

1. - 20. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **Volcanos in the deep sea are much more difficult to locate than those at ground level, so this increases the ---- of island nations located in the Ring of Fire, where volcanic activity is always high.**

- A) creativity
B) exploration
C) susceptibility
D) annihilation
E) clarification

2. **Fallen leaves and broken twigs don't need to be removed from flower beds, instead, they can be treated as "living mulches", which ---- the soil gets vital nutrients.**

- A) include
B) ensure
C) reject
D) reverse
E) overdo

3. **Due largely to ---- data flow from the field, extinction rates in Papua New Guinea cannot be determined with accuracy.**

- A) unsuspecting
B) irresponsible
C) unrelenting
D) undeniable
E) unreliable

4. **If you see 10 stars or fewer in one constellation when you look up at night, you are likely in an area with severe light pollution ---- affecting night vision.**

- A) respectfully
B) initially
C) intensely
D) progressively
E) instinctively

5. While meat of cloned animals has been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration, there are certain organizations opposing its use and consumption due to ---- about food safety.

- A) benefits
B) kinships
C) resolutions
D) potentials
E) concerns

6. It might come as a shock, but bacteria ---- 90% of the cells in the body, and their genes outnumber our own by 100 to one.

- A) look after
B) derive from
C) break into
D) account for
E) rely on

7. ---- 152,000 square kilometres, large mangrove forests are inhabited by over 100 million people around the world, benefiting from what these forests ---- such as fisheries and forest products, clean water and protection against erosion.

- A) Covering / offer
B) Cover / offered
C) To have covered / have offered
D) Covered / are offering
E) To cover / will offer

8. In recent years, activists ---- people to consider flying less, or if possible not at all, so that ballooning emissions from aviation ---- in no time.

- A) will urge / would be restrained
B) have been urging / would have been restrained
C) have urged / can be restrained
D) urged / could be restrained
E) are urging / must be restrained

9. When Taiwan's capital discovered an active volcano ---- its doorstep, it found itself hastily setting up a system to monitor it ---- dangerous signs.

- A) off / amid
B) in / of
C) into / from
D) on / for
E) onto / between

10. By 2070, experts estimate, ---- 150 million people and \$35 trillion in property in the world's large port cities will be ---- risk from coastal flooding.

- A) about / at
B) from / onto
C) over / off
D) for / over
E) above / in

11. Tunas rely on a network ---- tightly packed, parallel blood vessels that allow the transfer of heat ---- warm and cool blood moving in opposite directions.

- A) in / off
B) on / amid
C) at / among
D) from / to
E) of / between

12. In most cases, fainting is not dangerous and the person recovers quickly ---- it is accompanied by a fall or another serious injury.

- A) once
B) unless
C) only if
D) because
E) before

13. ---- they are built to last for only a few years, most computers and other electronic equipment become obsolete in a very short time.

- A) Whereas
B) As if
C) Though
D) Until
E) As

14. Most of the potentially habitable exoplanets which we have come to know of lately orbit red dwarfs, ---- are the most common type of star in our galaxy.

- A) whose
B) which
C) that
D) where
E) what

15. During the 1990s, ---- most climate scientists agreed that human-caused climate change was a real issue that would require action, a small group argued there was no cause for alarm.

- A) when
B) because
C) though
D) as long as
E) given that

16. In many parts of the developed world, biodegradable waste is separated from the rest of the waste stream, ---- by separate curb-side collection ---- by waste sorting after collection.

- A) more / than
B) as / as
C) neither / nor
D) so / that
E) either / or

17. ---- some beneficial effects of blue light, such as its use in treating skin conditions including eczema, its harmful effects are likely to outweigh the positives for healthy people.

- A) Thanks to
B) In terms of
C) Despite
D) As a result of
E) In case of

18. ---- in 1875, there were perhaps as many as a million Sumatran rhinos foraging in forests from Bhutan to Borneo, today there may be fewer than a hundred left in the world.

- A) Because
B) If
C) While
D) Once
E) In order that

19. A group of scientists are worried that environmental toll of mine-caused pollution and biodiversity loss, ---- the social impacts caused to local communities, could sometimes outweigh the benefits of mining.

- A) on behalf of
B) with regard to
C) regardless of
D) as well as
E) owing to

20. ---- researchers studied the stomach contents of some juvenile great white sharks, they found these baby sharks feed on little pieces of food on the seafloor.

- A) Just as
B) When
C) So that
D) As though
E) If

21. - 25. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

We take it for granted that technology brings people closer together and improves our access **(21)** ---- essential products and services. If you can't imagine life without your smartphone, it is easy to forget that people who can't or don't want to engage with the latest technology are being left behind. **(22)** ----, there have recently been reports that cashless payment systems for car parking in the UK are seeing older drivers unfairly hit with fines. This has led to calls for the government to **(23)** ----. Age is one of the biggest predictors of digital exclusion. Only 47% of those **(24)** ---- 75 and over use the internet regularly. And out of the 4 million who have never used the internet in the UK, only 300,000 people are under 55. But older people are not the only ones who feel shut out by new technology. Research shows vulnerable people, **(25)** ---- those with disabilities, are also disengaging with e-services and being "locked out" of society.

21.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| A) for | B) to |
| C) from | D) off |
| E) on | |

22.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| A) For example | B) In addition |
| C) However | D) In contrast |
| E) By the same token | |

23.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) counter | B) project |
| C) calculate | D) intervene |
| E) destroy | |

24.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) to have aged | B) to be aged |
| C) to age | D) aging |
| E) aged | |

25.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) in view of | B) on behalf of |
| C) such as | D) without |
| E) in terms of | |

26. - 30. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

A radio telescope is a device that typically uses a large dish antenna to collect the low-energy radiation emitted by objects in space. In the 1960s, astronomers started using them to view asteroids, planets, comets, and other objects. (26) ----, it was challenging to get a clear image of those objects using ground-based antennas because low-energy radiation is absorbed and distorted by water vapor in the Earth's atmosphere. The signal that a dish antenna (27) ---- the ground finally receives is therefore weak. The signal can be strengthened by positioning the antenna on a site with very dry air, and it can be made even stronger by arranging several antennas in an array, (28) ---- their signals so that they function together as a single, more powerful telescope. By the 1980s, several small arrays were operating in Japan, Europe, and the United States. Technological advances soon made much larger arrays possible, provided that a high, flat site could be found where the antennas could be (29) ----. And the distance between the antennas could be adjusted to change the sensitivity of the telescope (30) ---- they were portable.

26.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| A) Thus | B) Meanwhile |
| C) However | D) Similarly |
| E) On the contrary | |

27.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A) at | B) among |
| C) for | D) on |
| E) above | |

28.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| A) combining | B) to be combining |
| C) having been combined | D) having combined |
| E) to have combined | |

29.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) catch up | B) set up |
| C) work out | D) cope with |
| E) look after | |

30.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A) unless | B) until |
| C) if | D) whereas |
| E) after | |

31. - 41. sorularda verilen cümleyi tamamlayabilecek seçeneği bulunuz.

31. All the elements found in nature – the different kinds of atoms – were found long ago, ----.

- A) but everything you know and love on Earth is built of elements
- B) although elements are thought to have been scattered around the space during the Big Bang
- C) and the protons in an atomic nucleus are always trying to tear it apart
- D) so to find a new one these days, you need to create it
- E) yet the force that binds elements works only at extremely close range

32. The sun is made of a plasma – a material that is not a gas, a liquid, or a solid; ----.

- A) moreover, this can create powerful plasma explosions called solar flare
- B) therefore, solar storms have undoubtedly been happening for billions of years
- C) otherwise, they can destroy our electrical grids as well as all connections we have with satellites
- D) in contrast, magnetic field lines wrap around the sun like an enormous birdcage
- E) instead, it is made up of charged particles, which make it a powerful conductor of electricity

33. **Not only did the tsunami in Japan destroy boats in several small harbours on the west coast of the United States, ----.**

- A) but it was detected by the tsunameters in Japanese coasts, which prevented damage
- B) but it also broke off blocks of ice the size of Manhattan in Antarctica
- C) yet its intensity was almost equal to that happened in the Indian Ocean in 2004
- D) and several countries worked together to expand the use of a tsunami-detecting system
- E) so a tsunameter sends a signal to a surface buoy, which sends the data to a satellite

34. **Though it is widely believed that survival means having enough equipment to make fire, build shelter, and trap animals to eat in the wild, ----.**

- A) there are numerous cases in which someone has survived without any equipment
- B) staying cool in a matter of life or death is actually pointless for one's chances of survival
- C) some people talk about the ineffectiveness of repeating a mantra like "I will survive"
- D) thinking positively will hardly save your life if you are in a freezing body of water
- E) refusing to be overwhelmed by the sheer size of an avalanche will not be useful

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35. We can only process information from a small part of our visual field at a time, ----.

- A) and a sequence of eye movements binds visual details together, such as faces and objects
- B) for our visual sampling of the world determines the content of the memories that our brains store
- C) so we overcome this limitation by constantly shifting our focus of attention through eye movements
- D) for there is a direct link between eye movements and the human memory systems
- E) also humans have a fascinating ability to recreate events in the mind's eye, in exquisite detail

36. Unless there is political and societal will to achieve results, ----.

- A) getting the number of cases down to a minimum doesn't necessarily mean zero cases
- B) elimination of Ebola will not be possible in low and middle-income countries with fewer resources
- C) we should emphasize border quarantines and a determined system of Ebola testing
- D) Ebola, Covid, or other contagious diseases won't be a matter of concern anymore
- E) Ebola elimination was achieved in parts of Africa through disease control measures

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37. Due to marked genetic differences that improve their retinas, the key part of their vision, ----.

- A) the eyes of some insects cannot adapt to light, thereby stopping them from seeing fast objects
- B) adaptive skills of some insects in terms of their vision remain dull
- C) several animal species, such as insects, are able to see much faster motions
- D) all insect species go through a phase where they lose the efficacy of their vision
- E) the vision in some animal species is not as advanced as that in insects

38. As much as we try, we can hardly avoid memory decline, ----.

- A) though people with sharp memories will also be affected negatively
- B) and some scientists claim they can stop it altogether
- C) so what we should do is to stop trying to remember everything
- D) yet some people lose their memorizing ability pretty fast
- E) but there are various ways to slow down the process

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39. Using mice to study smell sounds tempting to scientists ----.

- A) though the brains of mice bear significant similarities to ours
- B) because they have mapped out the brain circuits relevant to those in our brains
- C) while those focusing on touch also want to make use of mice
- D) as mice are not happy with the fact that they are used like guinea pigs
- E) when there is a shortage of animals such as mice to be used in scientific testing

40. While a regular atomic structure is seen in most solids, ----.

- A) crystalline solids have an ordered, or regular, pattern of atoms
- B) the ordered atomic structures belong mostly to crystalline solids
- C) liquids and gases behave more differently under pressurized circumstances
- D) the atoms in glass have a more irregular arrangement, resembling a liquid frozen in place
- E) gases, liquids and solids are all made up of atoms, molecules, and/or ions

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41. Though amateur astronomers are bothered with the increasing number of bright, moving objects in the night sky, ----.

- A) professional astronomers claim that there is nothing to worry about
- B) the number of star-link satellites will probably decrease
- C) sometime in the future the sky will be uninhabitable
- D) those in satellite producing industries also express their concerns
- E) their worries are shared by government officials around the world

42. - 47. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Exposure to damaging radiation occurs more quickly above the Earth's protective magnetic shield, and it results in an increased risk of cancer and other issues.

- A) Hasar verici radyasyona maruz kalma, sadece dünyanın koruyucu manyetik kalkanının üzerinde meydana gelirse kanser ve diğer sorunların riskinin artmasıyla sonuçlanır.
- B) Hasar verici radyasyona maruz kalma, dünyanın koruyucu manyetik kalkanının üzerinde daha çabuk meydana gelir ve kanser ve diğer sorunların riskinin artmasına sebep olur.
- C) Dünyanın koruyucu manyetik kalkanının üzerinde gerçekleştiğinde hasar verici radyasyona maruz kalma, kanser ve diğer sorunların riskinin artmasına sebep olmaktadır.
- D) Kanser ve diğer sorunların tehlikeli hale gelmesinin sebebi, dünyanın koruyucu manyetik kalkanının üzerinde gerçekleşen hasar verici radyasyona maruz kalmadır.
- E) Radyasyona maruz kalındığında en kalıcı hasar, dünyanın koruyucu manyetik kalkanının üzerinde meydana gelir ve bunun sonucunda da kanser ve diğer sorunların riski artar.

43. Unusually hot weather has been increasing the use of air conditioners, which will generate more greenhouse gas emissions unless the energy comes from renewable sources.

- A) Enerji yenilenebilir kaynaklardan gelmedikçe daha fazla sera gazı salınımı olacak ve bunu alışılmadık biçimde sıcak havanın artırdığı klima kullanımı körükleyecektir.
- B) Alışılmamış biçimde sıcak hava, klima kullanımını artırmaktadır ve bunun kaçınılmaz sonucu da enerji, yenilenebilir kaynaklardan gelmedikçe daha fazla sera gazı salınımı olacaktır.
- C) Alışılmamış biçimde sıcak havanın klima kullanımını artırmasıyla enerji, yenilenebilir kaynaklardan gelmedikçe daha fazla sera gazı salınımı üretilecektir.
- D) Havaların alışılmamış biçimde sıcak seyretmesi klima kullanımını artırmaktadır ve bu da enerji, yenilenebilir kaynaklardan gelmedikçe daha fazla sera gazı salınımı üretecektir.
- E) Alışılmamış biçimde sıcak hava, klima kullanımını artırmaktadır ve bu da enerji, yenilenebilir kaynaklardan gelmedikçe daha fazla sera gazı salınımı üretecektir.

44. The extinction of the large dinosaurs at the end of the Mesozoic Era was crucial in that mammals found a chance to take form and eventually increased in number.

- A) Memelilerin oluşma fırsatı bulması ve nihayetinde sayıca çoğalmasını mümkün kıldığı için Mezozoik Çağın sonunda büyük dinazorların soyunun tükenmesi hayati öneme sahipti.
- B) Mezozoik Çağın sonunda büyük dinazorların soyunun tükenmesiyle memeliler oluşma fırsatı buldu ve nihayetinde sayıca çoğaldı ki bu hayati öneme sahip bir aşamaydı.
- C) Mezozoik Çağın sonunda büyük dinazorların soyunun tükenmesi, memelilerin oluşma fırsatı bulması ve nihayetinde sayıca çoğalması bakımından hayati öneme sahipti.
- D) Mezozoik Çağın sonunda büyük dinazorların soyunun tükenmesi hayati öneme sahipti çünkü memeliler oluşma fırsatı buldu ve nihayetinde sayıca çoğaldı.
- E) Memeliler, Mezozoik Çağın sonunda büyük dinazorların soyunun tükenmesiyle oluşma fırsatı buldu ve nihayetinde sayıca çoğaldı, bu yüzden bu olay hayati öneme sahipti.

45. Numerous estimates as to the number of stars in our galaxy are available, but these are all approximations since many stars are hidden by gas and dust.

- A) Galaksimizdeki yıldızların sayısına dair çok sayıda tahmin bulunmakta ancak birçok yıldız gaz ve tozun arkasında saklandığı için bunların hepsi yaklaşık tahminlerdir.
- B) Galaksimizdeki yıldızların sayısına dair çok sayıda tahmin bulunmasına rağmen birçok yıldız gaz ve tozun arkasında saklandığı için bunların hepsi gerçeğe yaklaşık tahminlerdir.
- C) Galaksimizdeki yıldızların sayısına dair çok sayıdaki tahmin, birçok yıldız, gaz ve tozun arkasında saklandığı için gerçeğe yaklaşık tahminler olarak değerlendirilmektedir.
- D) Galaksimizdeki yıldızların sayısına dair çok sayıdaki tahminin sadece gerçeğe yakın olmasının sebebi, birçok yıldızın gaz ve tozun arkasında saklanmasıdır.
- E) Galaksimizdeki yıldızların sayısına dair çok sayıdaki tahmin, birçok yıldızın gaz ve tozun arkasında kalmasıyla ancak gerçeğe yakın tahmin olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

46. With the hardest part of any space journey getting a rocket out of Earth's gravity, the Moon, where there is almost no gravity, is seen as a great place to set up bases for future space missions.

- A) Herhangi bir uzay yolculuğunun en zor kısmının Dünyanın yerçekiminin dışına bir roket çıkartmak önemlidir ve neredeyse hiç yerçekiminin olmadığı Ay, gelecekteki uzay görevleri için üs kurmada harika bir yer olarak görülmektedir.
- B) Herhangi bir uzay yolculuğunun en zor kısmının Dünyanın yerçekiminin dışına bir roket çıkartmak olmasıyla birlikte neredeyse hiç yerçekiminin olmadığı Ay, gelecekteki uzay görevleri için üs kurmada harika bir yer olarak görülmektedir.
- C) Herhangi bir uzay yolculuğunun en zor kısmı, Dünyanın yerçekiminin dışına bir roket çıkartmaktır; bu yüzden neredeyse hiç yerçekiminin olmadığı Ay, gelecekteki uzay görevleri için üs kurmada harika bir yer olarak görülmektedir.
- D) Dünyanın yerçekiminin dışına bir roket çıkartmak, herhangi bir uzay yolculuğunun en zor kısımlarından birisi olduğu açıktır ve neredeyse hiç yerçekiminin olmadığı Ay, gelecekteki uzay görevleri için üs kurmada harika bir yerdir.
- E) Neredeyse hiç yerçekiminin olmadığı Ay, gelecekteki uzay görevleri için harika bir yer olarak görülmektedir; bunun sebebi de herhangi bir uzay yolculuğunun en zor kısmının Dünyanın yerçekiminin dışına bir roket çıkartmak olmasıdır.

47. **Overfishing and pollution can threaten coral reefs, yet the greatest concern today is the quick and pervasive destruction from warming.**

- A) Aşırı balık avı ve kirlilik, mercan resiflerini tehdit etmesine rağmen günümüzdeki en büyük endişe, çabuk ve her yeri kaplayan ısınma kaynaklı tahribattır.
- B) Mercan resiflerini balık avı ve kirlilik tehdit etmektedir ama günümüzde asıl endişeyi çabuk ve her yeri kaplayan ısınma kaynaklı tahribat yaratmaktadır.
- C) Aşırı balık avı ve kirlilik, mercan resiflerini tehdit edebilir ancak günümüzdeki en büyük endişe, çabuk ve her yeri kaplayan ısınma kaynaklı tahribattır.
- D) Mercan resifleri için günümüzde en büyük endişe, çabuk ve her yeri kaplayan ısınma kaynaklı tahribattır ama aşırı balık avı ve kirlilik de tehdit oluşturabilir.
- E) Aşırı balık avı ve kirliliğin tehdidi altında bulunan mercan resifleri için günümüzdeki en büyük endişe, çabuk ve her yeri kaplayan ısınma kaynaklı tahribattır.

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

48. **Bilim insanları, kalitesiz uykunun mu Alzheimer riskini artırdığını yoksa uyku sorunlarının bu hastalıktan kaynaklanan bir belirti mi olduğu konusunda emin değil.**
- A) Scientists are trying to determine whether poor sleep raises risk for Alzheimer's or if sleep problems are a symptom brought on by the condition.
- B) Scientists aren't sure if Alzheimer's causes symptoms related with sleep problems or poor sleep raises risk for the condition.
- C) Alzheimer's might be responsible for symptoms related with sleep problems and scientists are trying to prove whether this is the case or poor sleep raises risk for the condition.
- D) Whether poor sleep raises risk for Alzheimer's or whether sleep problems are a symptom brought on by the condition is what scientists are trying to find out.
- E) Scientists aren't sure if poor sleep raises risk for Alzheimer's or if sleep problems are a symptom brought on by the condition.

49. Zaten meydana gelmiş olan küresel ısınmayı ikiye katlamaya yetecek sera gazını salarak eriyen permafrost, Kuzey kutbunu ve gezegeni olumsuz bir biçimde etkileyebilir.

- A) By releasing enough greenhouses gases to double the global warming that has already occurred, thawing permafrost could impact the Arctic and the planet in a negative way.
- B) The Arctic and the planet can be impacted by the thawing permafrost, which may release enough greenhouses gases to double the global warming that has already occurred.
- C) The permafrost, which may release enough greenhouses gases to double the global warming that has already occurred, has the potential to negatively impact the Arctic and the planet.
- D) The negative impact that the thawing permafrost can inflict on the Arctic and the planet might be as bad as releasing enough greenhouses gases to double the global warming that has already occurred.
- E) The thawing permafrost can negatively impact the Arctic by releasing enough greenhouses gases to double the global warming that has already occurred.

50. Mineral kristallerinin şekil ve renklerini, yapıldıkları elementler ve altında oluştukları koşullar belirlemektedir.

- A) Shapes of colours of mineral crystals are determined by the elements from which they are made and the conditions under which they formed.
- B) The elements from which they are made and the conditions under which they formed determine the shapes and colours of mineral crystals.
- C) What determine the shapes and colours of mineral crystals are the elements from which they are made and the conditions under which they formed.
- D) The elements from which they are made and the conditions under which they formed play a crucial role in determining the shapes and colours of mineral crystals.
- E) It is the elements from which they are made and the conditions under which they formed that determines the shapes and colours of mineral crystals.

51. Ay'ın, devasa bir çarpışma, erken dünyadan çok büyük miktarda materyali fırlattığında oluştuğu düşünülmektedir.

- A) The Moon would not have been formed if an enormous impact hadn't thrown huge amounts of material off the early Earth.
- B) It is thought that the Moon was formed by huge amounts of material thrown off the early Earth after an enormous impact.
- C) What formed the Moon was thought to be huge amounts of material thrown off the early Earth when an enormous impact took place.
- D) The Moon is thought to have been formed when an enormous impact threw huge amounts of material off the early Earth.
- E) The Moon might have been formed when an enormous impact threw huge amounts of material off the early Earth.

52. Solunabilir oksijen, bitki fotosentezinin nihai ürünü olabilir ancak bitki büyümesinin sadece minik bir parçası aslında havadaki oksijen deposuna katkıda bulunur.

- A) Though breathable oxygen is the ultimate product of plant photosynthesis, only a tiny fraction of that plant growth actually adds to the store of oxygen in the air.
- B) Breathable oxygen might be the ultimate product of plant photosynthesis, but only a tiny fraction of that plant growth actually adds to the store of oxygen in the air.
- C) That breathable oxygen is the product of plant photosynthesis doesn't change the fact that only a tiny fraction of that plant growth actually adds to the store of oxygen in the air.
- D) That breathable oxygen is the ultimate product of plant photosynthesis is not important as only a tiny fraction of that plant growth adds to the store of oxygen in the air.
- E) The ultimate product of plant photosynthesis might be breathable oxygen, yet the store of oxygen in the air actually uses only a tiny fraction of that plant growth.

53. Kaplan ve boğa köpek balıklarının birbirlerinden genetik olarak bir köpeğin tavşandan olduğu kadar farklı olmaları, birçok insanın bütün köpek balıklarının benzer olduğunu ve hepsinin de eşit derecede insanları ısırma olasılığı olduğunu farz ettiği gerçeğini değiştirmemektedir.

- A) The tiger shark and bull shark might be genetically as different from each other as a dog is from a rabbit, yet a lot of people assume all sharks are alike and equally likely to bite humans.
- B) That many people assume all sharks are alike and equally likely to bite humans doesn't change the fact that the tiger shark and bull shark are genetically as different from each other as a dog is from a rabbit.

- C) Although the tiger shark and bull shark are genetically as different from each other as a dog is from a rabbit, some people will still assume that all sharks are alike and equally likely to bite humans anytime.
- D) That the tiger shark and bull shark are genetically as different from each other as a dog is from a rabbit doesn't change the fact that many people assume all sharks are alike and equally likely to bite humans.
- E) People will assume that all sharks are alike and equally likely to bite humans even if they know that the tiger shark and bull shark are genetically as different from each other as a dog is from a rabbit.

54. - 59. sorularda paragrafta verilen boşluğa anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. Powerful blasts of radio waves that last just a few milliseconds are called Fast Radio Bursts. Origins ranging from star quakes to alien spaceships have been suggested for them, yet since they were first discovered in 2007, astronomers have been unable to figure out what really causes them. ---- Fast Radio Bursts have now been spotted in our galaxy and they seem to be connected to neutron stars known as magnetars that have powerful magnetic fields.

- A) Thus, scientists have been working to specify their origins in vain.
- B) In contrast, those coming from an alien galaxy display different wavelengths.
- C) Still, the outer space has always been a place breeding mystery.
- D) Nevertheless, we may finally have learned their origins.
- E) Likewise, pulsars intrigued astronomers for decades before their origins were discovered.

55. Internet rumours persist that modern-day megalodons exist – that they still swim around in today's oceans. ---- And scientists know this because nobody has ever found a megalodon tooth that is less than 3.5 million years old. That is one of the reasons scientists believe megalodon went extinct then.

- A) Megalodons spent their time relatively close to shore, a place where they easily found prey.
- B) That is not true as megalodons died out about 3.5 million years ago.
- C) If megalodons still existed, people would certainly have seen them.
- D) It probably wasn't one single thing that led to the extinction of this amazing mega-predator.
- E) Because of the changing climate, entire species that megalodon preyed upon vanished forever.

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56. There are more than 64 million km (40 million miles) of roads globally and large increases are predicted, especially in developing countries, as the world's population grows and incomes rise, meaning more people can afford cars. It is projected that there will be two billion cars on the road by 2040, with total traffic levels increasing by more than 50%, which means traffic will eventually come to a standstill, called a gridlock. ---- What's more, it has an environmental toll, increasing fuel consumption, carbon emissions, and air and noise pollution.

- A) As the average American driver wastes around 54 hours each year sitting in traffic, gridlocked traffic is a huge time suck.
- B) One of the most immediate impacts of a world without surface roads would be a huge freeing up of space across the globe.
- C) Motor traffic mixing with people is inherently problematic since 1.3 million people die every year due to road traffic accidents.
- D) Automated cars locked into lines moving at consistent, controllable high speeds could do a lot to improve congestion.
- E) The world is still years away from self-driving cars, as companies scramble to deal with a knot of safety issues.

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57. Steam power had something of a comeback in the 1970s, but not because of climate concerns. ---- Steam boilers can burn fuel more thoroughly than a standard internal combustion engine, leading to cleaner exhaust that is mostly water and carbon dioxide. At the time, that was seen as an improvement. Some of the cities battling pollution from automobile exhaust added steam-powered buses to their fleets.

- A) This resurgence was short-lived because of the arrival of new technologies.
- B) The noisy and polluting but much cheaper internal combustion engine had won out.
- C) The steam-powered car became possible once gasoline replaced wood for the powering of engines.
- D) Early steam cars were heavy, and it took a long time to make enough steam to get them rolling.
- E) Back then, air pollution spewed by vehicles had become a serious problem filling cities with smog.

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58. Nature is often used to sell products in the skincare and wellness industry, but sometimes businesses are simply exploiting nature for commercial benefit. In the case of natural ingredients which are grown as crops, these systems may provide positive ecosystem services such as those in supporting biodiversity, sequestering carbon, filtering water and so on. ---- For example, stored carbon is released as the soil is disturbed and wildlife habitat is destroyed before the creatures that depend on it have a chance to complete their lifecycle.

- A) Yet, some naturally occurring ingredients can have powerful effects on our bodies.
- B) And it can sometimes be confusing to know which products are natural and which are synthetic.
- C) However, when it comes to harvest time these benefits are lost in their entirety.
- D) You might think naturally occurring ingredients must be better for the environment.
- E) Regenerative or organic farming practices used to cultivate natural ingredients can support biodiversity and improve soil health.

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59. Pop star celebrity Madonna has been raising alarm bells about the potential for non-consensual, surreptitious collection and testing of DNA for over a decade. She has hired cleaning crews to sterilize her dressing rooms after concerts and requires her own new toilet seats at each stop of her tours. At first, Madonna was ridiculed for having DNA paranoia. But as more advanced, faster and cheaper genetic technologies have reached the consumer realm, these concerns seem not only reasonable, but justified. ---- Despite this, there are few laws protecting the interests of individuals regarding their genetic material and information.

- A) Under existing laws and the current state of genetic technology, most people don't need to worry about surreptitious collection and use of genetic material in the way that public figures might.
- B) People whose genetic material has been taken without their consent may also raise a claim of conversion that their property has been interfered with and lost.
- C) When disputes involving genetic theft from public figures inevitably reach the courtroom, judges will need to confront fundamental questions about how genetics relates to personhood and identity.
- D) In the case of genetic paparazzi, courts will presumably try to fit complex questions about genetics into the legal framework of privacy rights.
- E) Ultimately, taking an individual's genetic material and information without their consent is an intrusion into a legal domain that is still considered deeply personal.

60. - 65. sorularda verilen cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

60. (I) Flying over Antarctica, it's hard to see what all the fuss is about. (II) Its glaciers have always been in motion, but beneath the ice, changes are taking place that are having profound effects on the future of the ice sheet. (III) Like a gigantic wedding cake, the frosting of snow on top of the world's largest ice sheet looks smooth and unblemished, beautiful and perfectly white. (IV) Little swirls of snow dunes cover the surface for as far as the eye can see. (V) But as you approach the edge of the ice sheet, a sense of tremendous underlying power emerges.

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

61. (I) Pick up a book from a young child's bookshelf and you're more likely to find an animal protagonist than a human one. (II) From very hungry caterpillars to great big humpback whales, children seem universally fascinated by animals. (III) Many parents intuitively feel that looking after an animal can offer children valuable lessons about caregiving, responsibility and empathy. (IV) But while characters in a picture book are often far removed from reality, the pets many of us share a home with offer children a more realistic glimpse of the animal world – and a meaningful relationship that influences them in a whole host of other ways, too. (V) Understanding that relationship may not only help parents choose the right pet for their child, but also give them deeper insights into the factors that make for a truly successful bond.

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

62. (I) The common bed bug, *Cimex lectularius*, has been a parasite of humans for thousands of years. (II) Historically, these tiny bloodsuckers were common in human dwellings worldwide, giving the old saying "sleep tight, don't let the bed bugs bite" real meaning. (III) They had nearly disappeared in developing countries until the mid-1990s, when they began making a comeback because of restriction or loss of certain pesticides, changes in pest control practices and increased international travel. (IV) No one likes dealing with bed bugs – and there are ways to minimize your chances of needing to. (V) In many areas around the world, they are now a major urban pest.

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

63. (I) Almost no one likes a completely burnt piece of meat, but little splashes of crispy char flavour can add such depth to foods. (II) When you cook meat at higher temperatures – like over direct heat on a barbecue – the first thing to happen is that water near the meat's surface boils off. (III) Once the surface is dry, the heat causes the proteins and sugars on the outside of the meat to undergo a reaction called the Maillard Reaction. (IV) This reaction produces a complex mixture of molecules that make food taste more savoury or "meaty" and adds depth to scents and flavours. (V) The reaction and the flavours it produces are influenced by many variables, including temperature and acidity as well as the ingredients within any sauces, rubs or marinades.

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

64. (I) Whale skeletons stand guard around the coastline of Fuerteventura in the Canary Islands, a stark reminder of the damaging effects of military sonar. (II) Sonar from ships and submarines is thought to be one of the contributing factors to whale strandings, confusing the whales' own sonar and causing them to beach themselves on the shore. (III) This whale-unfriendly technology, however, may soon have a rival. (IV) Lori Adornato, a project manager at US military research agency Darpa, believes we could detect submarines by paying more attention to natural sound than blasting out pulses of sonar. (V) Military sonar can have a serious effect on some ocean animals.

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

65. (I) Young infants' brains are still rapidly developing, and interaction with parents or caregivers remains crucial for how they learn. (II) Too much screen time and it could interfere with how they experience our three-dimensional world. (III) While we know reading is beneficial for a range of cognitive abilities, at the same time, children are growing up in a world where screens are everywhere. (IV) Fifteen-month-olds can learn new words from tablets but then have difficulty applying this knowledge to real life. (V) In line with that, a recent study, has shown that screen time use for school aged children decreases children's "mental imagery skills".

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

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

If you consider our place in the history of the Universe, it is easy to see humans as an insignificant temporal speck, flickering in an unspeakably vast cosmos. One common **analogy** illustrates this by telling the story of our planet's 4.7-billion-year history as if it were the 24 hours of a single day. If you assume that the Earth took form an instant after midnight, it took around four hours for the first life to appear: microscopic organisms clustered around hydrothermal vents beneath young oceans. It took five more hours for photosynthesis to begin – and until midday for the atmosphere to become rich in oxygen. By 18:00, we had sexual reproduction; at 22:00 the first ever footprints appeared on land, left by lobster-sized sort-of-centipedes; and by 23:00 the dinosaurs had arrived, only to exit 40 minutes later alongside three-quarters of Earth's species in the planet's fifth mass extinction. Since then, the day's remaining 20 minutes have seen the rise of the mammals, with something semi-human existing for about the last minute (three million years in real terms). Recorded history has lasted for the last tenth of a second, and the industrial revolution the last five thousandths of a second – by which point our analogy is fast becoming too microscopic to be useful.

66. It is clear from the passage that the analogy that the writer uses ----.

- A) attempts to claim that the Earth was created in only 24 hours
- B) is famous for successfully scaling down the Earth's history into 24 hours
- C) is in many ways not enough to squeeze the history of the planet into a scale
- D) entirely ignores the role of Industrial revolution in the history of the world
- E) doesn't claim that humans have no significant place in the Universe

67. The underlined word in the passage 'analogy' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) mistake
- B) comparison
- C) scrutiny
- D) perception
- E) dilemma

68. We learn from the passage that recorded history ----.

- A) covers only a tiny amount of the history of the planet
- B) took almost three million years to come to its present point
- C) ignores the first appearance of lobster-sized sort-of-centipedes
- D) finds the industrial revolution too useless to cover
- E) teaches us how unimportant we are in the Universe

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

We live in an age when all manner of scientific knowledge – from the safety of vaccines to the reality of climate change – faces organized and often angry opposition. Doubters have declared war on the consensus of experts. In a sense, all this is not surprising; our lives are affected by science and technology as never before. For many of us this new world is comfortable and rich in rewards, but also more complicated and sometimes unnerving. We now face risks we can't easily analyse. We are asked to accept, for example, that it is safe to eat food containing genetically modified organisms. Experts say there is no evidence that it isn't safe, and no reason to believe that altering genes in a lab is more dangerous than altering them through traditional breeding. But to some people the very idea of transferring genes between species brings up images of mad scientists running wild. The world seems full of real and imaginary hazards, and distinguishing the former from the latter isn't easy. Should we be afraid that the Ebola virus, which is spread only by direct contact with bodily fluids, will mutate into an airborne super-plague? The scientific consensus says that is extremely unlikely: No virus has ever been observed to completely change its mode of transmission in humans. But if you type "airborne Ebola" into an Internet search engine, you will find that some people believe that this virus has almost supernatural powers.

69. According to the writer of the passage, the scientifically-driven world is sometimes unnerving because ----.

- A) some risks, such as airborne-plagues, are too difficult to comprehend
- B) it is easy to oppose scientific phenomena like climate change
- C) there are viruses that are believed to have had supernatural powers
- D) the world seems to be full of real and imaginary hazards
- E) people face risks that they are not able to analyse easily

70. Which of the following is not among the things on which people disagree with scientists?

- A) The safety of vaccines
- B) The reality of climate change
- C) Eating food containing genetically modified organisms
- D) Altering genes through traditional breeding
- E) Airborne Ebola

71. Which of the following is the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To come up with solutions to the ignorance problem of the world
- B) To provide a detailed explanation for the benefits of genetically modified food
- C) To criticize and exemplify the current scepticism towards scientific knowledge
- D) To make a point about the pointlessness of airborne plague
- E) To compare and contrast traditional breeding and genetic modification

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Cutting-edge techniques for mapping the brain are giving researchers greater access to that organ than ever before. Some neuroscientists focus in on the structure of individual nerve cells, or neurons. Others chart genes that interact with those neurons. Still others work on revealing as much of the brain's vast neural network as they can. Jeff Lichtman and his colleagues at Harvard University are creating extremely detailed three-dimensional images of neurons, revealing every bump and stalk branching from them. They begin by slicing preserved mouse brains into thin layers of tissue, each less than a thousandth the thickness of a human hair. An electron microscope is then used to take a picture of each layer, and the images are put in order using a computer. Slowly a three-dimensional image is built – one the scientists can explore as if they were in a tiny submarine. "Everything is revealed," says Lichtman. The problem is that even a mouse brain is unbelievably complex. Lichtman and his colleagues have managed to recreate a piece about the size of a grain of salt. Its data alone is equal to the amount of data in about 25,000 high-definition movies. "It's a wake-up call to how much more complicated brains are than the way we think about them," says Lichtman. When asked if his method could be used to scan an entire human brain, which contains a thousand times more neurons than a mouse brain, Lichtman says with a laugh, "I don't dwell on that – it's too painful."

72. It is clear from the passage that even analysing a small part of a mouse brain in detail ----.

- A) is far from easy at all
- B) needs years of effort
- C) takes a short time
- D) makes scientists watch a lot of films
- E) is like riding a submarine

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

- A) scientists' efforts in mapping the human brain have been spot on
- B) most scientists work on revealing as much of the brain's vast neural network as they can
- C) creating three-dimensional images of a mouse's brain is relatively easy
- D) studying the mouse brain in detail is similar to studying a grain of salt
- E) scanning an entire human brain using Lichtman's method seems impossible

74. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the differences between the neurons in the mouse and human brains
- B) the detailed analysis of the research conducted by Jeff Lichtman and his colleagues
- C) how advanced science has become – so much so that we can map the human brain easily
- D) the difficulty in mapping human brain despite the help of cutting-edge techniques
- E) the impossibility of mapping the mouse brain in full detail

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 2010, Ashish Kumar Jain watched an online video that left a deep impact on him. It described the cruelties inflicted by the dairy industry, especially to calves. As an expectant parent, and at a time when he was longing to return to India for the birth of his first baby, he says it convinced him and his wife to switch to a vegan diet. Living in Indore, a city in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh, the couple decided to raise their child as a vegan, too. Today his daughter Arul is a healthy, fit 11-year-old and an ardent vegan advocate herself. Raising her as a vegan child wasn't as stressful as addressing concerns from extended family about these choices, says Jain. One factor made the transition particularly easy, he says: India's long history of meat-free cooking. While that tradition tends to be vegetarian rather than vegan, it holds useful lessons on maximizing the nutritional power of plant-based meals – which could benefit the growing number of vegan adults and children not just in India, but around the world. An estimated 400 million people in India (amounting to 39% of the country's population), identify as vegetarian for religious and other reasons, compared to only about 5% in the US. A vegetarian diet is not the same as a vegan diet: it usually includes dairy, for example, whereas a vegan diet avoids all animal products. However, India's vegetarian legacy has resulted in a particularly diverse cuisine of plant-centred dishes easily adapted to vegan requirements.

75. It is clear from the passage that what triggered Ashih Kumar Jain to go vegan was ----.

- A) an online video that showed how calves suffered in dairy industry
- B) his and his wife's decision to raise a vegan child in India
- C) the ease at which they can switch from a typical vegetarian diet to a vegan one in India
- D) the atmosphere in Indore, a city in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh
- E) his decision to move to his homeland India, where most people are vegans

76. Which of the following is true about Arul?

- A) She is suffering from various health issues.
- B) She was born into a vegetarian family, who later turned vegan.
- C) She is a healthy vegan girl and a passionate veganism activist.
- D) Her parents raised her a vegetarian, but she chose veganism.
- E) Her vegan upbringing was fully supported by Ashih's extended family.

77. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Long Tradition of Veganism in India
- B) Going Vegan is Easy, Especially in India
- C) The Benefits of Going Vegan for Children
- D) The Number of Vegetarians in India
- E) Lessons the US Should Learn from India about Vegetarianism

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Breast milk is considered the top choice for a baby's first food – the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that infants should be exclusively breastfed for the first six months of their life. It mainly consists of water, fat, protein, as well as vitamins, minerals, digestive enzymes and hormones. It is rich in maternal antibodies, and has anti-infective properties. Breast milk is also a dynamic, adaptable food – it is fattier in the afternoon and evening than in the morning, for example. It also varies during a feed. When the baby latches onto the breast, the first gush of milk, or foremilk, is thin and high in lactose, making it thirst-quenching and easy to drink. The so-called hindmilk that follows is creamier and fattier, making it more filling. This dynamic aspect is one reason why breast milk is hard to replicate, despite considerable advances in the quality of infant formula. "Human milk varies over the course of lactation, over the course of a day, from the start to the end of the feed, and to some extent on maternal factors such as her diet," says Mary Fewtrell, a professor of paediatric nutrition at University College London, who published a peer-reviewed study of lactation. "That all makes it difficult to decide on a precise amount that should be included in a formula whose composition doesn't change with the baby's age."

78. Which of the following feature is a reason why breast milk cannot be imitated by the producers of infant formula?

- A) Its digestive enzyme contents
- B) The vitamins in it
- C) Its being a dynamic food
- D) Its protein ingredients
- E) The ratio of water and fat in it

79. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) infant formula producers have never been this close to replicating breast milk
- B) the digestive enzymes and hormones breast milk includes are what makes it unique
- C) Mary Fewtrell is probably working for infant formula producers
- D) WHO inspects all mothers across the world during the first six months of the baby's life
- E) the breast milk the baby gets changes over the course of the day

80. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the reason why WHO sees breast milk essential for babies
- B) breast milk, with an emphasis on its ingredients and why it can't be replicated
- C) the endeavours of infant formula producers in replicating breast milk
- D) a study conducted in University College London on the benefits of breast milk
- E) the alternatives to breast milk and why they cannot entirely replace it