

# PRIVILEGE 12

1. Gönderim

## WORKSHEETS

### GRAMMAR PACK

54 TESTS

- Pronouns - Determiners & Quantifiers
- Tenses
- Modals
- The Passive & Causatives
- Adverbial Clauses - Conjunctions & Transitions 1
- Adverbial Clauses - Conjunctions & Transitions 2

### VOCABULARY PACK

18 TESTS

### READING PACK

30 TESTS

### SKILLS PACK

15 TESTS

## READING

1. - 3. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Painter is a minor character in William Shakespeare's play *Timon of Athens*. He is one of the flatterers of the main character, Timon. The Painter and his friend the Poet expect to be rewarded by Timon's generosity when they present him with examples of their art. The Painter speaks much less than his friend, but he shares his pride. Though the Painter is later not among the disloyal friends depicted in Timon's downfall, he is not unlike them. Along with the Poet, towards the end of the play when he believes Timon has recovered his fortune, he tries to win Timon's favour once again. However, Timon understands what they are up to and drives them away.

1. It is understood from the passage that in the play *Timon of Athens*, the Painter ----.

- A) works hard to prevent Timon's downfall
- B) is more egoistical than the Poet
- C) falls out with the Poet, proving to be a real friend of Timon in hard times
- D) has as many words to say as the Poet
- E) has no genuinely friendly feelings towards Timon

2. It is clear from the passage that near the end of the play *Timon of Athens*, Timon ----.

- A) regards the Painter and the Poet favourably
- B) shows he doesn't care for the Painter and the Poet anymore
- C) is overthrown by a group including the Painter
- D) is spoken to only by the Painter
- E) realizes that not the Poet but the Painter is his real friend

3. The main focus of the passage is on a character that ----.

- A) succeeds in winning the favour of a certain person twice
- B) is betrayed by a number of disloyal friends
- C) has one of the least important parts in Shakespeare's play *Timon of Athens*
- D) spends too much time talking
- E) is generous with what he has

4. - 6. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In the 9<sup>th</sup> century, the Persian musician and fashion designer Ziryab invented a type of toothpaste, which he popularized throughout Islamic Spain. The exact ingredients of this toothpaste are unknown, but it was reported to have been both "functional and pleasant to taste". It is not known whether these early toothpastes were used alone, were to be rubbed onto the teeth, or were to be used with early toothbrushes such as neem-tree twigs and *miswak*. In the 1800s, a paste made of hydrogen peroxide and baking soda was recommended for use with toothbrushes. Pre-mixed toothpastes were first marketed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century but did not surpass the popularity of tooth powder, which was first available in Britain in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. In 1892, toothpaste was manufactured into a collapsible tube. The idea came from Paris painters using paint from tubes. And toothpastes with fluoride, in today's form, weren't developed until the 1950s.

4. The passage tells us that Ziryab ----.

- A) was known more for his invention than his music
- B) used in his toothpaste some ingredients that were hard to find during his time
- C) was the first to produce toothpaste for its common use
- D) actually invented the toothpaste accidentally
- E) discovered the benefits of tooth powder in the 18<sup>th</sup> century

5. We can infer from the passage that toothpaste ----.

- A) was first used by rubbing it onto the teeth with fingers
- B) must be applied with a toothbrush to remove plaque from teeth effectively
- C) has always been produced out of chemical substances throughout history
- D) became more common than tooth powder in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century
- E) was introduced as an alternative to other tooth cleaning items in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

6. We can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) it was only after the 1950s that toothpaste became popular
- B) some types of toothpastes may be bad for your teeth
- C) some toothpastes are more effective in preventing tooth decay than others
- D) the ingredients in toothpaste have changed over the centuries
- E) toothpaste has been used in its current form for centuries

7. - 9. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Species previously unknown to the outside world are being discovered in the Amazon rainforest at a rate of one every three days, according to a new report. But this region is under threat from humans. The cutting down of parts of the rainforest to use the cleared sections for agricultural purposes has led to 17% of the Amazon being destroyed over the past 50 years. One amazing discovery in the report is a four-meter-long anaconda. It is the first new species of anaconda identified since 1936, and only the fourth known species of that reptile. Another newly discovered species in the report is a catfish that is small, blind and red. Villagers found the fish when they unintentionally trapped them in buckets when taking water from a well.

7. It can be understood from the passage that the red catfish in the Amazon rainforest ----.

- A) was discovered by accident
- B) inhabits waters that are unhealthy for humans to drink
- C) is what anacondas mainly live on
- D) is known to have sharper eyes than those of the same species
- E) was first spotted in 1936 by a group of villagers

8. What is the focus of the passage on?

- A) The water supplies of villagers living in the Amazon rainforest
- B) The longest species of anaconda in the Amazon rainforest
- C) New types of animals found in the Amazon rainforest
- D) The size of the Amazon rainforest half a century ago
- E) A report that took three days to put together

9. According to the passage, what is true about the Amazon rainforest?

- A) There is only one type of catfish living in its wells.
- B) It was first scientifically studied in 1936.
- C) It hosts more than four species of anaconda.
- D) It has lost some of its area to farming land.
- E) It contains more species today than it did fifty years ago.

10. - 12. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The aubergine is native to India. The numerous Arabic names for it, along with the lack of the ancient Greek and Roman names, indicate that it was not introduced into the Mediterranean area until the Arabs had come to dominate that region in the early Middle Ages. Because of the plant's relationship with the nightshade family of plants, the aubergine was at one time believed to be extremely dangerous to eat. Today, most aubergines are dark purple although a much wider range of shapes and colours is grown in India. There, uniquely, aubergines weighing up to a kilogram can even be found. The aubergine is still widely used in Indian cuisine. 85% of worldwide aubergine production comes from just five countries. China is the top producer, and India is the second largest. The other three are Egypt, Turkey and Indonesia.

10. It is suggested by the passage that in India, ----.

- A) the aubergines are heavier than those anywhere else
- B) the aubergine is used in food much less often than it once was
- C) the greatest period in the country's history occurred in the Middle Ages
- D) more aubergines are produced than in China
- E) dark purple aubergines cannot be found

11. We can conclude from the passage that the nightshade family of plants ----.

- A) is not in fact related to the aubergine
- B) has no plants that exist in China
- C) has many ancient Greek and Roman names
- D) contains plants that are poisonous
- E) only has plants that are dark purple in colour

12. It is clear from the passage that in the early Middle Ages, ----.

- A) the aubergine had lost its popularity among people
- B) the Arabs had significant power in the Mediterranean region
- C) plants were most commonly known by Greek or Roman names
- D) only five countries produced aubergines
- E) aubergines were not being grown in India

## READING

1. - 3. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The average car has 25-30 tiny computers. They are in charge of many of the car's systems such as power distribution. Increasingly, they are also helping to make people drive more carefully, and this trend is expected to continue. It is believed that in a few years' time, cars will be able to react after a crash. They will be able to send data about their location and their number of occupants immediately to the emergency services. This will enable the emergency services to respond much more quickly. The speed of their response can be vital in the saving of lives. Cars are also expected to one day be able to communicate with each other through radio signals, and this is expected to reduce the number of collisions between them.

1. It is suggested in the passage that cars that will be able to react after a crash ----.

- A) will make the emergency services irrelevant
- B) could lead to fewer people dying in car accidents
- C) will only be driven by the emergency services
- D) would not know how many passengers they contained
- E) are already in existence

2. The main focus of the passage is on the ----.

- A) importance in a car of power distribution
- B) number of mini computers found in cars today
- C) difficulties faced by emergency services at crash sites
- D) potential advantages of future cars
- E) way radio signals are given and received

3. We learn from the passage that cars ----.

- A) are likely to become more dangerous in a few years' time
- B) are being used more safely today than in the past
- C) with many passengers are more likely to be involved in crashes
- D) need at least 30 computers to be able to function
- E) can interact with one another already by using radio signals

4. - 6. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Why do some cats look like they're wearing socks? Why aren't their feet the same colour as the rest of their bodies? Science has an answer: piebaldism. That's the name for a condition caused by a mutation in the KIT gene, which is responsible for distributing melanocytes—the cells that programme pigment throughout a cat's body. In the absence of piebaldism, the melanocytes are evenly distributed, giving a cat a coat of fur that's uniform in colour. Yet, if the KIT gene is mutated, cats won't have enough of the cells to cover the entire body and the cells they do have won't be evenly spread. As a result, portions of the coat will be white. Genetics always plays a role in a cat's coat colour. In the case of Siamese cats, it's also partially temperature-dependent. In that breed, an enzyme can suppress melanin production, and the abdomen will appear sandy in colour because it's warm. Relatively cooler extremities, like the ears, will be darker.

4. It can be learnt from the passage that piebaldism ----.

- A) could be harmful for cats
- B) leads to discolouring if absent
- C) does not affect Siamese cats
- D) results from a variation in genes
- E) depends on the body temperature

5. Which of the following could be the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To explain the reason behind some colour patterns in cats
- B) To warn cat owners about a genetic condition called piebaldism
- C) To give detailed information about the mutation in KIT genes in cats
- D) To compare regular cats with the Siamese in terms of their genetic make-up
- E) To show that piebaldism is a common phenomenon

6. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A) Piebaldism doesn't influence the body parts that are warmer in Siamese cats.
- B) Darker parts of the body indicate that the enzymes suppress the melanin production.
- C) KIT gene prevents the production of melanocytes, which determine the colour of the fur.
- D) Lack of evenly distributed melanocytes causes the cat to be uniform in colour.
- E) Piebaldism is a genetic condition regarding the pigmentation of the skin.

**7. - 9. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The writer Sarah McColl argues that when a person is faced with a situation for which there isn't an easy answer, he should choose the option that feels the best. She also suggests flipping a coin and nominating one side for one option and the other for the other. However, she suggests that the reaction to the coin flip actually tells the person what he should do. If the side he sees makes him happy, he ought to follow it. If he is disappointed, he ought to ignore it. McColl also argues that if a person finds himself unable to make a decision about something, for example, buying a new car because he is looking at various factors such as cost, efficiency and appearance, that person ought to choose the factor that matters most to him and make his decision based solely on that.

**7. It is strongly suggested in the passage that Sarah McColl ----.**

- A) thinks that the look of a car is more important than anything else
- B) is for the idea that a person should always choose easy things to be successful
- C) thinks people should make difficult decisions emotionally
- D) strongly believes that some people are predestined to fail in life
- E) makes even easy decisions for herself by flipping coins

**8. We can understand from the passage that new car buyers ----.**

- A) are more decisive than buyers of used cars
- B) ought to care most for its efficiency in Sarah McColl's view
- C) will definitely regret following Sarah McColl's advice
- D) ought to consider not buying a car at all
- E) have different priorities depending on their own necessities

**9. Which of the following is true about Sarah McColl's recommendation of flipping a coin?**

- A) It is to help a person find his true feelings.
- B) It completely binds the coin flipper to the result.
- C) It is not one that she has followed herself.
- D) It should only be used when purchasing a motor vehicle.
- E) It totally contradicts her first piece of advice.

**10. - 12. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In 1846, the US had entered into a treaty with a country then known as New Grenada. Under the agreement, the US established a military presence in modern-day Panama, one which engendered mistrust towards the US soldiers among many Panamanians. So, when a steamship full of Americans landed just outside of Panama City, even a small problem could and did lead to tragic results. On April 15, 1856, a steamboat arrived and one of the passengers, Oliver, likely drunk, got into a dispute with a local vendor called Luna. He took a slice of watermelon from Luna but refused to pay the five cents. Luna yelled at him and pulled out a knife; Oliver responded by pulling out a gun, and one of Oliver's friends threw a nickel at Luna. Luna, running from Oliver, who was holding the gun, never received the payment thrown at him, even though another Panamanian came to his defence and tackled Oliver. In that struggle, the gun went off, and it hit someone. Things went quickly downhill from there, and marines had to be brought in by train to put down the riots. By the end of the chaos, 15 Americans and two Panamanians were dead.

**10. We can understand from the passage that ----.**

- A) Panama is at peace with the US ever since it was called New Grenada
- B) Oliver got into a fight with Luna just because he had a hatred of Panamanians
- C) Luna was injured due to a stray bullet fired from Oliver's gun
- D) the agreement between two countries was made to ensure trust towards one another
- E) the dispute was over a five-cent slice of watermelon

**11. The underlined word 'engendered' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) discouraged
- B) produced
- C) contributed
- D) eliminated
- E) improved

**12. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) The Riots at the Docks
- B) Mistrust Between Panama and the US
- C) The Watermelon Battle
- D) Tragedies over a Nickel
- E) Marines to the Rescue in Panama

## READING

1. - 3. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Inspired by the youth hostels of Europe and Scandinavian folk high schools, Martin Knowlton and David Bianco created a new kind of learning programme for older adults in 1975 in America. Elderhostel, re-branded with a new name: Road Scholar in 2010, is a learning programme founded to combine not-for-credit classes with travelling and inexpensive accommodation for older adults. It has grown since the early years from a few hundred hostellers on a handful of college campuses into an international network of more than 100,000 participants annually in every state in the U.S., 150 countries and aboard ships on rivers and oceans worldwide. The organization Knowlton and Bianco created has changed perceptions of aging by introducing a new understanding of older adults as active, engaged learners, travellers and explorers. Elderhostel may not be for everyone, but all that is needed is an adventuresome spirit and a yearning to be challenged by new ideas and experiences.

1. According to the passage, Elderhostel was developed to ----.  
 A) persuade international universities to cooperate in old people's education  
 B) attract elderly European tourists to the USA  
 C) provide inexpensive adventure tours for the elderly  
 D) provide older adults with experiential opportunities through travel and education  
 E) change the perception of university education for the elderly
2. According to the passage, Elderhostel is designed for elderly people who ----.  
 A) need a college credit  
 B) plan to study a subject in depth  
 C) want to learn about something new  
 D) likes travelling to distant places  
 E) did not have the opportunity to study at university before
3. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?  
 A) an organization supporting people's engagement in life even when they're old  
 B) the history of international adult education programmes  
 C) international non-profit educational programmes  
 D) the benefits of lifelong learning and an active life  
 E) Martin Knowlton and David Bianco, the founders of Elderhostel

4. - 6. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia was murdered with her family by the Bolshevik secret police. Persistent rumours of her possible escape began circulating right after her death, fuelled by the fact that the location of her burial was unknown during the decades of Communist rule. The mass grave of the family was revealed in 1991, but the bodies of a son (Alexei) and a daughter (either Maria or Anastasia) of the imperial family were missing. This made it possible for more than 200 persons to stake the claim that they were offspring of the murdered czar—among them 34 women who declared that they were his youngest daughter, Anastasia. However, none of these claims proved to be true. And in January 2008, Russian scientists announced that the charred remains of a young boy and a young woman were found near Ipatiev House in Yekaterinburg, where the royal murders took place. The final results of the DNA testing proved conclusively that those latest remains were those of Anastasia and her brother Alexei and no one escaped.

4. It is clear from the passage that rumours about the possibility of Anastasia's survival continued because ----.  
 A) nobody knew where she was buried  
 B) samples from the burnt bodies could never be proved to belong to the royal bloodline  
 C) Anastasia was mistaken for her sister Maria, whose remains couldn't be found  
 D) the Bolshevik secret police denied the possibility of any survivors  
 E) 34 out of 200 women confirmed to see Anastasia near Yekaterinburg
5. We learn from the passage that ----.  
 A) the mass grave was revealed in 2008  
 B) there are still some reasonable doubts about Anastasia's possible escape  
 C) the question of Anastasia and Alexei's whereabouts lingered until scientists published the final results of DNA testing  
 D) there was no ambiguity about which physical remains belonged to whom  
 E) even DNA tests could not confirm the death of Anastasia, so the rumours continued
6. It is mentioned in the passage that ----.  
 A) the possible survival of Anastasia had been disproved during the Communist rule  
 B) DNA evidence was fabricated to cover up the truth  
 C) Anastasia survived by pretending to be dead amongst the bodies of her family members  
 D) despite the positive DNA identification, the legend of missing imperial children is still going on  
 E) two sets of family members' remains were missing from the mass grave



**7. - 9. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

There are many different viruses that can cause the common cold, but it is mostly caused by a class of viruses called 'rhinoviruses'. The rhinovirus gets into the cells lining your nose and starts reproducing. The virus generally moves from other sick people's hands to your hands either on direct contact or through some intermediate surface like a doorknob, and from your hands into your nose or eyes. Your body reacts to the presence of the virus with its immune system. The immune system opens up blood vessels and increases mucus secretions, which results in inflammation and a stuffy feeling, and a runny nose, respectively. The irritation caused by the virus and all of the fluid cause sneezing. If the virus makes it into the cells lining the lungs, they start producing fluid and mucus there as well and make you cough. Some antiviral drugs may reduce the duration and/or severity of all these symptoms. However, the best treatment is often rest and time so that the immune system fights the virus and eventually eliminates it completely.

**7. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?**

- A) What results from a runny nose is the opening up of blood vessels.
- B) All the viruses that can make you catch the common cold are called rhinoviruses.
- C) The cold virus can enter into your body through your nose or eyes.
- D) It is impossible for you to get infected with the virus through a handshake.
- E) If your immune system is not strong enough, a cold can be fatal.

**8. One can conclude from the passage that ----.**

- A) one coughs whenever one catches a cold
- B) avoiding contact with those who have come down with a cold may prevent catching it
- C) you do not have any difficulty in breathing when you catch a cold
- D) the common cold usually doesn't have symptoms before you catch it
- E) you should definitely use drugs to get rid of the common cold immediately

**9. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) The Root Cause of a Cold
- B) How to Treat a Cold?
- C) Is a Cold Viral or Bacterial?
- D) The Symptoms of a Cold
- E) Rhinovirus vs. Others

**10. - 12. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In psychology, Stockholm Syndrome is a term used to describe a paradoxical psychological phenomenon in which hostages express excessive admiration or praise and positive feelings towards their captors. The FBI's Hostage Barricade Database System shows that roughly 8% of victims show evidence of Stockholm Syndrome. The syndrome is named after the robbery of Kreditbanken at Norrmalmstorg Square in Stockholm, in which the robbers held bank employees hostage from August 23 to August 28, 1973. In this case, the victims became emotionally attached to their captors and even defended them after they were freed from their six-day ordeal. What's more, the hostages made jailhouse visits to their former captors.

**10. The writer of the passage states that ----.**

- A) bank robbery hostages in Stockholm refused to testify against their captors
- B) after their rescue, the hostages said they had feared for their lives for over five days
- C) the Stockholm hostages developed grudge against the robbers
- D) Stockholm Syndrome is a serious phenomenon that is difficult to cure
- E) the hostages experiencing Stockholm Syndrome cooperate with the authorities

**11. We can understand from the passage that ----.**

- A) continued contact between the perpetrator and the hostage causes extreme damage
- B) the length of the incident combined with bad treatment creates Stockholm Syndrome
- C) hostages who develop Stockholm Syndrome see the perpetrator as a terrorist
- D) victims think the captor's motives in committing the crime are well justified
- E) Stockholm Syndrome describes the behaviour of victims who, over time, become supportive of their captors

**12. The underlined word 'admiration' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) a surge of sorrow
- B) a strong feeling of shock and fear
- C) knowledge of the situation
- D) great respect and liking
- E) being emotionally indebted

## READING

1. - 8. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

1. The 'haiku' is a Japanese poetry composed of three unrhymed lines. It originated in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and its current name was given by a Japanese writer towards the late 1800s. It often reflects on some aspect of nature and creates images. ---- The first part of the poem, called *hokku* or "starting verse", for example, frequently sets the tone for the rest of the poem. The best haiku should not only give a strong image but also provide a twist at the end.

- A) Haiku poetry has experienced a revived popularity in recent years.
- B) Famous haiku writers include Matsuo Basho, Yosa Buson and Kobayashi Issa.
- C) The haiku is now written in many languages with different syllable patterns.
- D) This poem style is broken up into different parts, each part holding a different importance.
- E) Part of the authenticity of the haiku is its ability to simultaneously remain delicate and ambiguous.

2. ---- Right, you may not get much sleep or time for yourself during the first few months until your baby starts sleeping through the night. However, you will have more time for the things you enjoy doing for yourself when your baby sleeps more.

- A) Parenthood doesn't necessarily mean the end of fun.
- B) Pregnant women experience physical and emotional changes.
- C) Most parents are naturally protective, responsible and supportive.
- D) Children raised by a single parent perceive themselves to be physically less competent than their friends.
- E) The father-child relationship is the defining factor in the fatherhood role.

3. Since there are many different types of food poisoning, food poisoning symptoms may vary from case to case. ---- One of the most prevalent symptoms of it is watery diarrhoea. You may also experience vomiting accompanying your diarrhoea.

- A) Other food poisoning symptoms are a loss of appetite.
- B) It's your body's natural way of getting rid of harmful substances.
- C) Other times it may take up to several days for its symptoms to appear.
- D) However, there are also general symptoms of food poisoning.
- E) It's important to seek medical treatment if you suffer from it.

4. With glacier-clad peaks rising almost vertically from thickly forested valleys, the North Cascades are often called the American Alps. ---- The two other units—Ross Lake National Recreation Area and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area—contain most visitor facilities. The park complex preserves virgin forests, fragile subalpine meadows and hundreds of glaciers. What's more, the region forms part of the Cascade Range, named for its innumerable waterfalls.

- A) The Alps are generally divided into the Western Alps and the Eastern Alps.
- B) The United States has 58 protected areas known as national parks.
- C) Many authors were inspired by them while working on their novels.
- D) The region boasts about this unique area which generously reflect natural beauties.
- E) The national park forms one unit of the North Cascades National Park Service Complex.



5. The kindergarten plays an important role in the early educational and social development of kids, which has an important bearing on their lives. The kindergarten is also beneficial as a place where children learn to communicate, play and interact with others appropriately. ---- Thus, the kindergarten tries during these crucial years to promote the physical, mental, social and emotional growth and development of children.

- A) Research comparing half-day and full-day kindergarten shows that children benefit more from a full-day programme.
- B) It is possible to help kids adjust to being apart from their parents without anxiety.
- C) The kindergarten movement is based on cultivating kid's tendencies for play, observation, imitation and construction.
- D) Educators have found that learning ability and patterns of personality generally become set during the ages of four and five.
- E) Starting school also requires a fair amount of emotional preparation.

6. Crime science is the study of crime in order to find ways to prevent it. ---- It is single-minded about cutting crime rather than studying it for its own sake; accordingly, it focuses on crime rather than criminals; and lastly, it is multidisciplinary, notably recruiting scientific methodology rather than relying on social theory.

- A) Authorities employ various mechanisms to regulate certain behaviours in general.
- B) In general, crimes are considered offences against the public or the state.
- C) Some religious communities regard crime as a sin.
- D) Three features distinguish crime science from criminology.
- E) In fact, one can perform an illegal act without committing a crime.

7. Ghost stories have been with humankind for thousands of years. There are written accounts from the Chinese and the Greeks, for example, which make up some of the earliest writings of hauntings. But do people in our modern and well-educated civilization actually believe in ghosts? ---- According to a survey conducted recently, more than half of the population considers ghosts real.

- A) The belief is in spite of the questionable scientific evidence.
- B) Horror movies are quite common in today's world, so they often subtly affect people.
- C) In the United States, the answer seems to be "yes".
- D) Many popular programmes and movies have been inspired by real-life ghost stories.
- E) They influence society's beliefs, the same as ghost stories did long ago.

8. In order to see, the eye has to move. ---- They act like the strings on a puppet, moving the eye in different directions. The muscles of each eye normally move together at the same time, allowing the two eyes to remain aligned.

- A) Vision is the process by which the images the eye captures are interpreted by the brain.
- B) The iris is responsible for controlling the amount of light entering the eye.
- C) Then, tears exit through a passage which leads to the nose.
- D) Six muscles, called extraocular muscles, surround the eyeball in the skull.
- E) The retina is made up of millions of light receptors.

## READING

1. - 8. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

1. Changing bad eating habits takes great effort. First, one needs to accept the problem and then take on an effective plan to fight it. Some people can do it on their own. However, if a person is obese, anorexic or bulimic, he or she may need medical help to stop these bad eating habits. ----
  - A) Processed foods are made using preservatives or chemicals to preserve them for a long period of time.
  - B) Teenagers among whom this disorder is common eat a lot and then force themselves to vomit.
  - C) Under psychotherapy and professional dietary supervision, these disorders can be treated.
  - D) The exact cause of eating disorders is unknown.
  - E) Though they were primarily thought to affect females, eating disorders affect males as well.
2. Spanish and English have mixed a great deal in several countries. For example, in the United States, where more than 17 million people speak Spanish at home, such linguistic mixing is very common. A hybrid of English and Spanish, known as Spanglish, can be heard in many Hispanic areas, as well as on TV and in movies. ---- And, the odd language spoken in the holiday resorts of Spain, where there are many British visitors, is also called Spanglish.
  - A) The official language of Mexico is Spanish as it is spoken by 97% of the population.
  - B) Today, English and Spanish are part of two different language families.
  - C) Variations of Spanglish are also spoken by the British population living in Argentina.
  - D) Yet most people say Spanish is easier to learn than English.
  - E) Fortunately, there are many similarities between English and Spanish.
3. If exercise has left you worn out, it's good to rest for a day. ---- This is because tiredness or aching in the muscles is the body's way of telling you it needs a break. That way the body repairs itself and protects itself from injury.
  - A) In fact, taking a day off is a requirement for certain types of exercise.
  - B) It also improves mental health and helps prevent depression.
  - C) Cortisol is a stress hormone that builds fat in the abdominal region.
  - D) For instance, it reduces the risk of developing dementia as well.
  - E) Yet, stopping excessive exercise suddenly can also create a change in the mood.
4. ---- However, according to a survey, one in seven people in the UK has no need for one now. Even though in today's time-poor society, the need to keep tabs on the passing minutes is greater than ever, the growth of portable digital products —smartphones, laptops, tablets— with time displays represents a gathering cloud over the watch industry. So, it wouldn't be wrong to say time is running out for the wristwatch.
  - A) Young people who have grown up with technology mostly look at their mobiles to check the time.
  - B) Like antiques, good watches appreciate over the years as well.
  - C) Many girls choose cheap imitations of designer watches worn by celebrities.
  - D) For decades, people have sworn they would be lost without a watch.
  - E) During World War I, soldiers attached pocket watches to their wrists with leather straps, and wristwatches came out.

5. **Many children suck their thumbs to calm and comfort themselves. ---- These include dental problems, thumb or finger infections and being teased by peers.**

- A) Parents would usually damage the child's self-image by calling attention to sucking habits.
- B) Experts admit that they're not always sure about the primary cause of this habit.
- C) However, frequent or intense thumb sucking beyond 4 to 5 years of age can cause problems.
- D) There are also other problematic childhood habits like nail-biting, hair-pulling, shouting and hitting.
- E) If so, the behaviour might be your child's attempt to relieve tension.

6. **The functioning of the nervous system depends a lot on tiny cells called neurons. ---- For instance, sensory neurons take information from the eyes, nose, ears, tongue, and skin to the brain. Motor neurons carry messages away from the brain and back to the rest of the body.**

- A) Concussions are also a type of internal head injury.
- B) The left side of the brain controls the right side of the body.
- C) That's why many scientists believe it's significant to keep challenging our brains.
- D) However, as we age, the brain has to work harder.
- E) The brain has billions of them, and they have many specialized duties.

7. **Dating back to the third century BCE, Mahasthangarh in Bangladesh is one of the earliest urban archaeological sites in south Asia. Parts of the ancient capital were in use until the 18<sup>th</sup> century CE. ---- Yet, years of neglect, looting, vandalism and lack of funding have damaged Mahasthangarh. Moreover, heavy rainfall and highly saline soil have eaten away the site's poorly maintained terracotta artwork.**

- A) The city was located in this area because it is one of the highest areas in Bangladesh.
- B) Together with these ancient ruins, a Hindu temple is where people often visit.
- C) Paharpur Buddhist Monastery is another tourist attraction of North Bengal.
- D) This 3<sup>rd</sup>-century archaeological site is still held to be of great sanctity by the Hindus.
- E) In Mahasthangarh, Karatoya is the major river that passes near the eastern margin and flows towards the south.

8. **---- Even if they were published, they would be dominated by such complex ingredients that they would be of little use in providing a guide to the general consumer in describing the experience of a scent. Nonetheless, perfume experts can become extremely skilful at identifying components and origins of scents in the same manner as wine connoisseurs.**

- A) Most modern perfumes contain synthesized odours.
- B) The exact formulae of commercial perfumes are kept secret.
- C) It is very important to choose the right perfume.
- D) Surprisingly, many ingredients do not contribute to the smell of a perfume at all.
- E) Antiperspirants reduce sweat produced by the body and prevent unpleasant odour.

## READING

1. - 12. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. (I) The Sumerians and Babylonians were the first civilizations to identify the planets. (II) The Sumerians, predecessors of the Babylonians, had identified at least Venus by 1500 BCE. (III) Shortly afterwards, the other inner planet Mercury and the outer planets Mars, Jupiter and Saturn were all identified by Babylonian astronomers. (IV) The Babylonians were the first to recognize that astronomical phenomena are periodic and apply mathematics to their predictions. (V) These would remain the only known planets until the invention of the telescope in early modern times.

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

2. (I) The chemicals and pesticides that are used on farms can be extremely dangerous. (II) Moreover, its use raises a number of environmental concerns. (III) These materials should be kept locked away in marked containers with warning labels. (IV) You should definitely avoid handling them with your bare hands. (V) In the event that you're exposed to these dangerous chemicals, call your local poison control centre.

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

3. (I) Recent studies have ranked the fear of flying number three on the list of the top ten phobias. (II) For some people, the idea of getting on a plane is one of the scariest things imaginable. (III) In some cases, educating such people about the realities of air travel can diminish their concern about physical safety on planes. (IV) Statistically speaking, acrophobia, or the fear of heights, impacts more than 6% of people. (V) In fact, many people have overcome their fear of flying by learning to fly, thus effectively removing their fear of the unknown.

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

4. (I) Computer science is closely related to software engineering, information systems and computer hardware engineering. (II) Software engineering emphasizes the construction of large, reliable software systems in a productive, systematic and repeatable manner. (III) Information systems emphasize operations, specifically the installation, administration and application of software and computer systems. (IV) Computer hardware engineering emphasizes the construction of computer machinery and equipment. (V) Mechanical examples of computers have existed through much of recorded human history.

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

5. (I) A person must get sufficient amounts of vitamins and minerals to stay healthy. (II) Minerals are natural compounds formed through geological processes. (III) The term "mineral" encompasses not only the material's chemical composition but also the mineral structures. (IV) Minerals range in composition from elements and simple salts to very complex silicates, with thousands of known forms. (V) The study of all these minerals is called mineralogy.

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

6. (I) Sooner or later, most families face the prospect of moving. (II) While moving can be troublesome for parents, it can be even more traumatic for children. (III) This may be because of a job transfer or financial issues. (IV) However, they might not be a part of the decision to move, and so they may not understand it. (V) As a result, they may need some time and special attention during this period.

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

7. (I) Goldfish have a memory span of at least three months and can distinguish between different shapes, colours and sounds. (II) By using positive reinforcement, goldfish can be trained to recognize and to react to light signals of different colours or to perform tricks. (III) In fact, touching a goldfish can endanger its health because it can cause the protective slime coat to be damaged or removed. (IV) They respond to certain colours most evidently in relation to feeding. (V) They learn to anticipate feedings provided they occur at around the same time every day.

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

8. (I) Stitches are loops of thread that doctors use to join the edges of a cut on your skin. (II) It is a lot like sewing fabric together. (III) After a few days or a week, the skin heals, and the stitches themselves come out. (IV) If you need stitches, you don't need to worry, but you need to take care of the stitches until the skin heals. (V) You, therefore, don't even need to get those stitches removed by your doctor.

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

9. (I) All mammals have some hair on their skin, even marine mammals which appear to be hairless. (II) Skin is essential in many ways. (III) It forms a barrier which prevents harmful substances and microorganisms from entering the body. (IV) It protects body tissues against injury. (V) It also helps regulate body temperature through perspiration and controls the loss of life-sustaining fluids like blood and water.

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

10. (I) The stress we take with us when we go to work and the stress that awaits us on the job are on the rise. (II) According to a survey, four out of ten employees state that their jobs are "very" or "extremely" stressful. (III) However, the ability to manage stress in the workplace can make the difference between success or failure on the job. (IV) Today, those who do not fancy cooperative and collaborative work are not suitable for most of the positions. (V) Thus, it is good to follow some simple steps you can take to regain control over yourself when job and workplace stress surrounds you.

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

11. (I) There are three different kinds of anaesthesia: local anaesthesia, regional anaesthesia and general anaesthesia. (II) Patients prefer to undergo local anaesthesia for minor operations in order not to feel distress and pain. (III) In local anaesthesia, a particular location of the body is numbed, such as the mouth. (IV) Regional anaesthesia numbs a larger part of the body by administering anaesthesia to a cluster of nerves. (V) General anaesthesia, on the other hand, describes unconsciousness and lack of any awareness or sensation.

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

12. (I) Most crops have a fairly narrow range of temperatures at which they'll produce the most food. (II) As temperatures climb, farmers will see fewer results for their efforts. (III) Warmer temperatures could affect everything from the intensity of trade winds to which regions of the globe receive the most rainfall. (IV) Another problem is that higher temperatures will increase the rate that plants lose moisture as a result of transpiration. (V) In developed countries, this might mean economic hardship for the farmers whereas for those in developing countries, it may threaten their survival.

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

## READING

1. - 12. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. (I) Culture shock isn't a medical condition or a clinical term. (II) People from other cultures may have grown up with values and beliefs that differ from yours. (III) It's simply a way to describe the nervous and confusing feelings people may have after leaving a familiar culture to live in a different one. (IV) When they move to a new place, they're bound to face a lot of changes. (V) That can be exciting and stimulating, but it can also be overwhelming because they may feel sad, anxious, frustrated and want to go home.

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

2. (I) It's not just poetic to call moon silvery. (II) In addition to water, a NASA probe that crashed into a lunar crater a couple of years ago found unexpected concentrations of silver and mercury. (III) NASA has also encouraged innovations which have improved the quality of life for many people around the world. (IV) The metals had been found before in moon rocks brought back by Apollo astronauts in only trace amounts. (V) However, the new data show much higher amounts of the elements in debris from the crash.

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

3. (I) Vaccinations against influenza are usually made available to people in developed countries. (II) Influenza, commonly referred to as the flu, is an infectious disease caused by RNA viruses that affect birds and mammals. (III) Typically, the disease is transmitted through the air by coughs or sneezes, creating aerosols containing the virus. (IV) The most common symptoms of it are chills, fever, sore throat and muscle pains. (V) Although these symptoms are often confused with those of the common cold, influenza is a more severe disease than the common cold and is caused by a different type of virus.

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

4. (I) In general terms, a cook is known as a person who prepares food for consumption. (II) In Austria, Germany, Canada and Switzerland, however, this profession requires government approval. (III) It also requires profound knowledge concerning nutrition. (IV) The restaurants in these countries should therefore be entirely run by cooks. (V) Persons without this knowledge there are called 'kitchen helpers'.

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

5. (I) The Colorado Desert's climate distinguishes it from other deserts. (II) The region experiences greater summer daytime temperatures than higher-elevation deserts and almost never experiences frost. (III) In addition, unlike other deserts, the Colorado Desert experiences two rainy seasons per year. (IV) These occur especially in the southern portion of the region in winter and in late summer. (V) Within the desert, there are also several Indian reservations, the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge and popular resorts such as Palm Springs.

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

6. (I) Some thinkers see mathematicians as scientists. (II) Mathematics is fundamental to the sciences. (III) One important role of mathematics in science is the role it plays in the expression of scientific models. (IV) Observing and collecting measurements, as well as hypothesizing and predicting, often require extensive use of mathematics. (V) Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and calculus, for example, are all essential to physics.

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



7. (I) Too much sodium is bad for your heart, and most of us get around 3,400 mg a day. (II) Fruits such as lemons and oranges satisfy some of the salt receptors on your tongue. (III) However, the maximum recommended amount is 2,300 mg. (IV) The high intake of sodium leads to the development of high blood pressure, otherwise known as hypertension. (V) It usually evolves in early life as too much sodium then weakens genetic defenses against developing high blood pressure in later life.

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

8. (I) During her lifetime, Austen's works brought her little personal fame and just a few positive reviews. (II) Through the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, her books were admired mostly by members of the literary elite. (III) However, once her nephew's A Memoir of Jane Austen was published in 1869, she was introduced to a wider public. (IV) Austen was able to complete her work about a year later. (V) By the 1940s, she had been widely accepted in academia as a "great English writer".

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

9. (I) Folding chairs are produced in a variety of styles, folding mechanisms and materials. (II) In general, folding chairs are used for seating in areas where permanent seating is not possible or practical. (III) This includes outdoor and indoor events such as college graduations, religious services and sporting games and competitions. (IV) Folding chairs are also used at home for any situation requiring extra seating. (V) This may include parties, card games and temporary seating at the dinner table.

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

10. (I) In young children the brain is highly adaptable. (II) In fact, when one part of a young child's brain is injured, another part can often learn to take over some of the lost function. (III) Memory is another complex function of the brain. (IV) However, as we age, the brain has to work harder to make new neural pathways, making it more difficult to master new tasks or change established behaviour patterns. (V) That's why many scientists believe it's important to keep challenging your brain to learn new things and make new connections.

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

11. (I) You probably know a hurricane is a big and powerful storm that can cause a lot of wind and rain. (II) Everyone pays attention to hurricanes because they can be dangerous. (III) Some hurricanes come and go and really don't cause much more trouble than a bad thunderstorm. (IV) Others, on the other hand, may damage homes and cause flooding. (V) A natural disaster is when weather or nature causes big problems, like a hurricane or an earthquake.

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

12. (I) Aromatherapy, which means "scent treatment", involves using fragrant parts of aromatic plants to improve your health. (II) Chinese Tiger Balm can help alleviate aches and pains, while other oils may strengthen your hair and nails. (III) Aside from the pleasant smells, aromatherapy may provide actual health perks. (IV) Inhaling various scents can help you sleep, boost your energy level, reduce stress and ease depression. (V) While it has become more popular in recent years, the practice actually began thousands of years ago with Neolithic tribespeople.

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

## READING

1. - 4. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

1. The Ottoman sultans were known to disguise themselves and make inspection tours in the capital city.

- A) Osmanlı sultanlarının kılık değiştirdiği ve başkentte denetleme turuna çıktıkları biliniyordu.  
B) Osmanlı sultanları hakkında bilinen şey kılık değiştirerek başkentte denetleme turuna çıktıklarıdır.  
C) Kılık değiştiren Osmanlı sultanlarının başkentte denetleme turuna çıktıkları biliniyordu.  
D) Başkentte denetleme turuna çıkan Osmanlı sultanlarının kılık değiştirdiği biliniyordu.  
E) Başkentte denetleme turuna çıkmak için kılık değiştirenlerin Osmanlı sultanları olduğu biliniyordu.

2. Experiments and observations show that Einstein's description of gravitation accounts for several effects that cannot be explained by Newton's laws.

- A) Deneyler ve gözlemler, Einstein'ın yer çekimi tanımıyla açıklanan birçok etkinin Newton kanunları tarafından açıklanamadığını göstermektedir.  
B) Deneyler ve gözlemler gösteriyor ki Einstein yaptığı yer çekimi tanımıyla, Newton kanunları tarafından açıklanamayan birçok etkiyi açıklamaktadır.  
C) Deneyler ve gözlemler, Einstein'ın yer çekimi tanımının, Newton kanunları tarafından açıklanamayan birçok etkiyi açıkladığını gösteriyor.  
D) Deney ve gözlemler, Newton'ın yer çekimi tanımının, Einstein kanunları tarafından açıklanamayan birçok etkiyi açıkladığını gösteriyor.  
E) Einstein'ın yer çekimi tanımının, Newton kanunları tarafından açıklanamayan birçok etkiyi açıkladığı deneyler ve gözlemlerle gösterilmektedir.

3. Charlie Chaplin, considered to be one of the most pivotal stars of the early periods of Hollywood, also led an interesting life behind the camera.

- A) Kamera arkasında da ilginç bir yaşam süren Charlie Chaplin, Hollywood'un ilk zamanlarının en önemli yıldızlarından biri olarak görülmüştür.  
B) Charlie Chaplin'in kamera arkasında da ilginç bir yaşam sürdürdüğünün düşünülmesi, onu Hollywood'un ilk zamanlarının en önemli yıldızlarından biri yapmıştır.  
C) Hollywood'un ilk zamanlarının en önemli yıldızlarından biri olarak görülen Charlie Chaplin'in kamera arkasındaki yaşamı da ilginçti.  
D) Hollywood'un ilk zamanlarının en önemli yıldızlarından biri olarak görülen Charlie Chaplin, kamera arkasında da ilginç bir yaşam sürdü.  
E) Charlie Chaplin'in Hollywood'un ilk zamanlarının en önemli yıldızlarından biri olarak görülmesi, kamera arkasında da ilginç bir yaşam sürdürmesindendir.

4. The heat given off from the underside of laptops can cause rash and skin eruption, especially if the computer is used against bare skin for hours.

- A) Dizüstü bilgisayarların alt kısmından yayılan ısının deride kızarıklık ve döküntüye neden olması, bilgisayarın özellikle çıplak deri üzerinde saatlerce kullanılmasındandır.  
B) Dizüstü bilgisayarların alt kısmından yayılan ısı, bilgisayar özellikle çıplak deri üzerinde saatlerce kullanılırsa, kızarıklık ve deri döküntüsüne neden olabilir.  
C) Dizüstü bilgisayarlar saatlerce çıplak deri üzerinde kullanılırsa, altlarından yayılan ısı nedeniyle özellikle deride kızarıklık ve döküntü oluşabilir.  
D) Dizüstü bilgisayarları saatlerce çıplak deri üzerinde kullandığınızda, özellikle alt kısımlarından yayılan ısı, kızarıklık ve deri döküntüsüne neden olur.  
E) Özellikle çıplak deri üzerinde saatlerce kullanıldıklarında, dizüstü bilgisayarların alt kısmından yayılan ısıdan oluşan kızarıklık deri döküntüsüne de neden olabilir.

5. - 8. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

5. Yaygın kanının aksine, jet-lag sendromundan büyük ölçüde etkilenenler küçük çocuklar değil, rutin bir hayat sürdüren yetişkinlerdir.
- A) Contrary to common belief, those who are influenced most by jet lag syndrome are not adults leading a routine life but small children.
- B) Those who are highly influenced by jet lag syndrome are not small children leading a routine life but adults, contrary to common belief.
- C) Contrary to common belief, jet lag syndrome doesn't influence small children, nor does it influence adults leading a highly routine life.
- D) Contrary to common belief, those who are highly influenced by jet lag syndrome are not small children but adults leading a routine life.
- E) Contrary to common belief, those who are greatly influenced by jet lag syndrome are not only small children but adults leading a routine life as well.
6. Çevirmenlerin en çok yakındığı konulardan biri, müşterilerin çoğunun bir çevirinin ne kadar vakit aldığının farkında olmamalarıdır.
- A) Most clients are unaware of the time a translation takes, which is one of the subjects translators complain about most.
- B) One of the subjects translators complain about most is that most of the clients are unaware of how long a translation takes.
- C) The fact that most of the clients are unaware of how long a translation takes is one of the subjects translators complain about most.
- D) Among the subjects translators complain about most is the clients' unawareness of how long a translation takes.
- E) Most clients are unaware of the time a translation takes, which is one of the most common subjects translators make complaints about.

7. Dünyanın en tehlikeli ikinci yarattığı olan mavi ahtapot siyanürden 10.000 kat daha zehirlidir.

- A) Cyanide is 10,000 times as poisonous as the second most dangerous creature of the world, blue octopus.
- B) 10,000 times more poisonous than cyanide, blue octopus is the second most dangerous creature of the world.
- C) That the blue octopus is 10,000 times more poisonous than cyanide makes it also the second most dangerous creature of the world.
- D) The second most dangerous creature of the world which is called blue octopus is 10,000 times as poisonous as cyanide.
- E) The second most dangerous creature of the world, blue octopus, is 10,000 times more poisonous than cyanide.

8. Morityus'ta nüfusun yaklaşık üçte ikisi, 19. yy.da ve 20. yy.ın başlarında şeker sanayinde çalışmak üzere getirilmiş sözleşmeli işçilerin torunlarıdır.

- A) The Mauritian population consists of the descendants of the indentured labourers approximately two-thirds of whom were brought to work in the sugar industry during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- B) The descendants of indentured labourers who were brought to work in the sugar industry during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries make up approximately two-thirds of the population of Mauritius.
- C) Approximately two-thirds of the Mauritian population who are the descendants of indentured labourers were brought to work in the sugar industry during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- D) Those who were brought to work in the sugar industry during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and make up approximately two-thirds of the population of Mauritius are the descendants of indentured labourers.
- E) Approximately two-thirds of the population in Mauritius is the descendants of indentured labourers who were brought to work in the sugar industry during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## READING

1. - 4. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

1. A new survey on common last names shows slaves took their owners' surnames, so one in five Americans named Smith are African American.

- A) Yaygın soyadları üzerine yapılan yeni bir ankette, kölelerin sahiplerinin soyadlarını aldığı, bu yüzden Smith soyadlı beş Amerikalıdan birinin Afrika kökenli Amerikalı olduğu gösterilmektedir.
- B) Yaygın soyadları üzerine yapılan yeni bir anket, Smith soyadlı beş Amerikalıdan birinin Afrika kökenli Amerikalı olduğunu, çünkü kölelerin, sahiplerinin soyadlarını aldığını gösteriyor.
- C) Yaygın soyadları üzerine yapılan yeni bir anket, kölelerin sahiplerinin soyadlarını aldığını, bu yüzden Smith soyadlı beş Amerikalıdan birinin Afrika kökenli Amerikalı olduğunu gösteriyor.
- D) Yaygın soyadları üzerine yapılan yeni bir ankete göre, köleler sahiplerinin soyadlarını almış oldukları için Smith soyadlı beş Amerikalıdan biri Afrika kökenli Amerikalıdır.
- E) Köleler sahiplerinin soyadlarını aldığından Smith soyadlı beş Amerikalıdan birinin Afrika kökenli Amerikalı olduğunu gösteren veriler yaygın soyadları üzerine yapılan yeni bir ankete aittir.

2. Some people are so influenced by all the consistent stories that surround them that they don't see the element of coincidence in their lives.

- A) Bazı insanlar, hayatlarındaki rastlantı unsurunu görmediklerinden, kendilerini çevreleyen tüm tutarlı hikâyelerden etkilenirler.
- B) Bazı insanlar, kendilerini çevreleyen tüm tutarlı hikâyelerden etkilendiklerinden hayatlarındaki rastlantı unsurunu görmezler.
- C) Bazı insanları çevreleyen tüm tutarlı hikâyeler onları o kadar etkiler ki hayatlarındaki rastlantı unsuru görülmez.
- D) Bazı insanlar, kendilerini çevreleyen tüm tutarlı hikâyelerden o kadar etkilenirler ki hayatlarındaki rastlantı unsurunu görmezler.
- E) Bazı insanların hayatlarındaki rastlantı unsurunu görmemelerinin nedeni, kendilerini çevreleyen tüm tutarlı hikâyelerden etkilenmeleridir.

3. In areas where winters are cold and harsh, certain animals are able to survive the chilliest conditions by hibernating.

- A) Kışların soğuk ve sert geçtiği bölgelerde bazı hayvanlar, en dondurucu koşulları kış uykusuna yatarak atlatabilmektedir.
- B) Kışların soğuk ve sert geçtiği bölgelerde bazı hayvanların kış uykusuna yatmasının sebebi, en dondurucu koşulları atlatabilmehtir.
- C) Kışların soğuk ve sert geçtiği bazı bölgelerde en dondurucu koşulları atlatabilenler, kış uykusuna yatan hayvanlardır.
- D) Kışların soğuk ve sert geçtiği bölgelerde bazı hayvanlar, en dondurucu koşulları atlatabilmek için kış uykusuna yatar.
- E) Kış uykusuna yatarak en dondurucu koşulları atlatabilen bazı hayvanlar, kışların soğuk ve sert geçtiği bölgelerdedir.

4. Although most people assume that testing is a way to evaluate learning, some researchers indicate that testing can actually improve learning.

- A) Araştırmacıların bazıları sınav yapmanın öğrenmeyi geliştirebileceğini varsaysa da birçok insan, sınav yapmanın aslında öğrenmeyi ölçmek için bir yol olduğunu belirtmektedir.
- B) Birçok insan sınav yapmanın öğrenmeyi ölçmek için bir yol olduğunu varsaysa da bazı araştırmacılar, sınav yapmanın aslında öğrenmeyi geliştirebileceğini belirtmektedir.
- C) Birçok insan sınav yapmanın öğrenmeyi ölçmek için bir yol olduğunu varsaymaktadır, ancak araştırmacıların bazıları, sınav yapmanın öğrenmeyi geliştirebileceğini belirtmektedir.
- D) Sınav yapmanın öğrenmeyi geliştirebileceğini belirten bazı araştırmacıların aksine, birçok insan sınav yapmanın öğrenmeyi ölçmek için bir yol olduğunu varsaymaktadır.
- E) Bazı araştırmacılar tarafından sınav yapmanın öğrenmeyi geliştirebileceği belirtilse de birçok insanın varsayımına göre sınav yapmak, öğrenmeyi ölçmek için bir yoldur.

5. - 8. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

5. Küreselleşme sonucu batı değerlerini kucaklayan Japonya'da geleneksel değerler, davranışlar ve kültür günden güne önemini kaybetmektedir.

- A) Because Japan has embraced western values as a result of globalization, traditional values, attitudes and culture are losing their importance there day by day.
- B) Day by day, the importance of traditional values, attitudes and culture are being lost in Japan, which is embracing western values as a result of globalization.
- C) In Japan, where western values have been embraced as a result of globalization, the importance of traditional values, attitudes and culture are being lost day by day.
- D) Japan has embraced western values as a result of globalization; therefore, it is losing its traditional values, attitudes and culture day by day.
- E) Traditional values, attitudes and culture are losing their importance day by day in Japan, which has embraced western values as a result of globalization.

6. Fosfor eksikliği, hem çocukların kollarında ve bacaklarında şekil bozulmasına hem de yetişkinlerde kemik yumuşamasına neden olur.

- A) Phosphorus deficiency causes both a deformation of children's arms and legs and bone softening in adults.
- B) Both the deformation of children's arms and legs and bone softening in adults are caused by phosphorus deficiency.
- C) Phosphorus deficiency causes not only the deformation of the arms and legs but also bone softening both in children and adults.
- D) What phosphorus deficiency causes is both the deformation of children's arms and legs and bone softening in adults.
- E) The cause of the deformation of children's arms and legs and bone softening in adults is phosphorus deficiency.

7. *Başkasının Rüyaları* adlı eserinde Cemil Kavukçu, taşra hayatının insanların davranışları üzerinde ne kadar etkili olabileceğini gösterir.

- A) In his work called *Başkasının Rüyaları*, Cemil Kavukçu reveals the extent of the effects of rural life on people's behaviour.
- B) How much effective rural life can be on people's behaviour is revealed in Cemil Kavukçu's work called *Başkasının Rüyaları*.
- C) What Cemil Kavukçu reveals in his work called *Başkasının Rüyaları* is how much effective rural life could be on people's behaviour.
- D) In his work called *Başkasının Rüyaları*, Cemil Kavukçu reveals how much effective rural life can be on people's behaviour.
- E) Cemil Kavukçu, who reveals the extent of the effects of rural life on people's behaviour, has a work called *Başkasının Rüyaları*.

8. 2019'da, *Karanlıkla Karşı Karşıya* en iyi uyarlanmış senaryo ödülünü alırken Viggo Mortensen'in başrolünde oynadığı *Yeşil Rehber* en iyi özgün senaryo dalında Oscar aldı.

- A) In 2019, *Green Book*, which stars Viggo Mortensen, got the Oscar for the best original screenplay while *BlackKkKlansman* got the award for the best adapted screenplay.
- B) It was *Green Book*, in which Viggo Mortensen starred, that got the award for the best original screenplay whereas it was *BlackKkKlansman* that won the 2019 Oscar for the best adapted screenplay.
- C) *BlackKkKlansman* was awarded the best adapted screenplay prize while *Green Book*, which stars Viggo Mortensen, got the 2019 Oscar for the best original screenplay.
- D) In 2019, the Oscar for the best original screenplay was awarded to *Green Book*, which stars Viggo Mortensen, while the award for the best adapted screenplay was given to *BlackKkKlansman*.
- E) The 2019 Oscar for the best original screenplay and for the best adapted screenplay were awarded to *Green Book*, which stars Viggo Mortensen, and to *BlackKkKlansman*, respectively.

## READING

NAME: ..... SURNAME: ..... TOTAL: .....

• Her soru 10 puan değerindedir.

1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Nedelin catastrophe or Nedelin disaster—called so, because Marshal Mitrofan Ivanovich Nedelin was killed—was a launch pad accident that occurred at Baikonur Cosmodrome on 24 October 1960 during the development of the Soviet R-16 intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM). As a prototype of the missile was being prepared for a test flight, it exploded on the launch pad when its second stage motors ignited prematurely, killing many military personnel, engineers and technicians working on the project. The official death toll was 78, but estimates are as high as 150, with 120 being the generally accepted figure. Despite the magnitude of the disaster, news of it was covered up for many years, and the Soviet government did not acknowledge the event until 1989. Strategic Rocket Forces Marshal Mitrofan Nedelin, the commander of the R-16 development programme, was among those killed in the explosion and fire.

1. The passage tells us that the Nedelin disaster ----.

- A) took its name from the missile on which the Soviets were working
- B) was made public by the Soviet government right after the event
- C) killed not more than 78 people
- D) caused a lot of damage, but nobody lost their life
- E) took place right before the test flight of a prototype missile

2. We can learn from the passage that ----.

- A) Mitrofan Nedelin was against the test flight right from the beginning
- B) the explosion wasn't a big event, but lots of news were made about it
- C) immediately after the event, the Soviet government was overthrown
- D) 270 people lost their lives in that event
- E) it took nearly 30 years for the Soviets to take responsibility for the event

3. One can understand from the passage that the number of dead people ----.

- A) has been incomparable to that of those in any other disaster so far
- B) was not as high as it was estimated by the public
- C) was far more than the official figure
- D) was revealed immediately although it placed the Soviets in a bad situation
- E) was declared by Mitrofan Nedelin himself

4. - 5. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

4. Headaches can be divided into primary or secondary types. Primary ones are headaches that happen on their own, while secondary ones are those that are caused by something else, such as a bump on the head. Aspirin use is recommended for primary headaches, as secondary ones should always be looked at by a doctor. ---- Aspirin is generally quite effective at treating it. Migraine, another primary headache, can also be treated with aspirin, but usually in combination with other drugs.

- A) A cluster headache is a primary headache that is extremely painful and unaffected by aspirin.
- B) It is also not a bad idea for primary headache sufferers to visit a medical professional sometimes.
- C) Such secondary headaches may be the symptom of a very serious life-threatening problem.
- D) The most common primary headache is a tension headache caused by stress or lack of sleep.
- E) Acupuncture is another method that headache sufferers use in order to reduce pain.

5. Scientists are warning that the health of the world's oceans is deteriorating even faster than had previously been thought. Climate change is harming them by warming them and making them more acidic. ---- And, it is also the case that fertilizer used on farms is running off into the oceans and poisoning sea life. If action is not taken soon, some sort of mass extinction may take place below the surface of our oceans.

- A) What is more, overfishing and pollution is damaging their ecosystems.
- B) Even so, this problem should be taken extremely seriously.
- C) As well as this, global warming threatens certain animals that live on land.
- D) Nonetheless, increased levels of acidity in the oceans will cause fish numbers to decline.
- E) Additionally, increased environmental awareness may well help to protect them.