

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

1. Millions of years ago, a simian, or ape-like, ancestor of humanity **decided** to climb a tree.
2. It may have been looking for a meal, escaping a predator **or** seeking a shady place to rest.
3. Later, **like** anyone who has ascended high into a forest's canopy, our relative discovered that getting down in one piece is **less** simple **than** it seems.
4. Although that ancestral primate must have solved the problem, scientists have a lot of work to do in understanding how what went up first managed to come down, and how it relates to the evolution of our species.
5. "Everyone focuses on climbing up, because that's a difficult thing to do.
6. Any human can relate to this, like climbing up a fireman's pole, for example, is challenging," said Nathaniel Dominy, an evolutionary biologist at Dartmouth.
7. "No one bothered to study climbing down, because gravity doesn't care whether you're climbing up or down."
8. In a study published Wednesday in the journal Royal Society Open Science, Dr. Dominy and colleagues found that apes and our ancient human ancestors probably developed flexible shoulder and elbow joints to counteract the effects of gravity on their larger bodies, a sort of braking system to finely control their descent from trees.
9. The researchers posit that this adaptation persisted even as early humans swapped out trees for grassland habitats, their versatile upper limbs now making it possible to forage, hunt and defend.

1. Milyonlarca yıl önce, insanlığın maymunu ya da maymun benzeri bir atası bir ağaca tırmanmaya **a.karar verecektir. / b.karar verdi.**
2. Yemek arıyor, bir avcıdan kaçıyor **a.ve / b.ya da** dinlenmek için gölgeli bir yer arıyor olabilir.
3. Daha sonra, bir ormanın tepesine çıkan herkes gibi, akrabamız da tek parça halinde aşağı inmenin görüldüğünden **a.daha az / b. daha çok** basit olduğunu keşfetti.
4. Her ne kadar bu atasal primat sorunu çözmüş olsa da, bilim insanlarının yukarı çıkanın aşağı inmeyi nasıl başardığını ve bunun türümüzün evrimiyle ilişkisini anlamak için yapacak çok işi var.
5. "Herkes yukarı tırmanmaya odaklanıyor, çünkü bu yapılması zor bir şey.
6. Herhangi bir insan bunu anlayabilir, örneğin itfaiyeci direğine tırmanmak zordur," diyor Dartmouth'ta evrimsel biyolog olan Nathaniel Dominy.
7. "Kimse aşağı tırmanma konusunda çalışma yapma zahmetine girmedi, çünkü yerçekimi sizin yukarı ya da aşağı tırmanmanızı umursamıyor."
8. Royal Society Open Science dergisinde Çarşamba günü yayınlanan bir çalışmada, Dr. Dominy ve meslektaşları, maymunların ve eski insan atalarımızın, büyük bedenleri üzerindeki yerçekimi etkilerine karşı koymak için muhtemelen esnek omuz ve dirsek eklemleri geliştirdiklerini, ağaçlardan inişlerini hassas bir şekilde kontrol etmek için bir tür fren sistemi geliştirdiklerini buldular.
9. Araştırmacılar, bu adaptasyonun ilk insanlar ağaçları otlak habitatlarla değiştirirken bile devam ettiğini, çok yönlü üst uzuvlarının artık yiyecek aramayı, avlanmayı ve savunmayı mümkün kıldığını ileri sürüyorlar.

Millions of years ago, a simian, or ape-like, ancestor of humanity decided to climb a tree. It may have been looking for a meal, escaping a predator or seeking a shady place to rest. Later, like anyone who has ascended high into a forest's canopy, our relative discovered that getting down in one piece is less simple than it seems. Although that ancestral primate must have solved the problem, scientists have a lot of work to do in understanding how what went up first managed to come down, and how it relates to the evolution of our species. "Everyone focuses on climbing up, because that's a difficult thing to do. Any human can relate to this, like climbing up a fireman's pole, for example, is challenging," said Nathaniel Dominy, an evolutionary biologist at Dartmouth. "No one bothered to study climbing down, because gravity doesn't care whether you're climbing up or down." In a study published Wednesday in the journal Royal Society Open Science, Dr. Dominy and colleagues found that apes and our ancient human ancestors probably developed flexible shoulder and elbow joints to counteract the effects of gravity on their larger bodies, a sort of braking system to finely control their descent from trees. The researchers posit that this adaptation persisted even as early humans swapped out trees for grassland habitats, their versatile upper limbs now making it possible to forage, hunt and defend.

43. It is made clear in the passage that compared to climbing up an object, ----.

- A) using upper limbs for hunting needs more strength
- B) developing muscles for the descent sounds easier
- C) climbing down seems more difficult at first
- D) getting down to the ground is much more difficult
- E) finding food in grassland habitats is much easier

Milli Kurgu
1. Kıyas

43. Parçada açıkça anlatılmaktadır ki, bir nesneye tırmanmaya kıyasla----

- A) avlanmak için üst uzuvları kullanmak daha fazla güç gerektirir
- B) iniş için kasları geliştirmek daha kolay geliyor
- C) aşağı tırmanmak ilk başta daha zor görünüyor
- D) yere inmek çok daha zordur
- E) otlak habitatlarında yiyecek bulmak çok daha kolaydır

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44. Which of the following is true about our **understanding of how primates first learned to get down from the thing that they climbed up?**

- A) It is now clear thanks to the research conducted by Nathaniel Dominy.
- B) We still have a lot of species and fossils to inspect in order to develop it.
- C) It wasn't an important subject and now it is not considered much, either.
- D) We need to dig deep in the history of evolution to perfect it.
- E) It is **by no means complete** as we have a lot to learn about the subject.

have a long way to go.

44. Primatların tırmandıkları şeyden inmeyi ilk olarak nasıl öğrendiklerine dair anlayışımızla ilgili aşağıdakilerden hangisi doğrudur?

- A) Nathaniel Dominy tarafından yürütülen araştırma sayesinde artık netleşmiştir.
- B) Bunu geliştirmek için hala incelememiz gereken çok sayıda tür ve fosil var.
- C) Önemli bir konu değildi ve şimdi de pek dikkate alınmıyor.
- D) Mükemmelleştirmek için evrim tarihinin derinliklerine inmemiz gerekiyor.
- E) Konu hakkında öğrenecek çok şeyimiz olduğu için hiçbir şekilde tamamlanmamıştır.

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45. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the research conducted by Nathaniel Dominy and his colleagues?

- A) The theory it postulated about the development of flexible shoulder and elbow joints was met with suspicion in the scientific realm.
- B) It focuses on the wrong conclusions regarding the development of flexible shoulder and elbow joints, such as their use in hunting.
- C) There are no findings but there are speculations on the way our ancestors controlled their descent from the trees.
- D) Its outcome will be of no use as far as scientific objectivity is concerned because it focuses merely on primates.
- E) It will be the first one to prove that our early ancestors developed flexible shoulder and elbow joints to descent trees.

45. Parçadan Nathaniel Dominy ve arkadaşlarının yaptığı araştırmayla ilgili olarak aşağıdakilerden hangisi çıkarılabilir?

- A) Esnek omuz ve dirsek eklemlerinin gelişimi hakkında öne sürdüğü teori bilim dünyasında şüpheyle karşılanmıştır.
- B) Avcılıkta kullanılması gibi esnek omuz ve dirsek eklemlerinin gelişimine ilişkin yanlış sonuçlara odaklanmaktadır.
- C) Hiçbir bulgu yoktur ancak atalarımızın ağaçlardan inişlerini nasıl kontrol ettiklerine dair spekülasyonlar vardır.
- D) Sadece primatlara odaklandığı için bilimsel objektiflik açısından hiçbir faydası olmayacaktır.
- E) İlk atalarımızın ağaçlardan inmek için esnek omuz ve dirsek eklemleri geliştirdiğini kanıtlayan ilk çalışma olacaktır.

Millions of years ago, a simian, or ape-like, ancestor of humanity decided to climb a tree. It may have been looking for a meal, escaping a predator or seeking a shady place to rest. Later, like anyone who has ascended high into a forest's canopy, our relative discovered that getting down in one piece is less simple than it seems. Although that ancestral primate must have solved the problem, scientists have a lot of work to do in understanding how what went up first managed to come down, and how it relates to the evolution of our species. "Everyone focuses on climbing up, because that's a difficult thing to do. Any human can relate to this, like climbing up a fireman's pole, for example, is challenging," said Nathaniel Dominy, an evolutionary biologist at Dartmouth. "No one bothered to study climbing down, because gravity doesn't care whether you're climbing up or down." In a study published Wednesday in the journal Royal Society Open Science, Dr. Dominy and colleagues found that apes and our ancient human ancestors probably developed flexible shoulder and elbow joints to counteract the effects of gravity on their larger bodies, a sort of braking system to finely control their descent from trees. The researchers posit that this adaptation persisted even as early humans swapped out trees for grassland habitats, their versatile upper limbs now making it possible to forage, hunt and defend.

46. Which of the following **best** describes the **purpose** of the author?

- A) To introduce a new research effort about how first our ancestors learned to descent a tree
- B) To discuss whether it is easier to climb up a tree or to climb down
- C) To convince the readers that the new research is reliable
- D) To explain in detail why we were unable to climb down trees in the past
- E) To give various examples as to how we first learned to climb down trees

46. Aşağıdakilerden hangisi yazarın amacını en iyi açıklar?

- A) Atalarımızın bir ağaca inmeyi ilk nasıl öğrendiklerine dair yeni bir araştırma çabasını tanıtmak
- B) Bir ağaca tırmanmanın mı yoksa inmenin mi daha kolay olduğunu tartışmak
- C) Okuyucuları yeni araştırmanın güvenilir olduğuna ikna etmek
- D) Geçmişte neden ağaçlara tırmanamadığımızı ayrıntılı olarak açıklamak
- E) Ağaçlara tırmanmayı ilk nasıl öğrendiğimize dair çeşitli örnekler vermek

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

1. Don't let the rats fool you.
2. Although rats and a variety of other creatures thrive in cities, for many wild animals, urban environments are unappealing homes, covered in concrete and carved up by car traffic.
3. As buildings go up and roads are laid down, some species seem to vanish from the landscape, and animal communities often become less diverse, scientists have found.
4. But not all cities are created equal.
5. Urbanization appears to take a greater toll on wild mammals in hotter, less vegetated locales than in cooler, greener ones, according to a new study.
6. The findings suggest that climate change could **exacerbate** the effects of urbanization on wild animals.
7. "As our climate warms, the heat of our cities is something that is going to continue to be a challenge to both us and wildlife," said Jeffrey Haight, an author of the new study.
8. The researchers analyzed photos snapped by wildlife cameras at 725 sites across 20 North American cities.
9. In each city, the cameras were deployed in an assortment of locations; some camera sites, like those near airports or freeways, were highly urban, while others, like parks and trails, were less developed.
10. The scientists who studied the photos taken during the summer detected a total of 37 native mammal species, including raccoons, squirrels, rabbits, foxes, cougars and deer.
11. Wild mammals were more common and more diverse at less urbanized sites, reinforcing findings from other studies.
12. But wildlife seemed to cope better with urbanization in cities that were cool or lush – homes to plenty of healthy, green plant life – than in those that were warmer or more barren.

1. Farelerin sizi kandırmasına izin vermeyin.
2. Sıçanlar ve diğer çeşitli canlılar şehirlerde gelişse de, birçok vahşi hayvan için kentsel ortamlar betonla kaplı ve araç trafiği tarafından oyulmuş, çekici olmayan evlerdir.
3. Bilim insanları, binalar yükseldikçe ve yollar açıldıkça, bazı türlerin manzaradan kaybolduğunu ve hayvan topluluklarının genellikle daha az çeşitlilik gösterdiğini tespit etti.
4. Ancak tüm şehirler eşit yaratılmamıştır.
5. Yeni bir araştırmaya göre kentleşme, daha sıcak ve daha az bitki örtüsüne sahip bölgelerdeki yabani memelilere, daha serin ve daha yeşil olanlara kıyasla daha fazla zarar veriyor gibi görünüyor.
6. Bulgular, iklim değişikliğinin kentleşmenin yabani hayvanlar üzerindeki etkilerini daha da kötüleştirebileceğini gösteriyor.
7. Yeni çalışmanın yazarlarından Jeffrey Haight, "İklimimiz ısındıkça, şehirlerimizin sıcaklığı hem bizim hem de yaban hayatı için bir zorluk olmaya devam edecek" dedi.
8. Araştırmacılar, 20 Kuzey Amerika şehrinde 725 noktada bulunan yaban hayatı kameraları tarafından çekilen fotoğrafları analiz etti.
9. Her şehirde kameralar çeşitli yerlere yerleştirilmişti; havaalanları veya otoyolların yakınları gibi bazı kamera alanları oldukça kentsel iken, parklar ve patikalar gibi diğerleri daha az gelişmişti.
10. Yaz boyunca çekilen fotoğrafları inceleyen bilim insanları rakunlar, sincaplar, tavşanlar, tilkiler, pumalar ve geyikler de dahil olmak üzere toplam 37 yerli memeli türü tespit etti.
11. Yabani memeliler daha az kentleşmiş bölgelerde daha yaygın ve daha çeşitliydi, bu da diğer çalışmalardan elde edilen bulguları destekliyor.
12. Ancak yaban hayatı, serin veya yemyeşil şehirlerde - bol miktarda sağlıklı, yeşil bitki yaşamına ev sahipliği yapan - daha sıcak veya daha çorak olanlara göre kentleşmeyle daha iyi başa çıkıyor gibi görünüyordu.

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47. Which of the following can be a reason why the author mentions rats in the passage?

- A) To make a point that they are the worst pests in urban life
- B) To introduce the idea that urban environments are not good for wild animals
- C) To compare them with other animals that choose to live in urban environments
- D) To show that they can survive in even the warmest urban settings
- E) To attract the attention of the reader to the problem of urban pests

4

47.Yazarın parçada farelerden söz etmesinin nedeni aşağıdakilerden hangisi olabilir?

- A) Kent yaşamının en kötü zararlıları olduklarına dikkat çekmek için
- B) Kentsel ortamların vahşi hayvanlar için iyi olmadığı fikrini tanıtmak
- C) Onları kentsel ortamlarda yaşamayı seçen diğer hayvanlarla karşılaştırmak
- D) En sıcak kentsel ortamlarda bile hayatta kalabileceklerini göstermek için
- E) Okuyucunun dikkatini kent zararlıları sorununa çekmek

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48. According to the passage, **some of the cameras placed around urban environments as part of the research ----.**

- A) offered low picture quality, especially in highly urban venues
- B) were mounted in difficult places where animals can be observed in a better way
- C) ended up producing as many as 725 pictures from each site
- D) were able to detect 20 species in total in across 37 North American cities
- E) were positioned in rather less developed areas like parks or trails

çok
pretty

48. Parçaya göre, araştırmanın bir parçası olarak kentsel çevrelere yerleştirilen kameralardan bazıları ----.

- A) özellikle yüksek kentsel mekanlarda düşük görüntü kalitesi sundu
- B) hayvanların daha iyi gözlemlenebileceği zor yerlere monte edilmiştir
- C) her bir siteden 725 kadar fotoğraf üretildi
- D) 37 Kuzey Amerika şehrinde toplam 20 tür tespit edebildiler
- E) parklar veya yollar gibi daha az gelişmiş alanlarda konumlandırılmıştır

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49. The underlined word 'exacerbate' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) thrive
- B) descent
- C) curb
- ☒ D) worsen
- E) plummet

49. Pasajdaki altı çizili 'exacerbate' kelimesi anlam olarak ----'a en yakındır.

- A) gelişmek
- B) iniş
- C) ~~kaldırım~~
- D) kötüleşmek
- E) düşmek

curtail / önü kesmek
reduce

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50. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) research that compares and contrasts camera data obtained from twenty North American cities
- B) research that focuses on how warmer urban environments affect wild animals living there
- C) research that was conducted to reinforce findings from other studies about wild animals in urban habitats
- D) how rats survive in warmer urban environments better than raccoons or squirrels
- E) the differences between cooler and warmer urban environments in terms of the quality of life they offer to rabbits and foxes

50. Bu pasaj esas olarak ---- ile ilgilidir.

- A) Yirmi Kuzey Amerika kentinden elde edilen kamera verilerini karşılaştıran ve kıyaslayan araştırma
- B) daha sıcak kentsel ortamların orada yaşayan vahşi hayvanları nasıl etkilediğine odaklanan araştırma
- C) kentsel yaşam alanlarındaki yabani hayvanlarla ilgili diğer çalışmalardan elde edilen bulguları güçlendirmek için yapılan araştırma
- D) Sıçanların daha sıcak kentsel ortamlarda rakun veya sincaplardan daha iyi hayatta kalması
- E) tavşanlara ve tilkilere sundukları yaşam kalitesi açısından daha soğuk ve daha sıcak kentsel ortamlar arasındaki farklar

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

1. Yellowmeal has been a cupboard staple of Irish kitchens for nearly 200 years.
2. Its prevalence in Ireland is little known outside the country, as is the fact that it became a staple as a direct result of its use during the Great Irish Famine of the mid-19th Century.
3. Yellowmeal, or yellerm meal, also known as maize or cornmeal, is made of dried corn kernels that have been ground into a fine, medium or coarse texture.
4. It was used as a bulking agent whenever flour was in short supply or too expensive.
5. The presence of yellowmeal in Ireland stems back to when Ireland was still a colony of the British Empire governed by Westminster, when the Great Irish Famine of 1845-1849 took hold, decimating the population.
6. Sir Robert Peel, Britain's prime minister during the famine, presided over the importation of maize from the Americas into Ireland to feed the hungry.
7. But once the Irish learned how to use it, yellowmeal embedded itself into Irish foodways and found its way into many Irish dishes, from pancakes to potato cakes and breads.
8. There are two versions of yellowmeal bread still enjoyed today.
9. One is a traditional style griddle or skillet bread similar to oat cakes or potato farls, made with little or no flour.
10. The other is a baked loaf, like Irish soda bread but made with two-thirds flour and one-third bright yellowmeal, developed post-famine when flour and bicarbonate of soda became cheaper and easier to come by.

1. Sarımsaklı un yaklaşık 200 yıldır İrlanda mutfaklarının vazgeçilmezi olmuştur. İrlanda'daki yaygınlığı ülke dışında çok az bilinmektedir.
2. 19. Yüzyılın ortalarındaki Büyük İrlanda Kıtlığı sırasında kullanımının doğrudan bir sonucu olarak temel bir gıda maddesi haline geldiği gerçeği gibi.
3. Mısır veya mısır unu olarak da bilinen sarı un veya yellerm unu, ince, orta veya kaba bir dokuya öğütülmüş kurutulmuş mısır tanelerinden yapılır.
4. Unun az bulunduğu ya da çok pahalı olduğu zamanlarda hacim artırıcı bir madde olarak kullanılmıştır.
5. İrlanda'da sarı unun varlığı, İrlanda'nın hala Westminster tarafından yönetilen Britanya İmparatorluğu'nun bir kolonisi olduğu ve 1845-1849 yılları arasında yaşanan Büyük İrlanda Kıtlığı'nın nüfusu yok ettiği döneme dayanmaktadır.
6. Kıtlık sırasında İngiltere'nin başbakanı olan Sir Robert Peel, açları doyurmak için Amerika'dan İrlanda'ya mısır ithal edilmesine başkanlık etti.
7. Ancak İrlandalılar onu nasıl kullanacaklarını öğrendikten sonra, sarımsaklı un İrlanda yemeklerine yerleşti ve kreplerden patatesli keklere ve ekmeğe kadar pek çok İrlanda yemeğinde kendine yer buldu.
8. Sarımsaklı ekmeğin günümüzde hala tüketilen iki versiyonu vardır.
9. Bunlardan biri, yulaflı keklere ya da patates farllarına benzeyen, çok az un kullanılarak ya da hiç un kullanılmadan yapılan geleneksel tarzda bir ızgara ya da tava ekmeğidir.
10. Diğeri ise İrlanda sodalı ekmeğine benzeyen ancak üçte iki oranında un ve üçte bir oranında parlak sarımsaklı un ile yapılan, un ve soda bikarbonatının daha ucuz ve kolay bulunabilir hale gelmesiyle kıtlık sonrası geliştirilen pişmiş bir somundur.

Yellowmeal has been a cupboard staple of Irish kitchens for nearly 200 years. Its prevalence in Ireland is little known outside the country, as is the fact that it became a staple as a direct result of its use during the Great Irish Famine of the mid-19th Century.

Yellowmeal, or yellermmeal, also known as maize or cornmeal, is made of dried corn kernels that have been ground into a fine, medium or coarse texture. It was used as a bulking agent whenever flour was in short supply or too expensive. The presence of yellowmeal in Ireland stems back to when Ireland was still a colony of the British Empire governed by Westminster, when the Great Irish Famine of 1845-1849 took hold, decimating the population. Sir Robert Peel, Britain's prime minister during the famine, presided over the importation of maize from the Americas into Ireland to feed the hungry. But once the Irish learned how to use it, yellowmeal embedded itself into Irish foodways and found its way into many Irish dishes, from pancakes to potato cakes and breads. There are two versions of yellowmeal bread still enjoyed today. One is a traditional style griddle or skillet bread similar to oat cakes or potato farls, made with little or no flour. The other is a baked loaf, like Irish soda bread but made with two-thirds flour and one-third bright yellowmeal, developed post-famine when flour and bicarbonate of soda became cheaper and easier to come by.

51. Which of the following is **not true** about yellowmeal?

- A) It is also known as maize or cornmeal, as well as yellermmeal.
- B) It became a staple in Ireland before Great Irish Famine of the mid-19th Century.
- C) It is made of dried corn kernels that have been ground into a fine, medium or coarse texture.
- D) It is still eaten today, with mainly two versions.
- E) Not many people in the world, except for the Irish, are aware of its presence.

$$2 + 2 = 4$$

51. Sarı un hakkında aşağıdakilerden hangisi doğru değildir?

- A) Mısır ya da mısır unu olarak da bilinir.
- B) 19. yüzyılın ortalarındaki Büyük İrlanda Kıtlığı'ndan önce İrlanda'da temel bir gıda maddesi haline gelmiştir.
- C) İnce, orta veya kaba bir dokuda öğütülmüş kurutulmuş mısır tanelerinden yapılır.
- D) Başlıca iki versiyonuyla günümüzde de yenmektedir.
- E) İrlandalılar dışında dünyada pek fazla kişi varlığından haberdar değildir.

Yellowmeal has been a cupboard staple of Irish kitchens for nearly 200 years. Its prevalence in Ireland is little known outside the country, as is the fact that it became a staple as a direct result of its use during the Great Irish Famine of the mid-19th Century.

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52. Which of the following can be inferred from the text about flour?

- A) It was most probably very hard to find it during the Great Irish Famine of the mid-19th Century.
- B) It was not used in Ireland during and before the Great Irish Famine of the mid-19th Century.
- C) Its presence in Irish soda bread started with Sir Robert Peel introducing it to Ireland.
- D) It is mostly a local ingredient in Ireland, not much known by the rest of the world.
- E) It forms one third of the ingredients of the baked loaf version of today's yellowmeal.

Yellowmeal

52. Metinden unla ilgili olarak aşağıdakilerden hangisi çıkarılabilir?

- A) 19. yüzyılın ortalarında yaşanan Büyük İrlanda Kıtlığı sırasında un bulmak büyük olasılıkla çok zordu.
- B) 19. yüzyılın ortalarında yaşanan Büyük İrlanda Kıtlığı sırasında ve öncesinde İrlanda'da kullanılmamıştır.
- C) İrlanda sodalı ekmeğindeki varlığı, Sir Robert Peel'in onu İrlanda'ya tanıtmayla başlamıştır.
- D) İrlanda'da çoğunlukla yerel bir malzemedir ve dünyanın geri kalanı tarafından pek bilinmez.
- E) Bugünkü sarımsaklı ekmeğin pişmiş somun versiyonunun içeriğinin üçte birini oluşturur.

Yellowmeal has been a cupboard staple of Irish kitchens for nearly 200 years. Its prevalence in Ireland is little known outside the country, as is the fact that it became a staple as a direct result of its use during the Great Irish Famine of the mid-19th Century.

Yellowmeal, or yellermeal, also known as maize or cornmeal, is made of dried corn kernels that have been ground into a fine, medium or coarse texture. It was used as a bulking agent whenever flour was in short supply or too expensive. The presence of yellowmeal in Ireland stems back to when Ireland was still a colony of the British Empire governed by Westminster, when the Great Irish Famine of 1845-1849 took hold, decimating the population. Sir Robert Peel, Britain's prime minister during the famine, presided over the importation of maize from the Americas into Ireland to feed the hungry. But once the Irish learned how to use it, yellowmeal embedded itself into Irish foodways and found its way into many Irish dishes, from pancakes to potato cakes and breads. There are two versions of yellowmeal bread still enjoyed today. One is a traditional style griddle or skillet bread similar to oat cakes or potato farls, made with little or no flour. The other is a baked loaf, like Irish soda bread but made with two-thirds flour and one-third bright yellowmeal, developed post-famine when flour and bicarbonate of soda became cheaper and easier to come by.

53. It is implied in the passage that Ireland ----

- A) has made the use of maize popular in the world
- B) has been using yellowmeal for more than three centuries
- C) was able to cope with the Great Irish Famine of the mid-19th Century thanks to an abundance of flour
- D) hasn't always been an independent country
- E) is famous for its use of pancakes and potato cakes for dinner

make: hale getirmek

53. Pasajda İrlanda'nın ----.

- A) mısır kullanımını dünyada popüler hale getirmiştir
- B) üç yüzyıldan uzun bir süredir sarı un kullanıyor
- C) 19. yüzyılın ortalarında yaşanan Büyük İrlanda Kıtlığı ile bol miktarda un sayesinde başa çıkabilmiştir
- D) her zaman bağımsız bir ülke olmamıştır
- E) akşam yemeğinde krep ve patatesli kek kullanmasıyla ünlüdür

1 Yellowmeal has been a cupboard staple of Irish kitchens for nearly 200 years. Its prevalence in Ireland is little known outside the country, as is the fact that it became a staple as a direct result of its use during the **Great Irish Famine of the mid-19th Century**.

2 Yellowmeal, or yellermmeal, also known as maize or cornmeal, is made of dried corn kernels that have been ground into a fine, medium or coarse texture. It was used as a bulking agent whenever flour was in short supply or too expensive. The presence of yellowmeal in Ireland stems back to when Ireland was still a colony of the British Empire governed by Westminster, **when the Great Irish Famine of 1845-1849 took hold, decimating the population**. Sir Robert Peel, Britain's prime minister during the famine, presided over the importation of maize from the Americas into Ireland to feed the hungry. But once the Irish learned how to use it, yellowmeal embedded itself into Irish foodways and found its way into many Irish dishes, from pancakes to potato cakes and breads. There are two versions of yellowmeal bread still enjoyed today. One is a traditional style griddle or skillet bread similar to oat cakes or potato farls, made with little or no flour. The other is a baked loaf, like Irish soda bread but made with two-thirds flour and one-third bright yellowmeal, developed post-famine when flour and bicarbonate of soda became cheaper and easier to come by.

54. According to the passage, the Great Irish Famine of the mid-19th Century ----.

- A) took place because there was a potato blight that decreased potato harvest in Ireland
- B) was the result of the wrong policies conducted by Sir Robert Peel
- C) resulted in people using more flour in their traditional yellowmeal recipes
- D) was the main reason behind the massive Irish immigration to Great Britain
- E) had a tremendous impact on Ireland – even reducing the population

SVO, V ing

54. Parçaya göre, 19. yüzyılın ortalarında yaşanan Büyük İrlanda Kıtılığı----

- A) İrlanda'da patates hasadını azaltan bir patates yanıklığı olduğu için gerçekleşti
- B) Sir Robert Peel tarafından yürütülen yanlış politikaların sonucuydu
- C) insanların geleneksel sarı unlu tariflerinde daha fazla un kullanmasıyla sonuçlandı
- D) İrlandalıların Büyük Britanya'ya kitlesel göçünün arkasındaki ana nedeni
- E) İrlanda üzerinde muazzam bir etkisi oldu - hatta nüfusu azalttı

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

1. **Turmeric** has been used as a **spice and medicine** for thousands of years.
2. And in recent decades, it has become popular as a dietary supplement, often sold as curcumin – a chemical compound found in dried turmeric.
3. In Thailand, turmeric is also often consumed in its spice or supplement form to quell gastrointestinal symptoms like bloating and indigestion, said Dr. Krit Pongpirul from Bangkok.
4. He tested whether curcumin supplements could help patients with functional dyspepsia, a common gastrointestinal condition that causes stomach pain and feelings of fullness, nausea and bloating after meals.
5. They used 2 sets on 206 patients – one with curcumin supplements and the other with 20 milligrams of omeprazole (a medication that reduces stomach acid) once a day.
6. There were 151 patients who completed the study, and at four and eight weeks, both groups reported similar reductions in symptoms such as pain, belching, heartburn and bloating.
7. According to Dr. Pongpirul, the curcumin seemed to be just as effective at reducing symptoms of functional dyspepsia as the omeprazole.
8. Few side effects were reported, though the authors noted that longer term studies were needed to assess the supplement's risks and benefits.
9. Dr. Brian Lacy, a gastroenterologist and professor of medicine at the Mayo Clinic said that despite these promising results, he would hesitate to recommend curcumin supplements to his patients based on this study alone.
10. The results would have been more convincing if the study had included a placebo group, he said.

1. **Zerdeçal** binlerce yıldır **baharat ve ilaç** olarak kullanılmaktadır.
2. Ve son yıllarda, genellikle kurutulmuş zerdeçalda bulunan kimyasal bir bileşik olan kurkumin olarak satılan bir besin takviyesi olarak popüler hale gelmiştir.
3. Bangkok'tan Dr. Krit Pongpirul, Tayland'da zerdeçalın genellikle şişkinlik ve hazımsızlık gibi gastrointestinal semptomları gidermek için baharat veya takviye formunda tüketildiğini söyledi.
4. Kurkumin takviyelerinin, yemeklerden sonra mide ağrısı ve dolgunluk hissi, mide bulantısı ve şişkinliğe neden olan yaygın bir gastrointestinal durum olan fonksiyonel dispepsi hastalarına yardımcı olup olamayacağını test etti.
5. 206 hasta üzerinde 2 set kullandılar - biri kurkumin takviyeleri ve diğeri günde bir kez 20 miligram omeprazol (mide asidini azaltan bir ilaç).
6. Çalışmayı tamamlayan 151 hasta vardı ve dört ve sekiz haftada her iki grup da ağrı, geğirme, mide ekşimesi ve şişkinlik gibi semptomlarda benzer azalmalar bildirdi.
7. Dr. Pongpirul'a göre, kurkumin fonksiyonel dispepsi semptomlarını azaltmada omeprazol kadar etkili görünmektedir.
8. Çok az yan etki bildirilmiştir, ancak yazarlar takviyenin risk ve faydalarını değerlendirmek için daha uzun süreli çalışmalara ihtiyaç olduğunu belirtmişlerdir.
9. Mayo Clinic'te gastroenterolog ve tıp profesörü olan Dr. Brian Lacy, bu umut verici sonuçlara rağmen, sadece bu çalışmaya dayanarak hastalarına kurkumin takviyesi önermekte tereddüt edeceğini söyledi.
10. Çalışmaya bir plasebo grubu dahil edilmiş olsaydı sonuçların daha ikna edici olacağını söyledi.

Turmeric has been used as a spice and medicine for thousands of years. And in recent decades, it has become popular as a dietary supplement, often sold as curcumin – a chemical compound found in dried turmeric. In Thailand, turmeric is also often consumed in its spice or supplement form to quell gastrointestinal symptoms like bloating and indigestion, said Dr. Krit Pongpirul from Bangkok. He tested whether curcumin supplements could help patients with functional dyspepsia, a common gastrointestinal condition that causes stomach pain and feelings of fullness, nausea and bloating after meals. They used 2 sets on 206 patients – one with curcumin supplements and the other with 20 milligrams of omeprazole (a medication that reduces stomach acid) once a day. There were 151 patients who completed the study, and at four and eight weeks, both groups reported similar reductions in symptoms such as pain, belching, heartburn and bloating. According to Dr. Pongpirul, the curcumin seemed to be just as effective at reducing symptoms of functional dyspepsia as the omeprazole. Few side effects were reported, though the authors noted that longer term studies were needed to assess the supplement's risks and benefits. Dr. Brian Lacy, a gastroenterologist and professor of medicine at the Mayo Clinic said that despite these promising results, he would hesitate to recommend curcumin supplements to his patients based on this study alone. The results would have been more convincing if the study had included a placebo group, he said.

55. Which of the following is true about curcumin according to the passage?

- A) It has been used as part of alternative medicine for thousands of years.
- B) It is not the same thing as turmeric as it is extracted from the dried form of turmeric.
- C) It can be used as an ingredient in the making of omeprazole.
- D) Its use in the treatment of gastrointestinal conditions is not advised.
- E) Long term studies are needed to determine whether it will replace omeprazole or not.

55. Parçaya göre kurkumin ile ilgili aşağıdakilerden hangisi doğrudur?

- A) Binlerce yıldır alternatif tıbbın bir parçası olarak kullanılmaktadır.
- B) Zerdeçalın kurutulmuş halinden elde edildiği için zerdeçal ile aynı şey değildir.
- C) Omeprazol yapımında bir bileşen olarak kullanılabilir.
- D) Gastrointestinal hastalıkların tedavisinde kullanımı önerilmemektedir.
- E) Omeprazolün yerini alıp almayacağını belirlemek için uzun süreli çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

$$2 + 2 = 4$$

Turmeric has been used as a spice and medicine for thousands of years. And in recent decades, it has become popular as a dietary supplement, often sold as curcumin – a chemical compound found in dried turmeric. In Thailand, turmeric is also often consumed in its spice or supplement form to quell gastrointestinal symptoms like bloating and indigestion, said Dr. Krit Pongpirul from Bangkok. He tested whether curcumin supplements could help patients with functional dyspepsia, a common gastrointestinal condition that causes stomach pain and feelings of fullness, nausea and bloating after meals. They used 2 sets on 206 patients – one with curcumin supplements and the other with 20 milligrams of omeprazole (a medication that reduces stomach acid) once a day. There were 151 patients who completed the study, and at four and eight weeks, both groups reported similar reductions in symptoms such as pain, belching, heartburn and bloating. According to Dr. Pongpirul, the curcumin seemed to be just as effective at reducing symptoms of functional dyspepsia as the omeprazole. Few side effects were reported, though the authors noted that longer term studies were needed to assess the supplement's risks and benefits. Dr. Brian Lacy, a gastroenterologist and professor of medicine at the Mayo Clinic said that despite these promising results, he would hesitate to recommend curcumin supplements to his patients based on this study alone. The results would have been more convincing if the study had included a placebo group, he said.

56. It can be concluded from the passage that

curcumin ----.

- A) can be used to reduce stomach acid
- B) is a viable alternative for omeprazole
- C) is recommended by Dr. Brian Lacy
- D) can only work in smaller experiment groups
- E) is the treatment to opt for nausea

56.Parçadan kurkuminin ---- olduğu sonucuna varılabilir.

- A) mide asidini azaltmak için kullanılabilir
- B) omeprazol için uygun bir alternatiftir
- C) Dr5 tarafından önerilmektedir. Brian Lacy
- D) sadece küçük deney gruplarında çalışabilir
- E) bulantı için tercih edilecek tedavidir

Turmeric has been used as a spice and medicine for thousands of years. And in recent decades, it has become popular as a dietary supplement, often sold as curcumin – a chemical compound found in dried turmeric. In Thailand, turmeric is also often consumed in its spice or supplement form to quell gastrointestinal symptoms like bloating and indigestion, said Dr. Krit Pongpirul from Bangkok. He tested whether curcumin supplements could help patients with functional dyspepsia, a common gastrointestinal condition that causes stomach pain and feelings of fullness, nausea and bloating after meals. They used 2 sets on 206 patients – one with curcumin supplements and the other with 20 milligrams of omeprazole (a medication that reduces stomach acid) once a day. There were 151 patients who completed the study, and at four and eight weeks, both groups reported similar reductions in symptoms such as pain, belching, heartburn and bloating. According to Dr. Pongpirul, the curcumin seemed to be just as effective at reducing symptoms of functional dyspepsia as the omeprazole. Few side effects were reported, though the authors noted that longer term studies were needed to assess the supplement's risks and benefits. Dr. Brian Lacy, a gastroenterologist and professor of medicine at the Mayo Clinic said that despite these promising results, he would hesitate to recommend curcumin supplements to his patients based on this study alone. The results would have been more convincing if the study had included a placebo group, he said.

57. According to the passage, two doctors cited in the passage ----.

- A) have used curcumin in various studies on gastrointestinal conditions
- B) are both concerned about the side effects of curcumin use
- ✓ C) have different views on the usefulness of curcumin in the treatment of functional dyspepsia
- D) are from different countries, so their views on what works in gastrointestinal condition are different
- E) probably use turmeric in their daily diets due to its benefits

57. Parçaya göre, parçada adı geçen iki doktor --.

- A) Kurkumini gastrointestinal hastalıklar üzerine çeşitli çalışmalarda kullanmışlardır
- B) her ikisi de kurkumin kullanımının yan etkileri konusunda endişelidir
- C) fonksiyonel dispepsi tedavisinde kurkuminin yararlılığı konusunda farklı görüşlere sahiptirler
- D) farklı ülkelerden gelmektedirler, bu nedenle gastrointestinal hastalıklarda neyin işe yaradığına dair görüşleri farklıdır
- E) muhtemelen faydaları nedeniyle günlük diyetlerinde zerdeçal kullanıyorlar

Turmeric has been used as a spice and medicine for thousands of years. And in recent decades, it has become popular as a dietary supplement, often sold as **curcumin** – a chemical compound found in dried turmeric. **In Thailand, turmeric is also** often consumed in its spice or supplement form to quell gastrointestinal symptoms like bloating and indigestion, said Dr. Krit Pongpirul from Bangkok. **He tested whether curcumin supplements** could help patients with functional dyspepsia, a common gastrointestinal condition that causes stomach pain and feelings of fullness, nausea and bloating after meals. They used 2 sets on 206 patients – one with curcumin supplements and the other with 20 milligrams of omeprazole (a medication that reduces stomach acid) once a day. There were 151 patients who completed the study, and at four and eight weeks, both groups reported similar reductions in symptoms such as pain, belching, heartburn and bloating. According to Dr. Pongpirul, the **curcumin** seemed to be just as effective at reducing symptoms of functional dyspepsia as the omeprazole. Few side effects were reported, though the authors noted that longer term studies were needed to assess the supplement's risks and benefits. Dr. Brian Lacy, a gastroenterologist and professor of medicine at the Mayo Clinic said that despite these promising results, he would hesitate to recommend curcumin supplements to his patients based on this study alone. The results would have been more convincing if the study had included a placebo group, he said.

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

- A) Turmeric or Curcumin Supplements: Which One is Better?
- B) Thailand and Its Use of Spices in Alternative Medicine: A Case Study on Turmeric
- C) Functional Dyspepsia and Its Treatment Using Turmeric
- D) Will Curcumin Supplements Treat All Gastrointestinal Conditions One Day?
- E) **What Can Turmeric Actually Do for Your Stomach Health?**

✓ F) **A brief insight into turmeric and curcumin and their benefits for stomach health**

58. Bu pasaj için en uygun başlık hangisi olurdu?

- A) Zerdeçal veya Kurkumin Takviyeleri: Hangisi Daha İyi?
- B) Tayland'da Baharat Kullanımı ve Alternatif Tıp: Zerdeçal Üzerine Bir Vaka Çalışması
- C) Fonksiyonel Dispepsi ve Zerdeçal ile Tedavisi
- D) Curcumin Takviyeleri Bir Gün Tüm Gastrointestinal Rahatsızlıkları Tedavi Edecek mi?
- E) Zerdeçal Mide Sağlığınız İçin Gerçekten Ne Yapabilir?

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

The pachucos were a youth gang movement of Mexican-Americans in the late 1930s headquartered in East Los Angeles that later spread to other US cities along the US-Mexican border. This distinct subculture was comprised of the descendants of Mexican immigrants whose high-waisted pants, long jackets, pompadour haircuts, prominent tattoos and Spanish-English slang were a defiant rebellion against mainstream US culture that had marginalised them. Pachucos refused to be drafted by the US Army into World War Two and were portrayed by the media as gangsters and juvenile delinquents. Pachucos were inspired by other historically discriminated groups – especially Black men in New York City's Harlem neighbourhood, who donned shiny suits and turned dandyism into a quiet rebellion against society. Like jazz in 1930s-1940s Harlem, pachucos' exuberant look had its own soundtrack too, with the rhythms of danzón, cha cha cha, mambo and swing providing the pulsating rhythm of their community. Over the years, many pachucos living in the US have returned to Mexico. And while pachucos no longer represent rebellion, hundreds of old-school dandies in Mexico City, Tijuana and Los Angeles still carry on the tradition as a symbol of elegance, dignity and Mexican pride.

Pachucos, 1930'ların sonlarında merkezi Doğu Los Angeles'ta bulunan ve daha sonra ABD-Meksika sınırı boyunca diğer ABD şehirlerine yayılan Meksikalı-Amerikalılardan oluşan bir gençlik çetesi hareketiydi. Bu farklı alt kültür, yüksek belli pantolonları, uzun ceketleri, pompadour saç kesimleri, belirgin dövmeleleri ve İspanyolca-İngilizce argolarıyla kendilerini marjinalleştiren ana akım ABD kültürüne karşı meydan okuyan bir isyan olan Meksikalı göçmenlerin torunlarından oluşuyordu. Pachucolar ABD Ordusu tarafından İkinci Dünya Savaşı'nda askere alınmayı reddetmiş ve medya tarafından gangsterler ve çocuk suçlular olarak resmedilmişlerdir. Pachucolar, tarihsel olarak ayrımcılığa uğramış diğer gruplardan, özellikle de New York'un Harlem mahallesinde parlak takım elbiseler giyen ve dandizmi topluma karşı sessiz bir isyana dönüştüren Siyah erkeklerden ilham aldılar. 1930-1940'ların Harlem'indeki caz gibi, pachuco'ların coşkulu görünümünün de kendi müziği vardı; danzón, cha cha cha, mambo ve swing ritimleri topluluklarının nabız gibi atan ritmini sağlıyordu. Yıllar içinde ABD'de yaşayan pek çok pachuco Meksika'ya geri döndü. Ve pachucolar artık isyanı temsil etmese de, Mexico City, Tijuana ve Los Angeles'taki yüzlerce eski usul züppe hala zarafet, saygınlık ve Meksika gururunun bir sembolü olarak geleneği sürdürüyor.

The pachucos were a youth gang movement of Mexican-Americans in the late 1930s headquartered in East Los Angeles that later spread to other US cities along the US-Mexican border. This distinct subculture was comprised of the descendants of Mexican immigrants whose high-waisted pants, long jackets, pompadour haircuts, prominent tattoos and Spanish-English slang were a defiant rebellion against mainstream US culture that had marginalised them. Pachucos refused to be drafted by the US Army into World War Two and were portrayed by the media as gangsters and juvenile delinquents. Pachucos were inspired by other historically discriminated groups – especially Black men in New York City's Harlem neighbourhood, who donned shiny suits and turned dandyism into a quiet rebellion against society. Like jazz in 1930s-1940s Harlem, pachucos' exuberant look had its own soundtrack too, with the rhythms of danzón, cha cha cha, mambo and swing providing the pulsating rhythm of their community. Over the years, many pachucos living in the US have returned to Mexico. And while pachucos no longer represent rebellion, hundreds of old-school dandies in Mexico City, Tijuana and Los Angeles still carry on the tradition as a symbol of elegance, dignity and Mexican pride.

59. Which of the following is a common trait shared by pachucos and black men in Harlem?

- A) Their pompadour haircuts
- B) Being historically discriminated against
- C) Their refusal to be drafted by the US Army
- D) The music that accompanied their movement
- E) The way they were portrayed by the media

59. Aşağıdakilerden hangisi pachuco'lar ile Harlem'deki siyah erkeklerin ortak özelliğidir?

- A) Pompadour saç kesimleri
- B) Tarihsel olarak ayrımcılığa uğramış olmak
- C) ABD Ordusu tarafından askere alınmayı reddetmeleri
- D) Hareketlerine eşlik eden müzik
- E) Medya tarafından tasvir edilme şekilleri

The pachucos were a youth gang movement of Mexican-Americans in the late 1930s headquartered in East Los Angeles that later spread to other US cities along the US-Mexican border. This distinct subculture was comprised of the descendants of Mexican immigrants whose high-waisted pants, long jackets, pompadour haircuts, prominent tattoos and Spanish-English slang were a defiant rebellion against mainstream US culture that had marginalised them. Pachucos refused to be drafted by the US Army into World War Two and were portrayed by the media as gangsters and juvenile delinquents. Pachucos were inspired by other historically discriminated groups – especially Black men in New York City's Harlem neighbourhood, who donned shiny suits and turned dandyism into a quiet rebellion against society. Like jazz in 1930s-1940s Harlem, pachucos' exuberant look had its own soundtrack too, with the rhythms of danzón, cha cha cha, mambo and swing providing the pulsating rhythm of their community. Over the years, many pachucos living in the US have returned to Mexico. And while pachucos no longer represent rebellion, hundreds of old-school dandies in Mexico City, Tijuana and Los Angeles still carry on the tradition as a symbol of elegance, dignity and Mexican pride.

60. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about pachucos?

- A) Their rebellion against US mainstream culture had a different tone than that of the ones in Tijuana.
- B) They modified jazz of 1930s-1940s according to their taste and created danzón.
- C) Their gradual return to their homeland meant that the US got rid of gangsters.
- D) They might have started their rebellion against mainstream US culture as it had marginalized them.
- E) Their movement spread from East Los Angeles to Harlem, New York.

60. Pachucolarla ilgili pasajdan aşağıdakilerden hangisi çıkarılabilir?

- A) ABD'nin ana akım kültürüne karşı isyanları Tijuana'dakilerden farklı bir tona sahipti.
- B) 1930-1940'ların cazını kendi zevklerine göre değiştirdiler ve danzonu yarattılar.
- C) Yavaş yavaş anavatanlarına dönmeleri, ABD'nin gangsterlerden kurtulduğu anlamına geliyordu.
- D) Kendilerini marjinalleştirdiği için ana akım ABD kültürüne karşı isyan başlatmış olabilirler.
- E) Hareketleri Doğu Los Angeles'tan Harlem, New York'a yayıldı.

The pachucos were a youth gang movement of Mexican-Americans in the late 1930s headquartered in East Los Angeles that later spread to other US cities along the US-Mexican border. This distinct subculture was comprised of the descendants of Mexican immigrants whose high-waisted pants, long jackets, pompadour haircuts, prominent tattoos and Spanish-English slang were a defiant rebellion against mainstream US culture that had marginalised them. Pachucos refused to be drafted by the US Army into World War Two and were portrayed by the media as gangsters and juvenile delinquents. Pachucos were inspired by other historically discriminated groups – especially Black men in New York City's Harlem neighbourhood, who donned shiny suits and turned dandyism into a quiet rebellion against society. Like jazz in 1930s-1940s Harlem, pachucos' exuberant look had its own soundtrack too, with the rhythms of danzón, cha cha cha, mambo and swing providing the pulsating rhythm of their community. Over the years, many pachucos living in the US have returned to Mexico. And while pachucos no longer represent rebellion, hundreds of old-school dandies in Mexico City, Tijuana and Los Angeles still carry on the tradition as a symbol of elegance, dignity and Mexican pride.

61. It is made clear in the passage that today ----.

- A) the movement of pachucos and that of black men in Harlem are still alive
- B) mainstream US culture makes it impossible to forms gangs with rebellious attitude
- C) pachucos no longer live only in Los Angeles as some of them moved to their home country, Mexico
- D) many people living in East Los Angeles and Harlem pay their tribute to pachucos every year regularly
- E) dandyism, or wearing shiny and exaggerated outfit, is not approved of

61.Pasajda açıkça belirtildiği üzere bugün ----.

- A) Pachucos hareketi ve Harlem'deki siyah erkeklerin hareketi hala canlıdır
- B) ana akım ABD kültürü asi tavrılı çetelerin oluşmasını imkansız kılmaktadır
- C) Pachucolar artık sadece Los Angeles'ta yaşamıyor, çünkü bazıları kendi ülkeleri olan Meksika'ya taşındı
- D) Doğu Los Angeles ve Harlem'de yaşayan birçok insan her yıl düzenli olarak pachucos'a saygılarını sunar
- E) züppelik ya da parlak ve abartılı kıyafetler giymek onaylanmaz

The pachucos were a youth gang movement of Mexican-Americans in the late 1930s headquartered in East Los Angeles that later spread to other US cities along the US-Mexican border. This distinct subculture was comprised of the descendants of Mexican immigrants whose high-waisted pants, long jackets, pompadour haircuts, prominent tattoos and Spanish-English slang were a defiant rebellion against mainstream US culture that had marginalised them. Pachucos refused to be drafted by the US Army into World War Two and were portrayed by the media as gangsters and juvenile delinquents. Pachucos were inspired by other historically discriminated groups – especially Black men in New York City's Harlem neighbourhood, who donned shiny suits and turned dandyism into a quiet rebellion against society. Like jazz in 1930s-1940s Harlem, pachucos' exuberant look had its own soundtrack too, with the rhythms of danzón, cha cha cha, mambo and swing providing the pulsating rhythm of their community. Over the years, many pachucos living in the US have returned to Mexico. And while pachucos no longer represent rebellion, hundreds of old-school dandies in Mexico City, Tijuana and Los Angeles still carry on the tradition as a symbol of elegance, dignity and Mexican pride.

62. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) how rebellious movements of 1930s and 1940s ended with the start of World War Two
- B) a Mexican-American gang named pachucos and their transformation in history
- C) the brief history of pachucos and black men in Harlem, New York
- D) the use of Spanish-English slang as a personification of defiance by pachucos
- E) the way in which pachucos and black men of Harlem have transformed since World War Two

62. Bu pasaj esas olarak ---- hakkındadır.

- A) 1930'lar ve 1940'lardaki isyancı hareketlerin İkinci Dünya Savaşı'nın başlamasıyla nasıl sona erdiği
- B) Pachucos adlı Meksikalı-Amerikalı bir çete ve tarihteki dönüşümü
- C) Harlem, New York'ta pachucoların ve siyah erkeklerin kısa tarihi
- D) İspanyol-İngiliz argosunun pachucos tarafından meydan okumanın kişileştirilmesi olarak kullanılması
- E) İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan bu yana Harlem'deki pachucoların ve siyah erkeklerin nasıl dönüştüğü