

Ankara

Dil

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Deneme

Sınavı

1-6. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Prostheses for people can be 3D printed, and printed spare parts have entered the human body with patients equipped with 3D printed ---- of facial bones, hips, and column bones.

- A) feats
B) predicaments
C) quests
D) extractions
E) replacements

2. Unlike Plato, who saw the soul as a separate nonphysical entity imprisoned in the body, Aristotle viewed the soul as relative and ---- to the body.

- A) integral
B) sporadic
C) discrete
D) independent
E) plausible

3. Although studies about early childhood communication have burgeoned in recent years, complete theoretical ---- about communication, language, and development relationships are still relatively rare in the communication field.

- A) complications
B) treatments
C) expectations
D) setbacks
E) intricacies

4. Though their background and training differ considerably, the responsibilities of psychologists and psychiatrists often ----; both psychologists and psychiatrists can diagnose and evaluate mental illness, provide psychotherapy, and conduct research.

- A) exceed
B) reason
C) rectify
D) overlap
E) foster

5. Your body is a complex web of moving parts and intelligence and it requires best possible conditions to function ----.

- A) awkwardly
B) optimally
C) imprecisely
D) deliberately
E) sparsely

6. The use of fresh fruits, vegetables and legumes combined with a range of spices is what ---- Lebanese cuisine from others.

- A) carries on
B) rules out
C) takes in
D) sets apart
E) gets down

7-16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. Most parents ---- that kids ---- hyperactive after consuming too much candy or red cordial.

- A) had to agree / will become
- B) must agree / became
- C) used to agree / were becoming
- D) may agree / had become
- E) would agree / become

8. Modern 3D printing methods ---- shapes and materials that used to be impossible to make, constantly ---- technology to new levels.

- A) construct / taken
- B) have constructed / being taken
- C) are constructing / taking
- D) constructed / to be taken
- E) will construct / to take

9. Trait theory, ---- an important impact on communication research, ---- one of the main approaches to the study of human communication.

- A) having had / constitutes
- B) to have / constituted
- C) having / will have constituted
- D) to have had / has constituted
- E) had / had constituted

10. Located 3,800 km ---- the mainland, Hawaii's islands have always been among the most isolated, but still, they abound ---- life.

- A) in / for
- B) by / of
- C) at / to
- D) from / with
- E) over / up

11. ---- the growing globalization of brands in an emerging global marketplace, advertising increasingly takes cultural or subcultural differences ---- consideration.

- A) Through / of
- B) By / for
- C) With / into
- D) At / from
- E) Over / in

12. ---- nobody has yet studied the nature of the Higgs field, physicists have an idea of how the network works, based on existing physics theories.

- A) Although
- B) Unless
- C) Since
- D) Only if
- E) Once

13. During the 1950s and 1960s, behaviourists proposed that opinions tend to persist ---- an individual undergoes some new learning experience.

- A) since
- B) when
- C) once
- D) as long as
- E) unless

14. Some advocate that we must reduce our consumption of meat markedly, ---- meat production requires much more farmland.

- A) so
- B) yet
- C) if
- D) as
- E) until

15. All animals are equipped with a type of reproductive system, ---- they mate, carry out parthenogenesis, ---- just divide in two or bud off from the parent.

- A) both / and
- B) as / as
- C) not only / but also
- D) so / that
- E) whether / or

16. Generally, venomous snakes are a relatively disregarded threat to health, ---- claiming more victims than any known tropical disease, such as dengue fever.

- A) despite
- B) rather than
- C) as opposed to
- D) in terms of
- E) owing to

17-21. sorularda, ařađıdaki parada numaralanmıř yerlere uygun dűřen sűzcűk ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

One of the cardinal features of young adulthood is the assumption of adult responsibilities within society. In modern Western society, this generally involves taking on a role in the work force, deciding on and **(17)** ---- upon an occupational path. At earlier points in history, there was little choice in one's occupation. Men often did what their fathers did and women got married and raised children, **(18)** ---- in modern industrialized societies, this is no longer case. For most members of society, there is an assortment of occupational choices, and young adults can often feel bewildered by the sheer number of options. One's choice of occupation has far-reaching implications **(19)** ---- one's personal identity, social role, financial well-being, and general quality of life. Unfortunately, there is little definitive information upon which **(20)** ---- such important decisions. **(21)** ----, young adults make choices based on stereotyped views of success and career gratification, with little life experience of their own to guide them.

17.

- A) embarking
- B) separating
- C) reserving
- D) conveying
- E) guiding

18.

- A) so
- B) in that
- C) for
- D) in case
- E) yet

19.

- A) at
- B) up
- C) for
- D) of
- E) by

20.

- A) made
- B) to make
- C) making
- D) to be made
- E) being made

21.

- A) However
- B) Instead
- C) Otherwise
- D) Rather
- E) Consequently

22-26. sorularda, ařađıdaki parada numaralanmıř yerlere uygun dűřen sűzcűk ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

From approximately 2000 BC, the Minoan civilization flourished on the island of Crete, centred **(22)** ---- palaces such as Knossos, Phaistos and Mallia, and the island developed its own script. Initially pictographs resembling the Hittite signary and Egyptian hieroglyphs were used, but around 1700 BC. linear script was invented, the so-called "Linear A". Around 1450 BC, most Minoan palaces were destroyed by fire. This was once considered to be linked to the massive volcanic eruption on the nearby island of Thira (Santorini), **(23)** ---- the eruption is now thought **(24)** ---- place around 1628 BC. One **(25)** ---- is that the destruction was due to occupation by mainland Greeks, who extended the already far-flung trading networks of the Minoans and adapted the Minoan script to suit their language, an early form of Greek. This "Linear B" script can be read, **(26)** ---- the still undeciphered Linear A.

22.

- A) through
- B) with
- C) around
- D) under
- E) for

23.

- A) though
- B) because
- C) until
- D) so
- E) if

24.

- A) to have been taken
- B) having taken
- C) to be taken
- D) to have taken
- E) taken

25.

- A) intonation
- B) consolidation
- C) specification
- D) culmination
- E) possibility

26.

- A) but for
- B) unlike
- C) as well as
- D) despite
- E) thanks to

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

27. ----, the senses of taste and smell are not fully developed at birth.

- A) While the sense of smell is one of the oldest senses in mammals
- B) As the emotions felt when we smell or taste something can significantly influence how we interpret the same impressions later
- C) Just as our senses of taste and smell help us survive almost anywhere on Earth
- D) Although the ability to differentiate between the five taste sensations is congenital
- E) Since a baby's sense of vision does not work properly until after a few weeks

28. While the Mycenaean culture showed great affinity with that of Minoan Crete, ----.

- A) foreign trade was increasingly in the hands of private individuals
- B) their influence and power is most evident in the majestic citadels and palaces
- C) it also displayed a far more warlike character
- D) the reasons for the end of this culture have been hotly debated among scholars
- E) the Mycenaean period has not yielded sculpture of any great size

29. Just as we carry traces of our earliest childhood within our adult personalities, ----.

- A) a strong capacity to learn new languages is retained throughout childhood
- B) the foundation of adult personality is created in the childhood relationship with the mother
- C) there is considerable evidence supporting the impact of early childhood relationships on adult personality
- D) the brain conveys the history of our whole species within its very anatomy
- E) our brains have increased in complexity across evolution

30. Because the ore grade of land-based deposits is declining, ----.

- A) some mining companies act responsibly in order to protect nature while extracting land-based ores
- B) mining these resources would have come with a heavy environmental burden
- C) new sources of metal supplies are being explored, in often remote and ecologically sensitive regions
- D) expanding recycling will also play a part but can only make a modest contribution
- E) urban infrastructure and clean energy technologies are extremely metal intensive with a great cost

31. We tend to avoid a choice that will lose us money in the short run, ----.

- A) even if it will make us more money in the long run
- B) so we use cognition when we plan for the future, and analyse complex situations
- C) as there are clear limits to our ability to analyse economic information
- D) when we are caught up in the thrill of making money
- E) while men still tend to make more money than their wives

32. Although much nonverbal communication is based on arbitrary symbols that differ from culture to culture, ----.

- A) cultures differ radically in their use of space, touch, time, and artifact
- B) they understand that unusual nonverbal behaviours are the result of these differences
- C) they are frequently used for conveying and understanding the messages
- D) only a fraction of our total brain is dedicated to verbal communication
- E) a large proportion is also to some extent iconic and may be universally understood

33. Some analysts propose to alleviate population aging through increased immigration, ----.

- A) so there is particular interest and concern about the process of population aging
- B) while other countries sought to raise fertility in order to reduce and postpone population aging
- C) since immigrants are typically younger than natives and have higher fertility
- D) as they lack many of the skills valued by host-country employers
- E) but the new immigrants will further increase the demand for labour

34. While other industries tend to draw resources to large centres, ----.

- A) tourism is recent phenomenon and it is also particularly effective at creating employment
- B) it is structurally different from any other traditional forms of developments such as agriculture
- C) tourism with dispersed attractions is likely to distribute income more widely, often to poorly developed regions
- D) tourists as consumers travel to local sites to experience the product at the places where it is produced
- E) early attempts to define tourism have generally been based economic considerations

35. The export of primary products brought considerable wealth to Latin America, ----.

- A) but Latin American economies benefited from the export of raw materials throughout the 19th century
- B) so the colonial powers had left behind scant basis for the creation of self-sufficient economies
- C) provided that Latin American economies were able to benefit from the overall expansion in the world economy
- D) once the development of steamships and railways in the 1860s had modernized transportation
- E) as the continent simply did not have the resources necessary for such development

36. Even though heat should not be used for a fresh injury, ----.

- A) chronic pain develops slowly over time and can be persistent and long-lasting
- B) it can certainly be beneficial for long-term conditions
- C) placing an ice pack on them immediately helps to reduce pain and swelling
- D) pain is our body's way of telling us when something is wrong
- E) modern medicine has produced reliable medications designed to help with various injuries

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

37. The question of whether Homo sapiens possesses the capacity and the will to maintain the Earth-atmosphere system in a sort of relative homeostatic balance is intriguing.

- A) İnsan türünün Dünya-atmosfer sistemini bir göreceli tür olan homeostatik denge içinde tutmak için kapasiteye ve iradeye sahip olup olmadığı merak uyandırıcıdır.
- B) İnsan türünün Dünya-atmosfer sistemini bir tür göreceli homeostatik denge içinde tutma kapasitesine ve iradesine sahip olup olmadığı sorusu merak uyandırıcıdır.
- C) İnsan türünün Dünya-atmosfer sistemini bir çeşit göreceli homeostatik dengede tutma kapasitesiyle birlikte iradesine de sahip olup olmadığı merak uyandırıcı bir sorudur.
- D) İnsan türünün Dünya-atmosfer sistemini bir çeşit homeostatik dengeye oturtma kapasitesine ve iradesine sahip olup olmadığı merak uyandırıcı türden bir sorudur.
- E) İnsan türü Dünya-atmosfer sistemini bir tür göreceli homeostatik denge içinde tutma kapasitesine sahip olsa da asıl bu iradeye sahip olup olmadığı sorusu merak uyandırıcıdır.

38. Disenchanted with the testing industry's focus on intelligence as a single, unitary quality that can be captured in a single number, Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner proposed in 1983 a radically different view of intelligence: the theory of multiple intelligences.

A) Test endüstrisinin zekaya odaklanış biçiminden hayal kırıklığına uğramış Harvardlı psikolog Howard Gardner, 1983'te tek, bölünmez bir niteliğin aksine kökten farklı bir zekâ görüşünü önerdi: çoklu zekâ teorisi.

B) Test endüstrisinin zekayı sadece tek ve bölünmez bir nitelik olarak değerlendirmesiyle radikal bir şekilde hayal kırıklığına uğramış Harvardlı psikolog Howard Gardner, 1983'te oldukça farklı bir zekâ görüşünü önerecekti: çoklu zekâ teorisi.

C) 1983'te kökten farklı bir zekâ görüşü olan çoklu zekâ teorisini öneren Harvardlı psikolog Howard Gardner, test endüstrisinin zekaya tek, bölünmez bir nitelik gibi odaklanmasından büyük hayal kırıklığına uğramıştı.

D) Test endüstrisinin zekaya tek, bölünmez bir nitelik olarak odaklanmasından hayal kırıklığına uğramış Harvardlı psikolog Howard Gardner, 1983'te kökten farklı bir zekâ görüşünü önerdi: çoklu zekâ teorisi.

E) Test endüstrisinin zekaya tek, bölünmez bir nitelik gibi yaklaşmasından dolayı hayal kırıklığına uğramış olan Harvardlı psikolog Howard Gardner, 1983'te kökten farklı bir zekâ görüşü önermeyi başardı: çoklu zekâ teorisi.

39. According to a study, pregnant women who consumed the caffeine equivalent of as little as half a cup of coffee a day on average had slightly smaller babies than pregnant women who did not consume caffeinated beverages.

A) Bir araştırma, günde ortalama yarım fincan kahve eşdeğeri kafein tüketen hamile kadınların, hiç kafeinli içecek tüketmeyen hamile kadınlardan çok daha küçük bebekleri olduğunu buldu.

B) Bir araştırmaya göre, günde ortalama yarım fincan kahve eşdeğeri kafein tüketen hamile kadınların, hayatında hiç kafeinli içecek tüketmemiş olan hamile kadınlardan daha küçük bebekleri oldu.

C) Bir araştırmaya göre, kafeinli içecek tüketmeyen hamile kadınların, günde yaklaşık yarım fincan kahve kadar kafein tüketen hamile kadınlardan biraz daha büyük bebekleri oldu.

D) Bir araştırma, kafeinli içecek asla tüketmeyen hamile kadınların, günde ortalama en az yarım fincan kahve eşdeğeri kafein tüketen hamile kadınlardan biraz daha küçük bebekleri olduğunu buldu.

E) Bir araştırmaya göre, günde ortalama yarım fincan kahve eşdeğeri kadar az kafein tüketen hamile kadınların, kafeinli içecek tüketmeyen hamile kadınlardan biraz daha küçük bebekleri oldu.

40. Bilim adamları uzun zamandır fizik kanunlarının bir pili güvenli bir şekilde ne kadar hızlı şarj edebileceğinizi sınırladığını düşünüyorlardı, ancak yeni bir araştırma, sadece çok küçük bir zamanda şarj edilebilecek bir pil yaratmaya kapıyı açtı.

A) Scientists have long thought the laws of physics may have limited how fast you could recharge a battery, yet a new research has opened the door to creating a battery that you can recharge in just a fraction of the time.

B) Even though scientists have long thought the laws of physics limited how fast you could safely recharge a battery, a new research could open the door to creating a battery that can be recharged in just a fraction of the time.

C) Scientists have thought the laws of physics limited how fast and safely you could recharge a battery, but a new research has opened the door to a battery that can be recharged in just a fraction of the time.

D) Scientists have long thought the laws of physics limited how fast you could safely recharge a battery, but a new research has opened the door to creating a battery that can be recharged in just a fraction of the time.

E) A new research has opened the door to a battery that can be safely recharged in just a fraction of the time, but scientists have long thought what limited how fast you could recharge a battery was the laws of physics.

41. Kemik döngüsünün biyokimyasal belirteçleri çalışmalarından ek bilgi gelmesi muhtemeldir, ki bu sigara içmenin kemik kaybını hızlandırdığı mekanizmanın altında yatan bir açıklamayı getirebilir.

A) Additional information can yield an underlying explanation of the mechanism by which smoking accelerates bone loss, which is likely to come from studies of biochemical markers of bone turnover.

B) Additional information is likely to yield an underlying explanation of the mechanism whereby smoking accelerates bone loss, which might come from studies of biochemical markers of bone turnover.

C) Additional information is likely to come from studies of biochemical markers of bone turnover, which might yield an underlying explanation of the mechanism whereby smoking accelerates bone loss.

D) Additional information is most likely to come from various studies of biochemical markers of bone turnover, whereby smoking accelerates bone loss which might finally yield an underlying explanation of the mechanism.

E) Additional information may come from studies of biochemical markers of bone turnover, which might yield an explanation of the underlying mechanism by which smoking accelerates bone loss.

42. Gemiřte nehirlerden gelen su akıřındaki doęal deęiřkenlikten dolayı su seviyesi birkaç metreye kadar dalgalanmasına raęmen, 1970 yılına kadar Aral Denizi'ndeki su kaybı, gemiřte meydana gelen doęal su seviyesi deęiřimi sınırını ařtı.

A) Although the water level fluctuated up to a few meters in the past due to natural variability in the water flow from the rivers, by 1970, the water loss in the Aral Sea exceeded the limit of natural water level variation that occurred in the past.

B) Even if the water level fluctuated around a few meters in the past despite natural variability in the water flow from the rivers, by 1970, the water loss in the Aral Sea had already exceeded the limit of natural water level variation that occurred in the past.

C) Owing to natural variability in the water flow into the rivers, although the water level fluctuated almost a few meters previously, by 1970, the water loss in the Aral Sea must have exceeded the limit of natural water level variation that occurred in the past.

D) Even though the water level fluctuated at least a few meters in the past due to variability in the water flow from the rivers, by 1970, the water loss in the Aral Sea exceeded the limit of natural water level variation that it caused in the past.

E) The water loss of the Aral Sea exceeded the limit of natural water level variation which occurred in the past by 1970, but the water level fluctuated up to a few meters in the past thanks to natural variability in the water flow from the rivers.

43-46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Although people recognize the brain as the centre of mental processes, this contemporary view has not always been accepted. Philosophers and scientists have proposed different ideas throughout history about the process of thinking that have since been rejected as inaccurate. One such rejected approach was phrenology. Phrenologists believed that our different mental capacities were controlled by specific locations in the brain. Though scientists today recognize the general validity of this belief, the problem was that the phrenologists developed ideas that did not really describe the way the brain functions. German scientist Franz Joseph Gall (1758-1828), a recognized expert on anatomy, and the founder of Phrenology, proposed that some areas of the brain were highly developed in certain individuals, which lead to specific behaviours. For instance, he claimed that pickpockets were acquisitive because of excess development of an area on the side of the head. One of his contemporaries, Johann Spurzheim (1776-1832) identified 35 different mental faculties and suggested the location in the brain that related to each one. Each trait was claimed to lead to a certain behaviour; the inclination toward that behaviour could be detected by assessing the bumps on a person's skull. Yet, scientists now recognize that the shape of the skull does not relate to the shape of the brain.

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

- A) philosophers today believe that specific psychological traits are localized to specific parts of the brain
- B) phrenologists generally based their conclusions on logical analysis
- C) phrenology has not fallen out of favour even though modern science has proved it wrong
- D) the fact that the brain is the centre of mental processes has never been challenged
- E) phrenology emerged outside of academic psychology and linked personality characteristics to the shape of the skull

44. What can be concluded from the passage about the shape of skull?

- A) Careful examination of the shape of the skull could reveal the person's psychological profile.
- B) To justify ethnic and class discrimination, the shape of skull was used by German scientist Franz Joseph Gall.
- C) The form of the skull represents and reflects the form and development of the brain's organs.
- D) The forms of the skull were incorrectly believed to be a guide to both an individual's mental faculties and character traits.
- E) Phrenologists were wrong in believing that different mental abilities were associated with different areas of the brain.

45. It could be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) many ideas about the process of thinking suggested by philosophers and scientists during the history have been rejected as irrational
- B) phrenology has long been identified as a pseudoscience, but it helped make important contributions to science
- C) phrenology as a science was subjected to rigorous, and scientific testing when it first developed
- D) not all of the early forays into psychology were based on solid science
- E) there is some renewed interest in phrenology due to new studies about the processes of thinking

46. It can be inferred that contemporary scientists ----.

- A) argue that excess growth of an area on the side of the head is responsible for specific behaviours
- B) have yet to refute the idea that the shape of skull influences mental inclinations and personality traits
- C) embrace original notion of phrenologists about regions in one's brain and their functions
- D) also ground their theories in the scientific measurement of skulls
- E) need to conduct further research to explain the link between some areas of the brain and specific behaviours

47-50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

From a faltering flight in 1903 to supersonic travel today, it has taken less than a hundred years for aircraft to transform our lives. Innovations in flight have radically changed the way we travel, explore, distribute goods, and wage war. The desire to fly is as old as civilization itself, but the challenge that faced engineers of the 20th century was to make a flying machine that could not only stay in the air but also be controlled. This finally happened when bicycle mechanics Wilbur and Orville Wright flew the first fixed-wing aircraft in 1903. Their breakthrough led to a plethora of planes being designed and built. Aircraft production boomed when it was discovered that planes had uses other than recreation; they could be used as a weapon of war. Other challenges preoccupied aviators. The Americans Charles Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart became national heroes when they crossed the Atlantic on solo flights. The fledgling airline industry took off, and aircraft were transformed from small biplanes to giant jet carriers, transporting millions of travellers all around the world.

47. Which of the following is true about the development of aircraft?

- A) Wrights' feat in flying the first fixed-wing aircraft enabled plenty of new plane models to be produced.
- B) The Wrights' combination of creativity and engineering skill continues to amaze scholars today.
- C) It took years of painstaking work to turn the plane into the most reliable transportation form.
- D) Crossing the Atlantic on solo flights created the idea of utilising planes as a weapon of war.
- E) It took nearly a century to build the first flying machine.

48. It can be inferred from the passage that the huge increase in the number of planes ----.

- A) has transformed our everyday lives radically and provided affordable travel
- B) was witnessed soon after bicycle mechanics Wilbur and Orville Wright flew the first fixed-wing aircraft in 1903
- C) led to the plane to become the most preferred form of transport in the 20th century
- D) came out with the realisation that they have other utilisations other than travelling
- E) caused planes to replace other modes of transport completely

49. The challenge engineers experienced in the development of the first plane ----.

- A) lay in mechanical skill and mathematical expertise more than the actual art of flying
- B) was easily overcome by Wright brothers thanks to their technical expertise
- C) was ensuring a flying machine to hang in the air and to be operated
- D) would not have been surmounted if it had not been for Wrights' repeated and painful failures
- E) prevented Wright brothers from realising their dream of flying

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

- A) Transportation for The Masses
- B) The Heroes and Heroines in The History of Flying
- C) A Shrinking World by Means of Travel
- D) A Century of Flight
- E) A Revolution in Transportation

51-54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The world's population is expected to grow to almost 10 billion by 2050, boosting agricultural demand – in a scenario of modest economic growth – by some 50 percent compared to 2020. Income growth in low- and middle-income countries would hasten a dietary transition towards higher consumption of meat, fruits and vegetables, relative to that of cereals, requiring corresponding shifts in output and adding pressure on natural resources. The decline in the share of agriculture in total production and employment is taking place at different speeds and poses different challenges across regions. Although agricultural investments and technological innovations are boosting productivity, growth of yields has slowed to rates that are too low for comfort. Food losses and waste **claim** a significant proportion of agricultural output, but reducing them would lessen the need for production increases. However, the needed acceleration in productivity growth is hampered by the degradation of natural resources, the loss of biodiversity, and the spread of transboundary pests and diseases of plants and animals, some of which are becoming resistant to antimicrobials.

51. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Increasing population will require more food, putting modest strain on food supply in coming decades.
- B) Growing affluence may change food consumption patterns in some countries.
- C) People in low- and middle-income countries mostly consume of meat, fruits and vegetables.
- D) The issue of transboundary pests developing resistance to antimicrobials has to be given utmost priority to increase the crop yields.
- E) Greater international collaboration is needed to prevent emerging food system threats.

52. Which of the following can replace the underlined verb 'claim' in the passage?

- A) generate
- B) augment
- C) assert
- D) destroy
- E) cultivate

53. It can be inferred that even if agricultural productivity is enhanced by investments and technological innovations, ----.

- A) total food production is declining, and it poses several problems across all regions
- B) food losses and waste cannot be prevented, requiring more food production
- C) the rise in the amount of agricultural output has plummet to worrying levels
- D) current crop yields are not enough to keep up with global population growth and climate change
- E) crop yields have fallen drastically and that has led to widespread unemployment

54. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To offer some guidelines to countries to deal with population growth
- B) To inform readers as to the future of food and agriculture
- C) To explain the obstacles to productivity growth in agriculture
- D) To emphasise the latest agricultural investments and technological innovations
- E) To discuss some consequences of future population growth across the world

55-58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Why do many hot countries have spicy food? This simple question has stumped scientists for decades, but an analysis of almost 34,000 recipes from around the world is providing clarity. Some researchers suspect that certain cultures in hot climates began using chillies, lemongrass, and other spices to take advantage of the ingredients' antimicrobial properties and reduce the risk of food poisoning or food spoilage. To test the theory, Lindell Bromham at the Australian National University in Canberra and her colleagues analysed recipes from 70 cuisines, which between them contained 93 spices. The researchers developed statistical models to see whether variables such as local crop diversity correlated with the spiciness of a region's cuisine. Unlike previous studies, their work also took into account the geographic and cultural relationships between cuisines. The team found that many other factors were much more strongly linked with spice use than was a country's incidence of food-borne illness. Nor did spice use necessarily reflect local temperature. Instead, patterns of spiciness were most strongly associated with socio-economic factors such as life expectancy and gross domestic product.

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

- A) The question of why several hot countries have spicy food still puzzles scientists and people in those countries.
- B) Countries with cooler climates use spices more frequently than countries with hotter climates.
- C) Because spices are healthy, people should add as many spices as they can to their meals.
- D) As spices disguise the taste and smell of spoiled foods, people can easily get poisoned by consuming them.
- E) The use of spices in some cultures might have started as a way of inhibiting microbes.

56. According to the study conducted by Lindell Bromham at the Australian National University in Canberra and her colleagues, ----.

- A) antimicrobial properties and lowering the threat of food poisoning or food spoilage is the leading cause of spice use
- B) people living in hot climates like spicy food not because it has antimicrobial properties, but because it is basically rooted in their culture
- C) the antimicrobial properties of spices have less to do with their being adopted than other factors
- D) spice usage never indicates how hot or cool an area is
- E) there is a significant relationship between local crop diversity and spicy food

57. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Humans have culturally and genetically evolved a preference for spicy foods because of their protective characteristic against microbes.
- B) Everything we do with food like drying, cooking, and adding spices is an attempt to keep people from being poisoned by microbes.
- C) Temperature or infection risk provide better predictors of the spiciness of cuisines than socioeconomic indicators and life expectancy.
- D) The study of numerous recipes across the world has overturned the idea that spicy food gained popularity for its antimicrobial powers.
- E) Patterns of spice use do not seem to be driven by country's incidence of food-borne illness or local temperature.

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

- A) The Use of Spice for Unexpected Reasons
- B) Why Some People Love Spicy Food and Others Cannot Handle it
- C) What Happens to Your Body When You Eat Spicy Food?
- D) The Health Benefits of Spicy Foods
- E) The History of Spices

59-62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1856, limestone quarry workers in Germany's Neander Valley found bones that at first seemed to belong to a deformed human. Scientists of the time soon concluded that the large-browed, barrel-chested figure belonged to a distinct hominin species: Homo neanderthalensis. At the time, Neanderthals were considered more brawn than brains, with one scientist even suggesting that they be classified as Homo stupidus. But since the 1950s, researchers have jettisoned the ape-like stereotypes. Neanderthals buried their dead with care, crafted stone tools, and used medicinal plants. Genetic evidence also shows that Neanderthals and modern humans interbred: About two percent of modern European and Asian DNA traces back to Neanderthals. Some researchers had been reluctant, though, to say that Neanderthals could make symbolic art. Based on the evidence at the time, it seemed that early European art did not flourish until a major wave of modern Homo sapiens arrived on the continent about 40,000 to 50,000 years ago. Other studies did complicate the narrative. In France, scientists found jewellery made by Neanderthals around 43,000 years ago. In one Spanish cave, similarly ancient charcoal lies alongside cave paintings. But none of these sites substantially predated H. Sapiens's arrival, leaving the door open to the idea that Neanderthals merely copied their new, more cultured neighbours. "If you were to get a hundred representative archaeologists and ask them whether Neanderthals painted caves, 90 percent of them would say no," says study co-author Alistair Pike, an archaeologist at the University of Southampton. To show that Neanderthals were artists, researchers would need to find art in Europe made well before 50,000 years ago.

59. Which of the following is true about Neanderthals?

- A) One scientist categorized them under the category of Homo Stupidus.
- B) They were once assumed to be a species that was unable to think.
- C) According to the bones found by limestone quarry workers, they are distorted humans.
- D) Before 1950s, they were thought to be clever species as much as they were muscular.
- E) They knew how to carefully bury their dead, but not how to produce stone tools.

60. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "jettisoned" in the passage?

- A) embraced
- B) maintained
- C) abandoned
- D) triggered
- E) implicated

61. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) as soon as the bones excavated in Germany's Neander Valley, researchers could make out that they were of Homo neanderthalensis
- B) the 1950s was a turning point in scientific understanding leading researchers to regard Neanderthals as ape-like species
- C) Neanderthals and modern humans cannot have interbred
- D) some researchers were willing to acknowledge that Neanderthals had the ability to make representative art
- E) the more studies were carried out the more intelligible the relation between Neanderthals and art became

62. According to the passage, what was required to establish that Neanderthals were capable of art was ----.

- A) to manage to persuade a hundred representative archaeologists with evidence dating back to almost 43,000 years ago
- B) to investigate more art pieces from the excavations done in Europe more carefully than ever
- C) to prove the assumption that Neanderthals always copied the works of modern human
- D) to re-assess the jewellery found in France made by Neanderthals in terms of its age
- E) to be able to discover art in Europe produced much more than a half century ago

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

63. John:

- Hey, listen to what I have just heard! Did you know that it is possible to do Bitcoin mining to earn money, even when you don't have enough currency to buy it?

Dave:

- Sure, I did. However, the mining process requires using high-powered computers to solve a computational problem. And that means spending money on hardware.

John:

- ----

Dave:

- Well, it is not that simple actually. It is said that mining one bitcoin for a solo miner will take approximately 1,232 days or about 3.37 years.

A) Hmm then, it is not logical to invest so much money in high-powered computers if you are mining alone.

B) Oh, I see what you mean, but still mining seems more reasonable than buying coins. After high-powered computers are acquired, you can mine as many coins as you want.

C) For this reason, as a Bitcoin miner I should work together with other miners as part of a mining pool, decreasing the required time.

D) Oh, what a pity! I am really disappointed now. Then, I think it is wise to buy a Bitcoin investing my savings.

E) Is that so? I didn't know that I can join Bitcoin farming. Do they immediately accept new miners to their community or how many days does it take?

64. Sherry:

- I do not really understand! How can ice cubes in a glass of water float instead of sinking?

Kim:

- ----

Sherry:

- Oh you are right about the icebergs, but what do you mean when you say so?

Kim:

- Well, the density of an object is what determines whether that object will sink or float. If an object or substance is less dense, having less weight, than other components in a mixture, it will float. When an object floats, it displaces a weight of fluid equal to its own weight.

Sherry:

- Scientifically well-explained, but still sound magical to uneducated ears!

A) Think of icebergs! They float too while rocks sink. This is because the rocks are denser than the water, so they displace the water - or push it out of the way.

B) How come you do not know this scientific fact? You must have already covered this at school in science classes. Am I right?

C) The fact that icebergs and sea ice are melting can be the answer to your question.

D) When a liquid is cooled, more molecules are brought closer together and need to be accommodated in a smaller area. This results in most solids having a greater density than liquids. Not so with ice.

E) This doesn't just occur with small ice cubes. Even giant icebergs float atop oceans and lakes. This is not magic. Science!

65. Hilda:

- Why does it seem there is a lack of empathy in today's society, especially in young people?

Mary:

- Do you have the evidence that supports your contention?

Hilda:

- ----

Mary:

- Actually, I disagree with you as I see more young people involved with charities and doing volunteer work than was ever the case when I was at their age, but in different and unaccustomed ways.

Hilda:

- Then, the way they are displaying empathy may be changing, and maybe I must try to understand them first.

A) Sure, although there are few young people trying to help others in need, most of them are not appreciated enough.

B) Unfortunately, I cannot prove that. Yet, from what I've gathered, a large number of young kids behave this way because of their relationship with their parents.

C) Yes, I do. Even my own children are so selfish that this makes me really upset, but I know your kids are respectful and empathetic.

D) I have no credentials to back up my thoughts, but this is what I am observing around.

E) Definitely! On the Internet, when there is a charity on a social media platform, young people participate in it while at the same time showing a sincere interest in their favourite celebrities.

66. Amanda:

- The latest report on *The World's Women 2020* by UN has gone way beyond my expectations.

Kate:

- Yeah, I agree. It was really well-prepared with so many statistics and trends. What do you think about especially one of the titles: Unpaid domestic and care work holding women back?

Amanda:

- Oh, it was so realistic that I can even observe it around. While unpaid domestic and care work has intensified for both men and women during the COVID-19 pandemic, women continue to do the lion's share.

Kate:

- The lion's share? What does that mean statistically? I must have read it in the report, but I simply can't remember the details.

Amanda:

- ----

A) But I can. In 2020, only 47% of women of working age participated in the labour market, compared to 74% of men.

B) Actually, I mean Unpaid domestic and care work falls disproportionately on women, restraining their economic potential.

C) I can. On an average day, women globally spend about three times as many hours on unpaid domestic and care work as men.

D) Well, in Northern Africa and Western Asia that gender gap is even higher, with women spending more than men on these activities.

E) Unfortunately, yes, during COVID-19 lockdowns, many women and girls are at heightened risk of experiencing intimate partner violence.

67. Patient:

- ----

Doctor:

- **In fact, even if you do whatever it takes, what you are going through is likely to occur when there are some medical conditions.**

Patient:

- **What do you mean? Are you talking about serious ones?**

Doctor:

- **To start with, even chronic stress can be increasing the risk of serious health problems. Plus, hypothyroidism, Polycystic ovary syndrome, insulin resistance, depression and even hormonal changes in women may be the culprit.**

Patient:

- **Oh my gosh! Now I grasp it. First, I need to get rid of extreme chronic stress then!**

A) I am regularly exercising and eating right, but why I am not still losing weight?

B) I have a depressing problem of gaining weight. I do feel desperate. Can you help me please?

C) Although I do exercise all the time, I have difficulty in following the diet list I was given. How can I overcome this?

D) I know I am over-stressed due to my work. Buy I want to lose weight and very decided to do so. Can you guide me please Doctor?

E) I think I have a problem of overeating. I can't help myself craving for food all the time. May it be due to insulin resistance?

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

68. Nowhere on Earth is the landscape more like that of Mars than in the Atacama Desert, that is the world's driest place and has a high content of salts in the ground, making up almost impossible conditions of life.

A) The Atacama Desert is the most arid place on Earth and without water, it has high concentration of salt in the ground, so it resembles to Mars significantly.

B) The Atacama Desert is so comparable to Mars that it is impossible to survive there as there is a high concentration of salt in the soil and it suffers from lack of water.

C) There is no place on Earth more analogous to Mars than the Atacama Desert because it is very arid and extremely salty, which makes it uninhabitable.

D) The Atacama Desert is the most similar place to Mars on Earth and it suffers from utter lack of water with highly salty land, which makes it hardly habitable.

E) The Atacama Desert has a lot in common with Mars because it is the most arid place on Earth and due to its salty soil, no living conditions can develop there.

69. One of the main changes that technological change brought to the home during the 20th century was the proliferation of labour-saving machines that helped to relieve domestic drudgery.

A) The spread of energy-efficient machines came with technological change in the course of 20th century, and they reduced chores considerably and became very popular.

B) Among the fundamental changes witnessed during 20th century, the increase in energy-efficient machines was the most important one as they were instrumental in reducing chores.

C) The increase in energy-efficient machines which were instrumental in reducing chores was among the fundamental changes brought to home by technological change in the course of 20th century.

D) The increase in energy-efficient machines was one of the fundamental changes throughout 20th century in that with this change brought to home by technological change, women were relieved greatly.

E) The propagation of labour-saving appliances is regarded as the most remarkable change brought to home by technological change in the course of 20th century as they would decrease chores dramatically.

70. Research suggests that contrary to common belief that the yawning contagion is associated with empathy, it is in fact, more likely that perceptual sensitivity is to blame.

A) According to research, contagious yawning is commonly considered to do with empathy; however, the culprit may actually be more about perceptual sensitivity.

B) Research claims that the thing to be blamed for yawning contagion should be more related to perceptual sensitivity along with the popular thought that is the result of empathy.

C) It is suggested by research that unlike the popular belief that contagious yawning is due to sensitive perception, indeed empathy is more possible to be blamed for it.

D) Researchers claim that the common belief that the yawning contagion is mostly related to empathy should be abandoned given that it is more to do with perceptual sensitivity.

E) Although research suggests that yawning contagion may be more stemming from perceptual sensitivity, people widely think that it is by all means relevant to empathy.

71. Women who are at high risk of developing breast cancer may be failing to take the preventive anti-cancer drug tamoxifen because they are confusing naturally-occurring symptoms with side effects from the medicine.

A) Women are mostly mistaking inherently arising signs for the adverse effects of the medicine even if they are at high risk of suffering breast cancer, which can lead to taking no preventive anticancer drug tamoxifen.

B) However high the risk of developing breast cancer might be for some women, they may turn down taking the preventive anti-cancer drug tamoxifen as they are aware of the inherently developing symptoms as well as side effects of the medicine.

C) Women at high risk of suffering breast cancer usually confuse the naturally-occurring signs with the adverse effects of the medicine, which is because they possibly fail to take the preventive anti-cancer drug tamoxifen properly.

D) Since the naturally arising symptoms of the preventive anti-cancer drug tamoxifen may cause women at high risk of developing breast cancer to quit the medicine, side effects may fail the treatment.

E) The automatically developing signs are mistaken for side effects of anti-cancer drug medicine tamoxifen by women with high risk of acquiring breast cancer, so these women are likely not to take that preventive drug.

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

72. People's beliefs in their coping capabilities affect how much stress and depression they experience in threatening or difficult situations, as well as their level of motivation. Perceived self-efficacy to exercise control over stressors plays a central role in anxiety arousal. People who believe they can exercise control over threats do not conjure up disturbing thought patterns. But those who believe they cannot manage threats experience high anxiety arousal. Those ones dwell on their coping deficiencies. ----. They also magnify the severity of possible threats and worry about things that rarely happen. Through such inefficacious thinking they distress themselves and impair their level of functioning.

A) The stronger the sense of self-efficacy the bolder people are in taking on taxing and threatening activities

B) Both perceived coping self-efficacy and thought control efficacy operate jointly to reduce anxiety and avoidant behaviour

C) Performing feared activities together with the therapist further enables them to do things they would resist doing by themselves

D) They view many aspects of their environment as fraught with danger

E) Those who have a strong belief in their capabilities exert greater effort when they fail to master the challenge

73. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the foundations for evolutionary theory had already been developed. ----. We might expect that these two basic contributions would have been combined into a consistent theory of evolution, but they were not. For the first 30 years of the twentieth century, some scientists argued that mutation was the main factor in evolution, while others emphasized natural selection. What they really needed was a merger of the two views rather than an either-or situation; but this didn't happen until the mid-1930s.

- A) Darwin and Wallace had described natural selection 40 years earlier, and the rediscovery of Mendelian genetics in 1900 contributed the other major component, namely, a mechanism for inheritance
- B) Of the three great material theories of the life-sciences in the nineteenth century, Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection
- C) Mendel's objective was merely practical, namely, to find the empirical laws that describe the formation of hybrids and the development of their offspring over several generations
- D) Although Darwin often used expressions such as "my theory," he actually proposed a number of distinct, though related, theories
- E) All living organisms possess well-defined cellular architecture which is controlled by the genes that they have inherited from their parents

74. The old ways of cheating—using crib notes, whispering answers, and copying homework—are alive and well. Some students do not bother cheating at their desks—instead, they make sure to be absent on test day so they can get the questions from friends before taking a makeup exam. ----. However, cheating also has gone high-tech. Students seeking an edge in their schoolwork are taking cheating to new levels using computers, cell phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), and powerful calculators. As technology advances and students get better at using the latest devices, teachers and school officials find it harder to keep up with cheaters. The more that cheating goes uncaught, the freer students feel to do it.

- A) For example, during an exam, one student can send a friend the answers via mobile phones while they both take the test
- B) The problem is not confined to low-achieving and unmotivated students
- C) Providing youth with the tools to make good decisions will, however, make students less likely to cheat
- D) Also, educators are becoming more aware of the latest cheating methods and are responding with technology such as software
- E) These simple schemes still account for a large share of today's cheating

75. China's two great rivers - the Yangtze and the Yellow — have been susceptible to regular flooding for as long as we can measure in the historical and geological record; nothing, however, can compare to the catastrophic floods of August 19, 1931. In just one day the Yangtze River rose an astonishing 53 feet above its normal level, unleashing some of the most destructive floodwaters ever seen. These floods were a product of a "perfect storm" of conditions - monsoons, heavy snowmelt, and tremendous and unexpected rains that pounded huge areas of southern China. As all this water poured into the Yangtze's tributaries, the river rose until it burst its banks for hundreds of miles. ----. An area the size of Oklahoma was underwater, and the southern capital city of Nanjing was flooded for six weeks.

- A) People throughout history have been forced to acknowledge it, but in China the realization has led to a widely quoted maxim: "Heaven nourishes and Heaven destroys"
- B) The results were devastating — 40 million people impacted, 24 million forced to relocate, and more than 140,000 people drowned
- C) This led to Chinese civilization to emerge in the more arable east, north, and south
- D) This is the region that has been densely settled and farmed for thousands of years
- E) The behaviour of rivers has become a model for the constant flux of natural forces, the balance between nature as creator and nature as destroyer

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

76. (I) Ecologists study populations to better understand what makes them survive and thrive. (II) The size and distribution of populations in an ecosystem is influenced by a variety of factors, such as the availability of resources and the presence of other species, like predators. (III) A population increasing in this manner will quickly grow to fill its environment. (IV) Species vary in their ability to adapt to changes in their environment, but many species are facing environmental disturbances that are threatening their populations. (V) Determining the factors that affect a given population is an important part of managing it, especially for populations that are endangered.

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

77. (I) Emotional intelligence (sometimes referred to as EQ) is the ability to perceive, understand, express, and control emotions. (II) The concept was popularized in a 1995 book by Daniel Goleman, in which he argues that emotional intelligence counts more for success in life than IQ does. (III) The term emotional intelligence was coined by Peter Salovey and John Mayer in 1990, who described it as consisting of five traits. (IV) The book was specifically driven by the observation that people with high IQ scores sometimes fail to accomplish much, while people with less impressive intellectual gifts prosper. (V) Goleman argues that one of the reasons IQ tests fail to predict success is that they do not measure emotional competence.

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

78. (I) The introduction and spread of China's four great inventions in the early European Renaissance period played a big role in the formation of the modern world. **(II)** Papermaking and printing techniques were key factors in state reform and opened the door to public education. **(III)** The invention of gunpowder helped end the feudal system and enhanced the national military force. **(IV)** It was useful for sea exploration and navigation and stimulated the development of their shipping industry. **(V)** The invention of the compass led to the discovery of America, making the entire world rather than Europe the stage for history.

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

79. (I) Sickle cell anaemia is a chronic, incurable condition that causes the body to produce defective haemoglobin, which forces red blood cells to assume an abnormal crescent shape. **(II)** A child who inherits the sickle cell gene from each parent will have the disease while a child who inherits the sickle cell gene from only one parent carries the sickle cell trait, but does not have the disease. **(III)** Unlike normal oval cells, fragile sickle cells can't hold enough haemoglobin to nourish body tissues. **(IV)** The deformed shape makes it hard for sickle cells to pass through narrow blood vessels. **(V)** When capillaries become obstructed, a life-threatening condition called sickle cell crisis is likely to occur.

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

80. (I) Wasting brain power ruminating about things you cannot control drains mental energy quickly. **(II)** The more you think about negative problems that you cannot solve, the less energy you will have leftover for creative endeavours. **(III)** For example, sitting and worrying about the weather forecast is not helpful; instead, if a major storm is headed your way, while worrying about it will not prevent it, you can choose to prepare for it. **(IV)** Therefore, focus on what is only within your control. **(V)** In other words, although it is easier to feel mentally strong when life seems simple -- often, true mental strength becomes most apparent in the midst of tragedy.

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

TEST BİTTİ

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ

CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.E	21.E	41.C	61.D
2.A	22.C	42.A	62.E
3.B	23.A	43.E	63.B
4.D	24.D	44.D	64.E
5.B	25.E	45.D	65.D
6.D	26.B	46.C	66.C
7.E	27.D	47.A	67.A
8.C	28.C	48.D	68.D
9.A	29.D	49.C	69.C
10.D	30.C	50.D	70.A
11.C	31.A	51.B	71.E
12.A	32.E	52.D	72.D
13.E	33.C	53.C	73.A
14.D	34.C	54.B	74.E
15.E	35.D	55.E	75.B
16.A	36.B	56.C	76.C
17.A	37.B	57.D	77.C
18.E	38.D	58.A	78.D
19.C	39.E	59.B	79.B
20.B	40.D	60.C	80.E