

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

FEN BİLİMLERİ - 1

B

İçindekiler:

- Cevap Kağıdı
- Deneme Sınavı
- Cevap Anahtarı
- Sınavın Yabancı Kelimeleri

Uyarılar:

1. Bu testte 80 soru vardır. Bu sorular için toplam 3 saat (180 dakika) süre ayrılmıştır.
2. Soru türlerine ait giriş ve çıkış saatleri, sınavın sabah 9:30 - 12:30 arasında uygulanacağı varsayılarak belirlenmiştir. Soru türlerine giriş ve çıkış saatlerini, sınava başladığınız saati esas alarak değiştirebilirsiniz.
3. Düzeyinizi tam olarak belirlemek istiyorsanız, sınavı tek bir oturumda uygulayınız.
4. Önerilen süreleri aşmayınız.
5. Bir soru üzerindeki değerlendirmenizi bitirdikten sonra, o soruya tekrar dönmeyiniz.
6. Sorularınıza verdiğiniz cevapları daha sonra değiştirmeyiniz.
7. Cevabını iki seçeneğe kadar indirgediğiniz sorularda, size göre doğru çıkma ihtimali zayıf olan seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 1
CEVAP KAĞIDI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 1

B

1. - 21. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:30
Bitiş saati : 09:51
Toplam süre : 21 dakika

1. For the chemists of the 18th and 19th centuries, an understanding of the chemical nature of food was a major ---- .

- A) objective B) agreement
C) submission D) significance
E) estimation

2. The green button on the far left of the machine ---- the volume.

- A) interferes B) discloses
C) regulates D) allows
E) arises

3. You should have attended that lecture on durability testing of fibres; it really was most ---- .

- A) irrelevant B) stimulating
C) dull D) reluctant
E) feasible

4. His forecast turned out to be ---- accurate considering how little information he had to work on.

- A) lately B) effortlessly
C) intentionally D) surprisingly
E) heavily

5. The new engineer is highly knowledgeable; but can we ---- him to lead the team successfully?

- A) run on B) put on
C) make on D) take up
E) rely on

6. Many of the lesser developed countries find it hard to ---- the more developed ones, due to the rapid advances in technology there.

- A) make up for B) keep up with
C) look out for D) turn upon
E) run through

7. Many experiments ---- blood composition are carried out in this laboratory.

- A) related to B) led from
C) followed through D) contained in
E) denied by

8. This is not a new theory; quite a lot of scientists ---- on it for several decades.

- A) would have worked B) had worked
C) have been working D) would work
E) have to work

9. If the equipment ---- us on time, we ---- the bridge by now.

- A) would have reached / could complete
B) reached / had completed
C) reaches / will have completed
D) will reach / can complete
E) had reached / could have completed

10. Unfortunately there was an electricity cut just as we ---- the new computer.

- A) are installing B) would install
C) have installed D) were installing
E) will install

11. It is recommended that you wear a helmet in this part of the plant, but it's up to you; you ---- .

- A) have got to B) will have to
C) shouldn't have D) need to
E) don't have to

12. ---- a piece of metal is denser than water, it sinks in water.

- A) Because of B) While
C) Since D) Despite
E) Therefore

13. ---- he was aware of the dangers of this kind of research, he still continued with the project.

- A) If B) Even though
C) So that D) Whereas
E) However

14. ---- the semester is over, Dr Barnes will supervise the sinking of the shaft as it seems likely that they'll strike oil.

- A) In order that B) As a result
C) If only D) Once
E) In case

15. It took him several months to set ---- the experiment, but results are beginning to come ---- now.

- A) up / in B) off / over
C) in / up D) over / out
E) back / through

16. Obviously, during the Second World War, many scientists were involved ---- the development of new weapons.

- A) by B) in
C) at D) through
E) about

17. An honorary degree will be conferred upon the physicist ---- contributions to energy studies have proved the most beneficial.

- A) which B) who
C) whose D) that
E) whom

18. Is that the professor ---- received the Nobel Prize in chemistry?

- A) whom B) whose
C) where D) which
E) who

19. Dairy farming has received a lot of coverage in the media lately, ---- on account of the dry season ---- because of the radiation scare.

- A) both / more than B) more / even so
C) only / also D) not only / but also
E) such / as well as

20. Thanks to improvements in car design ---- of the power produced is wasted in friction ---- was formerly the case.

- A) far less / than B) as much / as
C) as little / than D) little / than
E) more / as

21. As regards the decision to modernise the mines in the region, this report hardly contains ---- relevant information.

- A) another B) any
C) many D) a
E) some

22. - 26. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizce dengini bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:51
Bitiş saati : 09:58
Toplam süre : 7 dakika

22. Joseph Henry, manyetik bir alanda bir çarkın dönmesi elektrik üretebileceği gibi, elektriğin de bir çarkı döndürebileceğini gösterdi.

- A) Joseph Henry discovered that, in the presence of a magnetic field, electricity can both be generated by turning wheels and cause wheels to turn.
B) Joseph Henry showed that, in the presence of a magnetic field, just as the turning of a wheel can generate electricity, so electricity can turn a wheel.
C) Joseph Henry discovered that, in the presence of a magnetic field, electricity could both turn wheels and be generated by the turning of these wheels.
D) Joseph Henry proved that the electricity produced by a turning wheel in the presence of a magnetic field could be immediately used to turn the wheel.
E) Joseph Henry showed that, in the presence of a magnetic field, electricity is generated by turning a wheel and at the same time causes the wheel to turn.

23. İzafiyet kuramının ortaya koyduğu bir diğer önemli gerçek, kütlelerin enerjiye dönüşebilmesidir.

- A) The relativity theory is mainly concerned with the conversion of mass into energy.
B) More important is the fact that the relativity theory relates speed to energy.
C) According to the relativity theory, there is a close relationship between speed mass and energy.
D) One other important fact demonstrated by the relativity theory is that mass can be converted into energy.
E) Until the discovery of the relativity theory, little was known about mass and energy.

24. Yerkürenin iç yapısı, depremlerin veya büyük patlamaların neden olduğu şok dalgalar kullanılarak araştırılabilir.

- A) The internal structure of the earth can be investigated using shock waves caused by earthquakes or large explosions.
- B) Shock waves which cause earthquakes and various massive explosions can be used to investigate the internal structure of the earth.
- C) Our knowledge of the internal structure of the earth derives from the investigation of shock waves caused by earthquakes and explosions.
- D) Earthquakes and large-scale explosions produce shock waves which, in turn, give us information concerning the internal structure of the earth.
- E) The shock waves that accompany earthquakes and violent explosions increase the problems of examining the internal structure of the earth.

25. Uzun vadede, doğal afetlerin hiçbiri ülke için orman yangınları kadar zararlı değildir.

- A) It is a long time since any natural disaster has caused so much harm as this forest fire.
- B) In the future no natural disaster will prove as harmful as a forest fire.
- C) From time to time forest fires are more harmful to the country than other natural disasters.
- D) It took a long time for the country to recover from the harmful effects of forest fires and other natural disasters.
- E) In the long run, none of the natural disasters are as harmful to a country as forest fires.

26. Galaksinin bir başka önemli özelliği de zayıf fakat son derece yaygın bir manyetik alana sahip olmasıdır.

- A) The galaxy is also important because its wide magnetic field is very strong.
- B) Another important feature of the galaxy is that it has a weak but enormously extensive magnetic field.
- C) The other important fact about the galaxy is that its magnetic field is actually very weak.
- D) Another special feature of the galaxy is the fact that its magnetic field is very weak.
- E) Another important feature of the magnetic field of the galaxy is that, though weak, it is extremely extensive.

27. - 31. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçe dengini bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:58
Bitiş saati : 10:05
Toplam süre : 7 dakika

27. Robert Boyle, who was a leading English scientist in the seventeenth century, had a great influence on the development of science in Europe.

- A) Ünlü İngiliz bilim adamı Robert Boyle, on yedinci yüzyılda Avrupa'da bilimsel araştırmaların başlamasına önemli katkıda bulunmuştur.
- B) On yedinci yüzyılda önde gelen bir İngiliz bilim adamı olan Robert Boyle'un Avrupa'da bilimin gelişmesinde büyük bir etkisi olmuştur.
- C) On yedinci yüzyıl İngiltere'sinin en ünlü bilim adamı olan Robert Boyle, Avrupa'daki bilimsel çalışmalar üzerinde çok etkili olmuştur.
- D) Avrupa'daki bilimsel çalışmalara büyük katkıları olan Robert Boyle, on yedinci yüzyılda İngiltere'de çok ünlü bir bilim adamıydı.
- E) Avrupa'da bilimin gelişmesine katkıda bulunan on yedinci yüzyılın önde gelen İngiliz bilim adamlarından biri de Robert Boyle'du.

28. One reason why supercomputers can achieve such high speeds is that they can do several calculations simultaneously.

- A) Süper bilgisayarların bu kadar yüksek hıza ulaşabilmelerinin bir nedeni, birkaç işlemi aynı anda yapabilmeleridir.
- B) Süper bilgisayarların bu kadar çok işlemi kısa sürede yapmalarının bir nedeni, çok hızlı çalışmalarıdır.
- C) Aynı anda birkaç işlem yapabilmeleri için süper bilgisayarların çok yüksek bir hızla çalışmaları sağlanmıştır.
- D) Süper bilgisayarların çok tercih edilmesinin bir nedeni, çok farklı işlemleri aynı anda yapma özelliğine sahip olmalarıdır.
- E) Bu kadar yüksek bir hızla süper bilgisayar üretilmesinin nedenlerinden biri, aynı anda yapılabilen işlemlerin artmış olmasıdır.

29. Crop yields per acre are declining in some parts of the world because of air pollution as well as the build up of salt and other chemicals.

- A) Hava kirliliği sonucu dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde tuz ve kimyasal madde oranının artması, ekinlerde dönüm başına verimi azaltıyor.
- B) Dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde ekinlerde görülen bozulmanın yanı sıra tuz ve kimyasal madde birikimi de hava kirliliğine bağlıyor.
- C) Dünyanın bazı bölgelerindeki hava kirliliği, ekin çeşitlerinde azalma yanında, tuz ve kimyasal madde birikimine de yol açıyor.
- D) Dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde verimli tarım alanlarının azalmasının nedeni, havadaki kirlenmeyle birlikte tuz ve kimyasal madde oranının artmasıdır.
- E) Hava kirliliğinin yanı sıra, tuz ve diğer kimyasal maddelerin birikimi yüzünden, dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde dönüm başına ürün verimi düşüyor.

30. Plutonium is also produced in all nuclear reactors fuelled by uranium, including those built for generating electric power.

- A) Yakıt olarak uranyum kullanılan nükleer reaktörlerde elektrik enerjisinin yanı sıra plütonyum da üretilir.
- B) Elektrik enerjisi üretmek için kurulan reaktörler arasında yakıt olarak uranyum kullanılanlarda plütonyum üretimi de yapılır.
- C) Elektrik enerjisi üretmek amacıyla kurulanlar da dahil, plütonyum üreten tüm nükleer reaktörlerde yakıt olarak uranyum da kullanılabilir.
- D) Elektrik enerjisi elde etmek amacıyla kurulmuş olanlar da dahil, yakıt olarak uranyum kullanılan tüm nükleer reaktörlerde plütonyum da üretilir.
- E) Yakıt olarak uranyum kullanılanlar dahil, elektrik üretmek için kurulmuş nükleer reaktörlerde plütonyum da üretilebilir.

31. The geometry of the straight line and the circle goes back to the ancient Egyptians and Babylonians, but it was only with the ancient Greeks that geometry was developed as a logically organised field of study.

- A) Doğru ve çember geometrisi eski Mısırlılar'a ve Babilliler'e kadar gider, fakat geometrinin mantıkla birlikte ele alınması eski Yunanlılar'da olmuştur.
- B) Eski Mısırlılar ve Babilliler zamanında başlayan doğru ve çember geometrisi, eski Yunanlılar tarafından geliştirilerek mantık gibi düzenli bir çalışma alanı haline gelmiştir.
- C) Doğru ve çember geometrisi eski Mısırlılar'a ve Babilliler'e kadar uzanır, fakat geometrinin mantıksal biçimde düzenlenmiş bir çalışma alanı olarak gelişmesi ancak eski Yunanlılar'la olmuştur.
- D) Doğru ve çember geometrisi eski Mısırlılar ve Babilliler'den çok, eski Yunanlılar tarafından mantıksal bir çalışma alanı olarak düzenlenmiştir.
- E) Eski Mısırlılar ve Babilliler doğru ve çember geometrisinde oldukça geriydiler, ancak eski Yunanlılar bunu mantıksal bir çalışma alanı olarak düzenlemiş ve geliştirmişlerdir.

32. - 41. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:05
Bitiş saati : 10:20
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

32. While the Captain was working on that film about underwater life, ---- .

- A) a whole new fascinating world has opened up for him
- B) his team of divers are taken ill
- C) he accidentally discovered the wreck of an old ship
- D) he had been attacked by sharks
- E) his boat will be in danger of drifting ashore

33. ---- even though it was obviously very limited in scope.

- A) The experiment he has recently been engaged in has produced some interesting results
- B) His paper aroused considerable interest
- C) The research project will be assigned
- D) The hypothesis will finally be put to the test
- E) His intention will, in all likelihood, be misunderstood

34. ---- that the sun had not illuminated the earth for more than one hundred to five hundred million years.
- A) Thomson's studies concentrated on the dissipation of energy
 B) Thomson is just one of several physicists who were awarded the Nobel Prize
 C) Thomson, through his experiments on heat and energy, showed conclusively
 D) Thomson was to gain universal recognition as one of the greatest physicists of his time
 E) One of Thomson's earlier research projects was concerned with the age of the earth
35. ---- which expands when heated.
- A) A thermometer contains mercury
 B) This is a characteristic of all metals
 C) The atmosphere contains various gases
 D) Parts of the sea floor remain unexplored
 E) The hole in the ozone layer is becoming more and more dangerous
36. Since the buildings on the north side had been well-constructed, ---- .
- A) the landslide cannot be prevented
 B) the architect has received more than his share of praise
 C) the town-council will be reluctant to give a licence
 D) they were unaffected by the earthquake
 E) the mayor of the city is absolutely opposed to the project
37. If energy could be produced efficiently by clean methods, ---- .
- A) oil prices were expected to rise again
 B) the production of coal had to be reduced
 C) these would naturally be preferred
 D) most governments would have invested in them
 E) a lot of firms might have been expected to contribute generously
38. They consulted several geologists ---- .
- A) why the coal mines are in Zonguldak
 B) before they began constructing the dam
 C) if they are employed by North Sea Oil
 D) that new oil fields will have to be opened
 E) unless the region turned out to be an earthquake zone
39. ---- , the annual rainfall has a profound influence on the success or failure of agriculture.
- A) As has been emphasised in a recent article
 B) Given the fact that population growth in most countries has become one of the top issues
 C) Whatever decision the Government may have taken about food exports
 D) Until all the data concerning the world climate are gathered and processed
 E) Even though groundwater resources were fully exploited
40. Recently scientists have been working on substitutes for fossil fuels ---- .
- A) though Japan had strongly objected to the results
 B) whether they could have been used in the car industry
 C) if the problems of environmental pollution had not prevented this
 D) unless more money is poured into research on the subject
 E) as the oil reserves in the world are diminishing rapidly
41. ---- , they still haven't chosen the team of engineers.
- A) Since the bridge had already been planned
 B) When they start work on the dam next week
 C) Whoever made the designs for this block of flats
 D) Although work on the project should have started last week
 E) As soon as the new model becomes available

42. – 65. sorular

Başlangıç saati : 10:20
Bitiş saati : 11:20
Toplam süre : 60 dakika

Her bir metin ve buna ait 3 soruyu cevaplamak için 7.5 dakika ayırınız.

42. - 44. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

There are about forty distinct kinds of wild cats known to inhabit the earth today. They range in size from the mighty Siberian tiger to several little spotted species about the size of the average domestic cat. The cats are the most efficient land predators left on earth. They combine power, speed, patience, camouflage, and considerable individual skill. All swim well, most climb with great agility, and at least for short distances, most can move with amazing swiftness. The African lion can reach a speed of almost forty miles per hour when it charges.

42. It is stressed in the passage that wild cats in the world today ---- .

- A) show a remarkable range and variety
- B) are completely confined to the African continent
- C) are rapidly on the decline due to environmental changes
- D) are now only to be located in Siberia and the rest of Asia
- E) seem to be losing the ability to climb trees

43. According to the passage, wild cats are noted for a number of distinct qualities ---- .

- A) of which their great strength is the most important
- B) which together make them physically superior to all other animals regardless of size
- C) but their sense of smell is poor
- D) of which their ability to hide from the enemy is of first importance
- E) including their unmatched efficiency in hunting

44. It is pointed out in the passage that the speed with which most wild cats can move ---- .

- A) compensates for their lack of efficient sight
- B) has never been measured
- C) is truly remarkable
- D) doesn't exceed that of the average domestic cat
- E) helps them to survive in a hostile environment

45. - 47. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Civil engineering offers a particular challenge because almost every structure or system that is designed and built by civil engineers is unique. One structure rarely duplicates another exactly. Even when structures seem to be identical, site requirements or other factors generally result in modifications. Large structures like dams, bridges, or tunnels may differ substantially from previous structures. The civil engineer must, therefore, always be ready and willing to meet new challenges.

45. It is argued in the passage that virtually no civil engineering work ---- .

- A) is substantially different from another
- B) can be completed without benefit of other branches of engineering
- C) can be as complicated as the construction of a dam
- D) is exactly the same as any other
- E) is affected by site requirements

46. According to the passage, since every site will have different requirements, ---- .

- A) modifications of all types should be avoided
- B) almost every bridge or dam will be different from every other
- C) the work of a civil engineer is likely to be monotonous
- D) site requirements are not important
- E) this does not pose a challenge

47. One can understand from the passage that the civil engineer ---- .

- A) can rarely be persuaded to modify a design
- B) always keeps to traditional designs
- C) confines his interests to dams, bridges or tunnels
- D) is less open to new ideas in construction than other engineers
- E) is likely to have to modify the original design of a structure to suit the site

48. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

All our sources of power are 'natural': we have found that matter can be turned into energy and energy into matter, but that nothing can be created. We can convert one into the other with relative ease, but all our power is based upon the control of natural sources, in the sense that the energy or fuel is never man-made. It already exists as in the wind and in rivers; or it may be stored up as in oil or coal.

48. One important point emphasised in the passage is that ---- .

- A) nature is the only source of energy
- B) man-made energy is more economical
- C) energy sources have been used wastefully in recent decades
- D) the world's oil reserves ought to be used more carefully
- E) coal production should be increased to bridge the energy gap

49. According to the passage, the conversion of matter into energy and vice versa ---- .

- A) will no longer be necessary as new energy sources are found
- B) has been possible only in our century
- C) is a fairly easy process
- D) is possible only in the case of solid matter
- E) depends to a great extent on new technologies

50. It is obvious from the passage that energy ---- .

- A) should be consumed more considerably
- B) cannot be stored for long
- C) can readily be created by man
- D) is stored more abundantly in oil and coal than in wind and water
- E) is derived from many different sources in nature

51. - 53. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

To astronomers, the great accomplishment of the flights to the moon was the bringing back of rocks from the lunar surface. It was the first extraterrestrial material ever to reach Earth, with the exception of meteorites. The lunar rocks seemed to show that the moon was virtually free of water and of organic material and was, therefore, a world utterly without life. In fact, this had been suspected by astronomers since the 1600s; but there had been some hope of traces of air and water that might have made possible very primitive life at the bacterial level, if nothing more.

51. As the author explains, the study of lunar rocks has confirmed that ---- .

- A) no life whatsoever exists on the moon
- B) only a very primitive form of life could have existed on the moon
- C) the moon is actually a large meteorite
- D) some of them contain bacterial remains
- E) the moon has traces of extraterrestrial life

52. According to the passage, it was once hoped that ---- .

- A) there was a large variety of rocks on the moon
- B) the moon was capable of supporting primitive life
- C) the amount of water on the moon was increasing
- D) there were higher forms of life on the moon than the bacterial ones
- E) the lunar surface was similar to that of the earth

53. It seems from the passage that, from the seventeenth century onwards, ---- .

- A) man has ceased to be interested in the moon
- B) interest in the moon has been confined to the study of rocks
- C) astronomers have had a reasonably correct understanding of the moon
- D) the existence of life on the moon has been accepted as a fact
- E) a large amount of extraterrestrial material, excluding meteorites, has reached the earth

54. - 56. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

We are warm-blooded animals. The temperature inside us is generally higher than the temperature outside us. It follows from this fact that, just as a kettle of hot water cools as it loses heat to the air around it, so the human body is continually losing heat. But, unlike the kettle, it does not cool down, all the time fresh quantities of heat are being generated inside. The body is both making heat and losing some of it at the same time. The loss of heat is controlled by a very delicate mechanism. The body resembles a thermostat heater in that while it gives off heat it manages to remain at the same temperature.

54. In this passage, the body is likened to a thermostat because ---- .

- A) the loss of heat would cause serious diseases
- B) the temperature of the body is always equal to the outside temperature
- C) the control of the body heat is unimportant
- D) the temperature remains constant in spite of heat loss
- E) the body heat is influenced by the outside temperature

55. It is pointed out in the passage that the body's loss of heat ---- .

- A) means man is not warm-blooded
- B) should be regarded as a danger signal
- C) cannot be controlled easily
- D) can only be affected by the environment
- E) is compensated for by the generation of fresh heat

56. The passage describes the mechanism ---- .

- A) which keeps the body at the same temperature
- B) which prevents loss of heat in detail
- C) concerned with the generation of surplus heat
- D) which regulates the temperature of the water in a kettle
- E) by which the temperature of the air remains stable

57. - 59. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Genetics is the study of the mechanisms of the hereditary process. Modern genetics began with the experiments of Gregor Mendel in 1865. He studied the inheritance of different factors in peas, and found that some traits were "dominant" and some "recessive", the "dominant" appearing in a ratio of very nearly three to one. Mendel's results were ignored for many years until their rediscovery at the beginning of the twentieth century.

57. According to the passage, ---- .

- A) the results of Mendel's experiments were immediately put into practice
- B) the purpose of Mendel's experiments was primarily agricultural
- C) modern genetics owes very little to Mendel's experiments
- D) genetics is essentially concerned with heredity
- E) the mechanics of heredity were known prior to Mendel

58. Clearly, in the field of genetics, ---- .

- A) certain traits have been given too much importance
- B) the 20th century has contributed very little
- C) Mendel's experiments have received undue attention
- D) Mendel is the pioneer
- E) new dominant and recessive traits are constantly being discovered

59. Mendel discovered that ---- .

- A) in peas, nearly one-fourth of the traits were recessive
- B) in peas, dominant traits appear in a ratio of one to three
- C) recessive traits exceeded the dominant ones
- D) by 1865 the theory of heredity had been convincingly formulated
- E) genetics was becoming a popular science

60. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Geologists are especially interested in the mineral content of rocks. All rocks consist of one or more minerals, many of which are needed as raw materials for industry or have properties which make them valuable or useful. Gold, for example, is valuable. Diamonds are both valuable and useful. Coal is also found in rocks, usually underground and it is vitally important as fuel in modern life. Britain is rich in coal because it was covered in dense forest more than 300 million years ago. Coal is formed from the remains of trees and other plants which have gradually been compressed and hardened in the rock structure of the earth.

60. In all types of rocks ---- .

- A) we can find the hardened remains of trees
- B) a wide variety of mineral deposits is to be found
- C) there are seemingly useless deposits
- D) one is likely to find fuel deposits
- E) at least one type of mineral is to be found

61. It is pointed out that coal ---- .

- A) is usually found in thickly-forested regions
- B) has lost its importance as a fuel
- C) is one of Britain's major exports
- D) takes millions of years to form
- E) is the most indispensable material for industry

62. According to the passage, one of the major interests of geologists is to ---- .

- A) determine the coal reserves in the earth
- B) produce diamonds in coal deposits
- C) explore mineral deposits in rocks
- D) study the properties of valuable minerals
- E) decide which raw materials are useful in industry

63. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Long after the discovery of electricity, man found that he could use the great power of water to produce it. At first, he used natural waterfalls. Later, man began to build dams to generate hydroelectric power. Dams are immense structures which hold back the water of a river and form a lake behind. The water is let through under control and allowed to fall through pipes to the turbines below. The rushing water drives the turbines, and as they revolve, they spin electromagnets; these magnets generate electricity.

63. According to the passage, dams ---- .

- A) are primarily used to form lakes
- B) can be used to prevent flooding
- C) date back to very early times
- D) were in use well before electricity was discovered
- E) are important for the production of hydroelectric power

64. When electro-magnets are set in motion by turbines, ---- .

- A) electricity is generated
- B) the water is allowed to fall through the pipes
- C) the water has to be held back
- D) the speed is immediately reduced
- E) the water power becomes uncontrollable

65. According to the passage, electricity was discovered ---- .

- A) after observing the immense power of water in natural waterfalls
- B) long before man learned to generate hydroelectric power
- C) soon after the first dams were built
- D) because of the need to create artificial light
- E) as soon as man realised how much power there was in water

5 dakika dinlenme arası.

Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

66. - 70. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 11:25
Bitiş saati : 11:35
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

66. Mary : What's in that bottle?
Paul : Sulphuric acid.
Mary : ----?
Paul : Yes. I am sorry. I'll do it straight away.
- A) Don't you know that all dangerous substances have to be properly labelled
B) Do you mind if I use some of it in my experiment
C) Do you know where all the acids and other dangerous substances are kept
D) Then what is it doing here
E) You haven't been burned, have you
67. Roger : Where will the new bridge be?
Bill : Five miles downstream.
Roger : ----
Bill : No, the rock formation isn't suitable.
- A) People living there won't be pleased, will they?
B) Have the engineers submitted their plans?
C) Couldn't they build it nearer here?
D) But the river is very wide there.
E) There's already a good road there.

68. David : I thought there was an abundance of aluminium in the earth's crust.
Peter : There is.
David : ----?
Peter : Because most of it is not in a form that can be removed and processed at a profit.
- A) Then what is special about bauxite
B) Is it really necessary to import so much
C) Where are the major deposits in France
D) Then why is it in short supply
E) Are processing costs still going up

69. Fred : What's the first item on the agenda?
Ben : Rubbish disposal and the recycling of waste.
Fred : ----
Ben : I know it is. But no one takes it seriously. One day we'll have to, though!
- A) It just can't be done under these circumstances.
B) But we discussed that last week.
C) Then what follows?
D) Who's brought this subject up?
E) That's always on the agenda.

70. Farmer : What can I do to increase the harvest?
Expert : Well, there are a number of ways I can suggest. One is irrigation.
Farmer : ----?
Expert : Quite a lot, I'm afraid.
- A) Yes, but how much expense will that entail
B) You mean a modern irrigation method
C) Are you trained in irrigation engineering
D) Do you think there is plenty of underground water
E) The rainfall in this region is adequate, isn't it

71. - 75. sorularda, verilen parçayı uygun şekilde tamamlayan cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 11:35
Bitiş saati : 11:50
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

71. Most mysterious, perhaps, of all substances in the sea is iodine. In sea water it is one of the least common of the non-metals, difficult to detect and resisting exact analysis. ---- . Sponges, corals and certain seaweeds, in particular, accumulate vast quantities of it.
- A) The ocean is the earth's greatest storehouse of minerals
B) In the human body, iodine functions as a regulator of the basal metabolism
C) Yet it is found in almost every marine plant and animal
D) The plants and animals of the sea are very much better chemists than men
E) Iodine deficiency in the body causes certain metabolic disorders

72. Bridges are among the most important, and often the most spectacular, of all civil engineering works. ---- . Without them it would be impossible to imagine how traffic in Istanbul could circulate. Moreover, they are the symbolic link of two continents.

- A) A further aspect of civil engineering is the choice of a suitable site
- B) The bridges across the Bosphorus are a case in point
- C) One of the major problems posed by long bridges is that of maintenance
- D) The construction of bridges requires a number of engineering skills
- E) Historically there has always been a dream to construct a bridge across the Bosphorus

73. When scientists are trying to understand a particular set of phenomena, they often make use of a model. A model, in the scientist's sense, is a kind of analogy or mental image of the phenomena in terms of something we are familiar with. ---- . We cannot see waves of light as we can see water waves; but it is valuable to think of light as if it were made up of waves because experiments indicate that light behaves in many respects as water waves do.

- A) Other natural laws have been discovered over centuries
- B) The atomic model of matter has gone through many refinements
- C) Models often lead to important theories
- D) One example is the wave model of light
- E) This is the obvious difference between a theory and a model

74. Evaporation can be described as the process by which a liquid is changed into vapour by heat. ---- . The higher the temperature the quicker the process. Obviously, evaporation is a fundamental process in nature.

- A) Desalination depends upon the process of evaporation
- B) Whenever a liquid is exposed to heat, evaporation takes place
- C) The average annual temperature in the arctic region is far below that in the Mediterranean
- D) The human body can easily adapt to a humid climate
- E) Some plants are more affected by evaporation than others

75. ---- . He was one of the earliest to argue that the interior of the earth was not solid but that it consisted of a condensed and highly heated fluid or gas. He also argued that on its exterior the earth had a relatively thin shell of matter.

- A) The great achievements of Benjamin Franklin in natural science should not blind us to the fact that he was a great statesman
- B) When Benjamin Franklin was a young man, he moved from Boston to Philadelphia, where he spent the rest of his life studying political science
- C) In the eighteenth century, Benjamin Franklin made remarkable contributions to the field of electricity
- D) Benjamin Franklin played an important part in the early development of American political thought
- E) Benjamin Franklin had many original and penetrating ideas on geology

76. - 80. sorularda, verilen cümleler sırası ile okunduğunda hangi cümlenin anlam bakımından parçaya uymadığını bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 11:50
Bitiş saati : 12:00
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

76. (I) When rainfall occurs regularly, the moisture of the surface soil is maintained in a constant condition. (II) In some countries irrigation can be costly. (III) This is made possible by the downward movement of water through the soil. (IV) However, during periods of drought the surface soil becomes very dry, its moisture having evaporated into the air. (V) On the whole this is not harmful since within two or three inches of the surface moist soil can still be found.

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

77. (I) Biologists have made various studies of living organisms. (II) First of all, they have classified them on the basis of their structure. (III) They have divided them into two classes: the single-celled organisms and the many-celled organisms. (IV) In almost all plants and animals, the individual cells have different functions. (V) For instance, bacteria and algae are single-celled, while insects, fish and the flowering plants are many-celled.

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

78. (I) Cyclones are a constantly recurring fact of life in Bangladesh. (II) But the one that hit the country on 29 April 1991 was the worst for a decade. (III) However, controlling the flow of water can reduce the risk of floods. (IV) Within hours, 130.000 people were dead and four million people were homeless. (V) Conditions were so bad that, only a week after the cyclone, many felt that the dead, not the living, were the fortunate ones.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

79. (I) It is common for a liquid to turn into a vapour when heated. (II) It is less common for a solid substance to turn directly into a vapour without ever going through a liquid stage. (III) The best known example of this latter process is solid carbon dioxide, which has the appearance of cloudy ice. (IV) When this is heated, it doesn't turn to liquid but to gas. (V) Indeed, some reactions involving the heating of liquids and turning them into gases are highly complex and unpredictable.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

80. (I) In the universe, hydrogen is apparently the most abundant of all the elements. (II) For instance, analysis of the light emitted by stars indicates that most stars are predominantly hydrogen. (III) Molecular hydrogen is the lightest of all gases. (IV) Similarly, of the sun's mass, approximately 90% is hydrogen. (V) However, hydrogen is much less abundant on the earth.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

Önemli Not:

- Kalan 30 dakika sürenin 15 dakikasını seçeneklerinizi saymak ve boş bıraktığınız soruları, cevap kağıdınızda sayıca en az çıkan seçeneğe göre işaretlemek için ayırınız.
- Son 15 dakikalık süreyi, sınavın normal süresi içinde bakmadığınız sorular için kullanabilirsiniz. Daha önce üzerinde uğraştığınız sorulara tekrar geri dönmeyiniz.

TEST BİTTİ !

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 1
CEVAP ANAHTARI

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 1
YABANCI KELİMELER

- Soru 1. **major** = ana, baş, önemli, büyük, **chief, main**, zıt anl. = minor
objective = 1) amaç, gaye, **goal, aim**; 2) (sıfat=) nesnel, objektif, **unbiased**, zıt anl. = subjective
submission = 1) arz, sunma, **presentation**; 2) teslimiyet, boyun eğme, **surrender, yielding**
estimation = tahmin, kanı, **guess, belief**
- Soru 2. **interfere (in)** = karışmak, müdahale etmek, **meddle, intervene**
interfere (with) = ile çatışmak, engellemek, **hinder, prevent**, zıt anl. = facilitate
disclose = açmak, ifşa etmek, açığa vurmak, **reveal, display**, zıt anl. = hide, conceal
regulate = düzene sokmak, düzenlemek, ayarlamak, denetim altında tutmak, **adjust, arrange, monitor**, zıt anl. = upset, confuse, mess up
allow = izin vermek, **permit**, zıt anl. = prohibit
arise = ortaya çıkmak, **appear, emerge**, zıt anl. = disappear, fade
- Soru 3. **durability** = dayanıklılık
irrelevant = konu dışı, alakasız, ilgisiz, **unrelated, inappropriate**, zıt anl. = relevant
stimulating = uyandırıcı, tahrik edici
dull = sıkıcı, donuk, duygusuz, tekdüze
reluctant = isteksiz, gönülsüz, **unwilling, hesitant**, zıt anl. = willing, eager
feasible = (ekonomik olarak) yapılabilir, uygulanabilir, **beneficial, practicable, worthwhile**, zıt anl. = unfeasible, impractical
- Soru 4. **turn out to be** = olduğu ortaya çıkmak
effortlessly = çaba göstermeden, kolayca
intentionally = kasten, bilerek, **deliberately**, zıt anl. = unintentionally, accidentally
- Soru 5. **knowledgeable** = bilgili, konuya vakıf
lead = yönetmek, önderlik etmek, **guide, conduct**
run on = 1) durmadan konuşmak; 2) (zaman) geçmek, **pass**
put on = 1) (elbise vs.) giymek, **wear**; 2) (ışık vs.) açmak, **turn on**; 3) eklemek, **add**
make on = (bir şey üzerinden) kar yapmak, para kazanmak
take up = 1) ele almak, başlamak, **start**; 2) (gaz, sıvı) tutmak, içine almak, **absorb**
rely on = güvenmek, bel bağlamak, **depend, entrust**, zıt anl. = distrust
- Soru 6. **rapid** = çabuk, hızlı, tez, **quick**, zıt anl. = slow
advance = ilerleme, gelişme, **progress, development**, zıt anl. = regress
make up for = telafi etmek, **compensate, settle**
keep up with = —den geri kalmamak, (gelişmeleri vs.) devamlı izlemek, —e yetişmek, **keep abreast of**
look out for = dikkat etmek, **watch for**
turn on/upon = 1) (ışık vs.) —e doğrultmak, üzerine çevirmek, **direct onto**; 2) —e bağlı olmak, **depend on**
run through = 1) çabucak tüketmek, israf etmek, **use up**; 2) delmek, delip geçmek, **pierce**
- Soru 7. **carry out** = yapmak, yerine getirmek, uygulamak, **accomplish, fulfil, implement, perform**
relate to = ile ilgili olmak, ilgilendirmek, **have connection with**
related to = ile ilgili
follow through = sonuna kadar götürmek/uymak, **complete, obey**, zıt anl. = quit, give up

contained in = içinde olan, kapsamında bulunan
deny = yadsımak, yalanlamak, reddetmek, yoksun bırakmak, **refuse, reject**, zıt anl. = admit, accept
denied by = — tarafından dışlanmış

- Soru 9. **reach** = ulaşmak, varmak, **arrive, come**
- Soru 10. **install** = kurmak, tesis etmek
- Soru 11. **helmet** = kask
plant = fabrika, tesis
- Soru 12. **despite** = —e karşın, —e rağmen
- Soru 13. **even though** = (olmasına) karşın/rağmen
whereas = oysa, iken, **inasmuch as**
- Soru 14. **shaft** = şaft, mil
likely = olası, muhtemel, **probable, expected**, zıt anl. = improbable, unlikely
strike = bulmak, ulaşmak, **come upon, discover**
- Soru 15. **set up** = kurmak, dikmek, inşa etmek, **institute, erect, build**, zıt anl. = destroy, demolish
set off = çalıştırmak, başlatmak; (bir işe) girişmek; yola çıkmak, **start**
set in = yerleştirmek, yerine oturtmak, **fit into, fix in**
set over = (bir şeyi bir şeyin) üstüne yatırmak/koymak, **pull over**
set back = (ilerlemesini) geciktirmek, geriye atmak, **delay**
come in = gelmek, ulaşmak, alınmaya başlamak, ortaya çıkmak, **arrive, appear**
come over = (kısa bir yol kat ederek veya ziyaret için) gelmek
come up = ortaya çıkmak, söz konusu olmak
come out = görünmek, açıklığa kavuşmak, **appear, become clear**
come through = (beklendiği gibi) ulaşmak/varmak, **arrive (as expected)**
- Soru 16. **be involved in** = —e karışmak/katılmak, ile uğraşmak, görevli olmak, **participate in**
- Soru 17. **confer upon** = (ünvan vs.) vermek
contribution = katkı
prove = 1) çıkmak, — olduğu anlaşılacak, (proved problematic = problemlili çıktı); 2) kanıtlamak, ispatlamak
beneficial = yararlı, hayırlı, **useful, helpful**, zıt anl. = useless, harmful
- Soru 19. **dairy farming** = mandıracılık
coverage = haber konusu olma, işlenme
on account of = —den dolayı, dolayısıyla, sayesinde, nedeniyle, **owing to**
scare = korku
- Soru 21. **as regards** = -e gelince, konusunda, **considering**
relevant = konuyla ilgili, yerinde, **appropriate**, zıt anl. = irrelevant
- Soru 32. **fascinating** = çok ilginç, etkileyici, büyüleyici, **interesting, attractive**, zıt anl. = boring, dull
open up = başlatmak, yol açmak; (bir yerin) gelişmesine imkân vermek, ulaşılabilir hale getirmek
be taken ill = hastalık kapmak, hastalığa yakalanmak
wreck = enkaz
drift = sürüklenmek

Soru 33. **scope** = kapsam, alan
be engaged in = ile meşgul olmak, **work at**
arouse = uyandırmak, **activate, stir, wake**, zıt anl. = pacify
considerable = önemli, hatırı sayılır, büyük, hayli, fazla, **sizable, substantial**, zıt anl. = little, insignificant
assign = 1) (görev) vermek, tahsis etmek, ayırmak, **allot, allocate, portion**; 2) atamak, tayin etmek, **appoint, designate**
put to the test = test etmek, teste tabi tutmak
intention = maksat, niyet, kasıt, **purpose, aim**
in all likelihood = büyük bir olasılıkla, **most likely**

Soru 34. **illuminate** = aydınlatmak, **lighten**, zıt anl. = darken
concentrate (on) = odakla(n)mak, yoğunlaş(tır)mak, **focus on**
dissipation = yay(ıl)ma, dağılma, saç(ıl)ma, **dispersion**
conclusively = kesin olarak, nihai olarak, **definitely, finally**, zıt anl. = questionably
recognition = tanı(n)ma, farkında olma, onay, **acceptance, acknowledgement**
be concerned with = ile ilgili olmak, —i konu etmek, **be about**

Soru 35. **unexplored** = araştırılmamış

Soru 36. **landslide** = toprak kayması
praise = övgü, **appreciation**, zıt anl. = criticism
received more than his share of praise = payına düşen övgüden fazlasını aldı
absolutely = tamamen, kesinlikle, **totally, definitely**
opposed to = karşı, aleyhinde, **against**, zıt anl. = in favour of

Soru 37. **efficiently** = etkin/verimli bir şekilde, **effectively**, zıt anl. = inefficiently
contribute (to) = katkıda bulunmak, **support**
generously = cömertçe, **bountifully, abundantly**, zıt anl. = sparingly, inadequately

Soru 38. **consult** = danışmak, **confer**

Soru 39. **profound** = derin, büyük, kapsamlı, **deep, serious, intense**, zıt anl. = superficial
influence = etki, tesir, nüfuz, **effect, impact**, (fiil=) etkilemek, söz geçirmek, **affect**
emphasize = vurgulamak, üzerinde durmak, **stress, highlight**
given the fact that = — gerçeği göz önüne alındığında
exploit = 1) (kendi çıkarı için) kullanmak, yararlanmak, **utilize**; 2) sömürmek, **abuse**

Soru 40. **substitute** = (bir şeyin veya kişinin) yerine geçen, yedek, **replacement, reserve**
object to = itiraz etmek, karşı çıkmak, **oppose, disapprove**, zıt anl. = agree, approve
pour into = (içine) akıtmak
diminish = azal(t)mak, eksil(t)mek, **decrease**, zıt anl. = increase
rapidly = hızla, çabucak, **quickly, fast**, zıt anl. = slowly

42. - 44. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

distinct = ayrı, farklı, müstakil, **separate, discrete**, zıt anl. = similar, associated
inhabit = içinde oturmak, yuvalanmak, **dwell, occupy**
range (from — to) = (— ile — arasında) değişmek, (—den —ye kadar) değişmek, oynamak
mighty = güçlü, kudretli
species = cins, tür
efficient = verimli, randımanlı, etkin, **effective**, zıt anl. = inefficient, ineffective
predator = yırtıcı hayvan
agility = çeviklik, atiklik
amazing = insanı hayrete düşüren, şaşırtıcı, **astonishing, surprising**, zıt anl. = banal, dull

swiftness = çabukluk

charge = hücum etmek, saldırmak, hamle yapmak, **attack**, zıt anl. = flee, retreat

Soru 42. **stress** = vurgulamak, altını çizmek, **emphasise, underline**

range = 1) tür, dağılım; 2) dizi, sıra; 3) erim, menzil

variety = çeşitlilik

confine to = ile sınırlamak, ile sınırlı kalmak, hapsetmek, (yatağa, eve vs.) bağlamak, **limit, restrict**

decline = azalma, düşüş, gerileme, çöküş, **drop, decay, deterioration**, zıt anl. = upturn, progress, recovery

locate = yerini saptamak; (bir yerde) yerleşmek, **spot; station**

Soru 43. **be noted for** = ünlü/tanınmış olmak, **be famous/well-known**

superior = üstün nitelikli, kaliteli, üstün, **better, high-class**, zıt anl. = inferior, worse

regardless of = —e bakılmaksızın, **without considering**

unmatchable = emsalsiz, benzersiz, **incomparable, unrivalled**, zıt anl. = ordinary

efficiency = (çalışmada, işte) verim, etkinlik, **effectiveness, productivity**, zıt anl. = inefficiency

Soru 44. **point out** = (bir şeye) dikkat çekmek, **call attention, indicate, bring up**

compensate for = telafi etmek, **make up for**

exceed = geçmek, aşmak, **surpass**

survive = ayakta/sağ kalmak, yaşamayı sürdürebilmek, **live on, remain**, zıt anl. = die

hostile = düşmanca, saldırgan, **aggressive, antagonistic**, zıt anl. = friendly

45. - 47. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

particular = belirli, muayyen, özel, **specific, special**, zıt anl. = common, overall

challenge = meydan okumak, kafa tutmak, (gücünü, yeteneğini vs.) sınamak, **confront a challenge** (isim) = başarılması zor iş

unique = benzersiz, eşsiz, yegâne, tek

rarely = nadiren, **barely, seldom**, zıt anl. = often, frequently

duplicate = kopyalamak, aynısını yapmak, **copy**

identical = aynı, tıpkı, özdeş, **alike, same**, zıt anl. = different, unlike

modification = değişiklik, tadilat, **alteration, reshaping**

substantially = önemli ölçüde, oldukça çok, **considerably**

willing = istekli, hevesli

Soru 45. **virtually** = neredeyse, hemen hemen, **nearly, actually**

substantially = önemli ölçüde, **considerably**

Soru 46. **avoid** = kaçınmak, sakınmak, —den kurtulmak, **escape, stay away**, zıt anl. = contact, face, confront

monotonous = tekdüze, monoton

Soru 47. **persuade** = ikna/razı etmek, inandırmak, **convince, induce**

modify = tadil etmek, (küçük) değişiklikler yapmak, **alter**

keep to = bağlı kalmak, **adhere to**

48. - 50. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

convert (into) = değiştirmek, dönüştürmek, çevirmek, **transform, turn into**

ease = kolaylık

be based on/upon = —e dayanmak, —i temel almak

store up = depolamak

Soru 48. **wastefully** = savurganca, müsrifçe, **extravagantly**

bridge = köprü kurmak, (açığı) kapatmak

Soru 49. **conversion** = dönüşüm
vice versa = tam tersi
fairly = 1) oldukça, **somewhat, quite**, zıt anl. = extremely; 2) adilce, **justly, equitably**, zıt anl. = unfairly
to a great extent = büyük oranda

Soru 50. **considerately** = düşünceli bir şekilde, **thoughtfully**, zıt anl. = inconsiderately, thoughtlessly
readily = kolayca, zamanında, seve seve, **easily, promptly, willingly**
abundantly = bolca, büyük miktarda, **bountifully**, zıt anl. = rarely, scarcely
derive from = —den elde etmek, —den türe(t)mek, **come/stem from**

51. - 53. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

accomplishment = başarı, üstesinden gelme, **success, achievement**, zıt anl. = failure, defeat
lunar = aya ait, ayla ilgili
extraterrestrial = dünya dışı (ile ilgili), dünya dışından gelen
exception = istisna
with the exception of = dışında, haricinde
utterly = tamamen, **totally**
suspect = kuşku duymak, **have doubt**, zıt anl. = know
trace = iz
primitive = ilkel

Soru 51. **confirm** = teyit etmek, doğrulamak, **validate, affirm**, zıt anl. = deny, disprove
whatsoever = hiçbir şekilde
remain = kalıntı

Soru 52. **capable** = muktedir, ehliyetli, yetenekli, **able, competent**, zıt anl. = incapable, unable

Soru 53. **cease** = bırakmak, dur(dur)mak, sona er(dir)mek, **stop, end, quit**, zıt anl. = begin, continue
reasonably = makul oranda/düzeyde, oldukça, **acceptably**
excluding = dışında, haricinde

54. - 56. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

warm-blooded = sıcakkanlı
kettle = çaydanlık
cool down = soğumak
generate = üretmek, **produce**
delicate = hassas, nazik, narin, **subtle, fragile, tender**, zıt anl. = tough, solid
resemble = benzemek, andırmak, **look/be like, take after**, zıt anl. = differ from
give off = dışarı vermek, **send out**
manage = 1) becermek, başarmak, **accomplish, succeed**; 2) yönetmek, idare etmek, **administer, run**

Soru 54. **be likened to** = benzetilmek

Soru 55. **regard as** = saymak, gözüyle bakmak, — olduğuna inanmak, **view, look on, deem**

Soru 56. **surplus** = fazlalık, artakalan miktar, **excess**, zıt anl. = shortage
stable = istikrarlı, kararlı, sabit, sağlam, **steady**, zıt anl. = variable

57. - 59. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

hereditary = kalıtsal, irsi, **inherited, genetic**

inheritance = kalıtımla geçme

trait = özellik

dominant = başat, üstün, egemen, **controlling**, zıt anl. = inferior, recessive

recessive = çekinik, geri plandaki, diğeri tarafından bastırılan, **withdrawing**, zıt anl. = dominant

ignore = aldırmamak, boş vermek, görmezden gelmek, **disregard**, **overlook**, zıt anl. = care for, notice

rediscovery = tekrar keşfetme

Soru 57. **put into practice** = uygulamaya koymak

primarily = öncelikle, aslında, esasen, **initially**, **essentially**

essentially = esas itibarıyla, aslında, **primarily**, **fundamentally**

heredity = kalıtım, soyaçekim, **genetics**, **inheritance**

prior (to) = önceden, önceki, **preceding**

Soru 58. **undue** = yakışksız, uygunsuz, yersiz, aşırı, **unjustified**, **untimely**, **excessive**

pioneer = öncü

constantly = devamlı, sürekli, **continually**, **perpetually**, zıt anl. = rarely, seldom

Soru 59. **convincingly** = doyurucu/inandırıcı bir şekilde, **satisfactorily**

60. - 62. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

content = 1) içerik, **composition**; 2) memnun, hoşnut, **happy**, **satisfied**

property = özellik, **characteristic**, **feature**

vitaly important = hayati öneme sahip

dense = yoğun, sık

gradually = aşamalar halinde, yavaş yavaş, **step-by-step**, **progressively**, zıt anl. = abruptly, suddenly

compress = sıkıştırmak, bastırmak, **condense**, zıt anl. = expand

Soru 60. **hardened** = sertleşmiş

seemingly = görünüşe göre, **evidently**

Soru 61. **indispensable** = vazgeçilmez, **essential**, **vital**, zıt anl. = dispensable

Soru 62. **determine** = 1) belirlemek, saptamak, **establish**, **shape**; 2) karar vermek, amaçlamak, **resolve**

63. - 65. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

waterfall = şelale

immense = muazzam, çok büyük, **tremendous**, **enormous**, zıt anl. = tiny, little

hold back = tutmak, tıkmak, alıkoymak

let through = geçmesine izin vermek

rushing = hızla akan

drive = hareket ettirmek, döndürmek, **move**, **turn**

revolve = bir nokta veya eksen etrafında dönmek

spin = hızla dön(dür)mek

Soru 63. **date back to** = tarihlenmek, tarihi —e uzanmak, **date from**

Soru 64. **set in motion** = hareket ettirmek

Soru 65. **artificial** = yapay, sahte, **false**, **phony**, zıt anl. = real, genuine

Soru 66. **straight away** = derhal, hemen şimdi

substance = 1) madde, **material**, **entity**; 2) öz, esas, asıl anlam, **essence**

label = etiketlemek, (isim=) etiket

- Soru 67. **downstream** = akıntı yönünde, aşağı doğru
formation = oluşum
submit = 1) arz etmek, sunmak, **present**; 2) boyun eğmek, teslim olmak, **surrender**
- Soru 68. **abundance** = bolluk, çokluk, zenginlik, **bounty, wealth**, zıt anl. = scarcity
crust = kabuk, dış tabaka
bauxite = alüminyum cevheri, boksit
deposit = maden yatağı
in short supply = üretimi/piyasaya arzı yetersiz
- Soru 69. **agenda** = gündem
disposal = yok etme, ortadan kaldırma
circumstance = olay, vaka, durum, koşul, keyfiyet, **situation, case, incident**
bring up = 1) gündeme getirmek, değinmek, **refer**; 2) yetiştirmek, yükseltmek, **raise**
- Soru 70. **irrigation** = sulama
entail = içermek, gerektirmek, **involve, require**
adequate = yeterli, **enough, sufficient**, zıt anl. = inadequate
- Soru 71. **mysterious** = gizemli, esrarlı
detect = ortaya çıkarmak, bulmak, fark etmek, keşfetmek, **discover, identify**
resist = direnmek, karşı koymak, **withstand, confront**
sponge = sünger
coral = mercan
seaweed = deniz yosunu
accumulate = toplamak, yığı(l)mak, birik(tir)mek, **gather, collect**, zıt anl. = disperse, scatter
vast = çok geniş, engin, çok büyük, **huge, immense**
storehouse = depo
regulator = düzenleyici
basal = temel, bazal
marine = denize ait
deficiency = eksiklik, yetersizlik, **inadequacy, insufficiency, shortage**, zıt anl. = adequacy, sufficiency, excess
disorder = bozukluk, hastalık, düzensizlik, kargaşa, **illness, ailment, confusion, mess**, zıt anl. = health, order
- Soru 72. **spectacular** = harikulade, olağanüstü
circulate = deheran etmek, dolaşmak, **go about, move around**
aspect = yön, taraf, cihet, özellik, **feature**
a case in point = iyi bir örnek
pose = (sorun, zorluk vs.) yaratmak, **extend**
- Soru 73. **phenomenon** = görüngü, fenomen, anlaşılması zor olay
make use of = —den yararlanmak, **utilize**
analogy = benzeşme, karşılaştırma
indicate = işaret etmek, göstermek, **point to, denote**
in many respects = birçok açıdan/yönden
refinement = arıtma, saflaştırma
lead to = —e yol açmak, **cause**
- Soru 74. **fundamental** = esaslı, temel, asıl, **basic, central, primary**, zıt anl. = secondary
desalination = tuzunu giderme
be exposed to = —e maruz kalmak
adapt = adapte etmek, uyarlamak, intibak etmek, **adjust, accommodate**, zıt anl. = dislocate

humid = rutubetli, nemli
affect = etkilemek, **influence**

- Soru 75. **consist of** = —den meydana gelmek, —den ibaret olmak, **be made up of**
relatively = göreceli olarak, nispeten, **comparatively**
shell = kabuk
matter = madde, özdek
achievement = başarı, elde etme, kazanma, **accomplishment**, **success**, zıt anl. = failure, defeat
blind (to) = kör etmek, görmeyi/algılamayı engellemek
remarkable = dikkate değer, olağanüstü, **notable**, **extraordinary**, zıt anl. = ordinary
penetrating = içe işleyen, etkili
- Soru 76. **occur** = olmak, meydana gelmek, **happen**, **take place**
maintain = 1) muhafaza etmek, bakmak, **keep**, **retain**; 2) sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, **sustain**
constant = 1) sürekli, devamlı, **continuous**, **perpetual**, **relentless**, zıt anl. = terminable; 2) sabit, **stable**, **fixed**, zıt anl. = variable
drought = kuraklık
on the whole = genel olarak, toplamda
- Soru 78. **recurring** = tekrarlayan, **recurrent**
flood = sel, su baskını
- Soru 79. **turn into** = —e dönüş(tür)mek, —e deęiş(tir)mek, **convert**
go through = (bir dönemden) geçmek, yaşamak, **experience**, zıt anl. = avoid
latter = sonraki, ikincisi, **latest**, **second**, zıt anl. = former, previous
appearance = görünüş, görünüm, **image**, **feature**
unpredictable = önceden bilinmez, kestirilemez, **unforeseeable**, **variable**, zıt anl. = predictable, unchanging
- Soru 80. **apparently** = görünüşe göre, belli ki, **evidently**
abundant = bol, bereketli, **ample**, zıt anl. = scant, scarce, inadequate
emit = dışarı vermek, göndermek, yaymak, çıkarmak, **discharge**, zıt anl. = absorb
predominantly = genelde, çoğunlukla, **above all**, **in general**, zıt anl. = least of all