

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

1. Nikola Tesla believed that everything we need to understand the universe is virtually around us, but we need to use our minds to develop real-world devices to augment our innate ---- of existence.

- A) ignorance
B) corrosion
C) confirmation
D) perception
E) suspension

2. The future of the Internet is a widely debated public policy theme all over the world, so questions are ---- on how to preserve the public "best-effort" Internet as an "open" platform for innovation and competition.

- A) evaded
B) curtailed
C) raised
D) dispensed
E) compelled

3. Even though the Great Himalayas had ---- and beautiful habitats previously, its ecosystems have undergone rapid environmental deterioration since the conquest of Mount Everest in 1953 in a short period of only 50 years.

- A) formidable
B) barren
C) prevalent
D) decadent
E) pristine

4. There is a great need for developing and homogenizing simple assessment tools and techniques for prioritising important environmental problems on a global basis since eco-technology is not ---- distributed across the world.

- A) considerably
B) evenly
C) virtually
D) morally
E) implicitly

5. The similarity between atomic motions and planetary classical motions ---- an analogy between the ferntoscope and the telescope.

- A) brings about
B) puts out
C) calls off
D) rules out
E) falls behind

6. Academia should remain the place for free exchange of discoveries, motivated ---- by the search for new knowledge and education of students rather than material gain.

- A) suspiciously
B) primarily
C) obscurely
D) reluctantly
E) indifferently

7. The disciplines of logic, mathematics and physics have ---- foundational crises leading to a deeper understanding of their elements, logic and principles and their historical development.

- A) passed away
B) kept off
C) taken over
D) called for
E) gone through

8. Scientist Mary was interested in ----of humans and animals in motion, including the subjects like the righting of a cat as it falls so that it lands on its feet.

- A) coincidence
B) reinforcement
C) reduction
D) investigation
E) conductivity

9. Providing technology incubation facilities to support new technology applications in local industry with the help of firms in developing countries is of ---- significance.

- A) grave
B) perilous
C) haphazard
D) trivial
E) consecutive

- A) disprove B) medicate
C) represent D) refute
E) experiment

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

11. Astronomers ---- about the existence of variable stars for long, whose brightness changes over time, when, in 1912, Henrietta Leavitt ---- a remarkable and totally unanticipated discovery about them.

- A) knew / might have announced
B) have known / was announced
C) would know/ had to announce
D) had known / announced
E) might know/ could be announced

12. Galileo's telescope and all optical telescopes that ---- since ---- collectors of electromagnetic radiation.

- A) have been constructed / are
B) constructed / would be
C) would be constructed / were
D) have been being constructed / have been
E) are constructed / had been

13. Once ---- a particular degree of eminence in their careers, scientists ---- later much below that level.

- A) achieving / have not fallen
- B) to achieve / did not fall
- C) having achieved / do not fall
- D) achieved / had not fallen
- E) achieving / will not have fallen

14. ---- a pair of binoculars, an optical device that effectively enlarges the pupil of your eye by about 30 times, the number of stars you can see increases ---- the tens of thousands.

- A) From / among
B) For / with
C) With / to
D) Between / by
E) Of / about

15. Much public debate about science and technology policy has been implicitly dominated by a 'pipeline' model of the innovation process ---
- new technological ideas emerge as a result of new discoveries in science.

- A) that B) how
C) whom D) what
E) in which

16. Anatomical terms derive from ancient Greek and Latin words, and the meaning of their words does not change ---- these languages are no longer used in everyday conversation.

- A) because B) even though
C) as soon as D) while
E) no matter

17. ----the importance of science and technology for society has long been recognised, they have taken on ever increasing importance in the present century, particularly in the last 25 years.

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

18. Science generates knowledge by means of new discoveries that are often met with disbelief at first, ---- such knowledge eventually turns out to be a matter of fact and becomes widespread.

- A) once B) moreover
C) if D) but
E) since

19. ---- astronomers continue to discover new galaxies, microbiologists continue to discover unexpected levels of microbial diversity in unusual environments.

- A) Although
B) Because
C) Unless
D) As long as
E) Just as

20. An understanding of anatomy and physiology is ---- fundamental to any career in the health professions, ---- beneficial to your own health.

- A) both/as well
B) rather/than
C) not only/but also
D) whether/or
E) either/or

21. - 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

One of the most successful examples of citizen science is Lab in the Wild, an experimental platform for (21) ---- online behavioural experiments. It (22) ---- in 2012 by Krzysztof Gajos, an associate professor of computer science at Harvard University's School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, with the help of one of his postdoctoral researchers, Katharina Reinecke. The platform applies game-like tests online (23) ---- unpaid volunteers. (24) ---- launching, Gajos was interested in observing (25) ---- humans interact with computational systems.

21.

- A) having conducted B) to conduct
C) conducting D) being conducted
E) to be conducting

22.

- A) would be launched
B) will have been launched
C) was being launched
D) was launched
E) could have been launched

23.

- A) to B) around
C) of D) beyond
E) above

24.

- A) Due to B) When
C) Since D) Despite
E) Unlike

25.

- A) which B) with whom
C) where D) whose
E) how

26. - 30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Water is considered the “universal solvent” and it is believed that life cannot exist without water (26) -- -- this. Water is certainly the most abundant solvent in the body; essentially all of the body’s chemical reactions (27) ---- among compounds dissolved in water. Because water molecules are polar, with regions of positive and negative electrical charge, water readily dissolves ionic compounds and polar covalent compounds. Such compounds are referred to as hydrophilic, or “water-loving.” (28) ----, sugar dissolves well in water. This is because sugar molecules contain regions of hydrogen-oxygen polar bonds, (29) ---- it hydrophilic. Nonpolar molecules, (30) ---- do not readily dissolve in water, are called hydrophobic, or “water-fearing.”

26.

- A) because of B) despite
C) unlike D) but for
E) in addition to

27.

- A) invent B) postulate
C) appraise D) incite
E) occur

28.

- A) Even so B) Therefore
C) For example D) Rather
E) Yet

29.

- A) made B) making
C) to have made D) to making
E) having been made

30.

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

31. - 42. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. When the majority of population is scientifically illiterate, ----.

- A) school systems and their stakeholders would see that affective and motivational aspects of science learning are important
B) it not only aggravates inequity but also presupposes the exclusion of this majority from true participation in and influence on their environment
C) the success of nations rests more than ever before on first-class human resources, with the competences and abilities
D) some of the challenges for developing science education were different from those facing mathematics
E) science is necessarily seen both as an essential part of culture and a powerful way of thinking within all disciplines of study regardless of the place this population lives

32. ----, the two processes are very intimately related.

- A) Although science is the systematic and logical approach to discovering how things in the universe work
B) As a world without science would mean that we could still be living in a different way to that of what we live today
C) Even though this knowledge was rejected when it was first discovered
D) While the process of design is quite distinct from the process of developing new knowledge of natural phenomena
E) If chemical and nuclear technology are deeply dependent on science and most inventions are made only by people with considerable training in science

33. As well as having a skeletal function, ----.

- A) calcium plays a regulatory role in a number of others in the body such as in muscle contraction, digestion and blood clotting
- B) the UK reference nutrient intake for calcium for adults aged over 19 years is 700 mg/day
- C) there is some evidence that an inadequate intake of calcium may have implications for bone health later in life
- D) bone is essentially a protein matrix within which calcium and other mineral salts are deposited
- E) growth in childhood is not a uniform process; rather growth follows a 'sigmoid' curve between birth and adult life

34. Advertisements for protein bars, powders, and shakes all say that protein is important in building, repairing, and maintaining muscle tissue, ----.

- A) because humans cannot survive for more than several weeks without carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, vitamins, and minerals
- B) as the chemical reactions upon which the body depends can only take place within a narrow range of body temperature
- C) though often supplanted by more sophisticated imaging techniques besides X-ray
- D) but the truth is that proteins contribute to all body tissues, from the skin to the brain cells.
- E) just as some carbohydrate molecules bind with proteins to produce glycoproteins

35. ----, you can survive without consuming the energy-yielding nutrients for at least several weeks.

- A) Unless it enters the bloodstream and its nutrients are put to work
- B) Because you need to learn about the nervous system using your own nervous system
- C) Even if your stomach is distended after a large meal
- D) Although you might feel as if you are starving after missing a single meal
- E) If people fail to consume micronutrients such as vitamin C for a few days or weeks

36. ----, it is most likely because your brain knows what colour something is and is relying on that memory

- A) When the previously experienced event is reexperienced
- B) Even if the hippocampus may play a role in the recovery of relational information
- C) If you think that you can see colours in the dark
- D) While trying to retrieve specific details about your previous encounter
- E) Because researchers previously thought that psychological processes of seeing were too fast to measure

37. Though atoms cannot be seen with the naked eye, ---- .

- A) Ernest Rutherford's investigations were aimed at understanding a small, but illuminating, corner of the natural world
- B) they can be studied with the tools of science since they are part of the natural world
- C) in the early 1900s, Ernest Rutherford studied the organization of the fundamental particle of the natural world, called atom
- D) the positive charge and the mass of an atom were evenly distributed throughout the whole atom
- E) their snowball model of the atom had been incorrect, even though it was popular with many other scientists

38. Because the targets of the astrophysicist are generally beyond human reach even with our fastest rockets, ---- .

- A) the word astronomy was a general term that described the science of the planets, moons, Sun and stars, and all other heavenly bodies
- B) modern astronomy, like most other sciences, has been divided and subdivided into many specialties
- C) the Sun has its own solar physics discipline, and the origin and evolution of the universe is the subject of cosmology
- D) observing the heavens from a vantage point above Earth is not a new idea
- E) they concentrate solely on what the electromagnetic spectrum can tell them about the universe

39. Despite great progress in Internet uptake and enormous growth potential of Internet services, -- -- .

- A) government still lags behind, earning very low marks in terms of technology education services provided to the population
- B) entertainment as well as sharing platforms actually experience a significant jump with the most popular content over the web
- C) a large portion of the world's population still have no access to the Internet
- D) more than 4.2 billion people worldwide are likely to be connected in 2027
- E) they in fact favoured local providers because the information was in their local language and they could understand it better

40. ----, far more thought-provoking problems or paradoxes should be provided in courses at schools.

- A) Although the ideal preparation for taking the course and using the book would be the completion of preliminary courses in biochemistry
- B) As long as it fails to capture fully the scope of climatology
- C) Just as the impacts usually take longer to develop in such cases
- D) Because solving problems helps focus one's attention and stimulates understanding
- E) While climatology examines weather properties over time for a location

41. It is in the nature of science that we scientists search for the truth in the unknown, ----.

- A) but they have not only used more energy but they have used energy in different forms
- B) so this is not the way science works, as they themselves claim
- C) which is so vast and complex that our predictions will always be constrained by our ignorance of the future
- D) however, those concepts surely have changed the way people think and the way people live
- E) because they made it possible for us to observe the very small and the very far

42. No matter how explanatory, unified, or consistent it is, and no matter how many novel predictions it has led to, ---- .

- A) a course curriculum is always a reliable guide for science teachers to follow
- B) the theory of biological evolution is more than just a theory as a factual explanation of the universe
- C) a theory as a whole cannot be more credible than any of its sub-theories
- D) quantum theory, game theory and evolution all make the list of history's paradigm-busting revolutionary scientific theories
- E) a method of inquiry is commonly based on empirical or measurable evidence unlike those ones

43. - 52. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

43. The survey shows that only Europeans who are specifically interested in and most likely directly or indirectly involved in science and technology are more likely to be actively involved in scientific and technological issues concerning humanity.

- A) Araştırma özellikle bilim ve teknolojiye ilgili olan ve doğrudan veya dolaylı biçimde bilim ve teknolojiye eğilimli Avrupalıların insanlıkla ilgili bilimsel ve teknolojik konulara daha aktif olarak katılmalarının olası olduğunu gözler önüne seriyor.
- B) Araştırmada sadece bilhassa bilim ve teknolojiye meraklı olan ve doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak bilim ve teknolojiye müdahil olan Avrupalıların insanlıkla alakalı bilimsel ve teknolojik konulara aktif olarak katılmalarının daha mümkün olduğu gösteriliyor.
- C) Araştırma bilhassa doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak sadece bilim ve teknolojiye dahil olan Avrupalıların insanlıkla ilgili bilimsel ve teknolojik konulara aktif olarak katılmalarının daha olası olduğunu ileri sürüyor.
- D) Araştırma sadece özellikle bilim ve teknolojiye ilgili olan ve doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak bilim ve teknolojiye müdahil olan Avrupalıların insanlıkla ilgili bilimsel ve teknolojik konulara aktif olarak katılmalarının daha olası olduğunu gösteriyor.
- E) Araştırma yalnızca bilim ve teknolojiye özellikle ilgili olan Avrupalıların insanlıkla alakalı bilimsel ve teknolojik meselelere doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak katılmalarının daha olası olduğunu gösteriyor.

44. The scientific method is not a step by step, linear process, but it is an intuitive process, and a methodology for learning about the world through the application of knowledge.

A) Bilimsel metod adım adım, sezgisel bir süreç, ve bilginin uygulanması yoluyla dünyayı öğrenmek için bir metodoloji değil, doğrusal bir süreçtir.

B) Bilimsel metod adım adım, doğrusal bir süreç değil, sezgisel bir süreç, ve bilginin uygulanması yoluyla dünya hakkında öğrenme için bir metodolojidir.

C) Bilimsel metod adım adım ve bilginin uygulanması yoluyla dünya hakkında öğrenme için, doğrusal bir süreç sayılamaz, ama sezgisel bir metodolojidir.

D) Adım adım, sezgisel bir süreç olan bilimsel metod ve bilginin uygulanması, dünyayı öğrenmek için bir metodoloji değil, doğrusal bir süreç olmak zorundadır.

E) Bilimsel metod adım adım ve bilginin uygulanması yoluyla dünya hakkında öğrenme için, doğrusal bir süreç sayılamaz, ama sezgisel bir metodolojidir.

45. Deforestation increases the amount of solar energy received at the surface and alters atmospheric chemistry by returning carbon dioxide stored in plants to the atmosphere.

A) Yüzeydeki alınan güneş enerjisi miktarını arttıran çölleşme ve bitkilerde depolanan karbon dioksiti atmosfere geri gönderen atmosferik kimyayı değiştirir.

B) Çölleşme yüzeyden alınan güneş enerjisi miktarını, bitkilerde depolanan karbon dioksiti atmosfere geri göndererek değiştirir ve atmosferik kimyayı yükseltir.

C) Çölleşme yüzeydeki alınan güneş enerjisi miktarını artırır ve bitkilerde depolanan karbon dioksiti atmosfere geri göndererek atmosferik kimyayı değiştirir.

D) Çölleşme bitkilerde depolanan karbon dioksiti atmosfere geri yansıtarak atmosferin kimyasını önemli ölçüde değiştirir ve yüzeydeki alınan güneş enerjisi miktarını da artırır.

E) Çölleşme yüzeydeki alınan güneş enerjisi miktarını oldukça artırır ve bitkilerde depolanmış karbon dioksiti atmosfere geri yollayarak atmosferik kimyayı değiştirir.

akademisi
MORE THAN TEACHING

46. Although often thought of as a useless space, the Egyptian desert may in fact bring long terms such advantages to the country as tourism, space for urban development and wide open land for isolated nuclear and industrial plants.

A) Sıklıkla kullanışsız bir yer olarak düşünülmesine rağmen, Mısır çölü aslında ülkeye turizm, kentsel gelişme için alan ve izole nükleer ve endüstriyel santraller için geniş açık arazi gibi avantajlar verebilir.

B) Sıklıkla kullanışsız bir yer olarak düşünülen Mısır çölü ülkeye tam olarak turizm, kentsel gelişme için alan ve izole nükleer ve endüstriyel santraller için geniş açık arazi gibi avantajlar sağlayabilir.

C) Çoğu zaman kullanışsız bir yer olarak kabul edilen Mısır çölüne rağmen, aslında ülke turizm, kentsel gelişme için yer ve ayrılmış nükleer ve endüstriyel santraller için geniş açık arazi gibi avantajlar getirebilir.

D) Sık sık kullanışsız bir yer olarak düşünülmekte olan Mısır çölü, buna rağmen aslında ülkeye turizm, kentsel gelişme için yer ve ayrık nükleer ve endüstriyel santraller için de geniş açık toprak gibi avantajlar sunabilir.

E) Çoğu zaman kullanışsız bir yer olarak düşünülen Mısır çölü aslında ülkeye turizm, kentsel gelişme için alan ve izole nükleer ve endüstriyel santraller için geniş açık arazi gibi avantajlar verebilir.

47. Many farmers use crop-protection technologies because they provide cost-effective solutions to pest problems which, if left uncontrolled, would severely lower yields.

A) Çiftçiler ürün koruma teknolojilerini kullanırlar çünkü onlar, kontrol edilmeden bırakıldığında, şiddetli bir şekilde ürünlerini azaltan bitki zararlısı sorunlarına maliyet-etkin çözümler sunarlar.

B) Çiftçilerin birçoğu ürün koruma teknolojilerini kullanmaktalar çünkü, kontrol edilmeden bıraktığımız takdirde, ciddi bir şekilde mahsül miktarını düşürecek olan bitki zararlısı sorunlarına maliyet-etkin çözümleri sağlarlar.

C) Bazı çiftçiler ürün koruma teknolojileri kullanabilirler, dolayısıyla onlar, eğer kontrol edilmeden terk edilirse, ciddi şekilde mahsüllerini düşürmesi olası olan bitki zararlısı problemlerine maliyet-etkin çözümler sağlayacaklardır.

D) Bir çok çiftçi ürün koruma teknolojilerini kullanır çünkü onlar, eğer kontrol edilmeden bırakılırsa, ciddi bir şekilde mahsül miktarını düşürecek olan bitki zararlısı problemlerine maliyet-etkin çözümler sağlarlar.

E) Pek çok çiftçi ürün koruma teknolojilerinden faydalanırlar çünkü onlar, eğer kontrolsüz bırakılırsa, ciddiyetle mahsül miktarını azaltabilen bitki zararlısı problemlerine daha iyi maliyet-etkin çözümler sağlarlar.

48. Elektronik teknoloji ergenlerin kimliklerini gizlemelerine müsade eder, bu nedenle, okul bahçesindekilerin aksine, elektronik saldırganlığın kurbanları kimlerle etkileşime girdiğini bilmeyebilir.

A) Electronic technology enables adolescents to hide themselves; therefore, unlike the students in the school yard, victims of electronic aggression cannot know with whom they are interacting.

B) Electronic technology makes possible for some adolescents to hide their identity easily, so victims of electronic aggression, unlike the ones at school, do not learn with whom they are interacting.

C) Electronic technology often allows adolescents to cover their identity up; that is why, unlike the happenings in the school yard, victims of electronic aggression may not be aware of the people they are interacting with.

D) Electronic technology allows adolescents to hide their identity, so, unlike the ones in the school yard, victims of electronic aggression may not know with whom they are interacting.

E) Electronic technology can allow all adolescents to hide their identity, so, unlike the ones in the school yard, victims of electronic aggression may not know with whom they are interacting.

49. Yeni teknolojiler, gerek tıpta, gerek endüstri ya da tarımda, çoğunlukla başlangıçta kamuoyunda şüphe uyandırıyor, ve şu anda bunun sağlık ve çevre konularının hararetli bir şekilde tartışıldığı biyoteknolojiden daha belirgin olduğu bir yer yok.

A) New technologies, whether they are in medicine, industry, or agriculture, often initially generate public scepticism, and nowhere is this currently more evident than in biotechnology, where issues of health and environment are hotly debated.

B) Novel technologies, either they are in medicine, industry, or agriculture, generally arouse public scepticism, and nowhere is this currently more evident than in biotechnology, where matters of health and environment are debated.

C) New technologies, whether they are in medicine, industry, or agriculture, initially generate scepticism, and nowhere is this more obvious than in biotechnology, where issues of health and environment are hotly debated.

D) Novel technologies, whether they are in medicine, industry, or agriculture, often initially generate public scepticism, and nowhere is this currently vaguer than in biotechnology, where issues of health and environment are fiercely discussed.

E) Innovative technologies, whether these are in medicine, industry, or agriculture, often eventually cause public scepticism, and nowhere is this now more apparent than in biotechnology, in which health and environment issues are fiercely debated.

50. 1980'lerde, Edinburgh'daki bir grup arařtırmacı, sütünde insan proteini alfa-laktalbümin bulunan bir inek olan Rosie'yi oluşturabilmek için genetik mühendisliğinden faydalandı.

A) In the 1980s, a group of researchers in Edinburgh harnessed genetic engineering to copy Rosie, a cow whose milk excluded the human protein alpha-lactalbumin.

B) In 1980, a group of researchers in Edinburgh employed genetic engineering so as to be able to make up Rosie, a cow whose milk contained the human protein alpha-lactalbumin.

C) In the 1980s, a group of researchers in Edinburgh used genetic engineering to create unique example Rosie, a cow whose milk included the human protein alpha-lactalbumin.

D) During 1980s, a group of researchers in Edinburgh thoroughly made use of genetic engineering to invent Rosie, a cow whose milk would contain the human protein alpha-lactalbumin.

E) In the 1980s, a group of researchers in Edinburgh benefitted from genetic engineering in order to be able to create Rosie, a cow whose milk contained the human protein alpha-lactalbumin.

51. Organizmamızın bütünlüğünü korumak için, mücadele edilmesi gereken biyolojik yapıları ve kendi vücudumuzun hücreleri gibi saldırıya uğramamaları gereken yapıları birbirinden ayırmak esastır.

A) In order to maintain the integrity of our organism, it should be primary to distinguish between biological structures that need to be fought off and structures that cannot be attacked such as the cells of our own body.

B) To maintain the integrity of our organisms, it is extremely significant to differentiate between biological structures that we have to fight off and structures that must not be attacked such as the cells of our body.

C) To maintain the integrity of our organism, it is essential to distinguish between biological structures that have to be fought off and structures that must not be attacked like the cells of our own body.

D) So as to maintain the integrity of our own organism, it is fundamental to differentiate between biological structures that people have to fight off and structures that may not be attacked like the cells of our body.

E) For maintaining the supposed integrity of our organism, it is essential to be able to distinguish between biological structures that should be fought off and structures that cannot be attacked such as the cells of our own body.

52. Yalnızca doğal süreçlerin Dünya'daki tüm yaşamı nasıl etkilediğini değil, aynı zamanda insanların Dünya ile nasıl etkileşime girdiğini değerlendiren jeologlar, doğal kaynakların kullanımı ve yönetimi konusunda önde gelen bir rol oynarlar.

A) Geologists, evaluating not only how natural processes impact all life on Earth but also how humans interact with the Earth, play a leading role in the utilization and management of natural resources.

B) Geologists, assessing not only how natural processes impact life on Earth but also how humans interact with the Earth, play an indispensable role in the utilization and management of our natural resources.

C) Geologists play a central part in the utilization and management of our natural resources by evaluating not only how natural processes impact all life on Earth but also how humans interact with the Earth.

D) Geologists, assessing both how natural processes impact all life on Earth and how humans interact with each other on Earth, play a significant role in the utilization and management of natural resources.

E) Evaluating not only how natural processes influence our life on Earth but also how humans interact with the Earth, geologists, in this way, play a vital role in the utilization and management of world's natural resources.

MORE THAN TEACHING

53. - 55. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Using a few vital signs to raise public awareness of the planet's state of health is a good suggestion. These signs could provide people with a meaningful description of the climatic changes that are underway. However, at present, we have only one vital sign: global surface temperature. Its rise is driven primarily by the elevated concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide, and it is widely used as a measure of the size of the problem the world is facing. Temperature goals have been used to coordinate the preparations of scientists and diplomats for many international negotiations. The world is, as a result, now focused on reducing emissions and on coping with the changes that are already occurring. But, for sure, global surface temperature by itself will not serve as well, because temperature isn't the whole story. We therefore need a richer picture of the climate's behaviour, putting all the data to work, conveyed by a basket of indicators.

53. The passage is mainly about ---- .

- A) the increasing prominence of global surface temperature among the scientists
- B) the use of some significant signs of climate change to raise awareness
- C) how temperature considerably affects other factors of climate system
- D) the need to change the view of the temperature as the sole indicator of climate system
- E) the planet's state of health and the precautions to be taken against air pollution

54. According to the writer, there is no doubt that ---- .

- A) the ones who can help the planet sustain its healthy state are climatologists
- B) focus on temperature ignores other signs to take the planet's pulse, as it doesn't describe all that happens in the climate system
- C) today's satellites and observational networks are ready to support the formation of vital signs
- D) land surface temperature and rainfall have been recorded routinely since the 19th century with a basket of signs from satellites
- E) for vital signs to be used internationally as a common benchmark, we'll need more global compromises as in Paris agreement

55. According to the passage, the primary reason for the rise of global surface temperature today is ---- .

- A) the reductions in emissions and lack of efforts to cope with the climatic changes
- B) any assessment of how global warming is actually affecting people's lives
- C) the absence of collaboration to monitor sea surface temperature from many different countries
- D) focusing on the big picture rather than on each single cause of climate change
- E) the increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

56. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

There's actually an intriguing reason why being kind to others is beneficial for you, and besides this, it can now be traced to a specific nerve. When it comes to staying healthy, both physically and mentally, studies consistently show that strong relationships are at least as important as avoiding smoking and obesity. But how does social support translate into physical benefits such as lower blood pressure, healthier weights and other physiological measures of sound health? A new study suggests the link may follow the twisting path of the vagus nerve, which connects social contact to the positive emotions stemming from interactions. More research is definitely needed to determine how large these connections can be and if they can be sustained. Even so, Fredrickson says they have had a lot of indirect clues that relationships are healing. What's exciting about this study is also that it suggests that every positive interaction we have with people is a miniature health tune-up, which means being a good friend, and being compassionate toward others, may be one of the best ways to improve your own health.

56. What would be the best title for this passage?

- A) Staying Healthy Makes You a Better Friend
- B) Various Recommendations on Healthy Relations
- C) Kindness to People Around Brings You Health
- D) To Be Healthy, You Should Stop Being Kind
- E) Positive Interactions Heal Character Disorders

57. It is stated in the passage that the vagus nerve ---- .

- A) has linked being kind to avoiding smoking and obesity in scientific terms
- B) could explain the relation between social support and its physical benefits
- C) is the single key to turn yourself into a healthier person through being a good friend or companion
- D) is the reason for lower blood pressure and healthier weights in addition to psychological well-being it boosts
- E) can be surveyed deeper and may turn out to be the responsible one for the kindness of people in the coming decades

58. According to passage, strong relationships with friends and family can ---- .

- A) be as crucial as refraining from smoking and obesity
- B) make you compassionate towards other addictive activities
- C) help you establish positive emotions to utilize in your professional life
- D) hinder a lot longer marriages along with increased life expectancies
- E) be investigated in terms of their contributions to one's academic success at schools

59. -61. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Information technology, almost always called IT, has helped in shaping both the business world and our society in general. Many fields have been impacted by information technology including health, entertainment, communication just to mention but a few. Moreover, the impacts of information technology are profound. As the world develops, more technology will emerge and this technology will have both positive and negative impacts. However, at present its advantages seem to be outweighing its disadvantages. Although there are countless, one of its remarkable benefits is that IT increases production and saves time while businesses use technology to automate tasks otherwise would take far longer periods of time to manufacture restricted number of products. A simple example can be a bakery which uses automated temperature sensors to detect any drop or increase in room temperature in a bakery. These sensors will send information directly to the operator and report any temperature change. This saves the bakery time and it also results into quality products. Therefore, IT which is helpful even in a small business might one day transform the way we all live once and for all.

59. The passage is mainly about ---- .

- A) What Information Technology is
- B) The Drawbacks of Information Technology
- C) The Future of World Following Information Technologies
- D) Information Technology and Its Benefits
- E) A Comparative Analysis of the Past and the Future of Information Technology

60. It is predicted in the passage that IT ---- .

- A) will make slight changes on the way we lead lives
- B) may radically alter how we live one day
- C) could transform all industries one by one in the coming years
- D) will make sensors in a bakery send information possible
- E) might one day turn our lives into a successful science-fiction

61. The writer states that ---- .

- A) for the time being IT is thought to be more advantageous compared with its drawbacks
- B) even though many fields have been affected by IT, none of them is more under its impact than communication
- C) IT has such profound implications for the society that it may have an influence on how they are governed politically
- D) a bakery is an outstanding example to illustrate how IT leads to unemployment
- E) in the future IT could replace all other fields in terms of industrial productivity

62. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Scientists have studied more than 5,000 cases of autism spectrum disorder and conducted an analysis of evolutionary gene selection. To many of our amazement, autism genes may have been conserved during human evolution because they make us smarter, say scientists. Under the laws of natural selection outlined by Charles Darwin, evolutionary variants that have a negative impact on reproductive success are quickly eliminated from a population. But those providing a better chance of survival tend to remain for generation after generation, if their advantages outweigh their adverse effects. Similarly, a study has shown more inherited genetic variants linked to autism have been naturally selected than would be expected by chance. The same variants were associated with traits linked to brain performance, such as molecular functions involved in the creation of new neurons. This may mean that during evolution these variants that have positive effects on cognitive function were selected, but at a cost - in this case an increased risk of autism spectrum disorders.

62. This passage mainly argues that ---- .

- A) evolutionary traits that have a negative effect on reproduction are eliminated from a population
- B) there is not one autism but many types, caused by different combinations of genetic and environmental influences
- C) due to the evolutionary reasons, autism genes are preserved during human evolution to make us smarter
- D) autism preserves its attributes throughout generations even if there is a treatment to cure it
- E) Charles Darwin was the first scientist to have noticed exactly how autism genes work

63. What Charles Darwin argued about the laws of natural selection resembles ---- .

- A) how the scientists have worked on autism genes and their correction
- B) the one scientists studied over 5000 cases of autism spectrum cases
- C) the laws of plentiful disorders such as autism in terms of its symptoms
- D) the way autism genes preserved to make us cleverer
- E) the distribution of genetic variants which are not linked to autism

64. The writer of the passage is ----.

- A) enthusiastic
- B) questioning
- C) neutral
- D) prejudiced
- E) prideful

65. - 67. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

People might go to extraordinary measures to find out which character will be resurrected in the next season of *Game of Thrones* or who Rey's parents really are in *Star Wars*, but according to a new study, most would rather live spoiler-free in real life. The study, published in *Psychological Review*, found that most people don't actually want to know the future, especially if the future event is something negative like the death of a loved one or likelihood of divorce. The research found that 85-90 percent would rather remain ignorant about any upcoming negative events. Neither did they want to be informed about upcoming positive events, with 40-70 percent choosing instead to remain in the dark. In fact, only 1 percent of the participants wanted to know what the future held. The researchers suggest that those didn't want to know it because they think they will regret knowing the answer. By choosing not to know, they are avoiding those negative feelings that might come with learning about future events.

65. The passage is mainly about ---- .

- A) the possibility of learning about future
- B) how exciting it would be to know future
- C) the consequences of knowing everything about the future
- D) a prospective future when everybody will know future
- E) people's choice of not to know future

66. According to the passage participants of the experiment did not want to learn about future because ---- .

- A) they thought that life wouldn't be so exciting if they knew everything as life is an adventure for them
- B) they preferred avoiding undesirable emotions due to likely events like the demise of a loved one or possibility of divorce
- C) they themselves would rather see the movies rather than having a spoiler beforehand
- D) they think they are not deserving such a favour
- E) researchers so successfully manipulated them that they thought they would regret knowing the answers

67. According to the experiment's results, ---- .

- A) most people would rather live ignorant than know the future
- B) only 1 percent of the people are brave enough to predict what future will bring
- C) people are certainly not curious enough to go beyond their reality limits of present
- D) a great majority is disappointed not to get answers about their future lives
- E) a very small number of people refrain from knowing what the future hold for them

68. - 70. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

DNA is the cell's library in which information is stored in its sequence of nucleotides. Evolution has built into this library the information necessary for cells' growth and division. Because of the great value of the DNA library, it is natural that it be carefully protected and preserved. Except for some of the simplest viruses, cells keep duplicates of the information by using a pair of self-complementary DNA strands. Each strand contains a complete copy of the information, and chemical or physical damage to one strand is recognized by special enzymes and is repaired by making use of information contained on the opposite strand. More complex cells further preserve their information by possessing duplicate DNA duplexes. Much of the recent activity in molecular biology can be understood in terms of the cell's library. This library contains the information necessary to construct the different cellular machines. Clearly, such a library contains far too much information for the cell to use at any one time. Therefore, mechanisms have developed to recognize the need for particular portions, "books," of the information and read this out of the library in the form of usable copies. In cellular terms, this is the regulation of gene activity.

68. The passage is mainly about ---- .

- A) How and When DNA Creates Cell Libraries
- B) The Definition of DNA As the Building Stones of Life
- C) Why DNA is the Cell's Library and How It Works
- D) The Number and Quality of the Books of a Cell's Library
- E) How to Develop the Cell's Library In Case Of Mental Diseases

69. It is stated in the passage that DNA library is protected and sustained because ---- .

- A) loss of one of the books may result in the demise of the mechanism
- B) it is of great value given the information it preserves
- C) each strand can be damaged by special enzymes
- D) it excludes the information needed to form the new cellular machines
- E) evolutionary progress requires maintenance of information lest the chain might be broken down

70. According to passage, ----- .

- A) DNA library contains too much information to use simultaneously
- B) the information stored in a DNA library may be lost in case of division
- C) each DNA strand embodies some portion of the information, not the whole
- D) it seems that the cell's library in molecular biology is obsolete recently
- E) DNA is the cell's library in which information is produced and shared

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

71. In today's world, science and technology have taken on ever greater importance in daily life, a trend that will continue as we enter the 21st century. ----. While they have brought immense benefits, they have also given rise to questions about how they affect our lives, questions which most of the population, even in advanced countries, lacks the scientific background to address. This leads to a somewhat paradoxical situation: the public generally recognises the value of science and technology but, at the same time, does not adequately understand the issues related to or arising from them.

- A) In particular, there are insufficient, and not always effective, opportunities for leaders, social groups, and the general public to participate together in making strategic science and technology choices
- B) With some exceptions, such as research on certain diseases, the general public's support for science and technology is often ambiguous
- C) They have brought untold advances in medicine, communication, and transportation, making our everyday world vastly different from that of earlier generations
- D) Even among citizens interested in science and technology issues, those who follow them closely account for a small proportion of the population, ranging from 16 per cent in France to 2 per cent in Japan
- E) It has been asked whether the trend towards science and technology may be due to an increase of prestige associated with such areas

72. ----. These fossils have supported and added subtleties to Darwin's theories. However, the age of the Earth is now held to be much older than Darwin thought. Researchers have also uncovered some of the preliminary mysteries of the mechanism of heredity as carried out through genetics and DNA, areas unknown to Darwin. In addition to these subjects which were not included in the studies of Darwin, there are other growing areas such as comparative anatomy including homology and analogy.

- A) Charles Darwin is most remembered today for his contribution of the theory of evolution through natural selection
- B) In order to explain the observed phenomenon, scientists develop a number of possible explanations, or hypotheses
- C) Sponges are an ancient group, with fossils from the early Cambrian and possibly from the Precambrian and they are often abundant in reef ecosystems
- D) Since Darwin's day, scientists have amassed a more complete fossil record, including microorganisms and chemical fossils
- E) The seeds of this theory were planted in Darwin's mind through observations made on a five-year voyage through the New World on a ship called the Beagle

73. Viruses are the smallest biological particle. However, they are not biological organisms so they are not classified in any kingdom of living things. That is because they do not have any organelles and cannot respire or perform metabolic functions. Viruses are merely strands of DNA or RNA surrounded by a protective protein coat called a capsid. Moreover, they only come to life when they have invaded a cell. ----.

A) Viruses are classified based on their shape, replication properties, and the diseases that they cause

B) Viruses can also attack bacteria and infect bacterial cells, and such viruses are called bacteriophages

C) Therefore, the lack of coded instructions cause some viruses to need the presence of other viruses to help them reproduce themselves

D) That is to say, outside of a host cell, viruses are completely dormant

E) However, the shape of a virus is determined by the type and arrangement of proteins in its capsid

74. Instead of simply accepting or rejecting new developments in science and technology, individual citizens have an obligation to gain sufficient knowledge and understanding to express their concerns rationally. They have the right, no less than the responsibility, to express and discuss their concerns, even when they appear to conflict with accepted scientific viewpoints. ----

. Therefore, the public also has a responsibility to nurture skilled human resources able to continue to ensure scientific and technical development

A) Products based upon, or enhanced by, science and technology are used in nearly every aspect of life in contemporary industrial societies

B) The transformation of the technology sector in the U.S. market resulted in need for software developers, computer and information systems managers, and computer systems analysts

C) Paradoxically, medical practice is also passing through a phase of increasing uncertainty, in both industrial and developing countries

D) Because science and technology contribute to social development and stability, they are the common assets of humankind

E) Spain is experiencing labour and skills shortages in some sectors that are essential for economic growth, such as skilled human resources in science and technology

75. Technological systems all employ resources to accomplish their purpose. ---- . Often systems employ a combination of these. Subsystems also use such resources, often getting them from another subsystem. The resources used by a system or subsystem are usually called inputs. The resources or products generated by a system or subsystem are usually called outputs. From this, it can be seen that the outputs of some systems or subsystems become the inputs of a subsequent system or subsystem.

A) These resources can be people, information, material or energy

B) Similarly, when thinking about technological systems, one must consider how the resources and systems operations are constrained

C) Every system uses resources, some of which are apparent and others which may not be quite so obvious

D) Thus, some of these constraints may be obvious, while others not at all so

E) For example, today, any form of discrimination favouring one race over another is considered unacceptable.

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

76. (I) "Eureka!" or "aha!" moments may not happen frequently, but they are often experiences that drive science and scientists. (II) For a scientist, every day holds the possibility of discovery—of coming up with a brand-new idea or of observing something that no one has ever seen before. (III) Vast bodies of knowledge have yet to be built and many of the most basic questions about the universe have yet to be answered. (IV) Discoveries, new questions, and new ideas are what keep scientists going and awake at night. (V) We don't know the complete answers to these and an overwhelming number of other questions, but the prospect of answering them advances science forward.

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

77. (I) Balloons offer a low-cost, quick response method for doing scientific investigations. (II) They are also mobile, which means they can be launched where the scientist needs to conduct the experiment. (III) Using space-borne instruments like sounding rockets, scientists now map the universe in many wavelengths. (IV) Furthermore, balloon payloads provide us with information on the atmosphere, the universe, the Sun, and the near-Earth and space environment. (V) NASA, thus, launches about 30 scientific balloons each year.

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

78. (I) The process of scientific discovery is not limited to professional scientists working in labs. **(II)** The everyday experience of deducing that your car won't start because of a bad fuel pump, or of figuring out that the centipedes in your backyard prefer shady rocks shares fundamental similarities with classically scientific discoveries like working out DNA's double helix. **(III)** These activities all involve making observations and analysing evidence. **(IV)** In fact, some psychologists argue that the way individual humans learn bears a lot of similarity to the progress of science: both involve making observations, considering evidence, testing ideas, and holding on to those that work. **(V)** No national law or international treaties gives any property rights in scientific discovery, so it is different from invention.

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

79. (I) Despite the fact that they are subject to change, scientific ideas are reliable. **(II)** No scientific idea is ever once-and-for-all "proved." **(III)** That is because science is constantly seeking new evidence, which could reveal problems with our current understandings. **(IV)** Ideas that we fully accept today may be rejected or modified in light of new evidence discovered tomorrow. **(V)** For example, up until 1938, palaeontologists accepted the idea that coelacanths, an ancient fish, went extinct about 80 million years ago, but that year, a live coelacanth was discovered off the coast of South Africa.

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

80. (I) The sharp division of science into pure and applied branches is not natural. **(II)** Some managers of science believe in this division and wish to emphasize only "what is relevant" for the prosperity of the society, but that is not the way science works, as scientists themselves in their quest for new knowledge do not know what is relevant. **(III)** The aim does not seem to better understand our universe and gain new knowledge that will enlighten humanity in the terms of science management. **(IV)** And if they knew ahead of time it would not be new knowledge. **(V)** Scientific research is, thus, not manageable in the usual sense of the word.

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

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.