

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

FEN BİLİMLERİ - 5

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 - 5
CEVAP KAĞIDI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 5

B

1. - 18. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen kelime veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:30
Bitiş saati : 09:48
Toplam süre : 18 dakika

1. In calculators, calculations ---- entirely with integers yield exact results as long as the numbers ---- too big for the space allotted.

- A) doing / were not
B) having done / have not been
C) to have been done / would not have been
D) done / are not
E) to be done / will not be

2. Twenty years ago the study of ageing ---- as somewhat misdirected, but now it ---- into an important science.

- A) was regarded / has developed
B) had been regarded / would develop
C) has been regarded / would be developing
D) would have been regarded / had developed
E) was being regarded / has been developing

3. In some ways, we know little more about the planets than ---- the ancients who worshipped them.

- A) had done B) have done
C) do D) would do
E) did

4. The first stage of the new factory project ---- last year, and work on the second phase ---- well now.

- A) had been completed / would progress
B) was completed / is progressing
C) would have been completed / was progressing
D) has been completed / will progress
E) was being completed / has progressed

5. While the battle ---- out in the open, the technological capability of the coalition forces ---- them the lead.

- A) had been fought / was giving
B) was fought / would give
C) was being fought / gave
D) would have been fought / will give
E) is being fought / has given

6. Dwindling oil reserves and concerns ---- exhaust emissions have heightened the search ---- more sustainable sources.

- A) into / with B) through / into
C) about / at D) over / for
E) for / by

7. The World Commission on Dams found that, ---- average, large dams exceed their budget ---- 56%.

- A) of / up B) in / off
C) for / under D) by / from
E) on / by

8. The interiors of planets are totally inaccessible, ---- what we know about them comes from indirect measurements and analysis.

- A) so B) whereas
C) even though D) since
E) so as

9. It was not long ---- the design deficiencies of the room became apparent.

- A) as if B) before
C) until D) wherever
E) unless

10. In every forensic laboratory there should be ---- with the basic training to make sense of botanical evidence.

- A) each B) anyone
C) someone D) one another
E) them

11. The Centre conducted the study ---- identify priority areas for conservation.

- A) in order to B) as well as
C) with respect to D) due to
E) with reference to

12. The next model the company produced was well engineered and finely built but, ---- , it never became popular and sales were poor.

- A) on the contrary B) even so
C) just as D) such as
E) in accordance with

13. In 1994, seven countries signed an accord, agreeing to guidelines designed to minimise the ---- of salmon farming on wild fish in the north Atlantic.

- A) relevance B) establishment
C) impact D) perception
E) improvement

14. Had this 70m-long asteroid entered the Earth's atmosphere, it could have ---- a large city.

- A) reconciled B) inflated
C) captured D) destroyed
E) erupted

15. India has dozens of half-completed water projects, not to mention a ---- , centuries-old infrastructure of forgotten local water-supply systems.

- A) vast B) stable
C) perishable D) predominant
E) sensitive

16. Researchers attending the World Water Forum in Kyoto last year argued that collecting and using water more ---- would lessen the need for more dams.

- A) wastefully B) plentifully
C) efficiently D) remarkably
E) speedily

17. Apparently the drop in farm incomes had nothing to ---- the introduction of modern farming methods.

- A) close down B) make out
C) sort out D) force out
E) do with

18. Most of our exposure to organic mercury ---- eating oily fish such as tuna.

- A) plays up B) turns into
C) comes from D) finds out
E) puts up with

19. - 23. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:48
Bitiş saati : 09:53
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

Nuclear energy is now making a serious comeback. The design (19) ---- of the new nuclear reactors have taken a huge step forward. (20) ---- being safer and less (21) ---- to terrorism than current nuclear plants, the new reactor (22) ---- double duty; it has to generate electricity and produce hydrogen, which is the probable automobile fuel (23) ---- the future.

19.

- A) delays B) complexities
C) facilities D) requirements
E) replacements

20.

- A) Even so B) On the other hand
C) As regards D) In contrast
E) Besides

21.

- A) vulnerable B) impulsive
C) conducive D) compulsive
E) disruptive

22.

- A) had to do B) must have done
C) must be done D) must do
E) would have to do

23.

- A) at B) to
C) with D) over
E) of

24. - 35. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:53
Bitiş saati : 10:10
Toplam süre : 17 dakika

24. ---- which helps it to grip the ice.

- A) This new-style yacht is capable of speeds in excess of 300 km per hour
- B) The side wings of the ice-yacht provide a downward force
- C) The new yacht is expected to break speed levels on land and water as well as on ice
- D) The new design of the sail enabled the craft to move forward even faster
- E) Such an aerodynamic shape would assist speed

25. As the canal bed slopes downward by just 8 cm each kilometre, ---- .

- A) the cracks in the concrete were the result of the heat
- B) there might have been a build-up of water
- C) it didn't need to be frequently cleaned
- D) the water flows slowly but consistently
- E) everything was done to prevent the concrete from drying too fast

26. ---- when NASA astronauts were installing the new cooling system.

- A) An infrared camera on board the Hubble Space Telescope got damaged
- B) The Hubble's infrared camera had taken stunning space pictures
- C) The Hubble Space Telescope is expected to relay to NASA spectacular images of some distant galaxies
- D) There appears to be plenty of water in the outer Solar System in the form of ice
- E) The new space shuttle, designed by a consortium of aircraft companies, will have two rockets to launch it

27. Even though the water around coral reefs sometimes looks clear, ---- .

- A) wave-exposed waters differ in this respect from more sheltered areas
- B) it can contain a variety of suspended matter
- C) in fact corals themselves secrete mucous to cleanse their colony surfaces
- D) these aggregates often resemble snowflakes
- E) large quantities of inorganic particles were also present

28. ---- where rain will form.

- A) This technique should make it possible to target more precisely
- B) This method of rain-making overlooks the problem
- C) Neighbouring countries are protesting against the project
- D) There have been dramatic changes in the climate world-wide
- E) The incidence of flooding had already increased noticeably

29. ---- so that it can get close to hostile forces without being detected.

- A) The precision navigation systems are what impressed most of us
- B) Ideally the periscope would have been eliminated
- C) The new-style submarine has been specifically designed
- D) This is just one of a number of smaller, smarter, stealthier submarines
- E) Previously submarines were not expected to work in shallow, coastal waters

30. ---- , its true potential has barely been explored.

- A) If new information continues to increase at this rate
- B) Since these memory systems are due for overhaul
- C) Though technology has given us massive memory storage
- D) Unless there are some more creative entries
- E) When a number of problems suddenly came to the fore

31. The findings contradict a long-held contention ---- .

- A) whether biodiversity is lost as a consequence of habitat destruction
- B) if marine conservation areas are absolutely essential
- C) because marine species have vast geographic ranges
- D) why such marine species are highly vulnerable to extinction
- E) that marine species are unlikely to become extinct due to human activities

32. Statistics show that the risk of fatality, ---- , is proportional to the distance covered.

- A) while driving on rural interstate highways
- B) that did not include intermediate take-offs and landings
- C) until a natural disaster has occurred
- D) so long as the driver was experienced
- E) which could have been prevented

33. Satellite pictures suggest that Saharan dust can be blown as far as the Gulf of Mexico, ---- .

- A) while it caused increased snowfall over Turkey
- B) that is the cause of the red tides there
- C) where it fertilises the water with iron
- D) that it is situated almost 10 thousand kilometres away
- E) since dust can be washed out of the air by rain falling

34. Soldiers will continue to be killed in "friendly fire" incidents ---- .

- A) unless a better and more reliable communications technology is developed
- B) if acts of terrorism are not included
- C) that fighting on foot is still the only way to occupy an unfriendly town or city
- D) as the infantry men had most to gain from new advances in military technology
- E) which demonstrates the need for yet more improvements

35. The "giant squid" may need to change its name ---- .

- A) that the nickname for the new specimen is the "colossal squid"
- B) since a bigger and meaner relative has been discovered near Antarctica
- C) if it has hooks at the ends of its tentacles
- D) so it could maul sperm whales
- E) though it had grown to a length of 4 metres

36. - 38. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:10
Bitiş saati : 10:15
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

36. Avrupa'nın bir uydu ağı olan Galileo sistemi, Avrupa Birliği'ne üye devletler ve Avrupa Uzay Kurumu tarafından finanse edilmektedir.

- A) The Galileo system forms part of Europe's network of satellites and is paid for by the member states of the European Union and the European Space Agency.
- B) Europe's network of satellites, still known as the Galileo system, is paid for by the member states of the European Union and the European Space Agency.
- C) The Galileo system, which receives some financial support from the member states of the European Union and the European Space Agency, is a European network of satellites.
- D) The European Union and the European Space Agency jointly finance Europe's satellite network known as the Galileo system.
- E) The Galileo system, which is a satellite network of Europe, is financed by the member states of the European Union and the European Space Agency.

37. Çeşitli süpernovalarla ilgili 1998'deki gözlemler, bunlardan en uzak olanların beklendiği kadar parlak olmadığını göstermiştir.

- A) The most remote of the various supernovae observed in 1998 were scarcely any brighter than had been expected.
- B) Various supernovae that were observed in 1998 turned out to be less bright than had been expected and even more remote.
- C) Observations carried out in 1998 on the distant supernovae showed that they were not nearly as bright as had been predicted.
- D) Observations in 1998 relating to various supernovae showed that the most distant ones were not as bright as had been expected.
- E) Even the most remote of the supernovae chosen for observation in 1998 turned out to be less bright than anyone had expected.

38. Avustralya'da sismik olay kayıtları sadece 150 yıl geriye gittiğinden, daha önce neler olduğunu anlamak için günümüzde çeşitli yeni teknikler kullanılmaktadır.

- A) Over the past 150 years, and particularly recently with the advent of so many new technologies, great efforts have been made to find out what seismic activity has created in Australia.
- B) Since Australia has only been keeping records of seismic activity over the past 150 years, there is a need to use these new techniques to find out what happened before.
- C) A variety of new techniques will help to establish what happened in Australia as regards seismic activity before records were kept, which has only been during the last 150 years.
- D) Records of seismic activity in Australia have only been kept for 150 years, but various new technologies have established what happened before that time.
- E) Since records of seismic activity in Australia only go back 150 years, a variety of new techniques are presently being used to find out what had happened before then.

39. - 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:15
Bitiş saati : 10:20
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

39. As the universe expands and objects move further away from each other, gravity gets weaker.

- A) Evren ne kadar genişler ve nesnelere birbirinden ne kadar uzaklaşırsa, yerçekimi o ölçüde zayıflar.
- B) Yerçekiminin giderek zayıflaması, evrenin genişlemesine ve nesnelere birbirinden uzaklaşmasına bağlıdır.
- C) Evrenin genişlemesi sonucu nesnelere birbirinden giderek uzaklaştığı için yerçekimi zayıflar.
- D) Evren genişledikçe ve nesnelere birbirinden daha da uzaklaştıkça yerçekimi zayıflar.
- E) Evren genişlediği için hem nesnelere birbirinden uzaklaşır, hem de yerçekimi daha da zayıflar.

40. Whales have a clever way of distinguishing their own sounds from other sounds in order to navigate and locate their prey.

- A) Balinalar kendi seslerini diğer seslerden ayırarak yollarını bulabilirler ve akıllıca bir yöntem uygulayarak avlarının yerini büyük ölçüde belirleyebilirler.
- B) Balinalar kendi seslerini diğer seslerden ayırmada kurnazca bir yol izlerler ve böylece hem yollarını bulurlar hem de avlarının yerini belirlerler.
- C) Balinaların, yollarını bulabilmek ve avlarının yerini belirleyebilmek için kendi seslerini diğer seslerden ayırmada zekice bir yöntemi vardır.
- D) Balinalar kendi seslerini diğer seslerden akıllıca ayırabildikleri için hem yollarını bulurlar, hem de avlarının yerini belirlerler.
- E) Balinalar kendi seslerini diğer seslerden ayırma yöntemini zekice kullanarak yollarını bulabilirler ve avlarının yerini belirleyebilirler.

41. Debate has been raging for years among the experts over just how risky radon really is.

- A) Radonun gerçekten ne denli tehlikeli olduğuna ilişkin tartışma, uzmanlar arasında yıllardan beri şiddetle devam etmektedir.
- B) Uzmanlar arasında yıllarca devam eden şiddetli tartışmalardan biri de radonun gerçekten ne denli tehlikeli olduğuna ilişkindir.
- C) Uzmanlar, radonun gerçekten tehlikeli olup olmadığını yıllardan beri şiddetle tartışıyor.
- D) Radonun gerçekte nasıl bir tehlike oluşturduğuna ilişkin şiddetli tartışmalar uzmanlar arasında yıllarca sürmüştür.
- E) Uzmanların yıllardan beri şiddetle sürdürdüğü tartışma, radonun gerçekten nasıl bir tehlike oluşturduğuna ilişkindir.

42. - 46. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

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

42. (I) The remotely operated vehicle (ROV), Jason II, resembles its predecessor, but nearly every component has been much improved. (II) To start with, it is bigger, so it can retrieve more material from the ocean floor. (III) Further, a second manipulator arm has been added which has increased manoeuvrability and power. (IV) Another advantage is the fact that it can function at greater depths. (V) Indeed, a lot of people feel that the costs of ROV technology are in excess of its usefulness.

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

43. (I) Tides are the result of the gravitational pull of both the Moon and the Sun which cause a swell of water to sweep across the oceans twice a day. (II) Even so, in some parts of the world one is hardly aware of high tide and low tide. (III) This swell is only about 1 metre high, but it contains a huge volume of water. (IV) As it tries to squeeze into a tight inlet, the result can be a substantial rise in sea level at high tide and a huge tidal range. (V) The world's largest tidal range is thought to be in the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia.

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

44. (I) The California condor is a critically endangered bird. (II) It has, fortunately, been saved from extinction by a captive breeding programme. (III) Young condors are now being successfully reintroduced into the wild. (IV) This underlines the urgency with which protective action is needed. (V) The situation, however, still remains precarious, as there are presently no reproductive condors in the wild.

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

45. (I) The speeds of Saturn's equatorial jet winds have dropped noticeably over the last two decades. (II) The slowdown is probably part of the long seasonal cycle on Saturn, which takes thirty years to orbit the Sun. (III) For the last five years, the research team has been comparing cloud features and storm systems on Saturn. (IV) It may also be due in part to extreme differences between the seasons. (V) This occurs because the rotational axis of the planet is highly tilted.

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

46. (I) Industrial robots are now in great demand. (II) The variety in shape and size of these particular "task-specific" robots is one reason why they are so expensive to produce. (III) At least 750,000 robots are currently engaged in global industry. (IV) As regards production, Japan is in the lead, producing twice as many industrial robots as the rest of the world combined. (V) It is followed by the EU, where Germany is the leader.

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

47. - 51. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:30
Bitiş saati : 10:40
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

47. Mary : What's special about digital radio?
Giles : Well, to start with, the quality of the sound is excellent.

Mary : ---

Giles : Yes; it has a display that tells you what you are listening to.

- A) And that makes it a lot more expensive, doesn't it?
B) Oh, that's good. And has it any other advantages?
C) But isn't the quality of the sound pretty good on all radios now?
D) Well, I would expect it to be so, considering the price!
E) Right. What about its drawbacks?

48. Phil : **The Natural History Museum is really making a break with tradition with its Darwin Centre.**
- Jane : ----
- Phil : **Visitors can now watch the Museum's scientists as they carry out the research that's essential when identifying new species for instance.**
- Jane : **I think that's a splendid idea.**
- A) Really? What's it doing?
 B) Good. Are you thinking of applying?
 C) That's a surprise! It won't last long!
 D) Who says so? I'm sure you're wrong!
 E) Well; it shouldn't be allowed to happen!
49. Craig : **This is interesting. Eighteen new fish species have been caught off the coast of the south western tip of England in recent years.**
- Sam : **What's the explanation? Have all their natural enemies been killed off?**
- Craig : ----
- Sam : **Well, that sounds plausible. After all, fish are cold-blooded creatures and need suitable surroundings.**
- A) They don't offer any explanation. Your guess is as good as mine.
 B) That's one possible explanation, but it's certainly not the most likely.
 C) No. Apparently it's the result of global warning. They are moving north to cooler waters.
 D) Possibly. But what I want to know is, where have they come from?
 E) No. I don't think so, anyway. Why do you ask?
50. Alec : **If they can predict when one particular volcano will erupt, why can't they predict when any volcano will erupt?**
- James : **Because no two volcanoes are alike. Each needs to be studied so that its warning signals can be recognised.**
- Alec : ----
- James : **Yes. But it will take time, of course. And there are only two volcano-watching satellites orbiting Earth and these aren't enough.**
- A) Why is that? Surely one volcano is very like another?
 B) That sounds reasonable enough. Is this being done?
 C) Well, what are they doing about it?
 D) Isn't volcanic activity related to earthquakes?
 E) But they've been carrying out research on volcanoes for years! How is it we know so little about them?
51. Chris : **Have you read this article about the aerotrain they are working on?**
- Tony : **Do you mean the train that will ride on a cushion of air 2 to 4 inches above the ground?**
- Chris : ----
- Tony : **I really don't know. But if they do succeed, it will be an important breakthrough.**
- A) Yes, that's the one. Do you think the project is realistic?
 B) Yes, of course. And it would have propeller engines.
 C) Right. It would cut back on energy consumption too.
 D) I suppose so. I don't think they are taking safety into consideration.
 E) Yes. It's a Japanese firm that's developing it, you know.

52. - 56. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:40
Bitiş saati : 10:55
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

52. The health of the wildlife around us can be seen as an indicator of how we are managing the world's resources. There is much concern about the fact that some species are disappearing. ---- . For instance, some species once thought to be extinct have been rediscovered as scientists have gone deeper into the surviving wild areas.

- A) Their aim is to help poor, local communities to protect their food sources and local wildlife at the same time
- B) An increasing number of today's conservation projects involve sustainable development programmes
- C) Habitat restoration and captive breeding programmes have already brought several species back from the brink of extinction
- D) Although certain species are indeed endangered, the overall picture is not as gloomy as is sometimes suggested
- E) In Britain, with the restoration of river habitats and a reduction in pollution, the otter is another genus that has made an impressive recovery

53. The emergence of the World Wide Web has been the most important technological development of the last decade as regards the spread of information. ---- . As such, the web is the biggest advance in information technology since the invention of the printing press in 1450.

- A) To start with, the web was simply a handy aid for academics
- B) It was conceived as a means of giving everyone access to information anywhere and at any time
- C) A British scientist, Berners-Lee, was the visionary behind the web
- D) These early browsers only worked on academic computers
- E) With the launch of the Mosaic web browser, the numbers of people using the web grew at a phenomenal rate

54. Future computer chips may not have wires, but miniature radio transmitters and receivers. ---- . Here a team of scientists has demonstrated a wireless communication system built on a chip. The discovery could lead to earthquake detectors and listening devices for the military. Also it could usher in a new generation of faster computers.

- A) That's the promise of research at the University of Florida
- B) This has been hailed as the most radical advance in information technology
- C) The result will be a world-wide network of computers
- D) So the network of information can be accessed by anyone
- E) Indeed, it soon became obvious that they offered many advantages over existing systems

55. Water filters are particularly useful if you live in a hard water area. Hard water contains a greater concentration of calcium than soft water. ---- . It also means that you won't get many studs from your soap. As well as softening the water, a filter removes other chemicals to improve its look and taste.

- A) There are many other chemicals which pollute water
- B) Today a water filter is a common sight in many kitchens
- C) Indeed, there's more to the household water filter than meets the eye
- D) A water filter is equipped with a cartridge which contains ion exchange resin and activated carbon
- E) In fact, it is this that causes lime scale in kettles, irons and other electrical appliances

56. Otto Lehmann observed that liquid crystals are remarkably sensitive. ---- . Further, they can register the minutest fluctuations in temperature by a change in colour.

- A) Liquid crystals in thermometers, thermographs, computers, TVs and solid-state devices were too far in the future for him to imagine
- B) Lehmann dedicated 25 years of work to studying these strange chemicals
- C) In his last book he suggested many applications, mostly in power generation and transformation, but none of them proved practical
- D) They respond to heat, light, sound, mechanical pressure, electromagnetic fields and radiation, and even some chemical vapours
- E) Many of them wrote off liquid crystals as chemical impurities with no scientific or practical merit

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 4 soruyu
cevaplamak için toplam 10 dakika ayırınız.

57. - 60. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre
cevaplayınız.

Architects and engineers engage in design quite explicitly, and they typically do so with distinct objectives. Architects tend to focus on form over function, whereas engineers tend to do the opposite. For most architects, the design of a building has firstly to do with how it looks, both inside and out, and how it fits in with nearby buildings. Architects are also expected to give considerable thought to how the building will be used, how people will move through it, how it will feel, although such considerations do not always seem to be foremost in their minds judging by results. Indeed, if architectural criticism is taken at face value, architects do seem to be principally concerned with the texture of a building's façade, the appearance of its public spaces, and the furniture with which it is filled. Architects seem to pay close attention to details, even down to the nature of the lighting fixtures and the hardware on doors and windows, but not always to how they will be operated or how they will fulfil their purpose. Nevertheless, such considerations collectively constitute architectural and interior design.

57. According to the passage, one point that an architect has to take into consideration is ---- .

- A) the structural features of his design in relation to the façade
- B) how crowds of people can be managed inside a building
- C) the way the new building will look in its surroundings
- D) how the new building will be ventilated
- E) the costs that will be incurred by his design

58. We understand from the passage that function rather than form ---- .

- A) is the main requirement in the design of public buildings
- B) has often been the distinctive interest of an architect
- C) should be given priority by architects and engineers alike
- D) is what engineers are primarily concerned with
- E) is what frequently causes a controversy among architects and engineers

59. The point is made in the passage that, although architects ought to be concerned with how buildings will be used, ---- .

- A) they usually come to an agreement with the engineers about who is responsible for such matters
- B) this is clearly a requirement which they often overlook
- C) their main objective is usually to ensure that all fittings and appliances work efficiently
- D) most concentrate on the outside appearance of a building since more people see it
- E) they are often criticised for doing so at the expense of appearances

60. From the passage we understand that by interior design what is meant is ---- .

- A) the choice and placing of the accessories and furniture inside a building
- B) the design of the façade of a building
- C) only the lighting project and the appliances to be used
- D) the use of space both inside and outside the building
- E) the operational systems and requirements of a building

61. - 64. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A curious form of renewable-energy generation may be on the horizon -with underwater turbines. These units harness the power of tidally driven currents, which flow back and forth like clockwork, making it possible to generate electricity on a predictable schedule. In this respect, underwater turbines are more attractive than their wind-driven counterparts, which are now employed widely to help power electric grids. Underwater structures are also less likely to be damaged by violent storms, which have little effect on submerged objects. And using underwater turbines sidesteps the common objections to conventional hydropower- that damming a river stops migrating fish and inundates land upstream. Underwater turbines have long been used on a small scale. But soon now they will be used on a large scale to produce megawatts of electric power.

61. We understand from the passage that underwater turbines ---- .

- A) disrupt the migration of fish in coastal water
- B) are not as efficient as wind-driven ones in the generation of electricity
- C) have for many years been the main means of obtaining renewable energy
- D) are not dependent on tidal currents in order to function
- E) existed in the past but were not widely used

62. It is pointed out in the passage that one advantage of harnessing the tidal flow to generate electricity is that ---- .

- A) it is far more cost-effective than conventional hydropower
- B) it has a positive effect on the environment
- C) we know how much power can be produced at any given time
- D) there is little in the system that can go wrong except for the turbines
- E) the same design of underwater turbines can be used in all seas

63. According to the passage, work is underway to ---- .

- A) prevent the inundation of land resulting from dams
- B) make more use of underwater turbines to generate electricity
- C) step up the efficiency of underwater turbines
- D) identify various sources of renewable energy
- E) enlarge and renovate existing electric grids

64. According to the passage, underwater turbines are particularly useful because ---- .

- A) they are not as vulnerable to storms as those on the water
- B) they produce more energy than dams
- C) they are more economical to run than wind-driven turbines
- D) they reduce environmental risks caused by tidal waters
- E) their underwater structures are easily renewable

65. - 68. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The American chestnut was once the most common canopy tree in the deciduous (non-evergreen) forests of the eastern United States. It shaded areas from New England to Georgia until the fungus *Cryphonectria parasitica* wiped out the species in the terrible forest disaster of the early 20th century. The fungus continues to kill chestnuts before they can mature. The vacuum left by the chestnut's destruction is now filled with other species. Considerable research has gone into understanding what happened to the American chestnut. But some scientists remain interested in getting to the root not of its destruction, but rather of the centuries of dominance enjoyed by the massive, fragrant and economically important tree. A team of scientists has recently put forward the idea that the American chestnut may have been engaged in the chemically charged competition known as allelopathy. An allelopathic plant releases potentially toxic substances into the environment through its roots, its leaves or processes such as evaporation. Black walnut, sycamore and sassafras trees are just a few known allelopaths that limit the germination of competitors. It's likely that the list will soon branch out to include the chestnut.

65. As we understand from the passage, the American chestnut was for centuries the single dominant tree in the eastern US ---- .

- A) because people liked its scent and benefited from its timber
- B) though several other tree species grew up alongside it
- C) but now it is slowly becoming less common
- D) while the rest of the country had extensive evergreen forests
- E) since it is probably an allelopathic plant that kills other trees

66. According to the passage, the question that scientists were most interested in, concerning the American chestnut, was ---- .

- A) how to prevent it from developing into an allelopathic plant
- B) why this tree rarely grew in other parts of the US
- C) how to use to the full its economic potential
- D) how this tree maintained its superiority in the eastern US for so long
- E) why it was the only tree to be affected by the fungus *Cryphonectria parasitica*

67. As we learn from the passage, the fungus that destroyed the centuries-old American chestnut ---- .

- A) has an allelopathic effect on the environment
- B) is now preventing its return
- C) has finally been eradicated
- D) has been a recurrent subject for scientific research
- E) prevents the germination process of allelopathic plants

68. According to the passage, allelopathic plants ---- .

- A) have caused the destruction of the American chestnut
- B) can only be found in the eastern US
- C) have many ways of poisoning the environment
- D) are presently being destroyed in the eastern US
- E) are not affected by fungi due to their toxic properties

69. - 72. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Many people who are perfectly relaxed driving along the highways become nervous when they get on an airliner, although most know full well that flying is safer than driving. The statistics are indeed clear on this point. For example, a paper published in 1991 documented the substantially lower risk of flying compared with driving in the United States. Some of the many millions of Americans who flew over the next few years probably derived comfort from such hard facts. But now, a decade later, things have changed. The hijacking of four large jets on September 11, 2001, and the disastrous events that ensued led many to avoid flying in the United States during the following months. For example, in the fourth quarter of 2001, there was a drop of 18 per cent in the number of passengers compared with the same time period in 2000. Many still avoid air-travel. Accordingly, it would be appropriate to again calculate the risks involved in flying and driving, taking into account the latest statistics, including the tragic deaths of the passengers on those four hijacked planes.

69. The writer of the passage ---- .

- A) does not feel that September 11 has had any adverse effect on passenger flights
- B) is extremely critical of the latest statistical studies concerning the dangers of flying
- C) suggests that it is time for a new statistical study to be made of the dangers related to flying and driving
- D) is biased against flying and is trying to encourage people to go back to driving
- E) is confident that air-travel will soon return to its pre-September 11 efficiency

70. It is pointed out in the passage that, in the 1990s in the US, ---- .

- A) regular statistical studies were carried out concerning the relative dangers of flying and driving
- B) the number of hijackings decreased noticeably due to stringent security measures
- C) flying became even more popular as the number of road accidents increased
- D) statistics assured people of the safety of flying compared with driving
- E) many more highways were constructed to ease congestion in air-travel

71. We understand from the passage that many people ---- .

- A) in the world were, throughout the 1990s, prejudiced against flying
- B) stopped travelling altogether after the September 11 hijacking incident
- C) in the US do not trust the statistical data concerning the respective dangers of flying and driving
- D) really enjoy driving despite the dangers on highways
- E) become uneasy when they board an aircraft

72. We learn from the passage that the events of September 11, 2001 ---- .

- A) have discouraged a substantial percentage of air-travellers from flying
- B) proved that flying is far more dangerous than any other form of travel
- C) should not be included in statistics relating to the dangers of air-travel
- D) have had surprisingly little impact on air-travel in the US
- E) coincided with a rapid decrease in the amount of air-travel in the world

73. - 76. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Electric heating, which appeared in less than 1 per cent of homes in the United States in 1950, now dominates most areas with mild winters and cheap electricity, including the South and the Northwest. Its popularity, at least in the South, was spurred by the low cost of adding electric heating to new houses built with air-conditioning. In the Northeast and Midwest, electricity has not been a popular fuel because of its high cost for cold-weather heating and because it delivers heat at 90 to 95°F, compared with 120 to 140°F for gas and oil, which many in cold climates find preferable. In some areas, such as California, electric heating has not progressed because of building code restrictions. Bottled gas, which is somewhat more expensive than utility gas, is the fuel of choice in rural areas not served by utility pipelines. Wood, the dominant fuel throughout the US economy until the 1880s, is the leading heating fuel in just a few rural counties. Home heating, which accounts for less than 7 per cent of all energy consumed in the US, has had a commendable efficiency record from 1978 to 1997; the amount of fuel consumed for this purpose declined 44 per cent despite a 33 per cent increase in the number of housing units and an increase in house size. This improvement came about thanks to better insulation and more efficient equipment following the energy crisis of the 1970s.

73. The point is made in the passage that the efficiency of home heating in the US ---- .

- A) is more remarkable in the colder areas than in the warmer
- B) has improved remarkably in the Northeast and Midwest
- C) has run parallel with modern building techniques
- D) has maintained a constant level since the 1960s
- E) has improved greatly in recent decades due to better methods of insulation

74. It is clear from the passage that, in the temperate zones of the US, ---- .

- A) heating by means of electricity is widespread
- B) electric heating is discouraged by local authorities
- C) electric heating constitutes 7 per cent of the total consumption of electricity
- D) electric heating and air-conditioning are invariably run off the same system
- E) no special type of fuel is regarded as preferable for heating purposes

75. It is pointed out in the passage that, in certain rural parts of the US, ---- .

- A) the consumption of electricity dropped dramatically after the construction of gas pipelines
- B) the costs of home heating and air-conditioning have risen sharply over recent years
- C) air-conditioning is far more important than home heating
- D) a surprising number of people have gone back to wood as the fuel for home heating
- E) there are no pipelines to provide gas for home heating

76. We learn from the passage that, in the colder areas of the US, electric heating ---- .

- A) spread rapidly especially in the larger rural houses
- B) was first introduced during the 1960s for a limited number of homes
- C) is not common both because of its high cost and low efficiency
- D) was soon replaced by bottled gas if pipelines were not available
- E) has been restricted due to building code requirements

77. - 80. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Biologists value marine organisms because their primitive systems are good models for more complex organisms, such as humans. Despite being genetically further from us than more common research mammals, we share a surprising number of evolutionary links with these basic animals. By understanding their life processes and the way their systems react when things go wrong, scientists hope to continue making important discoveries that could help increase the chances of finding cures for serious diseases such as cancer and AIDS. As research continues, understanding increases about how our bodies and minds work, but there is still a lot to learn. Obviously it takes a long time to work out all the mechanisms, and there are still many new bioactive compounds to be found in marine organisms. But by using sea creatures to better understand human characteristics and disorders, progress is being made.

77. It is pointed out in the passage that it seems likely that remedies for certain human diseases ---- .

- A) can be learned from a closer study of the evolutionary processes of mammals
- B) can be obtained from their bioactive compounds
- C) will be suggested by other mammals, not by marine organisms
- D) may result from a close study of marine organisms
- E) cannot be discovered except with the aid of marine organisms

78. We learn from the passage that, even though human beings and marine organisms are genetically very different from each other, ---- .

- A) both groups are equally likely to develop cancer
- B) they share the same bioactive compounds
- C) there are, from an evolutionary point of view, considerable connections
- D) their systems, in adverse circumstances, function in similar ways
- E) their life processes are of equal complexity

79. According to the passage, one advantage of studying marine organisms is that, ---- .

- A) as is the case with mammals, they are subject to the same diseases as humans
- B) though they are very diverse, they include all the primitive systems in nature
- C) on account of their complex structures, they offer scientists many opportunities for research
- D) since their systems are so similar to human systems, their genetic history tells us a lot about our own
- E) through their primitive systems, more complicated ones can be understood

80. It is clear from the passage that the study of marine organisms ---- .

- A) is only likely to be useful in finding a cure for cancer and AIDS
- B) is still in its early stages but already yielding results
- C) began as an aid to understanding evolution
- D) is not expected to throw much light on human biology
- E) has already revealed all their bioactive compounds

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 - 5
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

1. A B C D E
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**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 5
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **allot** = tahsis etmek, (pay vs.) ayırmak, dağıtmak, **apportion, allocate**
- Soru 2. **aging** = yaşlanma
misdirect = yanlış yol göstermek, yanlış öğüt vermek, kötü yönetmek/yönlendirmek,
mislead, misinform
- Soru 3. **in some ways** = bazı yönlerden/açılardan
worship = tapınmak, ibadet etmek
- Soru 4. **phase** = evre, safha
- Soru 5. **battle** = savaş, muharebe, mücadele
fight out = (bir sonuç çıkıncaya dek) savaşmak, dövüşmek
give the lead = üstünlük kazandırmak, öne geçirmek
- Soru 6. **dwindle** = küçülmek, azalmak, **diminish, shrink**, zıt anl. = enlarge, expand
exhaust = egzoz
heighten = artırmak, çoğaltmak, yükseltmek, **increase, intensify**, zıt anl. = lower, decrease
sustainable = çabuk tükenmeyen, kolay bulunur; sürdürülebilir, **adequate; maintainable**
- Soru 8. **inaccessible** = girilemez, ulaşılamaz, **unreachable**, zıt anl. = accessible
- Soru 10. **forensic** = adli, mahkemeye ait
make sense of = —den anlam çıkarmak, doğru yorumlamak
- Soru 13. **accord** = mutabakat, anlaşma, uyuşma, **agreement**, zıt anl. = discord, disagreement
guidelines = (yol gösterici) ilkeler, kurallar
salmon farming = çiftliklerde somon balığı yetiştiriciliği
relevance = ilinti, (konuya) uygunluk, ilişki, **bearing, connection**
establishment = 1) kurma, tesis etme, **foundation**; 2) kuruluş, **enterprise**
- Soru 14. **inflate** = şiş(ir)mek, **blow up**, zıt anl. = deflate
- Soru 15. **perishable** = dayanıksız, kolay bozulur, **short-lived, spoilable**, zıt anl. = durable
- Soru 16. **plentifully** = bolca, çokça, bereketli bir şekilde, **abundantly**, zıt anl. = sparingly
wastefully = müsrifçe, savurganca, **extravagantly**, zıt anl. = thriftily
speedily = hızlı/çabuk bir şekilde, **fast, quickly**, zıt anl. = slowly
- Soru 17. **introduction** = takdim, devreye girme/sokma, **commencement**
close down = (bir işyerini vs.) kapatmak, **shut down**
have to do with = ilgisi/bağlantısı olmak, **have connection with**
- Soru 18. **play up** = 1) (bir şeye) dikkat çekmek, olduğundan önemli göstermek, **draw attention**;
2) kötü davranışlarda bulunmak, yaramazlık yapmak, **misbehave**
come from = —den kaynaklanmak, **result from**
- 19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
comeback = geri dönüş
take a huge step forward = çok büyük ilerleme kaydetmek

- Soru 19. **facility** = 1) tesisat; tesis; 2) kolaylık, imkan
requirement = gereksinim, ihtiyaç, talep, **necessity, claim**
replacement = yedek, **substitute**
- Soru 21. **impulsive** = tepisel, **instinctive, emotional**, zıt anl. = thoughtful, cautious
conductive = iletken, geçirgen
- Soru 24. **grip** = tut(un)mak, yakalamak, **hold, grasp**, zıt anl. = release
craft = tekne, gemi, **vessel**
- Soru 25. **build-up** = birikme, toplanma
consistently = tutarlı bir şekilde, **invariably**, zıt anl. = divergently
- Soru 26. **infrared** = kızılötesi
stunning = nefis, hayret verici
relay = nakletmek, aktarmak, **pass on, transmit**
- Soru 27. **wave-exposed** = dalgalara açık
sheltered = korunmuş, korunaklı, mahfuz
suspended = (bir sıvı içinde) asılı kalmış
secrete = salgılamak
mucus = sümüksü salgı
cleans = temizlemek, arıtmak, yıkamak, **clean, wash**, zıt anl. = pollute
- Soru 28. **target** = hedeflemek, amaçlamak, **aim**
precisely = tam olarak, kesinlikle, titizlikle, **exactly, definitely**, zıt anl. = probably, questionably
- Soru 29. **precision** = 1) hassas, ince, **delicate**; 2) kesinlik, doğruluk, **accuracy**
impress = (genelde iyi yönde) etkilemek, (iyi) izlenim bırakmak, **influence**
specifically = özel olarak, özellikle, **especially, particularly**, zıt anl. = generally
smart = yetenekli, **brilliant**
stealthy = kendini fark ettirmeyen, sinsî, sessiz, **secretive, silent**
shallow = sığ
coastal = kıyıya yakın
- Soru 30. **barely** = zar zor, güçlüğüle, çok az, **hardly**, zıt anl. = enough, sufficiently
due = zamanı/vadesi gelmiş, **mature**
overhaul = onarım için elden geçirme
- Soru 31. **finding** = bulgu
- Soru 32. **fatality** = ölüm, ölümle sonuçlanan kaza
rural = kırsal bölgelere ait
interstate = eyaletler arası
intermediate = ara, orta
landing = (uçak) iniş
- Soru 33. **blow** = savurmak, üfürmek, (rüzgar) esmek
fertilize = gübrelemek, — ile zenginleştirmek
- Soru 34. **friendly fire** = dost ateşi
infantry = piyade

- Soru 35. **giant squid** = dev mürekkep balığı
nickname = takma ad, lakap
colossal = kocaman
mean = saldırgan, tehlikeli, **hostile**, **dangerous**, zıt anl. = kind
tentacle = ince uzun kavrama/dokunma organı
maul = (hayvanlarla ilgili) yaralamak, hırpalamak
sperm whale = kaşalot
- Soru 42. **remotely operated** = uzaktan kumandalı
predecessor = ata, cet; aynı amaçla daha önce yapılmış araç, **forerunner**, **ancestor**
manipulator = idare edici cihaz
- Soru 43. **tide** = gelgit, med cezir
swell = kabarma
sweep across = (boyunca) süpürülmek, sürüklenmek
squeeze into = dar bir geçitten içeri girmek, sıkışarak girmek
inlet = giriş
tidal range = suyun yükselti büyüklüğü
- Soru 44. **condor** = Güney Amerika akbabası
captive = kapatılmış, esir
reintroduce = yeniden dahil etmek
the wild = yabani hayat/çevre
urgency = aciliyet, ivedilik, **emergency**
precarious = güvenilmez, istikrarsız, kuşkulu, **doubtful**, **delicate**, zıt anl. = secure, safe
reproductive = üreyen, yavrulayan, çoğalan, **fruitful**, **fertile**, zıt anl. = infertile
- Soru 45. **equatorial** = ekvatorla ilgili, ekvator bölgesindeki
jet wind = dağlık alanlardaki geçitlerde esen yüzey rüzgarları
slowdown = yavaşlama, azalma, **retardation**, **decline**
due in part to = kısmen — nedeniyle
tilted = yatık, eğimli
- Soru 46. **task-specific** = göreve/işe özel
be engaged in = yer almak, dahil olmak, **be involved in**
be in the lead = başta gitmek, lider olmak, önde olmak
- Soru 47. **display** = gösterge
considering = dikkate alındığında
- Soru 48. **make a break with** = yıkmak, kırmak
splendid = harika, muhteşem, **beautiful**, **gorgeous**
- Soru 49. **off the coast of** = — sahili açıklarında
plausible = makul, akla yatkın, **reasonable**, zıt anl. = implausible, unlikely
creature = yaratık
- Soru 50. **alike** = 1) benzer; 2) eşit şekilde; 3) hem..., hem..., **similar**, **in the same way**, **both**
- Soru 51. **cushion of air** = hava yastığı
breakthrough = büyük buluş, hamle, **discovery**
propeller = itici güçle çalışan; pervane
- Soru 52. **indicator** = gösterge, ibre, **sign**
gloomy = umutsuz, iç karartıcı, kasvetli, **depressing**, **dull**, zıt anl. = uplifting

otter = su samuru

genus = tür, cins, soy

recovery = (hastalıktan, yok olmaktan vs.) kurtulma, iyileşme, telafi, yeniden elde etme, **cure, remedy, retrieval**, zıt anl. = deterioration, worsening

- Soru 53. **emergence** = ortaya çıkma, **appearance**, zıt anl. = disappearance
as such = bu sıfatla; kendi içinde, **in that capacity; in itself**
conceive = anlamak, kavramak, algılamak, düşünmek, tasarlamak, **think, consider, devise**
visionary = vizyon sahibi kimse
launch = başlama, kullanıma sunma, **introduction**
phenomenal = olağanüstü, şaşılacak

- Soru 54. **usher in** = öncülük etmek; (içeri) getirmek, **bring in**

- Soru 55. **suds** = köpük
soften = yumuşatmak
than meets the eye = göze çarpandan
resin = reçine

- Soru 56. **minute** = çok ufak, önemsiz, **little, minimal**, zıt anl. = huge
fluctuation = dalgalanma, oynama
dedicate = vermek, adanmak, **devote**
write off = gözden çıkarmak, önemsiz görmek

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

engage in = — ile meşgul olmak, **be involved in**
explicitly = tam ve açık bir biçimde, **expressly**, zıt anl. = implicitly
objective = amaç, gaye, hedef, **object, goal, aim**
tend = eğiliminde olmak, **be apt, incline**
fit in with = uymak, uygun düşmek, (bir yere, gruba vs.) ait olmak, **be suited to, belong**
judge = yargıda bulunmak, değerlendirmek, **decide, assess**
take something at its face value = bir şeyin değerini sorgu sual etmeden söylendiği gibi kabul etmek
principally = esas olarak, **mainly, chiefly**
texture = yüzey, bünye, yapı, **characteristic**
façade = binanın ön yüzü, cephesi
lighting fixtures = elektrik/aydınlatma tesisatı
hardware = donanım, madeni aksam

- Soru 57. **incur** = karşı karşıya kalmak, maruz kalmak, **meet with**
ventilate = havalandırmak

- Soru 58. **distinctive** = tipik, kendine özgü, kolaylıkla ayırt edilebilen, **characteristic**, zıt anl. = ordinary

- Soru 59. **fittings** = tesisat malzemeleri
at the expense of = pahasına

61. - 64. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

curious = 1) tuhaf veya benzersiz olması nedeniyle ilgi çeken; 2) meraklı
renewable = yenilenebilir
be on the horizon = ufukta belirmek
tidally driven currents = gelgitle oluşan akıntılar
back and forth = ileri geri

clockwork = saat düzeneği
counterpart = benzer, karşılık, kopya, akran
grid = şebeke
submerged = suya batmış, su altında
sidestep = bertaraf etmek, —den kaçınmak, **avoid, bypass**, zıt anl. = confront, seek
objection = itiraz, karşı çıkma, **opposition, criticism**, zıt anl. = agreement
damming a river = bir akarsu üzerine baraj yapma
migrating = göç eden
inundate = su ile kaplamak, su basmak
upstream = akıntının tersi yönünde

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

chestnut = kestane
canopy = ormanda ağaç tepelerinin oluşturduğu en üst tabaka
deciduous = yaprak döken
non-evergreen = hep yeşil olmayan
fungus = mantar veya mantar türünden bitki
mature = 1) olgunlaşmak; 2) (borç vs.) vadesi gelmek
vacuum = boşluk
dominance = egemenlik, hakimiyet, üstünlük
fragrant = güzel kokulu
chemically charged competition = kimyasallar kullanılarak yapılan rekabet/çatışma
allelopathy = bir bitkinin ürettiği kimyasallarla diğer bir bitkinin gelişmesini engellemesi
walnut = ceviz
sycamore = çınar, Frenk inciri
sassafras = Amerika'ya özgü bir ağaç
branch out = genişlemek, **expand**, zıt anl. = shrink

Soru 65. **scent** = koku
timber = kereste

Soru 66. **use to the full** = sonuna kadar kullanmak
superiority = üstünlük, **dominance, supremacy**, zıt anl. = inferiority

Soru 67. **eradicate** = yok etmek, imha etmek, **destroy**

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

airliner = uçak
hard facts = inkar edilemeyecek gerçekler
hijack = uçak kaçırmak
ensue = (arkasından) başlamak, (birbirini) izlemek, ardından gelmek, sonucu olmak, **start, follow, result**
accordingly = dolayısıyla, bu nedenle, **so, consequently**
appropriate = uygun, yerinde, **suitable, proper**, zıt anl. = inappropriate, unsuitable

Soru 69. **be biased against** = —e karşı durmaya yatkın olmak, —in aleyhinde bir eğilime sahip olmak

Soru 70. **ease** = yumuşatmak, gevşetmek, kolaylaştırmak, **moderate, soften**, aggravate, intensify

Soru 71. **be prejudiced against** = —e karşı önyargılı olmak
respective = her birinin ayrı ayrı
board = (gemi, uçak vs.) binmek

Soru 72. **discourage** = cesaretini/hevesini kırmak, gözünü korkutmak, **deter**, **dissuade**, zıt anl. = urge, encourage
coincide (with) = ile rastlaşmak, (aynı zamana) denk gelmek, çatışmak, **coexist**, **accompany**, zıt anl. = differ, deviate

73. - 76. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

mild = yumuşak, ılıman

building code = bina/inşaat yasası

utility = kamu hizmeti

bottled gas = tüp gaz

commendable = övgüye değer, **praiseworthy**, zıt anl. = unworthy

come about = meydana gelmek, ortaya çıkmak, olmak, **take place**, **arise**

Soru 74. **run off the same system** = aynı sistemi kullanarak çalışmak

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

value = değer vermek, **appreciate**

evolutionary = evrimsel

cure = şifa, tedavi, çare, ilaç, **remedy**, **relief**

compound = karışım, bileşim

Soru 77. **remedy** = çare, ilaç, deva, **cure**, **relief**

Soru 80. **throw light on** = aydınlatmak, açıklığa kavuşturmak, **clarify**, **explain**