

1–8. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Man's ability to discriminate sounds at a very early age appears to be ---- not only in the mother tongue but also in other languages.

- A) eventual
- B) defensive
- C) evident
- D) frustrating
- E) responsive

2. Recently, a growing number of nations have ---- clean alternatives to coal in electricity generation, as there is overwhelming evidence on human-caused climate change.

- A) sought
- B) returned
- C) denied
- D) abandoned
- E) magnified

3. Human Rights Watch is a support organization that opposes violations of what it considers basic human rights and ---- democracy, freedom, and human rights.

- A) dissuades
- B) advocates
- C) repels
- D) collides
- E) denies

4. Increased competition between broadcasters has inflated rights fees for many popular sports, which, in turn, has ---- altered the nature of these sports.

- A) accurately
- B) indifferently
- C) vulnerably
- D) impartially
- E) fundamentally

5. The European Union leaders and policy makers ---- “immediate action” in response to the growing refugee crisis in the Mediterranean.

- A) call for
- B) run away
- C) break out
- D) fall back
- E) get off

6. A meta-analysis ---- by researchers from Cambridge University has conclusively proven that diabetes is associated with obesity and sedentary life style.

- A) come across
- B) gone through
- C) ended up
- D) carried out
- E) keen on

7. Vaccinating children ---- the contagious diseases like polio and measles has reduced the prevalence ---- these once dreaded ailments.

- A) about / with
- B) beyond / for
- C) against / of
- D) across / on
- E) around / in

8. An intact 2,300-year-old Etruscan tomb recently discovered in Italy may help shed light ---- an ancient civilization that flourished centuries ---- the rise of the Roman Empire.

- A) through / on
- B) above / under
- C) at / below
- D) by / into
- E) on / before

9–16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

9. People first ---- to cultivate crops in the Fertile Crescent, an area of the Middle East that ---- from the valley of Euphrates through Syria and then south to the Levant.

- A) had begun /extended
- B) were beginning / had extended
- C) began / extends
- D) will begin / has extended
- E) have begun /will extend

10. Over the past million years, the Earth ---- back and forth between ice ages and interglacial periods, with each period ---- for roughly 100,000 years.

- A) went / lasted
- B) has gone / lasting
- C) had gone / was lasting
- D) goes / lasts
- E) is going / lasted

11. As the climate ---- at the end of the last ice age, erosion and melting ice caps ---- to a massive increase in volcanic eruptions.

- A) warmed / led
- B) has warmed / leading
- C) had warmed / leads
- D) would warm / should have led
- E) warms / leads

12. ---- humans have developed amazing adaptive skills, they can survive in almost all land habitats and hostile environments.

- A) Unless
- B) Since
- C) Until
- D) Much as
- E) Despite

13. The global warming controversy concerns the public debate over ---- global warming is really occurring, what has caused it, and what actions should be taken to curb it.

- A) whether
- B) in case
- C) while
- D) whom
- E) so as to

14. ---- jet airliners, highways, and high-speed rail routes, we can go on long-distance journeys that would have been unthinkable just a few decades ago.

- A) In spite of
- B) Thanks to
- C) Unlike
- D) Apart from
- E) As well as

15. ---- male and female roles have become less different in some societies than they were in the past, they are still a very important source of inequality and discrimination.

- A) Unless
- B) Until
- C) Whenever
- D) Because
- E) Although

16. ---- you have found a fossil, it needs to be studied scientifically in order to reveal its identity, as well as more detailed aspects of its appearance.

- A) Whether
- B) Only if
- C) Until
- D) Once
- E) Before

17–21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Walk into any fast-food restaurant, and you can watch a small crowd of ordinary people doing something that is (17) ----irrational: eating junky, excess weight-inviting food likely to leave them feeling bad about their bodies and open (18) ---- a host of serious illnesses. We literally trade

our health with self-image for a few minutes of pleasant mouth feel and belly comfort, as the latter is right here, right now, (19) ---- the former is months, years and decades away. This foolish exchange reflects a problem in our brains that may cause more damage in our lives and in society than any other. (20) ---- as 'temporal discounting', this tendency views small rewards available now as more desirable than even much bigger benefits down the road. Scientists think this trait may have been programmed into us by evolution at a time (21) ---- the environment, with its many threats to our survival, favored those who grabbed whatever they could whenever they could get it.

17.

A) utterly B) similarly C) competitively D) richly E) incidentally

18.

A) off B) with C) by D) in E) to

19.

A) due to B) as well as C) whereas D) as a result of E) owing to

20.

A) Having known B) Known C) To know D) To be known E) To have known

21.

A) but B) if C) although D) when E) unless

22–26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

In the creation of an effective learning environment, certain key factors provide a foundation for a good teaching. In this context, effective teachers appear to display certain common characteristics, (22) ---- ineffective teachers tend to make the same mistakes repeatedly. Effective teachers implement management practices that (23) ---- the level of difficulty and learner involvement. Good teaching practices involve being attentive to students' individual behaviors and learning needs, (24) ---- emphasizing the important points. But effective teaching goes one step (25) ---- this. Effective teachers use varying strategies, including motivation and illustration, to ensure that students learn what they (26) ----.

22.

A) while B) so C) since D) as if E) after

23.

A) originate B) refrain C) argue D) abolish E) maintain

24.

A) in order to B) as well as C) instead D) so that E) even if

25.

A) just as B) among C) beyond D) under E) from

26.

A) taught

B) are teaching

C) would have taught

D) have been taught

E) could have been taught

27–36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

27. The overall quality of life in today's world cannot be improved ----.

- A) just as population growth would strain the global urban environment
- B) while the underdeveloped countries were ignored completely by international agencies like the United Nations and the World Bank
- C) as the population of that part of the world rose from 800 million in 1960 to 1.2 billion in 1985
- D) unless the developed countries are prepared to offer a helping hand to the underdeveloped
- E) whenever the OECD declines to support a series of projects for the development of poorer countries

28. Ritual and ceremony have been part of our lives, ----.

- A) since they provide powerful ways to symbolize and celebrate our achievements
- B) while making up your own ceremony may carry negative message from your past
- C) only if we have made peace with who we are and how we become that way
- D) although these exercises leave us at ease with our present and past
- E) and extinguishing a candle on your birthday can only help bakeries

29. Though free politics and free-market economics go most happily together, ----.

- A) no new aid would be approved for six months
- B) they could no longer blame the colonialists, who had withdrawn from America two or three decades before
- C) five years ago, dictatorships proclaiming socialist policies prevailed in Africa
- D) one does not necessarily lead to the other, nor does it guarantee its success
- E) Africans have shown that they want multiparty democracy and are beginning to achieve it

30. In recent times, species have been disappearing much faster than they would naturally ----.

- A) whenever people go on collecting butterflies as a hobby
- B) even though they are extinct and the rest are endangered
- C) while no one knows how many tigers remain in the nature
- D) if these animals are seldom seen in the rainforest
- E) because people hunt animals and destroy their habitats

31. Certain rodents expend a lot of energy and body weight during the night, ----.

- A) that help them stay aloft with less energy
- B) so they spend a lot of time feeding to replenish the energy they lost during the day
- C) nor migrate to distant regions
- D) although various larger birds raid their nests for eggs
- E) and it stored up energy for surviving the following night

32. Originally designed as a patent medicine, ----.

- A) Dr. John Pemberton was actually a pharmacist
- B) but the bottlers then sell, distribute and merchandise it to retail stores, some restaurants and vending machines.
- C) even if it was best global brand of 2011 worldwide
- D) by 1888, three versions of Coca-Cola – sold by three separate businesses – were on the market.
- E) Coca-Cola has now come to dominate the soft-drink market across the world.

33. In order to have a well-balanced diet and to avoid nutritional problems, ----.

- A) people may not be able to buy a variety of foods all year round
- B) we should consider the possibility of living longer
- C) common food allergens include peanuts, eggs and fish
- D) whole-wheat bread might help fill you up
- E) one should eat a range of healthy foods in the correct proportions

34. Metallurgy, the use of metals, started at different times across the globe, ----.

- A) as the West developed the technology to make cast iron during the 16th century
- B) so that metal could be worked into any shape when struck
- C) but it was extensively practiced by the 1st millennium BC
- D) even if early metallurgists often preferentially exploited copper ores
- E) since iron was extracted from the bloom by repeated hammering and heating

35. ----, but they can also appear elsewhere, at hotspots where rock moves upward from deep inside the Earth.

- A) The outside layer of the Earth is broken up into giant pieces called tectonic plates
- B) Volcanic activity has contributed to the creation of large portions of the Earth's surface
- C) A thin plate leads to more volcanic activity
- D) Volcanoes generally form near the boundaries between tectonic plates
- E) It is almost impossible to guess the exact time of a volcanic eruption

**36. Even if the greenhouse gas emissions generated by pollution were relatively small at first, -
---.**

- A) they increased dramatically as more countries industrialized
- B) it was in no country's interest to reduce them until recently
- C) carbon dioxide emissions by the US have decreased since the 1950s
- D) in 2007, the EU decided to take further essential steps towards reducing them
- E) the effects of the emissions on climate change have been ignored by a number of countries

37–42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

37. The real meaning of a society cannot be found in its constitution but in the actions and beliefs of its people and its leaders.

- A) Bir toplumun gerçek değeri anayasasında değil, insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarında bulunabilir.
- B) Bir toplumun gerçek değeri söylendiği gibi anayasasında değil, insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarında bulunabilir.
- C) Bir toplumun gerçek değerini bulmak için anayasasına değil, insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarına bakılması gerekir.
- D) Bir toplumun gerçek değeri sadece anayasasında bulunmaz, aynı zamanda insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarına bakılmalıdır.
- E) Bir toplumun gerçek değeri anayasasında bulunamayacağı için insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarında bulunabilir.

38. Someone who responds with intense fear to a stimulus or situation that most people do not consider particularly dangerous is said to have a phobia.

- A) Pek çok kişinin özellikle tehlikeli bulmadığı bir uyarıcıya veya duruma aşırı korkuyla tepki veren bireyin bir fobisi olduğu söylenir.
- B) Birey eğer bir uyarıcıya veya duruma, pek çok kişinin aslında tehlikeli olmadığını söylemesine rağmen aşırı korkuyla yaklaşıyorsa bir fobisi var demektir.
- C) Bireyin, pek çok kişinin aslında tehlikeli olmadığını söylediği bir uyarıcı veya duruma aşırı korkuyla tepki vermesi, onun bir fobisinin olduğunu gösterir.
- D) Bir uyarıcı veya duruma aşırı korkuyla tepki veren birey, pek çok kişinin özellikle tehlikeli bulmadığı durumları fobi olarak tanımlar.
- E) Fobisi olduğunu söyleyen birey, pek çok kişinin özellikle tehlikeli bulmadığı bir uyarıcıya veya duruma aşırı korku göstererek tepki verir.

39. Tea reached France at the same time as other European countries, at the start of the 17th century, but its consumption was initially confined to Paris.

- A) Çay, Fransa'ya 17. yüzyılın başında diğer Avrupa ülkeleriyle aynı zamanda gelse de çay tüketimi başlangıçta Paris ile sınırlı kalmıştır.
- B) Fransa'ya diğer Avrupa ülkeleriyle aynı zamanda gelen çayın tüketimi 17. yüzyılın başında Paris ile sınırlı kalmıştır.
- C) Tüketimi başlangıçta Paris ile sınırlı kalsa da çay, 17. Yüzyılın başında diğer Avrupa ülkelerine Fransa ile aynı zamanda gelmiştir.
- D) Çay, Fransa'ya 17. yüzyılın başında diğer Avrupa ülkeleriyle aynı zamanda gelmesine rağmen çay tüketimi Paris ile sınırlı kalmıştır.
- E) Çay, Fransa'ya 17. yüzyılın başında, diğer Avrupa ülkeleriyle aynı zamanda gelmiştir fakat çayın tüketimi başlangıçta Paris ile sınırlı kalmıştır.

40. Sera etkisi nedeniyle meydana gelen ısınma, fırtınaların sıklığını ve şiddetini artırmaya bile, muhtemelen yağmur ve kar yağışının zamanlamasını, süresini ve dağılımını değiştirecektir.

- A) Even though greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency and severity of storms, it is possible that the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall will be influenced.
- B) Whereas greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency and severity of storms, it is expected that it will alter the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall.
- C) Greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency of and severity of storms unless it alters the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall.
- D) Even if greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency and severity of storms, it will probably alter the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall.
- E) Greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency and severity of storms, but it can change the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall.

41. İşinizde ne kadar iyi olursanız olun, ağır iş yükünden dolayı bazı hatalar yapmanız muhtemeldir.

- A) Simply because of heavy workload, you are going to make some errors in a job you are good at.
- B) Irrespective of what you do at work, you will probably make some errors due to heavy workload.
- C) It does not matter how well you do your job, you will possibly be forced to make some errors as a result of heavy workload.
- D) In spite of the fact that you do your job satisfactorily, making some errors because of heavy workload is inevitable.
- E) No matter how good you are at your job, it is likely that you are going to make some errors because of heavy workload.

42. Jeolojik kanıtlar iklim deęişiklięi sırasında yükselen deniz seviyelerinin erozyona sebep olmuş olabileceęini ve bu erozyonun okyanuslardaki kalsiyum ve potasyum gibi maddelerin seviyelerini arttırdığını gösteriyor..

- A) Geological evidence suggests that rising sea levels during the climate change must have caused erosion, increasing the levels of substances such as calcium and potassium in the oceans.
- B) According to geological evidence, rising sea levels during the climate change may have caused erosion that led to an increase in the amount of substances like calcium and potassium in the oceans.
- C) Geological evidence confirms that rising sea levels triggered by the climate change might have caused erosion that increased the amount of substances like calcium and potassium in the oceans.
- D) Geological evidence shows that rising sea levels during the climate change could have caused erosion, and this erosion boosted the levels of substances such as calcium and potassium in the oceans.
- E) It has been shown by geological evidence that rising sea levels during the climate change could have caused erosion that increased the levels of substances like calcium and potassium in the oceans.

43–46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

As well as being the largest mountain range on the planet, the Himalayas is also one of the youngest. Just seventy million years ago, a very short time in geological terms, the Himalayas did not exist. As the Indo-Australian tectonic plate collided with the Eurasian plate at the rate of about 15 centimeters a year, the ocean floor in between began to rise up to form the mountain range. This means that much of the rock out of which these towering peaks are made was formed at the bottom of an ocean, only to be lifted up thousands of meters into the air. The evidence for this extraordinary journey is not difficult to find. If you look closely at any piece of Himalayan limestone, you will see it has a chalky, granular structure. What you are looking at are the remains of sea creatures. Given a relatively short timescale and a bit of pressure, these biological remains are quickly converted into solid rock. Limestone can also be formed by the direct precipitation of calcium carbonate from water, although the biological sedimentary form is more abundant. We know that the Himalayan limestone is predominantly biological because we have found fossils at the top of Mount Everest. There is perhaps no better example of the endless recycling of Earth's resources that has been going on since its formation almost five billion years ago.

43. According to the passage, the Himalayas ----.

- A) is rapidly shifting its position at the rate of approximately 15 centimeters annually
- B) came into being as a result of a violent volcanic eruption seventy million years ago
- C) is unique in the time period in which it was formed
- D) was formed comparatively recently by geological standards
- E) is the source of most geological activity on the planet

44. According to the passage, the origin of the Himalayas ----.

- A) can now be studied by examining the rocks found in nearby seas
- B) is evident in the fossils found in its structure
- C) is difficult to determine due to changes in the composition of its rocks
- D) can be traced by examining the behavior of its animal species
- E) is not easy to be determined due to the fact that they fell into the ocean

45. According to the passage, limestone ----.

- A) can be formed in different ways involving both organic and non-organic substances
- B) is the material of which most mountain ranges are composed
- C) provides an ideal environment in which fossils can be preserved
- D) will transform back into a softer form of rock in it
- E) me is found almost always on sea floors with a limited variety of sea life

46. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the emergence of the Himalayas caused the extinction of many forms of ocean life
- B) most of the Earth's mineral resources are biological in origin
- C) further study of the Himalayan fossils will help scientists predict future tectonic plate movement
- D) the Earth's resources are constantly being reformed and reused
- E) the Himalayas provide the most complete fossil record to be found on Earth

47–50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Despite bacteria's presence in all parts of the planet, their diversity in the world's soils is poorly understood. To better understand what makes the organisms thrive, Duke University researchers trekked far and wide to collect a few centimeters of dirt as samples from 98 locations across North and South America, then analyzed each sample for genetic variation. To their surprise, the strongest predictor of high diversity was neutral pH. The acidic soil of the Peruvian Amazon, for example, harbored far fewer bacterial species than did the neutral dirt of the arid American Southwest. "There are a lot of variables that didn't turn out to be very important," says the researcher Robert Jackson, who adds that a more complete future search for different habitats might reveal other stimulators of diversity, such as carbon abundance.

47. According to the passage, scientists were surprised that ----.

- A) they had to trek to so many different areas to conduct their research into bacterial species diversity
- B) carbon abundance was revealed to be the most important predictor of diversity of bacterial species
- C) bacteria are present in all parts of the planet
- D) the barren American Southwest is home to many more species of bacteria than the Peruvian Amazon
- E) they would have to perform more complete research in the future

48. It is understood from the passage that further research must be carried out ----.

- A) because the previous research was not conducted properly
- B) in order to find other indicators of diversity in bacterial species
- C) so that all the bacterial species of North and South America can be identified
- D) to determine exactly the genetic variations of bacterial species
- E) so that scientists can increase the diversity of bacterial species

49. The passage points out that the best conditions for diversity of bacteria species ----.

- A) so far seem to exist in soil having a neutral pH
- B) were found in the Peruvian Amazon region
- C) have not yet been discovered
- D) have now been fully researched
- E) are found in a few centimeters of dirt

50. It is clear from the passage that the researchers from Duke University ----.

- A) do not plan to do any more research into bacterial diversity
- B) were more interested in the American Southwest than in the Amazon basin
- C) have largely focused on the types of bacteria found in acidic soil
- D) have carried out their fieldwork to throw light upon the causes of bacterial diversity
- E) had difficulty in trekking during their search

51–54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

People may be overweight, not because they eat too much, but because they spend too little energy. More than a third of the overweight population reports no physical activity at all in their leisure time. Some overweight people are so extraordinarily inactive that even when they eat less than thin people, they still have an energy surplus. Reducing their food intake further would be a threat to their health. Physical activity, then, is a necessary component of nutritional health. People must be physically active if they are to eat enough food to deliver all the nutrients they need without unhealthy weight gain. One hundred years ago, 30% of the energy used in farm and factory work came from muscle power, but today only 1 per cent does. Modern technology, resulting in such things as computers and washing machines, has replaced physical activity at home, at work, and in transportation. In conclusion, a highly sedentary lifestyle, that is a type of lifestyle with no or irregular physical activity, is probably the single most important contributor to overweight. And in most cases, television watching makes the biggest contribution to physical inactivity.

51. One point emphasized in the passage concerning the problem of overweight is that ----.

- A) it is threatening the lives and the happiness of a great many people
- B) the best solution is to eat less
- C) it is by no means a modern phenomenon
- D) people need to be made more aware of how it can be overcome
- E) it is usually the result of too little physical activity

52. According to the passage, some overweight people ----.

- A) rarely bother to turn the television on
- B) do not regard being overweight as a problem
- C) are quite as physically active as the average person
- D) may actually be eating less than thin people
- E) seem to enjoy excellent health

53. As it is pointed out in the passage, modern technology ----.

- A) may make our working hours less active but does not affect our leisure hours
- B) has more advantages than disadvantages
- C) is, directly or indirectly, responsible for many of the overweight people in the world
- D) has led to a greater reduction of physical activity at home than in the workplace
- E) has revolutionized the work of the agricultural laborer but not of the factory worker

54. The most suitable title for this passage would be ---.

- A) Sedentary Life: Real Culprit of Obesity
- B) Harms of Being Overweight
- C) Labor-Saving Devices at Home
- D) Rise of Computers in Offices
- E) Contribution of Fast Food to Obesity

55–58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Science and technology are interdependent, but their basic goals differ. The goal of science is to understand natural phenomena. In contrast, the goal of technology is generally to apply scientific knowledge for some specific purpose. Biologists and other scientists often speak of “discoveries,” while engineers and other technologists more often speak of “inventions.” The beneficiaries of those inventions also include scientists, who put new technology to work in their research. Scientific discoveries often lead to new technologies. Moreover, the combination of science and technology has had significantly advantageous effects on society. For instance, the discovery of the structure of DNA more than 50 years ago and subsequent achievements in DNA science have led to various technologies of DNA engineering that are transforming many fields, including medicine, forensics, and agriculture.

55. It is pointed out in the passage that the technologies developed through DNA engineering - ---.

- A) are making fundamental changes in various fields, ranging from medicine to forensics and agriculture
- B) are being applied with some success in different fields of study, especially in forensics
- C) need to be improved in order to make them more effective in medicine and forensics
- D) have been in use for over 50 years, especially in the fields of medicine, forensics, and agriculture
- E) are extremely complicated, but their use in medicine has been increasingly common

56. According to passage, though science and technology differ with regard to their essential aims, ---

- A) the advancement of scientific knowledge wholly depends on the use of technology
- B) they are complementary to each other and have a close relationship
- C) it is technology that enables science to understand phenomena in nature fully
- D) no scientific progress can be made in medicine without the use of technology
- E) it is through the use of new technologies that scientific discoveries can best be evaluated

57. It is stressed in the passage that the cooperation of science and technology ----.

- A) ought to be far more efficient and productive
- B) has so far been achieved only in DNA science
- C) is a matter that has aroused much controversy among scientists
- D) is indispensable for the improvement of forensic studies
- E) has proved to be for the benefit of society

58. The passage ----.

- A) mainly focuses on how and why science and technology depend on each other
- B) is wholly concerned with the results of research in DNA science
- C) emphasizes that scientific research is far more vital than its technological uses
- D) gives a full account of the changes that have been taking place in various fields
- E) rejects the view that no invention can be made without any scientific research

59–62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Marie Curie is probably the most famous woman scientist who has ever lived. She is famous for her work on radioactivity, and was twice a winner of the Nobel Prize. With her husband Pierre Curie, she was awarded the 1903 Nobel Prize for Physics, and was then sole winner in 1911, thus becoming the first woman to win a Nobel. One of Curie's outstanding achievements was to have understood the need to accumulate intense radioactive sources, not only to treat illness but also to maintain an abundant supply for research. The existence in Paris at the Radium Institute of a stock of 1.5 grams of radium made a decisive contribution to the success of the experiments undertaken around 1930. This work prepared the way for the discovery of the neutron by James Chadwick and, above all, for the discovery of artificial radioactivity. A few months after this discovery, Marie Curie died of *leukemia*, cancer of the blood, caused by exposure to radiation. She had often carried test tubes containing radioactive isotopes in her pocket, remarking on the pretty blue-green light they gave off. Her contribution to physics had been immense, not only in her own work, the importance of which had been demonstrated by her two Nobel Prizes, but because of her influence on subsequent generations of nuclear physicists and chemists.

59. What can be inferred from the passage about Marie Curie?

- A) Marie Curie owed much of her success to her husband Pierre Curie.
- B) Marie Curie became interested in science when she was just a little girl.
- C) Marie Curie was not aware of the dangers of radioactive elements, which ultimately caused her death.
- D) Marie Curie stopped doing research after getting married.
- E) Marie Curie's husband was a joint winner of both Marie's Nobel Prizes.

60. According to the information at the end of the passage, which of the following questions can easily be answered?

- A) To what scientific fields did Marie Curie make huge contributions?
- B) Why are radioactive elements so hazardous to human health?
- C) Was Marie Curie neglected by the scientific community?
- D) Where was Marie Curie buried after she died?
- E) What is the mechanism of radiation poisoning?

61. In this passage, the underlined word “outstanding” is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) disobedient
- B) extraordinary
- C) negligent
- D) incomplete
- E) arduous

62. The author’s attitude towards Marie Curie is ----.

- A) objective
- B) disapproving
- C) pessimistic
- D) impartial
- E) respectful

63–67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

63.

April: – Here is some good news about climate change. We might, unexpectedly, stay below 2°C of global warming.

Wendy: – What does this mean for the future?

April: – ----

Wendy: – Got it now. It’ll give us a little more time to reduce gas emissions.

- A) Climate change is greatly responsible for the sudden rise in sea levels.
- B) Following decades will face some strange consequences of climate change.
- C) We will have to come up with more effective solutions to cope with global warming.
- D) We should have paid more attention to climate change in the previous years.
- E) Earth will warm more slowly over this century than we thought it would.

64.

James: – I've heard that you're selling your house. But it's not really the best time for selling your property.

Arthur: – ----

James: – I advise you not sell it. You could get a bank loan instead, and I'll be your guarantor.

Arthur:

– I've never thought of it; you've given me a great idea. I really appreciate your support.

- A) The broker in my quarter says a client has already bought one at a reasonable price.
- B) I've talked to several brokers in town, and they say I'll have no problem getting a mortgage.
- C) I know, but I have to do it, as I have a large debt and I need to repay it urgently.
- D) I've already applied to the local bank for a loan and I'm waiting for a reply.
- E) Recently, a relative of mine has advised me to buy a house in the country.

65.

Jack: – I've seen a very interesting advertisement about a colorboosting detergent.

Susan: – I also saw that ad. Do you think it can actually make the colors of your clothes brighter?

Jack: – ----

Susan: – I doubt that. I think it's just a marketing tactic to deceive people and make more profit.

- A) Well, they say it has additional chemicals that make the colors more intense.
- B) Actually, I've no idea about how it works.
- C) It's just another way of cheating customers.
- D) Perhaps they just want to show off their product.
- E) There is no difference between this type of detergents and ordinary ones.

66.

Tom: - I think parents shouldn't allow their children to use the Internet during the school year.

Michael: - ----

Tom: - Can you give me an example?

Michael: - They can get online and easily access many science websites to gather information for their science projects.

- A) These days we hear more and more about incidents of cybercrime.
- B) I think you are right. A child can be exposed to many threats from the Internet.
- C) Yeah, the Internet can become unnecessarily timeconsuming for children.
- D) I don't agree with you. The Internet has a lot of use for children that could help with their schooling.
- E) Internet-addiction is one of the most prevalent conditions with children today.

67.

Kevin: – I think I'll have a full English breakfast.

Molly: - ----

Kevin: – Well, you're right. Maybe I should just have some yoghurt and fruit.

Molly: – It would certainly be better for your waistline.

- A) Have you got any idea how many calories are in that?
- B) Somerset Maugham said breakfast was England's best meal, and that it should be served three times a day.
- C) Maybe I'll join you. English breakfasts are great.
- D) How would you like your eggs, fried or scrambled?
- E) I wonder why they serve English breakfast at so many hotels.

68–71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

68. Literature after the Second World War made a fresh start and dealt with the experienced horror. ---- For example, in *The Naked and The Dead*, Norman Mailer depicted the conquest of a Japanese island from the perspective of an American division commander. He described the naked facts of the war: the diseased ideas of individual soldiers, the senselessness of violence, and the deprivation of American society into which soldiers had to later be reintegrated. This blunt depiction shocked the American public and made him the focus of discussion.

- A) Some German authors attempted to use an abstract language in their work in order not to employ the same language as the war criminals.
- B) "Never Again" was the slogan of the survivors of the Second World War, and literature was meant to contribute toward this end.
- C) Authors sought to use literature to gain perspective as well as to politically educate and encourage self-reflection of the public.
- D) The terrors of the Second World War left authors with the question of how to avoid the aftermath.
- E) Authors such as George Orwell and Aleksandra Solzhenitsyn began criticizing their contemporary political systems.

69. It is known that more than half of all personal aircraft accidents all around the world occur during takeoffs or landings. That is why inventor and entrepreneur Joe Dixon, known for designing airplane-like wind energy turbines, is intent on making runways obsolete. --- No full-scale prototype exists yet, but Dixon and his team have built about 10-pound models to demonstrate their concept works.

- A) Dixon has gathered his wind energy team to create a personal electric airplane that takes off vertically and flies aerodynamically.
- B) Dixon states that turbulence would have been avoided if more efficient motors and smarter control systems had been invented.
- C) Dixon has been given an Invention Award for his personal electric airplane prototype that is as safe and easy to use as an automobile.
- D) Although Dixon has come up with a remarkable invention, his previous work did not draw much attention in scientific circles.
- E) According to Dixon, old types of personal aircraft lacked optimizing efficiency, thus reducing noise and improving flight control.

70. Rome began as a city centre in central Italy. Over several centuries the city expanded its authority and adapted its methods of government to bring first Italy, then the western Mediterranean and finally almost the whole of the Hellenistic world into an empire larger than any which had existed in that era before. --- Rome helped to shape European and contemporary practice and opinion about the state, about international law and especially about empire and the nature of imperial authority.

- A) Romans were influenced by the culture of the Etruscans and the Greeks, who inspired Roman architecture and painting.
- B) The Roman Empire embraced parts of two continents, Europe and Africa, and would soon expand into Asia.
- C) The empire reached its limit of expansion and now faced the daunting task of holding off raiders and invaders lured by the wealth and fertility of Rome's provinces.
- D) The growth of Rome and other cities around the Roman Empire was made possible by aqueducts, which supplied fresh water to urban areas.
- E) This unique and astonishing achievement, and the cultural transformation which it brought about, laid the foundations of European civilization.

71. ---- Mehmed the Conqueror expanded and consolidated Ottoman rule in this region. His conquest of Istanbul in 1453 finally extinguished the Byzantine Empire. In the Balkans, he annexed Serbia between 1455 and 1458, Bosnia in 1463, and, in 1466, defeated George Kastriote (Scanderbeg) in central Albania. In 1460, he removed the last two Byzantine rulers of the Peloponnese, and in 1461 conquered Trebizond, the last independent Greek city.

- A) The Ottoman Empire emerged circa 1300 with the establishment by the first Ottoman ruler, Osman.
- B) In the thirteenth century, as the power of the Seljuk Turks declined, the Ottoman Turks began to absorb their small states.
- C) By 1450, the Ottoman Empire was a regional power, comprising western and northern Anatolia and much of the Balkan Peninsula.
- D) During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Ottoman Empire was at its peak.
- E) The empire had a wide base of natural resources; and much of its expansion can be understood as an effort to seize and control areas rich in various resources.

72–75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

72. Nausea is a symptom that is not only uncomfortable, but also dangerous to health, as it is usually indicative of an underlying infection.

- A) Although nausea is a condition in which patients feel uncomfortable, what is more dangerous about nausea is that it sometimes indicates a serious infection.
- B) Nausea is considered as a dangerous condition to health not because it makes the sufferer uncomfortable but because it is a symptom of a more serious infection.
- C) Regardless of whether it is uncomfortable or an indicator of a serious infection, nausea is a symptom that is dangerous to health.
- D) One should be warned against nausea as it is dangerous to health for either being an uncomfortable symptom or being indicative of an important infection.
- E) As well as making the sufferer feel uncomfortable, nausea is generally an indicator of a root infection too, which makes it hazardous to health.

73. Civilizations in the ancient Middle East, China, and India explored mathematical problems long before mathematics became a discipline itself.

- A) Before mathematics became a discipline itself, civilizations in the Middle East, China, and India had difficulty in analyzing mathematical problems.
- B) The enquiry of civilizations in the ancient Middle East, China, and India into mathematical problems led mathematics to become a discipline itself.
- C) It was not until mathematics became a discipline itself that civilizations in the ancient Middle East, China and India dealt with more mathematical problems.
- D) By the time mathematics became a discipline on its own, nations in the ancient Middle East, China, and India had already investigated mathematical problems.
- E) After mathematics had become a discipline itself, civilizations in the ancient Middle East, China, and India began to look into mathematical problems.

74. Besides developments in the tourism sector, a series of initiatives aimed at improving its passenger transport network now contribute to Arabian renaissance.

- A) Rather than advances in the tourism sector, Arabian renaissance has been largely marked by some recent attempts to improve the passenger transport network.
- B) In addition to the growth in the tourism sector, Arabian renaissance is currently being supported by some activities that plan to enhance its passenger transport network.
- C) At present, the aim of Arabian renaissance is to improve not only its tourism sector, but also the passenger transport network with some initiatives.
- D) Arabian renaissance, which mainly includes developments in the tourism sector, aims to make the passenger transport network better by means of several projects.
- E) Because the tourism sector has been developed to a great extent thanks to a number of initiatives, Arabian renaissance is now aimed at enhancing the passenger transport network.

75. The word globalization means the free movement of goods, people and capital; of the three, it is money that has had the most significant impact on our lives recently.

- A) The free movement of goods, people and capital is what defines globalization, and all three have deeply affected our lives recently.
- B) Globalization, which has recently had a dramatic effect on our lives, is defined as being the free movement of goods, people and capital.
- C) Lately, our lives have been profoundly affected by globalization, particularly with regards to the free movement of goods, people and capital.
- D) The term globalization refers to the free movement of commodities, humans and money, and it is the third one that has lately had the greatest effect on our lives.
- E) Money, which is currently the most influential component of globalization in our lives, includes the free movement of goods and people as well.

76–80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) Although humans do not use smells to communicate, many other mammals do. (II) Odorous substances take a long time to fade and can be left as signposts to mark out an animal's territory. (III) Scents contain a lot of information – they tell visitors the sex of the animal, its age and may even identify the individual. (IV) Mammals can also use sound for a variety of reasons, for example, to attract mates, to startle enemies, and to locate relatives. (V) For example, a male tiger marks its territory with his strong-smelling urine, and this warns visiting males to keep out.

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

77. (I) Las Vegas enjoys an average of more than 300 days of sunshine each year, which makes it quite appealing to visitors. (II) One of America's most modern cities, Las Vegas did not exist before the 20th century. (III) It was initially a simple resting area for desert travelers, and many people say it was only after the Flamingo Hotel in 1946 that the town gained its ultramodern appearance. (IV) Since then, Las Vegas' growth has centered on its image as the world's busiest tourist destination. (V) More than 40 million people come to Las Vegas each year, enticed by its attractions, such as extravagant stage productions and massive casinos.

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

78. (I) Music can change our mood by changing the way we perceive the world. (II) Karaoke can have a decidedly negative effect on mood depending on the singer. (III) For example, in experiments in which people looked at smiley or sad face icons, the music they were listening to affected what they saw. (IV) A beat can even affect our heart rate and, when people sing together, their breathing may become synchronised and positive emotions increased. (V) These effects are perhaps not so surprising when we know that musical patterns affect the auditory brainstem, as well as auditory cortex, parts of the neural reward system and other areas involved in memory and emotion.

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

79. (I) The London Games were a barrier breaker for female athletes. (II) London distinguished itself as the first Olympics in which all countries sent teams of both genders. (III) Of course, there were breathtaking events during the Games, but the failure of the well-known American swimmers was a bit of a fiasco. (IV) Even countries such as Qatar, Brunei and Saudi Arabia, which have long abstained from sending female athletes, competed in sports from swimming to judo. (V) At the opening ceremony, the International Olympic Committee president noted, *“For the first time in Olympic history, all the participating teams will have female athletes.”*

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

80. (I) Most volcanoes have steep sides, but some can be gently sloping mountains or even flat tablelands, plateaus, or plains. (II) The volcanoes above sea level are the best known, but the vast majority of the world's volcanoes lie beneath the sea, formed along the global oceanic ridge systems. (III) More than 1,500 above-sea volcanoes have been active during the past 10,000 years, 539 of them erupting one or more times in recorded history. (IV) Volcanic eruptions in populated regions are a significant threat to people, property, and agriculture. (V) On average, 50 to 60 these above-sea volcanoes worldwide are active in any given year; about half of them are continuations of eruptions from previous years, and the rest are new.

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