

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

FEN BİLİMLERİ - 3

A

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 olarak 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 - 3
CEVAP KAĞIDI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 3

A

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

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

1. The probable resources of petroleum cannot be estimated as ---- as can those of coal.

- A) considerably B) ultimately
C) essentially D) suitably
E) accurately

2. The practical ---- of soil mechanics includes the design of foundations and earth-retaining structures.

- A) application B) appreciation
C) reference D) detention
E) elimination

3. A detailed understanding of why the World Trade Center towers collapsed will mean that engineers can ---- the lessons learned into future designs.

- A) participate B) reproduce
C) incorporate D) reinstate
E) demonstrate

4. It was through the research of Sabine at Harvard at the end of the 19th century that the subject of acoustics was put on a ---- scientific footing.

- A) random B) quantitative
C) constructive D) selective
E) competitive

5. All science is ---- the fact that every natural event has a natural cause.

- A) come across B) put through
C) carried on D) based on
E) set off

6. A motion study of assembly procedures ---- the design and disposition of the bench, tools, containers and materials used.

- A) gets on with B) makes up for
C) puts pressure on D) takes into account
E) cuts free from

7. In an effort to ---- air-pollution levels in busy cities, driving is banned in 150 cities in Italy for 10 hours every Sunday.

- A) put up with B) force out
C) cut back on D) move off with
E) bring off

8. Superconductivity occurs only ---- certain materials, for example lead, and only then ---- very low temperatures.

- A) with / at B) at / in
C) in / by D) for / from
E) by / for

9. Adhesives are now frequently being used where previously mechanical methods of fastening ---- essential.

- A) would be considered
B) have been considered
C) are being considered
D) were to be considered
E) were considered

10. All the speculations of engineers about the mechanism of the collapse of the World Trade Centre towers ----, in fact, hypotheses, theories of what ---- .

- A) were / might happen
B) are / might have happened
C) will be / has happened
D) would have been / might happen
E) have been / may happen

11. For four decades, researchers ---- the heavens for radio signals that an advanced civilisation ---- into the vastness of the galaxy.

- A) have been scanning / may have emitted
B) scanned / will have emitted
C) had scanned / could have been emitted
D) scan / would have emitted
E) are being scanned / could have emitted

12. Satellite observations ---- that space ---- in a sea of X-rays.

- A) had shown / has been bathed
B) showed / has bathed
C) will show / would have bathed
D) have shown / is bathed
E) would show / would be bathed

13. Currently, a great deal of attention ---- to the phenomenon, known as acid rain, the incidence of which appears to be growing in developed countries.

- A) had been paid B) was paid
C) is being paid D) has been paid
E) will be paid

14. A chemistry journal plans to publish this hotly disputed article ---- an addendum that questions some of its conclusions.

- A) over against B) along with
C) from under D) up against
E) out of

15. So far, ---- £ 24 million have been invested in this relatively new Building Society because it cares for the environment.

- A) more of B) so much
C) much as D) the most
E) more than

16. In studying protein-coding sequences, the initiation and the termination codons are usually excluded ---- these two codons almost never change with time.

- A) whereas B) in case
C) but D) instead of
E) since

17. The environment in which we live changes continuously ---- 'natural causes' over which we have little control.

- A) in spite of B) due to
C) thus D) hence
E) however

18. Farmers depend on meteorologists ---- accurate forecasts assist in successful agricultural planning.

- A) who B) in which
C) that D) what
E) whose

19. ---- astronomers have so far found no Earth-like planets, this does not mean that there are none.

- A) While B) As
C) Even though D) As if
E) Unless

20. Irrigation is the art of using water, ---- direct rainfall, for crop cultivation.

- A) in case of B) besides
C) compared with D) other than
E) ranging from

21. In statistics, random samples are obtained ---- by sampling with replacement from a finite population ---- by sampling without replacement from an infinite population.

- A) either / or B) whether / and
C) just / as D) as / as
E) so/ that

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

Başlangıç saati : 09:51

Bitiş saati : 10:06

Toplam süre : 15 dakika

22. The collapse of a British company developing genetically engineered vaccines in plants has raised fears ---- .

- A) why the public has shown so much hostility to genetically modified plants
B) that medical biotechnology may also be adversely affected
C) if industry analysts had been intimidated by rival companies
D) unless all such plants are grown in glass houses and not in open fields
E) though it failed to raise adequate funds to finance the next stage of its vaccine development programme

23. There are seasons of plentiful water and others of scarcity ---- .

- A) when water has to be used sparingly
B) though irrigation schemes were introduced
C) since these outlets are designed to deliver supplies of water automatically
D) where traditional methods of irrigation still remain in use
E) so flow irrigation is best suited to a flat countryside

24. More attention is being given to improved efficiency in the use of fuel ---- .

- A) because they cause environmental pollution
B) if prices continue to rise at this rate
C) as the cost of fuel increases
D) whether cleaner methods are forthcoming
E) which should have been discovered earlier

- 25. After take-off, the pilot of an aircraft is often given a course to steer ---- .**
- A) though the air traffic control officer will still be using field glasses
 - B) whether the weather conditions were suitable or not
 - C) since he will be watched by direct visual means from the control tower unless there is fog
 - D) until a specific reporting point or height is reached
 - E) so long as the landing gear retracts correctly
- 26. Why didn't you remind him ----?**
- A) not to have overlooked the possibility of a breakdown in the electric circuit
 - B) having stabilised the pressure to a reasonable extent
 - C) to check the temperature of the solution at regular intervals
 - D) the printer will be checked for compatibility with the microcomputer
 - E) to have got rid of all the outdated equipment
- 27. ---- which are invisible in ordinary telescopes.**
- A) It is now possible to design and plan experiments concerning space
 - B) Radio astronomers are able to study the more distant parts of the Milky Way
 - C) Since then it has been possible to observe celestial bodies on radio wavelengths
 - D) Following this work on Cepheid variables, our knowledge of the universe
 - E) Conclusive evidence has been put forward about the Milky Way
- 28. ---- because there was a shortage of coal for smelting.**
- A) In Japan, steel expansion has been subsidised for several years
 - B) Italy has only very limited supplies of iron ore
 - C) In Sweden, steel-making on a large scale developed late
 - D) French reserves are among the best in Europe as regards quantity
 - E) Stimulated by the rapid growth of the railways, the iron and steel industry expanded rapidly in Russia
- 29. ---- if nuclear energy is to supplant conventional methods of generating electricity.**
- A) There will be further increases in the total energy consumption
 - B) The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service is prepared to advise
 - C) Oil and natural gas are in competition with the older fuels
 - D) Mechanical methods of mining will increase the competitive power of coal
 - E) A great many difficulties will have to be overcome
- 30. ---- why no one warned him to check the pressure in the tank constantly.**
- A) Surely someone could have thought of it
 - B) I simply cannot comprehend
 - C) It's just another example of irresponsibility
 - D) The instructions state expressly
 - E) It should have been a matter of common sense
- 31. ---- as it contains salt.**
- A) The sea freezes at temperatures below the normal freezing point of water
 - B) She tries to avoid such types of food
 - C) In polar regions glaciers frequently flow down into the sea
 - D) The warmer the air the more moisture it can carry
 - E) Snowflakes, like other forms of water vapour, nearly always possess a crystal structure

32. - 36. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:06
Bitiş saati : 10:13
Toplam süre : 7 dakika

32. The British aircraft industry, first established in 1909, initially supported only a few pioneer aviators, but World War I greatly accelerated the technology and led to mass production.

- A) İlk kez 1909'da kurulmuş olan, başlangıçta bazı maceraperest havacılar destek veren İngiliz uçak sanayi, I. Dünya Savaşı ile teknolojiyi çok hızla ilerletmiş ve seri üretime geçmiştir.
- B) İngiliz uçak sanayi, 1909'da kurulmuş ve öncelikle bir avuç maceracı havacıya destek sağlamıştır, ancak I. Dünya Savaşı ile teknoloji çok hızlanmış ve seri üretime geçilmiştir.
- C) Başlangıçta sadece bir kısım amatör havacıya destek olan İngiliz uçak sanayi 1909'da kurulmuştur, ancak teknoloji I. Dünya Savaşı nedeniyle çok hızlı ilerlemiş ve seri üretime başlanmıştır.
- D) İlk kez 1909'da kurulmuş olan İngiliz uçak sanayi, başlangıçta sadece birkaç öncü havacıya destek vermiştir, ancak I. Dünya Savaşı teknolojiyi çok hızlandırmış ve seri üretime yol açmıştır.
- E) İngiliz uçak sanayi ilk kez 1909'da kurulunca öncelikle gönüllü birkaç havacıya destek olmuş ve I. Dünya Savaşı'nda teknolojiyi hızla geliştirerek seri üretime başlamıştır.

33. Electricity can be generated far more cheaply in nuclear reactors in which the uranium atoms are split.

- A) Nükleer reaktörlerde, uranyum atomlarının parçalanmasıyla oldukça ucuz elektrik elde etmek mümkündür.
- B) Nükleer reaktörlerde, oldukça ucuz bir şekilde üretilen elektrik, uranyum atomlarının parçalanmasıyla elde edilir.
- C) Uranyum atomlarının parçalandığı nükleer reaktörler, olabildiğince ucuz elektrik üretmek için kullanılmaktadır.
- D) Uranyum atomlarının parçalanması sonucu nükleer reaktörlerde üretilen elektrik, çok daha ucuza mal olabilir.
- E) Elektrik, uranyum atomlarının parçalandığı nükleer reaktörlerde çok daha ucuz olarak üretilir.

34. It has been estimated that 35 to 45 per cent of all the energy used in developed countries is consumed by industry.

- A) Gelişmiş ülkelerde kullanılan tüm enerjinin yüzde 35 ile 45'inin sanayi tarafından tüketildiği tahmin edilmektedir.
- B) Yapılan hesaplamalara göre, gelişmiş ülkeler, ürettikleri tüm enerjinin yüzde 35 ile 45'ini sanayide tüketmektedir.
- C) Gelişmiş ülkelerde sanayinin tükettiği tüm enerjinin, yüzde 35 ile 45 civarında olduğu hesaplanmaktadır.
- D) Gelişmiş ülkelerde tüketilen tüm enerjinin yüzde 35 ile 45'inin sanayide kullanıldığı hesaplanmaktadır.
- E) Tahminlere göre, gelişmiş ülkelerde sanayide kullanılan enerji, üretilen tüm enerjinin yüzde 35 ile 45'ini oluşturmaktadır.

35. Since the late 1950s, various techniques have been developed in molecular biology and this has generated much interest in the study of evolutionary relationships.

- A) Moleküler biyolojide çeşitli teknikler 1950'lerin sonlarından itibaren geliştirilmiş ve bunun sonucu olarak evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına ilgi duyulmaya başlanmıştır.
- B) Moleküler biyolojide farklı tekniklerin geliştirilmesi 1950'lerin sonlarında olmuştur ve bunun sonucu olarak evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına yoğun ilgi duyulmuştur.
- C) 1950'lerin sonlarında, moleküler biyolojide pek çok teknik geliştirilmiştir ve evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına yönelik aşırı ilgi bunun sonucunda olmuştur.
- D) 1950'lerin sonlarından beri moleküler biyolojide geliştirilen değişik teknikler, evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına olan ilgiyi çok artırmıştır.
- E) 1950'lerin sonlarından bu yana moleküler biyolojide çeşitli teknikler geliştirilmiş ve bu, evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına büyük ilgi yaratmıştır.

36. Nucleic acids were first isolated from white blood corpuscles and fish sperm by the Swiss biochemist Miescher in a remarkable series of investigations which began in 1869.

- A) 1869'da başlayan bir dizi mükemmel araştırma sonucunda, İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher, nükleik asitleri akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole edebilmiştir.
- B) Nükleik asitlerin ilk kez 1869'da akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole edilmesi, İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher tarafından başlatılan bir dizi ciddi araştırma sonucunda gerçekleşmiştir.
- C) İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher, 1869'da başladığı bir dizi önemli araştırma sayesinde, nükleik asitleri ilk kez akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole edebilmiştir.
- D) Nükleik asitler, ilk kez, 1869'da başlayan dikkate değer bir dizi araştırmada, İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher tarafından akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole edilmiştir.
- E) İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher, nükleik asitleri akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole etmek için ilk kez 1869'da bir dizi dikkate değer araştırma gerçekleştirmiştir.

37. - 41. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:13
Bitiş saati : 10:20
Toplam süre : 7 dakika

37. Bir hipotez, genellikle, bir soruna olası bir çözüm getiren birbirleriyle bağlantılı bir ifadeler grubundan oluşur.

- A) On the whole, by a hypothesis is meant a group of interrelated statements that together suggest a solution to a problem.
- B) In general, a hypothesis means a collection of related statements that suggest a plausible solution to a problem.
- C) A hypothesis usually consists of a group of interconnected statements that give a possible solution to a problem.
- D) A hypothesis suggests a likely solution to a problem based on a set of interrelated statements.
- E) A set of interconnected statements that offer a possible solution to a problem is known as a hypothesis.

38. Sadece demir ve kobalt ile nikel gibi diğer birkaç madde güçlü manyetik etkiler gösterir.

- A) Iron and a few other materials including cobalt and nickel have a strong magnetic force.
- B) Only iron and a few other materials such as cobalt and nickel show strong magnetic effects.
- C) It is only iron and a few other materials like cobalt and nickel that exert a strong magnetic force.
- D) The magnetic force of iron and a few other metals, such as cobalt and nickel, are the only strong ones.
- E) The only metals, other than iron, to show a strong magnetic force are cobalt and nickel.

39. Son araştırmalar, canlılarda oluşan kimyasal tepkimelerin hemen hemen tümünün, protein molekülleri tarafından katalizlendiğini göstermiştir.

- A) Recent studies have shown that almost all chemical reactions that take place in living organisms are catalysed by protein molecules.
- B) It seems from recent studies that the majority of chemical reactions that occur in living organisms are catalysed by protein molecules.
- C) Recent studies suggest that the chemical reactions that take place in all living organisms are catalysed by protein molecules.
- D) Recent studies have established that, in the chemical reactions that take place in living organisms, the catalyst is almost always protein molecules.
- E) The result of recent studies into the chemical reactions that occur in living organisms has been to establish that protein molecules are almost invariably the catalyst.

40. Alman gökbilimci Kepler, gezegenlerin güneş çevresindeki hareketlerinin ayrıntılı bir betimlemesi olan gökbilimi eserleri yazmıştır.

- A) In his works on astronomy, the German astronomer Kepler, describes in great detail the movement of the planets around the sun.
- B) The German astronomer Kepler described in detail the motions of the planets around the sun in his important works on astronomy.
- C) Kepler is an important German astronomer who described in detail the movement of the planets around the sun in his famous works on astronomy.
- D) The German astronomer Kepler wrote important astronomical works, which are a detailed description of the motions of the planets around the sun.
- E) Kepler, the German astronomer, whose works on astronomy are well-known, gives an elaborate description of the planets that move around the sun.

41. Satürn, buz kaplı sayısız parçacıktan oluşan muhteşem halka sistemi ile tanınır.

- A) What makes Saturn remarkable is its superb ring system composed of countless ice-covered particles.
- B) Saturn has a magnificent ring system composed of innumerable ice-covered particles.
- C) The special characteristic of Saturn is its fantastic ring system made up of millions of ice-covered particles.
- D) The incredible ring system of Saturn is made up of ice-covered particles.
- E) Saturn is noted for its magnificent ring system, which is composed of myriads of ice-covered particles.

42. - 46. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:20
Bitiş saati : 10:30
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

42. David : Do you think there are any significant differences between organic and non-organic foods?

Bob : ----

David : Yes; that's what it says here. There are apparently a great many extraneous variables.

Bob : Exactly. In my opinion, though, the organic tastes better.

- A) Probably not; but I'm not a fan of the organic.
- B) Well, certainly not as regards the flavour.
- C) It stands to reason that there are.
- D) It's hard to say. And it's not easy to research the subject.
- E) Frankly, I don't take the debate seriously.

43. Alec : Have you been following this debate about how far the industrial scientist is free?

Peter : ----

Alec : You clearly have been following the debate.

Peter : Yes I have; and it's all very disturbing.

- A) No I haven't. What's been happening?
- B) I think you mean not free. He's hired for a particular job and the data obtained becomes the property of the company that pays for the research.
- C) I read something about it in the newspaper last week, and then forgot all about it.
- D) There's been a lot about it on the TV recently, but as it doesn't concern us I've rather ignored it.
- E) A good scientist is always free. It is only the second-rate ones who complain and feel they are being ill-treated. I'm quite out of sympathy with the whole issue.

44. Pat : Listen to this! In Australia, they are starting to recycle mobile phones.

Stan : ----

Pat : The old phones are being melted down and the harmful gases extracted for commercial re-use.

Stan : Good for them, I hope other countries follow suit.

- A) Well, that is interesting! Tell me more.
- B) Yes, I read about that. I'm not convinced.
- C) Yes I know. I reckon it could be dangerous.
- D) That's just a newspaper article. Don't take it seriously.
- E) The next article on dormant seeds is much more interesting.

45. Paul : It says here that workers in the poorer countries are less productive than those in the richer ones.

Colin : ----

Paul : But why?

Colin : Because, among other things, their machinery is less advanced.

- A) That used to be the case; but it isn't any longer.
- B) I find that hard to believe.
- C) I don't think it's been proved.
- D) Yes, that's true.
- E) One shouldn't generalise like that.

46. Andy : Did you know that, by flying in formation, aircraft can reduce fuel consumption by up to 25%?

David : ----

Andy : Really? How interesting!

David : Yes. The leader has to work hardest; so on long flights, the stronger birds take it in turn to lead.

- A) Well I'm not surprised. It's a question of air displacement. And it's why birds fly in formation.
- B) Is that so? Personally, I find it hard to believe!
- C) I wonder why! I wonder if that's why birds like to fly in formation.
- D) I don't think they often achieve a 25% reduction in fuel consumption! I think it rather depends on how fast they are flying.
- E) Yes, that's right. Have you never wondered why birds so often fly in formation?

47. - 51. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:30
Bitiş saati : 10:45
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

47. The drag of an airship is made up of two parts. ---- . The latter include an often important increase of the former due to disturbance of flow, and may approach 50% of the former.

- A) The maximum cross-sectional area is about one-seventh of the "wetted surface"
- B) Hulls are usually given a fineness ratio of about 6, which means the length is six times the maximum diameter
- C) There is the drag of the bare hull and the effective drag of all appendages
- D) As a result, model experiment is quite unsuitable
- E) One brake horse-power for each 100 lb gross weight may be expected to give a speed of about 75 miles per hour

48. Space research is the scientific study of the universe by means of vehicles in space. ---- . Unlike other scientific disciplines, space research is thus distinguished by technical means not by field of study.

- A) The long life of satellites makes possible the observation of occasional phenomena such as the effects of solar flares
- B) Geophysics and astrophysics are also subjects for space research but are not completely comprehended in it
- C) This is why space vehicles can make direct studies of phenomena of interest above the dense atmosphere
- D) Experiments involving the artificial creation of new conditions in space have also been conducted
- E) Space, in this connection, means regions beyond the earth which cannot be reached by airborne vehicles such as balloons or aeroplanes

49. Food industrialists hail biotechnology as a miracle, but there are many people who feel distinctly uneasy about this new development. ---- . They wonder what unknown changes take place when the genes of living things are manipulated and what the long – term consequences might be.

- A) One of the most exciting and fearful areas in genetic research today is the cloning of animals
- B) These people feel that tampering with genetics may change organisms in ways not yet fully understood, even by the scientists who developed the techniques
- C) Indeed, it is now possible to select desirable traits from a number of species and insert them into the genetic material of crops and animals
- D) Biotechnology means the use of biological systems or organisms to create or modify products
- E) Biotechnology promises to produce greater crop yields, leaner meats and better nutrient composition

50. When an aircraft collides with a bird, the result can be a potentially catastrophic damage. ---- . This is why a team at Britain's Defence Evaluation and Research Agency plans to use crystals that glow when fractured to warn of such unseen damage.

- A) In this instance, the impact damage resulted in 60 per cent of the material's compressive strength being lost
- B) But, if planes are made of carbon composites, one cannot see the damage
- C) Getting an aircraft back into the air quickly can be vital
- D) This makes visual inspections for damage unreliable
- E) Ultrasound and X-ray techniques have both been used, but these are slow and costly

51. Dust devils, which look like miniature tornadoes, form when sunlight warms air just above the ground. ---- . Once it has started spinning, it can draw in more air, forming a whirlwind that picks up dust from the ground.

- A) This is why there is always a dusty haze to be seen around Mars
- B) Dust devils often develop in dry areas on Earth, too
- C) A few much larger ones have been spotted on Mars
- D) These small whirlwinds load the Martian atmosphere with dust
- E) Small breezes can then give a twist to the rising warm air

52. - 56. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda, anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:45
Bitiş saati : 10:55
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

52. (I) When a tunnel is to go through rock, holes are drilled and charged with explosives. (II) The pattern of the holes and the timing of the explosives are worked out carefully. (III) The aim is to get as clean a cut as possible. (IV) But the problems of removing the soil have also to be taken into consideration. (V) If the rock is solid, huge chambers can be cut out cheaply.

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

53. (I) A series of birth defects among frogs in Canada caused great consternation. (II) Most of the defects concern the legs. (III) The deformity is indeed widespread and the cause has not as yet been identified. (IV) Some have extra legs, some with legs that are webbed together and some with paralysed legs. (V) In some, missing eyes have also been noticed.

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

54. (I) NASA is considering using nuclear boosters to lift spacecraft into orbit at a fraction of the cost of today's all-chemical launchers. (II) The nuclear-assisted rocket produced far more thrust than any of the conventional ones, which meant the time required for the launching was still further reduced. (III) But anti-nuclear protesters claim nuclear launchers would make accidents much more dangerous and accuse NASA of "playing Russian Roulette". (IV) NASA, however, disregards all this and remains keen to move away from conventional chemical rockets to lighter, more powerful propulsion systems. (V) "Nuclear systems give you a chance to reduce your mass and so your overall costs to orbit" says R. Adams of NASA's Marshall of Space Flight Center in Alabama.

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

55. (I) An important secondary effect of noise is noise-induced vibrations. (II) For example, certain construction operations in urban areas may be prohibited during specified hours. (III) Sound of sufficient intensity may cause buildings to vibrate and windows to break. (IV) This is most likely to happen in construction areas where explosives are used or where blasting operations are conducted. (V) In such circumstances, it is important that precautions are taken to protect nearby structures.

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

56. (I) Lubrication reduces friction and, because the surfaces do not scrape against each other, it reduces wear on the material. (II) Although dry friction can be eliminated in this way, some power will still be lost depending on the thickness of the lubricant used. (III) If the lubricant is too thick, the lubricant itself will offer some resistance to motion. (IV) A greater force is required to start surfaces moving than to keep them in motion. (V) The selection of the correct lubricant depends on many factors, chief among them being the operating speed of the machinery.

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

5 dakika dinlenme arası.

Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

57. - 80. sorular

Başlangıç saati : 11:00
Bitiş saati : 12:00
Toplam süre : 60 dakika

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

57. - 59. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Glaciers originate in areas that lie above the limit of permanent snow. Thus in tropical climates glaciers are only to be found at very great heights, whereas in polar regions they flow into the sea. The largest glaciers are found in regions receiving the heaviest snowfall. The great glaciers of the Himalayas lie in the path of the monsoon, which deposits on them the full measure of its vast water vapour content. The largest glacierised areas after Antarctica are in Greenland, North America and in central and south central Asia. It has been estimated that the volume of the world's glaciers and ice sheets exceeds 11,000,000 cubic miles, which, if returned to the oceans, would raise the sea-level by some 200 ft, submerging all existing seaports and much land besides.

57. In the passage the contrast is made between ---- .

- A) the benefits and the dangers of glaciers
- B) the size of glaciers in the Himalayas and in Antarctica
- C) the location of glaciers in the tropics and in arctic regions
- D) the glaciers on the snowline and those at great heights
- E) the climatic effects of glaciers in different parts of the world

58. We understand from the passage that ---- .

- A) the snowline is only apparent after a heavy fall of snow
- B) the size of a glacier is, in part, dependent on the amount of snowfall in a region
- C) glaciers cannot be found in tropical regions
- D) the monsoon has no effect at all in the formation of glaciers in the Himalayas
- E) the volume of glaciers in the world is rapidly decreasing

59. From the figures given in the last part of the passage we can infer that ---- .

- A) the glaciers around the world are rapidly melting
- B) all towns close to the sea are under immediate threat
- C) the amount of water held by the glaciers really is enormous
- D) the oceans around the world have been rising steadily for some time
- E) it will be impossible to prevent flooding if the glaciers continue to melt at this rate

60. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Post-war radar has been developed for an enormous range of uses from police radar speed traps to the ballistic missile early warning systems. At sea it is used on ships of all sizes from the super tankers down to pleasure craft, and in the air it guards military and civilian aircraft against collisions. It is even used to keep track of the orbital junkyard created by innumerable space launches. Radar found an unexpected use in astronomy and space navigation. Radar signals were bounced off the moon in 1946 and reflections were obtained from Venus and the sun in the late 1950s. Subsequently, radar maps were made of the moon and Venus – not that such long ranges are essential for radar maps to prove themselves useful. For example, satellite-borne radar aimed at the earth has actually led to the discovery of previously unknown remnants of a Mayan canal drainage system in Central America.

61. According to the passage, one of the interesting uses of radar ---- .

- A) was the early warning against ballistic missiles in World War II
- B) has been to locate and demolish the orbital junkyard
- C) has been its contribution towards archaeological finds
- D) has been to determine speed ranges for various vehicles
- E) was to guide combat aircrafts towards their targets during World War II

60. It is clear from the passage that following World War II, ---- .

- A) the uses of radar in many fields have expanded vastly
- B) space exploration has been one of the few areas of technology not to benefit from radar
- C) the exploration of space has been made possible through the use of radar
- D) the construction of super tankers has increased considerably
- E) radar has been replaced by other navigational devices

62. We understand from the passage that radar signals ---- .

- A) cannot provide accurate maps of the terrain of the earth
- B) have sometimes proved unreliable
- C) can control the movements of satellites
- D) are adversely affected by space launches
- E) can travel enormous distances through space

63. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Transport represents 22 per cent of total energy consumption in industrialised countries, mainly in the form of automobiles. Although this is the fastest growth sector in such countries, the rate of increase in road transport energy demand has slowed in most developed countries since the late 1960s. This has reflected both improved vehicle efficiency and a slowing down in the level of acquisition of automobiles by households. These developments have encouraged hopes that saturation levels may operate at lower levels than sometimes projected. In developing countries, transport represents 14 per cent of total energy consumption but the number of automobiles is approximately 20/1000 people, compared to 600/1000 people in industrialised countries. In addition to strictly technical improvements that can be made to automobiles and trucks, there is another important area of action which could help in the solution of the problems, namely, system operation. In this category, there is a variety of actions that could be performed more efficiently such as transporting passengers and freight by other means, such as bus and rail that would result in lower energy consumption and therefore, lower emissions.

63. It is clear from the passage that transport requirements in the industrial countries ---- .

- A) are increasing faster than ever before
- B) account for a large proportion of the energy consumed
- C) will be easier to meet as vehicle efficiency improves
- D) are being reviewed with the aim of meeting them with greater efficiency
- E) will continue to rise at roughly the same rate

64. It is pointed out in the passage that energy consumption in industrial countries would be reduced ---- .

- A) to the level of that in the developing countries if the number of cars per household were reduced
- B) if alternative energy sources could be found for buses and cars
- C) if the governments took appropriate action
- D) if more people were to make use of public transport
- E) significantly, if certain simple measures were put into effect

65. The writer of the passage feels that one hopeful sign relating to the energy consumption factor is ---- .

- A) the growing concern about the pollution caused by car emissions
- B) that the technical improvements introduced by the car industry have led to cleaner emissions
- C) the unexpected drop in car sales
- D) the trend to send goods by train not by lorry
- E) that the number of cars per household is not increasing as fast as formerly

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A contraption that automatically fits deer with a pesticide-impregnated collar is helping to tackle the menace of Lyme disease, which is usually spread among people by ticks that live on the deer. The disease is now one of the fastest spreading infectious diseases in the US and can be fatal. Trapping and treating every deer in a forest with pesticides isn't easy, so a machine has been designed to do it. The animals are lured to a feeding tray where they have to place their heads in a V-shaped trough to get to the food. The machine keeps an open pesticide – impregnated collar at the ready, drooping next to the trough where the deer will put its neck. As the animal takes the food, its neck presses down on a switch that triggers a spring-loaded arm. This propels one end of the open collar over the neck where it meets the other end. The two ends join using Velcro, so within seconds of the animal's arrival the collar is complete.

66. The passage is about a special collar for deer which ---- .

- A) keeps them tick-free and safe from Lyme disease
- B) is impregnated with a poison that kills the ticks on the deer
- C) replaces the older system of spraying them with pesticides
- D) is part of a research project to keep track of their movements
- E) has been designed to keep a check on their eating habits

67. We understand from the passage that Lyme disease ---- .

- A) is carried and spread by ticks which live on deer
- B) is one of the rarer of the infectious diseases
- C) has killed a great many deer in the US
- D) is rapidly on the decline in the US
- E) affects deer more than any other animal

68. We understand from the passage that the collars are fitted to the deer ---- .

- A) while their heads are firmly held in a V-shaped trough
- B) as fast as possible because the deer dislike the process
- C) while they feed and the process only lasts seconds
- D) with a mechanism that has to be man - operated
- E) before they are allowed near the food

The report, Dams and Development, which has been recently published, provides stark evidence that the world's 45,000 large dams which block over half of the world's rivers, have been failed experiments. They have failed to produce as much electricity and water, or control as much flood damage, as their backers claim. They regularly suffer huge cost-overruns and time delays. They have made up to 80 million people homeless, and their benefits have largely gone to the urban well-off, not the rural poor they displace. Moreover, their effects on ecosystems have been disastrous.

69. It is pointed out in the passage that the large dams of the world today ---- .

- A) have not given the benefits expected of them
- B) were primarily built to prevent flooding
- C) have proved more cost-effective than originally anticipated
- D) have contributed greatly to environmental improvement
- E) play a major part in the economic success of individual countries

70. According to the passage, the construction of the world's large dams ---- .

- A) has been indirectly responsible for the pollution of rivers
- B) has led to a huge increase in electrical production
- C) has been to the advantage of rural communities rather than urban ones
- D) has forced millions of people to abandon their homes
- E) has often caused fierce controversy between the backers and opponents

71. It is clear that the facts given in this passage about dams ---- .

- A) relate to only a small proportion of the world's dams
- B) give a balanced picture of their success and failures
- C) make no reference at all to their impact upon the environment
- D) overlook the huge expense that was entailed in constructing them
- E) are derived from a recent report on the subject

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Britain has a target to deliver 10 per cent of its electrical power from renewable resources by 2010. And despite what one might hear from some quarters, superb natural and technical resources already exist that could make this possible. All that is lacking is the political will; but at present, the government seems reluctant to take any positive action. At present, "new" renewables, such as landfill gas, wind, solar, wave power and small-scale hydropower contribute around one per cent to the UK's electrical generating capacity. Generating power from landfill gas is already fully economic, but has limited scope for growth as the country moves away from land filling waste. Energy recovery from waste is highly controversial and also limited in capacity. So, if Britain is to meet her interim target of five per cent by 2003 and 10 per cent by 2010, she must look to other renewables for growth.

72. The passage contains a warning for Britain that, ---- .

- A) if she is to produce more electricity, she has to make huge investments in renewable resources
- B) if she fails to meet her 2003 interim target for electrical power production, industry could come to a standstill
- C) in order to reach her electricity target, she will have to find other renewable resources
- D) since renewable resources are never cost-effective, she must develop new technologies
- E) although land filling is a feasible technology, it is highly likely to arouse a great deal of public opposition

73. It's clear from the passage that the scheme to produce more electrical power from renewable resources ---- .

- A) has aroused very little interest among scientists and economists
- B) gives priority to the use of landfill gas rather than to any of the natural elements
- C) is regarded, by the British public, as technically and economically unsuitable
- D) will probably never even reach its interim target on account of the expenses involved
- E) needs government support if it is to be implemented

74. We understand from the passage that at present, almost all of Britain's electricity ---- .

- A) is generated from non-renewable sources
- B) is targeted to be produced from various renewable resources
- C) could be provided through natural renewable resources
- D) is being economically produced from landfill gas
- E) is being produced uneconomically, and this has aroused the concern of the government

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Our understanding of submarine volcanic eruptions has improved substantially in the past decade owing to the recent ability to remotely detect such events and to respond rapidly with brief surveys and sampling at the eruption site. But these data are necessarily limited to observations after the event. In contrast, the 1998 eruption of the Axial volcano on the Juan de Fuca ridge was monitored by on site sea-floor instruments. One of these instruments which measured bottom pressure was overrun and entrapped by the 1998 lava flow. The instrument survived and was later discovered. The data recorded by this instrument reveal the duration, character and effusion rate of an eruption on a mid-ocean ridge.

75. According to the passage, it is only within the last ten years or so that ---- .

- A) the studies made of the Axial volcano have given rise to a great deal of controversy
- B) scientists have realised how important under ocean volcanic activity is
- C) it has been possible to monitor volcanic eruptions under the sea
- D) the effusion rate of the Axial volcano has increased noticeably
- E) the geological causes of volcanic activity under the sea have been a major scientific concern

76. According to the passage, with the aid of instruments placed on the ocean floor, ---- .

- A) a great deal of information concerning the eruption of the Axial volcano was obtained
- B) a lot of data have been collected concerning oceanic eruptions throughout the world
- C) it is now possible to anticipate when volcanic eruptions are going to take place
- D) scientists can now watch the volcanic activities at an eruption site while they are actually happening
- E) we have come to understand the part played by bottom pressure during a volcanic eruption

77. We can conclude from the passage that the study of submarine volcanic activity ---- .

- A) is concerned more with the duration of an eruption than with its other aspects
- B) has so far made very little progress
- C) has focused primarily upon the Axial volcano ever since 1998
- D) has been greatly improved by early detection of such activity
- E) is frequently made more difficult due to the sudden uncontrolled flow of lava

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Rhine – Ruhr area became the greatest industrial region of Germany, because it had at its heart the great coalfield of the Ruhr. Mining is now almost entirely north-east and westwards across the Rhine. The region contains the greater part of the German iron, steel and heavy engineering industries. The great integrated iron and steel plants mostly cluster on the Rhine waterway. Specialised steel plants and engineering works are more widespread. With a decline in coal-mining and the dismantling after World War II of certain steel plants, some of the older Ruhr towns have diversified their industries considerably: vehicles, electrical goods and clothing are now being produced.

78. It is pointed out in the passage that, following World War II, ---- .

- A) the increase in coal production gave a new impetus to the steel industry in the towns of the Ruhr area
- B) new types of industry, such as textiles and car manufacturing, replaced the former steel industry in certain parts of the Ruhr area
- C) the electrical industry throughout the Ruhr area of Germany became economically as important as the steel industry itself
- D) the towns in the Ruhr area rapidly achieved a high level of prosperity through improvements in the steel industry
- E) all the steel plants in the Ruhr area had to be closed down to avoid the pollution of the towns

79. It is clear from the passage that the immense coal deposits of the Ruhr ---- .

- A) have had adverse effects upon the older towns of the area
- B) have been almost completely used up by the iron and steel industry
- C) turned the Rhine-Ruhr into Germany's major industrial area
- D) were once regarded as inexhaustible even in the face of such intense mining
- E) have no equal anywhere else in Europe

80. The writer of the passage makes the point that the major part of the iron and steel industry of Germany ---- .

- A) has basically remained unchanged during the last hundred years
- B) has come into being since World War II
- C) is the major source of the country's prosperity
- D) no longer depends on coal as its main source of power
- E) is located on either side of the Rhine

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 - 3
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 3
YABANCI KELİMELER

- Soru 1. **ultimately** = son,/nihai olarak; esasen, **finally, fundamentally**
- Soru 2. **foundation** = temel
earth-retaining = toprak içindeki, toprağa temas eden
application = 1) uygulama, tatbikat, **exercise, practice**; 2) başvuru
appreciation = 1) takdir, minnettarlık; 2) değer artışı
reference = 1) başvuru, kaynak, **source**; 2) bahis, **remark, mention**
detention = alıkoyma, engelleme, tevkif, **restraint, custody**, zıt anl. = release
elimination = eleme, çıkarma, **discharge, deduction**, zıt anl. = inclusion
- Soru 3. **collapse** = göçme, çökme, yıkılma, **downfall, failure**, zıt anl. = success, triumph
participate = katılmak, yer almak, **take part**
reproduce = 1) üremek, çoğalmak, yavrulamak; 2) kopya/taklit etmek, **imitate**
incorporate = dâhil etmek, katmak, birleştirmek, **include, amalgamate, consolidate**, zıt anl. = exclude, separate
reinstate = eski mevkiini/görevini geri vermek
- Soru 4. **put on** = üzerine koymak, yerleştirmek, oturtmak
footing = taban, temel
random = rasgele, tesadüfî, **haphazard, accidental**, zıt anl.= systematic
quantitative = nicel
constructive = yapıcı, yardımcı, **positive, helpful**, zıt anl.= destructive
selective = seçici, özellikle seçilmiş
competitive = rekabetçi, rekabete dayanan, rekabet edebilen
- Soru 5. **come across** = rastlamak, tesadüf etmek, **encounter, meet**, zıt anl. = avoid
put through = gerçekleştirmek, **complete, fulfil**
carry on = devam etmek, sürdürmek, **continue, persevere, conduct**
base on = dayandırmak, üzerine kurmak
- Soru 6. **assembly** = montaj
disposition = tertip, düzen
bench = tezgâh
get on with = (işte, meslekte vs.) ilerlemek, devam etmek, **advance, carry on**
put pressure on = baskı yapmak, (bir şey yapmaya) zorlamak
take into account = dikkate almak, hesaba katmak, göz önünde tutmak, **allow for**
cut free from = (bağlayan bir şeyi) keserek serbest bırakmak/kalmak
- Soru 7. **ban** = yasaklamak, **forbid, bar**, zıt anl. = allow, permit
force out = zorla çıkartmak/atmak
cut back on = (özellikle tasarruf amacıyla) kısıntı yapmak, azaltmak, **cut down on**
move off = yola çıkmak, (bir yerden) ayrılmak
bring off = başarmak, başarılı bir şekilde yapmak, **accomplish**
- Soru 9. **adhesive** = yapıştırıcı
previously = önceden, daha önceleri, **earlier, formerly**, zıt anl. = subsequently
- Soru 11. **decade** = on yıl
heavens = gökyüzü, sema
vastness = büyüklük, enginlik
scan = taramak

- Soru 12. **bath** = (suya) gömülmek, (bir şey ile) yıkanmak
- Soru 13. **currently** = şu sıralarda, bu günlerde, hâlihazırda
pay attention to = dikkat etmek, ilgilenmek, **take notice**, zıt anl. = disregard, ignore
incidence = tekrar oranı, oluş sıklığı, **occurrence**
appear = 1) (gibi)görünmek, **seem**; 2) ortaya çıkmak, belirtmek, **emerge, arise**, zıt anl. = disappear, vanish
- Soru 14. **hotly disputed** = üzerinde çok tartışılan
addendum = ek, ilave
over against = tersine, karşısında, **as opposed to**
along with = ile birlikte, **together with**
up against = karşı karşıya, **facing**
- Soru 15. **so far** = şimdiye kadar, şu ana kadar, **until now**
care for = özen göstermek; hoşlanmak
- Soru 16. **sequence** = ardışıklık, birbiri ardına gelme, sıra, dizi
termination = bitiş, sona eriş
- Soru 17. **natural causes** = doğal nedenler/sebepler
in spite of = —e karşın/rağmen
due to = nedeniyle, **because of**
thus = böylece, bu yolla, bu nedenle, **therefore**
hence = bu yüzden, bundan ötürü, **thus**
however = ancak, fakat
- Soru 18. **accurate** = doğru, titiz, eksiksiz, **precise**, zıt anl. = erroneous, inaccurate
assist in = (bir şeyde) yardım etmek, yardımcı olmak, **help in**
- Soru 20. **in case of** = halinde, durumunda
besides = yanında, yanı sıra, —den başka
other than = dışında, haricinde
cultivation = yetiştirme
- Soru 21. **replacement** = ikame, yenileme, değiştirme
finite = sınırlı, sonu olan, sayılabilir
infinite = sınırsız, sonsuz
- Soru 22. **collapse** = çöküş, iflas
vaccine = aşı
hostility = düşmanlık, husumet, **enmity, antagonism**
genetically modified = genetik değişime uğramış
adversely = kötü bir şekilde, elverişsiz şartlarda, aleyhte, **negatively**, zıt anl. = positively
intimidate = gözünü korkutmak, gözdağı vermek, **bulldoze**
rival = rakip, **opponent, competitor**
- Soru 23. **plentiful** = bol, çok, bereketli, verimli, **abundant, fertile**, zıt anl. = meagre, scarce
scarcity = kıtlık, az bulunma, **deficiency, inadequacy**, zıt anl. = abundance
sparingly = tutumlu bir şekilde, **thriftily**, zıt anl. = extravagantly
outlet = çıkış noktası/yolu
deliver = dağıtmak, vermek, bırakmak, teslim etmek, **distribute, transfer, hand over**, zıt anl. = keep, retain
be suited to = —e uygun olmak

- Soru 24. **forthcoming** = yakında(ki), önümüzde(ki), **approaching, upcoming**
- Soru 25. **take-off** = (uçak) kalkış
steer = (direksiyon, dümen vs. ile) yön vermek
visual = görsel, **viewable**
means = 1) araç, vasıta, yol, **method, way**; 2) varlık, gelir, para, **wealth, income, funds**
fog = sis
landing gear = iniş takımları
retract = geri/içeri çek(il)mek, **withdraw**
- Soru 26. **overlook** = dikkate almamak, gözden kaçırmak, **disregard, ignore, miss**, zıt anl. = notice, spot
breakdown = arıza
stabilize = sabitle(n)mek, dengele(n)mek, otur(t)mak, **settle, balance**
reasonable = makul, mantıklı, **fair, sound**, zıt anl. = unreasonable
interval = aralık, fasıla
compatibility = uyumluluk, **harmony, agreement**, zıt anl. = incompatibility
get rid of = elden çıkarmak, başından savmak, defetmek, kurtulmak, **abolish, eliminate**
outdated = modası geçmiş, kullanımdan kalkmış
- Soru 27. **invisible** = görünmez
Milky Way = Samanyolu
celestial body = gökcismi
- Soru 28. **shortage** = eksiklik, kıtlık, **inadequacy, deficiency**, zıt anl. = surplus, excess
smelt = madeni tasfiye için eritmek
expansion = genişle(t)me, büyü(t)me, **development, growth**
ore = cevher
stimulate = uyarmak, teşvik etmek, **excite, inspire, motivate**, zıt anl. = discourage
expand = genişle(t)mek, büyü(t)mek, **extend, broaden**, zıt anl. = shrink, contract
- Soru 29. **supplant** = yerini almak, yerine geçmek, **replace**
consumption = tüketim
advise = öğüt vermek, tavsiyede bulunmak, **counsel, suggest**
competitive power = rekabet gücü
- Soru 30. **comprehend** = 1) (tam olarak) anlamak, kavramak, **grasp**; 2) kapsamak, içine almak, **include**
instructions = direktif, yönerge
expressly = açıkça, **clearly**
common sense = sağduyu
- Soru 31. **glacier** = buzul
flow down = aşağı doğru akmak
snowflake = kar tanesi
possess = sahip olmak, **own**
- Soru 42. **extraneous** = 1) dışsal, harici; 2) konu dışı, ikincil öneme sahip, **secondary**
fan = yandaş
stand to reason = makul olmak, akla yatmak
- Soru 43. **debate** = tartışma, müzakere, **argument, discussion**
disturbing = rahatsız edici, endişe verici, **annoying, troublesome**, zıt anl. = agreeable, convenient
ill-treat = kötü davranmak, **abuse, injure**
issue = konu, sorun, mesele, **point, matter, question**

- Soru 44. **follow suit** = bir başkasının yaptıklarını yapmak, aynı şekilde hareket etmek
reckon = sanmak, düşünmek, saymak, hesaplamak, **think, calculate**
- Soru 45. **productive** = üretken, **prolific, fruitful**, zıt anl. = unproductive
advanced = gelişmiş, ileri düzeyde
generalize = genelleme yapmak
- Soru 46. **fly in formation** = belli bir düzende uçmak
take it in turn to lead = sırayla liderlik yapmak
displacement = deplasman, yer değiştirme
- Soru 47. **drag** = su veya havanın içinde ilerleyen bir cisme mukavemeti, hız kesme gücü
airship = (zeplin vs. gibi) hava gemisi
disturbance of flow = akışın bozulması
hull = gemi veya uçak gövdesi
appendage = eklenti, aksesuar
brake = fren
- Soru 48. **distinguished** = ayrılmış, farklılaşmış
occasional = ara sıra olan, **infrequent**, zıt anl. = frequent
flare = parlamak
airborne = havadan gelen, hava yoluyla taşınan
- Soru 49. **hail** = selamlamak, seslenmek, **welcome, acclaim**
distinctly = açık, belirgin bir şekilde, **clearly**
uneasy = kaygılı, tedirgin, **restless, uncomfortable**, zıt anl. = at ease
manipulate = (bir çıkar veya amaç için) kullanmak, değiştirmek, kurcalamak, **fiddle with, tamper with**
consequence = sonuç, semere, (ardından gelen) etki, **result, effect**, zıt anl. = cause, source
desirable = arzulanır, çekici, cazip, **preferred, attractive**, zıt anl. = undesirable, unsuitable
yield = verim
lean = yağsız
- Soru 50. **collide** = çarpışmak, çarpmak, **clash**
catastrophic = feci, felaket getiren, **disastrous**
glow = (kor gibi) kızarmak, parlamak
fracture = kırılmak, parçalanmak
instance = örnek, durum, vaka, **case, example, occurrence**
vital = yaşamsal, hayati, çok önemli, yaşam için gerekli, canlı, **critical, essential, pivotal**, zıt anl. = insignificant, trivial
- Soru 51. **dust devil** = hortum gibi dönen toz bulutu
draw in = içine çekmek, **pull in**
whirlwind = hortum
haze = pus, hafif sis
spot = seçmek, görmek, (yerini) bulmak, **detect, locate**
load = yüklemek, doldurmak
breeze = esinti
twist = büküm, burma
- Soru 52. **charge** = (belli bir miktar patlayıcı ile) doldurmak
explosive = patlayıcı
pattern = diziliş şekli

work out = (plan, proje vs.) başarmak, iyi sonuçlandırmak, (bir sorunu) çözmek,
accomplish, solve, zıt anl. = fail, miss
chamber = oda
cut out = (belli bir biçimde) kesip çıkarmak, (bir metinden vs.) çıkarmak, silmek, **cut off**

Soru 53. **consternation** = hayret, şaşkınlık, dehşet
deformity = çarpıklık, biçimsizlik, sakatlık
widespread = yaygın, **extensive**, zıt anl. = limited
webbed together = perdeyle birbirine bağlı
paralysed = felç olmuş, işlevini kaybetmiş

Soru 54. **booster** = güçlendirici
orbit = yörünge
fraction = küçük parça, kesir
launcher = fırlatıcı, itici
launching = fırlatma
claim = talep/iddia etmek, **demand, request**, zıt anl. = disclaim, deny
accuse = suçlamak, itham etmek, **blame**, zıt anl. = acquit
keen = hevesli, düşkün, meraklı, istekli

Soru 55. **secondary** = ikincil, tali, **subordinate, subsidiary**, zıt anl. = fundamental, essential
induce = 1) neden olmak, **cause**; 2) ikna etmek, kandırıp yaptırmak, **convince, persuade**
noise-induced = gürültü kaynaklı
vibration = titreşim
prohibit = yasaklamak, **forbid, ban**
specified = belirlenmiş
blasting = şiddetli ses çıkaran
conduct = yürütmek, yönetmek, uygulamak, **administer, carry out, perform**
precaution = önlem, tedbir, **measure**

Soru 56. **lubrication** = yağlama
scrape = sürtmek
wear = yıpranma

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

permanent = kalıcı, daimi, sürekli, **lasting, unchanging**, zıt anl. = temporary
monsoon = muson
deposit = koymak, bırakmak, yığmak, **place**
measure = miktar, düzey
glacierized = buzullaşmış
ice sheet = buz tabakası
submerge = batırmak, daldırmak, su altında bırakmak
seaport = liman

Soru 57. **contrast** = karşıtlık, zıtlık, fark, **difference, distinction**, zıt anl. = similarity, likeness
climatic = mevsimsel

Soru 58. **apparent** = açık, belli, aşikâr, görünürdeki, göze çarpan, **obvious, visible, evident**, zıt anl. = obscure, hidden

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

early warning = erken uyarı
guard (against) = (—e karşı) korumak, önlem almak, **protect**

keep track of = izlemek, göz kulak olmak, **monitor**
orbital = yörüngesel, yörüngedeki
junkyard = hurdalık
innumerable = sayısız, sayılamaz, **countless**
bounce off = sektirmek
satellite-borne = uyduya yerleştirilmiş
aim (at) = hedeflemek, nişan almak, —e doğrultmak, **target**
remnant = kalıntı, arta kalan şey
drainage = drenaj, su akıtma sistemi

Soru 60. **vastly** = çok, büyük oranda, **highly, greatly**

Soru 61. **guide (towards)** = (—e doğru) kılavuzluk etmek, yol göstermek, yönlendirmek
combat = savaş, muharebe

Soru 62. **terrain** = arazi, bölge, mıntıka

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

acquisition = elde etme, sahip olma, **gain**
saturation = doyma, doygunluk
project = planlamak, tasarlamak; yansıtmak, izdüşürmek
system operation = sistemin çalıştırılması
freight = yük

Soru 63. **account for** = (nedenlerini) anlatmak, açıklamak, izah etmek; hesap vermek, **clarify, justify**

review = yeniden gözden geçirmek, yeniden incelemek, **go over**
roughly = kabaca, **more or less**

Soru 64. **take action** = harekete geçmek, önlem almak
significantly = önemli ölçüde, büyük oranda, **considerably**
put into effect = yürürlüğe koymak, **put into force**

Soru 65. **lorry** = kamyon
formerly = önceden olduğu gibi

66. - 68. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

contraption = belli bir iş için kurulan mekanizma
pesticide = böcek ilacı
impregnate = emdirmek, içirmek
collar = boyunluk, tasma
tackle = (bir sorunu) ele almak, çözmeye çalışmak, **deal with, work on**, zıt anl. = avoid
Lyme disease = Lyme hastalığı (kenenin taşıdığı bir bakteri yoluyla bulaşan bir enfeksiyon)
menace = tehdit, baş belası
tick = kene
infectious = bulaşıcı
fatal = ölümcül, vahim, **deadly, mortal**
trap = kapana kısırmak, tuzak kurarak yakalamak
lure = ayartmak, kandırmak, imrendirmek, cezbetmek, **charm, tempt**
trough = yalak, tekne
keep at the ready = hazır tutmak/bulundurmak
droop = sarkmak
trigger = tetiklemek, harekete geçirmek, başlatmak, ateşlemek, **activate, spark**
spring-loaded = yay ile kurulmuş
propel = itmek, ileriye hareket ettirmek
Velcro = cırt cırt

Soru 66. **keep a check on** = (bir şey üzerinde) denetim kurmak

Soru 68. **fit** = yerleştirmek, oturtmak, takmak
firmly = sıkıca, sağlam bir şekilde, **tightly**, zıt anl. = loosely

69. - 71. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

stark = gerçekleri (olduğu gibi) yansıtan, sade, katıksız, **absolute**, **downright**, zıt anl. = fuzzy, indistinct

suffer (from) = —in sıkıntısını çekmek, —den zarar görmek

cost-override = maliyet artışı

delay = gecikme, **retardation**, (fiil=) ertelemek, geciktirmek, olalanmak, **postpone**

urban = şehirlerde oturan

rural = köylerde oturan

well-off = iyi durumdaki

displace = yerini almak, yerinden etmek

disastrous = feci, yıkıcı, **detrimental**, **terrible**, zıt anl. = fortunate, successful

Soru 69. **anticipate** = (olacakları) sezinlemek, tahmin edip ona göre davranmak, beklemek, ummak, (başkasından) önce davranmak, **foresee**, **predict**

Soru 70. **abandon** = terk etmek, bırakmak, vazgeçmek, **discontinue**, **stop**, zıt anl. = pursue, carry on

fierce = şiddetli, sert, **brutal**, **violent**, zıt anl. = tame, gentle

controversy = tartışma, çekişme, anlaşmazlık, uyuşmazlık, **dispute**

backer = savunan, destekleyen

opponent = karşı çıkan, muhalif

72. - 74. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

renewable resources = yenilenebilir kaynaklar

quarter = makam

superb = enfes, fevkalade, mükemmel, **first-rate**, **excellent**, zıt anl. = poor

landfill = arazi doldurma (çöplerin toprakla karıştırılıp yığılması)

small-scale = küçük çaplı

scope = fırsat, olanak

controversial = hakkında konuşulan, tartışma konusu olan; tartışmalı, ihtilafli, **debatable**, zıt anl. = uncontroversial, unquestionable

interim = ara, geçici

Soru 72. **standstill** = durma noktası

cost-effective = uygun maliyetli

opposition = muhalefet, karşı koyma, direniş, **resistance**

Soru 73. **priority** = öncelik, **precedence**

implement = uygulamak, yerine getirmek, **put through**, **carry out**, **perform**

75. - 77. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

submarine = deniz altı, deniz dibi

eruption = (volkanik) patlama

remotely = uzaktan

ridge = dağ silsilesi

on site = yerinde, mahallinde

override = üzerini kaplamak, üzerinden geçmek

entrap = hapsetmek, kapana kısırmak, **capture**

effusion = dökme, akıtma, serpmeye

Soru 75. **noticeably** = belli/açık/fark edilir bir şekilde, **apparently, remarkably**, zıt anl. = **ambiguously, vaguely**

Soru 77. **focus (on/upon)** = (üzerinde) odaklaşmak, yoğunlaşmak, **concentrate**

78. - 80. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

coal-mining = kömür madenciliği

dismantle = sökmek, parçalara ayırmak, **take apart**, zıt anl. = **assemble**

diversify = çeşitlendirmek, farklılaştırmak, **spread out**, zıt anl. = **narrow down**

Soru 78. **impetus** = hız, güç, güdü

prosperity = refah

Soru 79. **inexhaustible** = tükenmez, **infinite, unlimited**, zıt anl. = **exhaustible, finite**

in the face of = karşısında

Soru 80. **come into being** = ortaya çıkmak, belirlemek, **come into existence, come to life, emerge**