't these major celebrations held on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day?

68 - 71: For these questions, choose the best-rephrased form of the given sentence.

68. Caterpillars' flesh **contains more protein than** chicken, **so it is no surprise they are on the menu of so many insectivorous animals.**

A) The flesh of caterpillars includes as much protein as chicken flesh does; therefore, one should not be surprised to learn that insect-eating animals like to eat them.

B) Caterpillar flesh **consists of** higher amounts of protein compared to chicken flesh, **which is unsurprisingly why** they **constitute** a part of **many in**sectivorous animals' diet.

that's why
therefore
thus
so
hence
SVO, which is why

C) It should be no surprise that, rather than eating chicken flesh which includes little protein, insect-eating animals feed on protein-rich caterpillar flesh.

D) Due to higher amounts of protein in chicken, compared to caterpillar flesh, it is no surprise that chickens constitute a regular part of many insectivorous animals' diet.

E) Surprisingly enough, unlike chicken flesh, which contains a lower amount of protein, caterpillar flesh is an important item in the diet of insect-eating animals.

Model

69. Culturally **shared ideas** about language and its users are known as language ideologies, and they **can profoundly shape** attitudes toward speakers who do not speak prestigious dialects.

A) It is probable that culturally shared ideas about a language and its users, also known as language ideologies, **deeply affect** the approaches to people who do not speak high-status dialects.

B) Because culturally shared ideas about a language and its users are also known as language ideologies, the attitudes towards the speakers who do not speak prestigious dialects are totally shaped by these ideologies.

C) Speakers often embrace language ideologies which can extremely affect their culturally shared ideas about language and the speakers who do not use highly-regarded dialects.

D) People who do not speak highly-valued dialects most likely adopt attitudes promoted by language ideologies, which are also known as culturally shared ideas about language and its users.

E) Attitudes towards speakers who do not speak high-status dialects are constantly altered because of the culturally shared ideas about language and its speakers, also known as language ideologies.

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70. Since the Middle Ages, humans have had a close relationship with honeybees as we have captured and reared them for their valuable and delicious honey.

A) Since the Middle Ages, the relationship between humans and honeybees has been so close that humans have caught and raised them for their priceless and tasty honey.

B) Since the Middle Ages, humans have caught and used honeybees for their precious and tasty honey, so they have had a close relationship with these animals.

C) The root of the enduring connection between humans and honeybees have been dated before the Middle Ages, when we started to catch and rear them for their precious and tasty honey.

D) Human beings' close relationship with honeybees goes back to the Middle Ages although these animals were first captured and raised for their priceless and tasty honey.

E) Since the Middle Ages, it is human beings who have been in direct contact with honeybees upon catching and rearing them for their precious and tasty honey.

71 While choosing a creative pastime activity, the important thing is to make sure that it is unrelated to tasks or surroundings that feel like work if you want to give your mind a rest.

A) Even if you are in a work-related surrounding to complete a task, it is important to spare time and do a creative pastime activity unrelated to work to refresh your mind.

B) Making a creative choice in your pastime activity is important if you want to achieve mental rest when you are away from work-related tasks and surroundings.

C) Though adopting a creative pastime activity to soothe your mind is an important thing, you need to make sure it is not connected to work-related tasks or surroundings.

D) Choosing a creative pastime activity is important if you want to ease your mind from the tasks and surroundings you associated with work.

E) It is essential to avoid tasks or surroundings that resemble work when deciding which creative pastime activity to take on if you wish to ensure mental rest.

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72. - 75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

72. Science **has** a gender problem and we need a **culture change**. It is **in everyone's interest** to correct the issue and **prevent women** scientists, officers, and workers **from experiencing failure** as they try to **advance their careers**. Discrimination against women is often **unintended**. --- Our failure to **eliminate the inequities facing women** in science would **represent a failure** for **women and men alike**, as well as for any kind of enterprise from medical research to the tourism industry.

A) Therefore, we can fix the salary equity problem by inviting decision makers into action for removing the concerns about women being disadvantaged.

B) However, the **stereotypes** we carry **unconsciously** lead to **biases**, which have **powerful effects** on the **satisfaction, productivity, and career advancement** of **both genders**.

C) In brief, we know that flexible work arrangements can improve the satisfaction and even performance of females who are doing well in their careers.

D) Still, workforce diversity should be a critical element for designing a desired working environment to allow both men and women to do their best.

E) At least, women are encouraged to claim **compensation** for **career-pausing actions** which favour their male colleagues and make them more advantaged.

73. The **geographical knowledge** of Muslims had **reached a very high level of development by the 10th century**. It is **in this development** that the work of Al-Biruni **is significant**. Al-Biruni **presented a critical summary of the total geographical knowledge up to his own time**. He **made some remarkable theoretical advances in general, physical, and human geography**. Al-Biruni did not **confine himself to a simple description of the subject matter with which he was concerned**. ----
Thus, Al-Biruni has been considered as one of the great leaders of his time because of his relative freedom from prejudice and his intellectual curiosity.

- A) Although his interests ranged from mathematics to moral philosophy, Al-Biruni became interested in geography at a young age.
- B) Al-Biruni noticed the peculiarities of the Indian monsoon, observed the time of its breaking, and described its westward and northward movements.
- C) He compared it with relevant materials and evidence, and evaluated it critically, offering alternative solutions.
- D) In the study of physical phenomena, including landforms, weather, and geology, Al-Biruni adopted the methods of the physical sciences.
- E) He knew Persian but preferred Arabic, because the latter was more suitable for academic pursuit.

74. **Until the 17th century, the Ottoman Empire was one of the most powerful countries in the world. Then it dramatically lost its power because it failed to keep up with Europe's scientific and technological gains, especially in the 18th century. For successive sultans, development of the Empire's army was the top priority. To achieve this goal, many officers, scientists and experts, mostly from Europe, were brought in to aid the Ottoman modernisation. ---- Under Ottoman Sultan Mustafa III, the Royal School of Naval Engineering was established to educate chart masters and ship builders.**

✓ A) A new artillery school was established by Sultan Mahmoud I, and Alexander Comte de Bonneval from France was named administrator.

B) The Ottoman ideology was further disseminated through a network of provincial centres in western and central Anatolia that hosted princes' courts.

C) After 1861, Turkish secondary education was affected by the telegraph as a number of technical high schools were opened.

D) The *madrasas* and all other religious schools maintained by the religious establishment were taken over by the Ministry of Education.

E) Foreign professors signed contracts obliging them to focus all of their activities on the requirements of their faculties.

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75. **Game theory** is the science of interactive decision-making. It was created in 1944 with the publication of John von Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern's *Games and Economic Behavior*. Widely hailed when it was published, the book became an instant classic. Its impact was enormous. ---- Soon afterward, applications, extensions, and modifications of the framework presented by Neumann and Morgenstern began to appear in other fields, including sociology, psychology, and through political science, international relations and security studies.

A) In retrospect, it is not surprising that game theory was readily adapted into security studies.

B) Two states locked in an economic conflict, for instance, obviously have an interest in securing the best possible terms of trade.

C) A game can be thought of as any situation in which an outcome depends on the choices of two or more decision-makers.

D) Game theorists have developed a number of distinct ways to represent a game structure.

E) Almost immediately, game theory began to penetrate economics—as one might well expect.

76 - 80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) In the late 18th century, the progressive increase in literacy throughout Britain, especially for the lower classes, created a greater demand for reading materials.

(II) Books had been a luxury item, but pamphlets and very small books were sold cheaply. (III) Due to heavy working conditions, the lower classes had less leisure time to spend on reading although there was a significant increase in the literacy rate. (IV) The establishment of commercial lending libraries and reading societies made printed materials available to the educated poor at a small cost. (V) Journals and newspapers, which in Britain had been burdened with an expensive stamp tax, became widely available and circulated for free in lending libraries and coffeehouses.

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

77. (I) Historically, humans have looked upon bats with fear and revulsion. (II) Laboratory and field studies have revealed much about the fascinating biology and behaviour of bats, though (III) Many people now recognise that bats are not a menace to humans and that they play an integral role in various ecosystems. (IV) Despite the shift in many peoples' attitudes toward bats, they are still persecuted in some regions: roosts are destroyed and forest habitats are logged. (V) The highest diversity of bat species occurs in the neotropics, where some localities have more species of bats than all other mammal species combined.

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

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78. (I) The contradictions, paradoxes and ironies of California are almost as immense as the state itself. (II) It is a state more blessed than any other with beautifully preserved natural landmarks, but one that also contains some of the ugliest urban sprawl in the country. (III) It is rich in history, and yet its people are among the most forward-looking in the US. (IV) It is more than three times the size of England and bigger than any US state except Alaska and Texas. (V) It is home to the highest point in the contiguous United States, Mount Whitney, and also the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere, Death Valley National Park, which sits almost 90 metres below sea level.

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

79. (I) Over 200 million people worldwide are affected by vision loss due to the degeneration of a layer of cells in the eyes called the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE). (II) But researchers have successfully transplanted human retinal cells into monkeys' eyes, giving hope for this method as a treatment for blindness. (III) Using stem cells could provide an unlimited source of transplants, and could ensure that the transplants are matched to the recipients, the researchers say. (IV) In this proof-of-concept study, an international group of scientists took stem cells from the donated eyes of human adults and turned them into retinal cells. (V) They then transplanted these cells into the eyes of monkeys, where they survived for three months with no serious side effects, such as an attack from the immune system or light sensitivity.

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

80. (I) Intrapersonal intelligence is characterised by the ability to access and understand one's own internal experiences, including a range of emotions, and to draw on internal experiences as a means of making decisions about, and guiding, one's behaviour. (II) People with strong intrapersonal intelligence also have an accurate understanding of how they fit in relation to other people and have a strong sense of self. (III) They have the ability to be both creative and intimate, and they possess the capacity to be alone. (IV) As is the case with interpersonal intelligence, the frontal lobe is involved with personality. (V) Because this particular intelligence is psychically manifested, language, music, or other creative expression is often used to describe the experiences of an intrapersonally intelligent person.

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

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CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.