

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

FEN BİLİMLERİ - 7

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 - 7
CEVAP KAĞIDI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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| 49. | <input type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C | <input type="radio"/> D | <input type="radio"/> E | 99. | <input type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C | <input type="radio"/> D | <input type="radio"/> E |
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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 7

B

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

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

1. We read continually about global warming ---- to virtually every significant weather event that ---- these days.

- A) having been linked / is occurring
B) being linked / occurs
C) to be linked / occurred
D) linking / would occur
E) to have been linked / had occurred

2. If the discovery ----, it ---- speculation that the Galaxy is teeming with life.

- A) had been confirmed / would fuel
B) will be confirmed / will have fuelled
C) is confirmed / will fuel
D) has been confirmed / has fuelled
E) was confirmed / would have fuelled

3. Often the need to clean up the atmosphere ---- through major environmental disasters of which the London smog of 1952 still ---- a prime example.

- A) was realised / remains
B) has been realised / remained
C) would be realised / would remain
D) was being realised / will remain
E) had been realised / has remained

4. During the past 40 years, hydroponic farming ---- considerably in a number of areas where temperatures are too extreme for ordinary agriculture.

- A) had progressed B) has progressed
C) progresses D) would have progressed
E) is progressing

5. Dust and other particles suspended in the atmosphere come in a bewildering range of sizes, ---- minuscule particles of partially burned fuel ---- relatively massive grains of pollen.

- A) with / from B) of / over
C) from / to C) at / by
E) into / of

6. Once chemists had developed techniques to peer ---- the heart of chemical reactions, they opened ---- a whole new world for study.

- A) for / on B) up / in
C) at / with D) into / up
E) in / for

7. ---- photographers require short exposures to capture fast moving objects, chemists need short laser pulses to study rapid reactions.

- A) In contrast B) In spite of
C) In case D) Since
E) Just as

8. According to neo-Darwinism, ---- mutation is recognised as the ultimate source of genetic variation, natural selection is given the dominant role in shaping the genetic make-up of populations.

- A) however B) although
C) whether D) before
E) unless

9. Networks without controlled access can ---- ensure the security or privacy of stored data, ---- keep network resources from being exploited by "hackers".

- A) neither / nor B) so / as
C) only / but D) rather / than
E) also / but

10. The research team was relieved to learn that the results of the experiment were in ---- their expectations.

- A) competition with B) place of
C) favour of D) excess of
E) accord with

11. Any magnet, whether it is in the shape of a bar or a horseshoe, has two ends, called poles, ---- the magnetic effect is strongest.

- A) which B) what
C) how D) where
E) that

12. ---- what is generally assumed, the number of animals remaining in a threatened species may actually rise as it approaches the brink of extinction.

- A) In view of B) Contrary to
C) Surprisingly enough D) Needless to say
E) Due to

13. The ---- of bromine in the Dead Sea water is 100 times that in the ocean.

- A) extraction B) concentration
C) composition D) complexity
E) sufficiency

14. With a gestation period of six months, bats are the slowest reproducing mammal for their size and therefore especially ---- to extinction.

- A) applicable B) reliable
C) variable D) sizeable
E) vulnerable

15. Iodine remains a mysterious substance; and ----, the iodine in the sea is in a constant state of chemical change.

- A) comprehensively B) comparably
C) conditionally D) apparently
E) excessively

16. In the steel industry there has been a progressive increase in capital outlay; but fortunately this has been ---- by a fall in labour costs.

- A) accompanied B) conducted
C) reinforced D) rejected
E) engaged

17. The fuel used by ships and aircraft to bring food and drink to Britain ---- 4 million tonnes of CO2 emissions.

- A) bangs out B) deals with
C) accounts for D) gets through
E) spends up

18. Ideally, the production of any given commodity will be ---- at the point of minimum costs.

- A) found out B) brought up
C) made over D) carried on
E) looked for

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

Computers are now part of our everyday lives and there seems to be nothing out of the ordinary about them. However, the computers of the (19) ---- are a different proposition. They are already beginning to sound (20) ---- science fiction. Supercomputers, many (21) ---- more powerful than today's fastest machines, could be contained in a tiny drop of liquid. (22) ---- would not be built of silicon, (23) ---- DNA, the stuff of life itself.

19. A) future B) current
C) present D) recent
E) next

20. A) according to B) along with
C) like D) close by
E) up to

21. A) conditions B) ways
C) times D) degrees
E) tests

22. A) Theirs B) These
C) Any of them D) The latter
E) Which

23. A) but of B) rather than
C) instead of D) though
E) except

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

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

24. Even if it is not the job of scientists to make ethical decisions about their work, ---- .

- A) they have always treated humans as if they were machines
- B) the results of the work could be used in other entirely unhealthy ways
- C) future drugs will be better targeted and more effective
- D) I can see how far we have moved forward, and the direction we are taking
- E) it is certainly their job to tell others where it is leading

25. ---- that the waste problems are much less severe than with conventional nuclear energy.

- A) All atoms have a central nucleus
- B) Fusion could provide a major contribution to the energy mix of the future
- C) Fusion research drains resources away from renewable energy
- D) Advocates of fusion power claim
- E) Nuclear fusion seems the perfect answer

26. Unless we step up our efforts to protect the environment, ---- .

- A) there would probably have been no future at all to look forward to
- B) we cannot look forward to a healthy and prosperous future
- C) which is a vast and unexplored storehouse of biological treasures
- D) man is undoubtedly the planet's most successful predator
- E) we are under an obligation to do so as soon as possible

27. Though the strategic value of submarines was demonstrated in World War I, ---- .

- A) a submarine cannot stay submerged indefinitely
- B) the success of the German submarines prompted America to enter the war
- C) it was only in World War II that they played a really key military role
- D) the first nuclear-powered submarine was named "USS Nautilus"
- E) conditions on a submarine even in peace time are enough to crush most people

28. ---- if tests in the Australian desert prove successful.

- A) A new species of marine reptile has been identified from a 70 million-year old fossil
- B) Japanese researchers have begun testing a scale model of a future supersonic passenger plane
- C) Salyut I, the world's first space station, was sent into orbit in 1970
- D) Scientists have identified the part of the brain that helps us remember events from sounds and smells
- E) A new supersonic aircraft could take to the skies

29. ---- before the technology has been shown to work in animals.

- A) Laws governing stem cell research remain uncertain throughout the world
- B) Australia is home to some of the world's top stem cell researchers
- C) In Britain, researchers could already harvest stem cells from surplus embryos created from IVF
- D) Some scientists believe it would be premature to study human embryonic stem cells
- E) Embryonic stem cell research didn't lead to cures for diseases like Parkinson's

30. ---- , researchers hope to improve the quality and safety of meat and dairy produce.

- A) Once they have unravelled the genome of the cow
- B) Even though dogs and cows are next in line to have their genetic codes sequenced
- C) If European farmers had their livestock vaccinated to prevent any future outbreak of foot and mouth disease
- D) Since vaccination is ruled out as a prevention strategy for foot and mouth disease
- E) Unless the projects for genome research are supported by the government

31. A discarded rocket from the Apollo 12 Moon Mission had been orbiting the sun for many years, ---- .

- A) while several large optical surveys continue to scan the skies for asteroids
- B) since any asteroid coming our way would either hit us or miss us completely
- C) so that the scientists at the Planet Centre may work out a plan to capture it
- D) before it changed course and started to orbit the Earth
- E) although it is the first man-made object known to have orbited the Sun

32. The sudden collapse of the concrete slab roof of a multi-storey car park led to fears ---- .

- A) even if the event caused no serious injuries
- B) that the lives of thousands of people were at risk from a similar incident
- C) why concrete has constantly received a negative press
- D) though, with the introduction of reinforced concrete, problems of this nature have been overcome
- E) why a chunk of concrete wall fell in a rail tunnel recently in Japan

33. ---- extra dimensions will have to be accepted as fact, not conjecture.

- A) If future experiments confirm these predictions
- B) Once the theory had been conclusively proved correct
- C) Though certain aspects of the theory weren't fully developed
- D) As measurements of the strength of gravity will be taken at different locations
- E) Whether gravity appears to be so much weaker than electromagnetism

34. Scientists believe that elephants have sensitive cells in their feet ---- .

- A) while their habitat gives them an even keener sense of security
- B) even though they were to carry such an enormous weight
- C) which enable them to pick up low frequency vibrations from the ground
- D) as their way of life was naturally a nomadic one
- E) that had helped them to survive in changing but usually hostile environments

35. ----, there is still a slight chance that a rogue black hole could come out of the depths of interstellar space and catch us unawares.

- A) If only an early warning system could be devised
- B) Because black holes would fling light at us in a pattern of concentric rings
- C) Whether a black hole is presently within the range of our telescopes
- D) The scientists working on black holes were concerned
- E) Although black holes are rare in our Galaxy

36. - 38. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlenin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

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

36. Bazı yerbilimciler, 65 milyon yıl önce büyük bir meteor çarpmasını izleyen nitrik asit yağmurunun, dinozorların yok olmasına yol açan bir faktör olduğunu ileri sürmüşlerdir.

- A) Some geologists have argued that a rain of nitric acid, following a massive meteor impact 65 million years ago, was one factor leading to the extinction of the dinosaurs.
- B) According to some geologists, a rain of nitric acid, caused by a massive meteor impact some 65 million years ago, was the major factor in the extinction of the dinosaurs.
- C) The extinction of the dinosaurs was almost certainly, in the opinion of geologists, caused by a massive meteor impact some 65 million years ago and the rain of nitric acid that followed it.
- D) A rain of nitric acid some 65 million years ago and the massive meteor impact that preceded it, are generally held by geologists to have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.
- E) According to certain geologists, the extinction of the dinosaurs occurred about 65 million years ago when there was a massive meteor impact followed by a rain of nitric acid.

37. Bir fırtına, Kuzel İtalya üzerinden Adriyatik'e geçerken, bununla gelen alçak atmosfer basıncı, yerel deniz seviyesini yarım metre kadar yükseltir.

- A) The sea level is likely to rise by about half a metre when a storm crosses northern Italy and comes to the Adriatic, bringing a low atmospheric pressure.
- B) A storm passing over northern Italy and into the Adriatic brings with it a low atmospheric pressure that causes the sea level there to rise by at least half a metre.
- C) The sea level in the Adriatic can rise by nearly half a metre whenever a storm coming via northern Italy arrives bringing low atmosphere pressure.
- D) When a storm passes over northern Italy into the Adriatic, the low atmospheric pressure that comes with it raises the local sea level by up to half a metre.
- E) The low atmospheric pressure brought to the Adriatic by storms that have come across northern Italy can cause sea levels there to rise by up to half a metre.

38. Organik çiftçiler kimyasal gübre kullanmazlar; ancak, toprağın verimliliğini ürün artıklarını ve doğal gübreyi toprağa karıştırarak artırır.

- A) Though organic farmers use no chemical fertilisers, they successfully create a fertile soil by working into it crop residues and manure.
- B) Organic farmers don't use chemical fertilisers; however, they build up soil fertility by working in crop residues and manure.
- C) Organic farmers manage to build up soil fertility very successfully by working in crop residues and manure, but no chemical fertilisers.
- D) Because organic farmers avoid chemical fertilisers, they use crop residues and manure to build up high levels of fertility in the soil.
- E) Even though organic farmers don't use chemical fertilisers, they build up soil fertility by working crop residues and manure into the soil.

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

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

39. We know that, unless we take action right away, certain marine species will start to become extinct due to the alarming decline of biodiversity.

- A) Biyolojik çeşitliliğin korkunç bir şekilde azalması sonucu bazı deniz canlılarının yok olacağını ve hemen harekete geçmemiz gerektiğini biliyoruz.
- B) Hemen eyleme geçmediğimiz takdirde, biyolojik çeşitliliğin azalması sonucu, bazı deniz canlılarının yok olmaya başlamasının endişe verici olduğunu biliyoruz.
- C) Bildiğimiz kadarıyla, derhal harekete geçmezsek, bazı deniz canlıları yok olmaya başlayacak, çünkü biyolojik çeşitlilik endişe verici bir hızla azalıyor.
- D) Biliyoruz ki hemen eyleme geçmezsek, bazı deniz canlıları, biyolojik çeşitliliğin endişe verici azalması nedeniyle yok olmaya başlayacak.
- E) Biliyoruz ki hızla eyleme geçmediğimiz takdirde, biyolojik çeşitliliğin azalması sonucu bazı deniz canlılarının yok olması endişe vericidir.

40. Some ecologists believe that species diversity will not be reduced significantly as the natural environment becomes permanently impoverished.

- A) Doğal çevre tamamen fakirleşmiş olduğu için, bazı çevre bilimciler, tür çeşitliliğinin hiçbir zaman düzelenmeyeceğine inanmaktadırlar.
- B) Tür çeşitliliğinin hiçbir zaman artmayacağına inanan bazı çevre bilimciler, doğal çevrenin tamamen fakirleştiğini ileri sürmektedirler.
- C) Bazı çevre bilimciler, doğal çevre kalıcı olarak fakirleşirken, tür çeşitliliğinin önemli ölçüde azalmayacağına inanmaktadırlar.
- D) Bazı çevre bilimcilerinin inandığı gibi, tür çeşitliliği hiçbir zaman eski durumuna gelemez, çünkü doğal çevre sürekli bir şekilde yıkıma uğramaktadır.
- E) Doğal çevrenin tamamen fakirleştiğini ileri süren bazı çevre bilimciler, tür çeşitliliğinin hiçbir zaman artmayacağına inanmaktadırlar.

41. Agricultural researchers in developed countries are working to develop strains of rice that produce high yields with less water.

- A) Gelişmiş ülkelerdeki zirai araştırmacılar, çeşitli pirinç türleri geliştirerek, az su ile yüksek verim elde etmeye çalışmaktadır.
- B) Zirai araştırmacılar, gelişmiş ülkelerde, az su ile yüksek verim elde edebilmek amacıyla, çeşitli pirinç türleri üzerinde çalışmaktadır.
- C) Gelişmiş ülkelerin zirai araştırmacıları, az suya rağmen çok verim sağlayan pirinç türlerini geliştirmeye çalışmaktadır.
- D) Gelişmiş ülkelerdeki zirai araştırmacılar, az su kullanarak çok verim elde edebilmek için, değişik pirinç türlerine ilişkin çalışmalar yapmaktadır.
- E) Gelişmiş ülkelerdeki zirai araştırmacılar, az su ile yüksek verim sağlayan pirinç türleri geliştirmek için çalışmaktadır.

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

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

42. (I) A committee of prominent physicists, chemists and others was appointed to investigate the properties of TEL (tetraethyl lead). (II) The committee presently reported mild health effects from the use of lead but nothing drastic enough to justify a ban. (III) Increased ventilation and other plant improvements reduced the workplace hazard to an acceptable level. (IV) In their opinion, TEL was dangerous only in concentrated form, not when diluted in gasoline. (V) If reasonable precautions were taken and mixing was performed at distribution centres instead of at the point of purchase, there would be no cause for concern.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
43. (I) Of all the legacies of the ancient seas the most valuable is petroleum. (II) No one knows exactly what geologic processes have created these precious pools of liquid deep within the earth. (III) But one thing seems certain. (IV) On the other hand, few geologists believe that petroleum formation is linked with volcanic action. (V) Petroleum is a result of fundamental earth processes that have been operating at least since the beginning of Palaeozoic time.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
44. (I) Geologists are presently seeking ways of detecting earthquakes before they strike. (II) If they are successful, then people may be evacuated from a danger area before the earthquake happens. (III) Geologists are also carrying out experiments in earthquake control. (IV) It is calculated that there are as many as 500,000 earthquakes in a single year. (V) If these experiments are successful, it may be possible, in the future, to minimise the destructive force of earthquakes.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
45. (I) The origin of the asteroids is uncertain. (II) An asteroid would then remain in the same relative position, provided the initial velocity were suitably chosen. (III) It has been supposed that they are fragments of a former planet which has broken up. (IV) An alternative view is that they represent material, which did not coalesce to form a single body at the time the other planets were formed. (V) If so, this was possibly the result of the disturbing action of Jupiter.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
46. (I) One main challenge in the production of ready-mixed paints was the achievement of complete dispersion of the pigment in the vehicle. (II) All the early patent paints had a poor reputation because they were thin and lacked opacity. (III) The widespread use of lime and calcium carbonate instead of the more expensive white lead produced paint that streaked. (IV) Some manufacturers diluted their paints with too much water. (V) Others added crushed pebbles to make the cans heavier.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

47. - 51. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

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

47. Mel : **Funny how one always focuses on the nearest and most immediate danger and not on the more remote and longer lasting one!**

Frank : ----

Mel : **Volcanoes. Did you know that among other things, the ash from them contaminates water, destroys crops and clogs the engines of aircraft?**

Frank : **No I didn't; but I can believe it.**

- A) I think you're exaggerating the situation.
- B) Why do you say that?
- C) Today we face all sorts of dangers, don't we?
- D) I suppose the remote one is so easy to recognise.
- E) What have you been reading about?

48. Reg : **Why are people so excited about the discovery of vast quantities of ice on Mars?**

Jim : ----

Reg : **Then it is a lucky find. Is there a large quantity of it?**

Jim : **Enough to fill Lake Michigan twice over if it were melted!**

- A) Because one of the problems of a manned expedition to Mars has always been the carrying of enough water to support the crew.
- B) Because most of the ice is situated around the south pole though there may also be some in the north.
- C) Because, as spring approaches, the glaciers are slowly receding.
- D) That's why the Mars Express mission will use radar to search down several kilometres.
- E) The crucial question, of course, is still "What are the implications for life?" and until we send a manned expedition there we can't know for certain.

49. Andy : **I hear they are trying to improve the design of stadiums for the World Cup.**

Mike : ----

Andy : **What use will they be?**

Mike : **They'll enable sufficient sunlight to get through to enable the grass to grow.**

- A) The main problem is keeping the playing surface in perfect condition.
- B) Yes; and at huge expense, too, I believe.
- C) I'm not sure that all these technical innovations really are necessary.
- D) That's right; they are experimenting with semi-transparent fabric roofs over the side stands.
- E) In Sapporo they came up with something quite exotic, with two arenas.

50. Peter : **We had double-glazing installed throughout the house last year and are immensely pleased with it.**

Colin : ----

Peter : **As far as I'm concerned, the main one is a reduction in fuel costs due to efficient insulation.**

Colin : **Yes, that is important. Presumably, it also cuts down on noise.**

- A) That must have cost you quite a lot!
- B) Is it really worthwhile?
- C) Just what are the benefits?
- D) My wife's keen on it, but I'm not so sure.
- E) Does it really achieve all they promise?

51. Reporter: What advice do you have for people wishing to go on a space trip?

Tourist : ----

Reporter: Why do you say that?

Tourist : Well, I had to train for seven months, but the training period will gradually be reduced, and so will the costs.

- A) Ask me that when I get back.
- B) I'd say wait a while. It's going to get far more accessible quite soon.
- C) Make sure that you really want to! There's more hard work involved and less fun than most people imagine.
- D) Make sure you are physically very fit indeed!
- E) Well, I wished to; I worked hard at it; and now I'm going!

52. - 56. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz.

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

52. The world's ten most important coral reef hotspots have been identified. The sites, which are all over the world, have one thing in common: ---- . The findings contradict a long-held contention that marine species are unlikely to become extinct because of their vast geographic ranges in the oceans.

- A) they are all rich in marine species found only in small areas and therefore highly vulnerable to extinction
- B) habitat destruction leads to loss of biodiversity
- C) most of the world's coral reefs are under threat from human activities, in particular from pollution
- D) the advantages of an integrated land and sea conservation strategy are suggested by at least eight of them
- E) the ten hotspots account for a tiny 0,017 per cent of the oceans, but 34 per cent of restricted range coral reef species

53. The training for tourists travelling into space is tough; the journey itself is even tougher. ---- . Moreover, the G-forces push their organs and blood to the back of their body. Eight minutes later they should be 805 km above Earth, travelling at speeds of more than 40,234 km/h.

- A) Besides the vigorous training programme, there are stringent medical and fitness tests
- B) The view and the experience, however, more than compensate for any unpleasantness
- C) After ignition the force of acceleration drags on the tourists with the weight of eight men
- D) Would-be travellers to space have also to complete a 22-month training programme
- E) The G-force exercises are perhaps the most demanding part of the training

54. One important aim of this "Scientific Opportunities" organisation is to create a more welcoming environment for creative, inventive thinkers. ----; but they are tools that aren't used nearly enough. Too many young people become bored with science and maths education, and they learn far too little about what the great inventors have done to create the world we live in.

- A) Other skills are naturally required if the job is to be done properly
- B) No cause is more important than cultivating the potential of the human mind
- C) Every trade has its own tools and special equipment
- D) Invention and creativity are humanity's most powerful tools for making the world a better place
- E) This is its long-standing mission and to achieve it every available tool is being used

55. There is very little similarity between the chemical composition of river water and that of sea water. The various elements are present in entirely different proportions. ---- . An important reason for the difference is that immense amounts of calcium salts are constantly being withdrawn from sea water by marine animals for the making of shells and skeletons.

- A) The ocean is the earth's greatest storehouse of minerals
- B) The rivers bring in four times as much calcium as chloride, for example; yet in the ocean the proportions are reversed; there is 46 times as much chloride as calcium
- C) Although the earth is constantly shifting her component materials from place to place, the heaviest movements are always from land to sea, not from sea to land
- D) The annual flow of water seaward is believed to be about 5,500 cubic miles, and this inflow of river water gives the ocean several billion tonnes of salts
- E) In a single cubic mile of sea water there are, on the average, 166 million tons of dissolved salts

56. Acid rain not only kills fish, it also erodes buildings. Airborne urban pollution, including SO₂, nitric acid and carbon particles (soot) is deposited on the wet surfaces of stonework to form unsightly black crusts. ---- . Porous stones and sandstone are especially vulnerable.

- A) To make matters worse, the features of many of these statues have also been eroded away
- B) Air pollution was much worse in Western cities 30 years ago than it is today
- C) The crust is essentially soot, mixed with gypsum - the soft mineral calcium sulphate which forms when stone reacts with sulphuric acid
- D) Another problem that used to be associated with acid rain was lead poisoning, but plastic pipe work has more or less eliminated this risk
- E) Rural sources of acidity from industrial sites have similarly been increasing at an alarming rate

**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 toplam 7.5 dakika ayırınız.

57. - 59. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

William Willcocks was born 150 years ago in a tent beside a canal in northern India, where his father worked for the colonial government. He learnt his engineering in India before heading for Egypt in 1883. There he rose to become director-general of reservoirs, and a legend on the banks of the Nile. He built the first Aswan dam, then the largest in the world, went on to revive the ancient irrigation systems of Mesopotamia, and watered deserts from south Africa to India. But he was deeply troubled by the discovery that much of what his fellow water engineers did in their colonial playgrounds was worse than useless.

57. We gather from the passage that William Willcocks ---- .

- A) travelled all over India in search of fresh water resources
- B) devoted his engineering skills to the improvement of agriculture in India alone
- C) was inspired by his father in choosing engineering as a profession
- D) came from a wealthy and influential English family in India
- E) was an extremely talented irrigation specialist of the late 19th century

58. It is clear from the passage that William Willcocks was upset ---- .

- A) to find out that the ancient irrigation systems of Mesopotamia were inadequate
- B) because the first Aswan dam was needlessly large and costly
- C) when he realised the work of his fellow water engineers in the colonies was utterly ineffective
- D) to discover that the water resources of south Africa were not sufficient to irrigate the desert
- E) because the whole responsibility for the construction of the Aswan dam was on his shoulders

59. As it is stated in the passage, Willcocks's work in Egypt ---- .

- A) brought about a rapid change in the economic life of the country
- B) earned him fame, power and prestige
- C) was of secondary importance compared with what he was to do in India
- D) was confined to the construction of the Aswan dam
- E) has always been underestimated

60. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The acronym 'radar', for radio detection and ranging, has been credited to the US Navy, which used it officially towards the end of 1940, but the concept of radar is somewhat older. Hertz showed that metals would reflect electromagnetic waves and Tesla is said to have suggested using this phenomenon in a radar-like manner in 1899. A few years later a German, Christian Hulsmeyer, received patents for a ship's anticollision device. Also many radio engineers and experimenters observed that passing aircraft or ships interfered with their experiments. Although these features are all suggestive of radar, none was actually radar unless the term is very loosely defined. In the 1930s, however, several of the major powers became aware of the military possibilities of radar and work on it started immediately in the USA, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the Soviet Union. By the end of World War II, military radar, and military radio navigation aids too, were well developed.

60. We understand from the passage that the work on radar ---- .

- A) was begun by Hertz and completed by Hulsmeyer
- B) only began upon the outbreak of World War II
- C) received almost no scientific attention until the end of 1940
- D) was originally undertaken by the US Navy
- E) developed very fast during World War II

61. According to the passage, one fact that opened the way to the development of radar was ---- .

- A) the use of electromagnetic waves by the US Navy
- B) the pressing need for the prevention of collisions on land and sea
- C) the interference in radio experiments when ships or aircraft passed by
- D) the growing hostilities between East and West
- E) America's entry into World War II

62. It is clear from the passage that many of the world's leading countries ---- .

- A) were keen to develop radar because of its military advantages
- B) had been involved in the development of radar from 1899 onwards
- C) were worried about the sharp increase in collisions at sea
- D) decided to pool their resources so as to develop radar at a faster rate
- E) were investing large sums of money to improve the navigational techniques of their military aircraft

63. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Aviation is about to go back to its roots. Nearly 100 years after the Wright brothers' first heavier-than-air powered flight, the US Air Force is testing an experimental plane that uses "wing warping", which is the steering and control technique that kept Orville Wright aloft in 1903. But this time round, it will be at supersonic speeds. Unlike conventional aircraft wings, which use movable surfaces like flaps on the wings and the tail, wing warping bends the entire wing. The USAF call it "active aeroelastic wing" technology, and is investing \$41 million in the project in the hope that it will lead to lighter, more manoeuvrable supersonic planes.

63. We understand from the passage that the reason why the USAF is giving so much importance to the "wing warping" technique is ---- .

- A) because they believe it may help them to produce supersonic planes that are easier to control and less heavy
- B) because it will improve the performance of conventional aircraft by increasing their weight
- C) because it will help them to cut down on production costs of supersonic aircraft
- D) to enable combat aircraft to develop a more effective defence system
- E) to ensure that the wings can withstand supersonic speeds over long periods of time

64. As it is clear from the passage, the "wing warping" technique that is presently being tested ---- .

- A) is a brand new technique especially developed for supersonic aviation
- B) in fact dates back to the early history of aviation
- C) is being sharply contested by the USAF
- D) is unlikely to prove effective in supersonic aircraft
- E) will probably have no noticeable effect on an aircraft's performance

65. The phrase "kept Orville Wright aloft" in lines 5-6 means ---- .

- A) gave Orville Wright an easy control
- B) helped Orville Wright to fly faster
- C) lifted Orville Wright into the air
- D) enabled Orville Wright to stay in the air
- E) made Orville Wright fly more safely

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Like so many American waterways, the Chesapeake Bay, an enormous, semi-saline body of water that is treasured for its aquatic life, became badly polluted during the 20th century. But it has regained much of its biological vitality since the early 1970s, thanks to concerted ecological stewardship. In this effort, the Conowingo dam has provided valuable assistance. Environmentalists are not often fond of dams, which have a habit of trapping migratory fish and disrupting sensitive water ecosystems - not to mention looking ugly. But the Conowingo dam on the Susquehanna river in eastern Maryland is an exception. Since its construction in 1928, the Conowingo dam has not only generated electricity but also trapped vast amounts of sediment behind its imposing walls. This was not a function the builders had planned for, but in recent years its value has become clear. The water flowing past the Conowingo dam is much cleaner than it would otherwise be. Even America's once-endangered national symbol, the bald eagle, can be seen perching near the dam, waiting to swoop down and seize a meal of fish by its talons.

66. As it is pointed out in the passage, dams are not usually popular among environmentalists ---- .

- A) but the Conowingo dam has their approval
- B) unless they disrupt sensitive water ecosystems
- C) and especially all those on the Susquehanna river
- D) but the Conowingo dam, because of its imposing appearance, is generally admired
- E) although they acknowledge that most are environmentally friendly

67. According to the passage, the Conowingo dam holds back large quantities of sediment ---- .

- A) so the water going into the bay is lacking in nutrients
- B) which means that the water flowing into the Chesapeake Bay is almost salt free
- C) and has to be constantly cleaned
- D) though this was not thought of when the dam was designed
- E) as well as a great many migratory fish

68. We learn from the passage that one gratifying sign that the Chesapeake Bay is no longer seriously polluted is the fact that ---- .

- A) the bald eagle is now no longer an endangered species
- B) America has made the bald eagle her natural symbol
- C) the bald eagle that feeds on fish has returned to the region
- D) its biological variety has remained unchanged
- E) the water is so clear one can see the aquatic life there

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

More than half of astronauts suffer from space sickness, also known as Space Adaptation Syndrome. Symptoms include headaches, nausea, vomiting and poor concentration. The main cause of space sickness is disorientation caused by exposure to zero gravity conditions. The human body is used to a much stronger gravitational field on Earth and organs in the inner ear, along with canals that sense motion, tell the brain about the location of the limbs relative to the ground. In other words, they're responsible for balance. Unfortunately, the signals from these organs in the inner ear go wrong in zero gravity, leading to space sickness. Over time though, the brain learns to ignore them and relies instead on visual clues, such as the position of the feet, to determine balance. Astronauts quickly re-adapt to Earth's gravity within a few days and there are probably no long-term effects from this strange affliction.

69. As we understand from the passage, the "Space Adaptation Syndrome" ---- .

- A) brings about serious damage to the inner organs of the astronauts
- B) persists for a very long time after the astronauts return to earth
- C) means the physical disorientation experienced by a majority of astronauts in space
- D) is in no way related to zero gravity
- E) has only been observed in recent space missions

70. One interesting point made in the passage is that ---- .

- A) astronauts get used to zero gravity before setting off on a space mission
- B) the structure of the inner ear is more complicated than that of other organs
- C) the earth's gravitational field has, in the long run, an adverse effect upon the human body
- D) astronauts learn to maintain their balance in space by ignoring visual signals
- E) the human brain can, after a certain length of time, learn to adapt to zero gravity

71. We learn from the passage that within the Earth's gravitational field ---- .

- A) the space adaptation syndrome of astronauts immediately disappears
- B) we maintain our balance through the organs of the inner ear
- C) the symptoms of space sickness continue to increase noticeably
- D) symptoms similar to those of space sickness are quite unknown
- E) astronauts who have experienced zero gravity never again feel quite comfortable

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Why do transformers hum? This is one of those questions which seems easy but has surprising hidden depths. The simple explanation is that electric currents create magnetic fields, and the alternating current of mains electricity used by transformers creates a magnetic field that changes at 50 cycles a second. This in turn triggers a regular motion of the metal molecules inside the transformer, known as magnetostriction. It's this motion that makes the surrounding air vibrate, creating the hum. But why does the metal respond in this way? The answer lies in a property of the electrons in the metal known as 'spin' - a property which can only be explained by reference to Einstein's theory of relativity, which is beyond the understanding of most of us.

72. It is pointed out in the passage that the sound produced by a transformer ---- .

- A) is actually the vibration of the air caused by the movement of the metal molecules within the transformer
- B) is only noticeable when it occurs in an enclosed space
- C) varies according to the type of magnetic field created
- D) can easily be eliminated
- E) varies according to the size of the magnetic field in which it occurs

73. We understand from the passage that the question "Why do transformers hum?" ---- .

- A) has never been adequately answered
- B) appears straightforward but the answer is extremely complicated
- C) has been under discussion from the time transformers were first made
- D) has raised doubts concerning the safety of mains electricity
- E) has opened the way to the manufacture of quieter transformers

74. In the passage, the question "Why does the metal respond in this way?" ---- .

- A) bears no relationship with the phenomenon known as "magnetostriction"
- B) refers to the creation of magnetic fields by mains electricity
- C) can be fully answered without reference to the theory of relativity
- D) can be answered far more easily than can the opening question
- E) is not answered in a clear and detailed manner

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Time travel has been a favourite science fiction theme ever since it was first used in H.G. Wells's trailblazing novel "The Time Machine". But not everything it describes is science fiction: travelling forward in time, for example, is a proven fact. Einstein's theory of relativity predicts that an observer moving relative to Earth can leap into Earth's future, and the effect has been confirmed using atomic clocks. Dramatic time warps require speeds close to that of light, which is possible in principle but would take a major feat of engineering, not to mention a lot of money. Going back in time is far more problematic. Relativity does not rule out an observer being able to make a journey through space-time and return to the past. But all scenarios so far discussed require exotic circumstances.

75. According to the passage, going back in time ---- .

- A) may not be impossible but presents a great many difficulties
- B) has been feasible ever since Einstein formulated the theory of relativity
- C) is completely contradicted by the theory of relativity
- D) requires speeds that are greater than the speed of light
- E) was an idea originally put forward by Einstein

76. It is pointed out in the passage that "The Time Machine" by H.G. Wells ---- .

- A) was to a large extent inspired by Einstein's theory of relativity
- B) was the first novel to deal with the idea of time travel
- C) is the only early work of science fiction that still remains popular
- D) is still regarded as a standard reference for time travel studies
- E) focuses on travel into the past rather than into the future

77. The passage makes the point that it is possible to travel into Earth's future ---- .

- A) and indeed this has already been achieved
- B) though this has not been verified by atomic clocks
- C) if Einstein's theory of relativity is found to be true
- D) at reasonably attainable speeds
- E) but technically and financially it is still not possible

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In a biography of Bardeen, recently published, he does not fit the popular stereotype of scientific genius, for he is surprisingly sane and ordinary. As far as character goes, he had several assets. To start with he was a notable team builder. Tenacious when it came to attacking problems, he had the gift of breaking a large problem down into smaller, more soluble parts and then reassembling the whole. As a teacher, his habit of stopping to think allowed his students to do so too. Government and industry valued his advice - according to one commentator, he helped Xerox to build one of the finest industrial laboratories in the world in the fields of organic and disordered solids during the late 1970s. But, perhaps, the most telling aspect of Bardeen's character was his willingness to share the credit with others. For example, he deliberately stayed away from the meeting of the American Physical Society in March 1957, at which his theory of superconductivity was first presented, so that the contribution of his young co-researchers would be recognised.

78. It is emphasised in the passage that Bardeen's ideas ---- .

- A) almost invariably centred on the study of organic solids
- B) frequently had a practical application
- C) received very little recognition in his own life-time
- D) had no direct bearing on industrial practices
- E) were in the opinion of other scientists rather stereotyped

79. As we understand from the passage, Bardeen ---- .

- A) showed very little interest in his students and their work
- B) was generally regarded as having several shortcomings
- C) really disliked attending scientific conferences and giving papers
- D) was by nature a modest person who preferred to keep a low profile
- E) achieved nothing of any scientific importance prior to the 1970s

80. It is clear from the passage that, unlike many really great scientists, Bardeen had the gift of ---- .

- A) getting the utmost benefit out of his co-researchers work
- B) persuading governments to support his research projects
- C) choosing the right problems to work on, that is, the ones that could be solved
- D) writing biographical works as well as scientific ones
- E) working effectively with other people and sharing his ideas with them

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 - 7
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 7
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **global warming** = küresel ısınma
significant = önemli, **considerable**
Meat offers a significant amount of protein.
- Soru 2. **teeming (with)** = (ile) dolu olmak, kum gibi kaynamak
For most of the year, the area is teeming with tourists.
fuel = körüklemek, şiddetlendirmek, tahrik etmek
This budget (bütçe) fuels inflation and cuts our living standards.
- Soru 3. **smog** = duman, endüstrinin yol açtığı sis
Black smog reduced visibility (görüş mesafesi) to about fifty metres.
- Soru 4. **hydroponic farming** = topraksız tarım
considerably = bir hayli, **significantly**
Large windows make the car feel considerably bigger.
- Soru 5. **suspend** = asmak, asılı durmak
A lamp (ampul) was suspended from the ceiling (tavan) above us.
bewildering = şaşırtıcı, hayret veren, **overwhelming**
There is a bewildering variety of activities in this new entertainment (eğlence programı).
minuscule = çok küçük
He had to live in this minuscule room.
massive = ağır, kalın, çok büyük
The social impact (darbe gücünde etki) of this economic crisis will be massive.
grain = tane, tahıl tanesi
- Soru 7. **exposure** = fotoğrafçılıkta diyaframın açık kalma süresi, poz
capture = saptamak, yakalamak, tespit etmek, **record**
With his camera he tried to capture changes as they took place before his eyes.
pulse = kısa frekanslı ışık huzmesi, kalp atışı
- Soru 8. **ultimate** = en son, en yüksek, en büyük, nihai, **eventual**
Someone's initial success may be deceptive (yanıltıcı); what matters is his ultimate success.
genetic make-up = genetik yapı
- Soru 9. **privacy** = gizlilik
I hated the lack of privacy in the dormitory (yatakhane).
- Soru 10. **exploit** = sömürmek, istismar etmek
The opposition (muhalafet) aims to exploit the economic crisis to their advantage.
- Soru 11. **bar** = çubuk
- Soru 12. **assume** = varsaymak, sanmak, zannetmek, **presume**
I was mistakenly (yanlışlıkla) assumed to be an Arab because of the colour of my skin.
threatened species = nesli tükenme tehdidi altında olmak
extinction = soyu tükenme, nesli tükenme
on the brink of extinction = nesli tükenmenin eşiğinde

- Soru 13. **bromine** = brom (kırmızı, kötü kokulu sıvı element)
extraction = çıkarma, **removal**
concentration = yoğunluk; yoğunlaşma, odaklanma, **intensification**; **focusing**
composition = yapı, bir şeyi oluşturan maddeler, **structure**, **make-up**
complexity = karmaşıklık, çapraşıklık, **complication**, zıt anl. = simplicity
sufficiency = yeterlilik, **adequacy**, zıt anl. = insufficiency
- Soru 14. **gestation** = gebelik süresi
applicable = uygulanabilir
variable = değişken, kolay değişir, **changeable**, zıt anl. = invariable, stable
sizeable = oldukça fazla, **plenty**, zıt anl. = little
vulnerable = saldırıya/eleştiriye/riske açık/maruz, **susceptible**, **exposed**, **at risk**, zıt anl. = protected, secure
- Soru 15. **comprehensively** = geniş/kapsamlı bir şekilde, etraflı, **inclusively**, **in depth**, zıt anl. = exclusively, limited
comparably = kıyaslanabilir şekilde, benzer şekilde, **similarly**, **likewise**
conditionally = koşullara bağlı olarak, **contingently**, zıt anl. = unconditionally
excessively = aşırı derecede, **overly**, **redundantly**, zıt anl. = moderately
- Soru 16. **outlay** = masraf, gider, harcama, **expense**, **expenditure**
accompany = eşlik etmek, birlikte oluşmak, **coincide**
- Soru 17. **bring out** = yayımlamak, ortaya çıkarmak, **publish**, **produce**
get through = (engel arasından) varmak/ulaşmak; (bir kimseye) ulaşmak, **reach**
- Soru 18. **commodity** = mal, ürün, **product**
make over = (bir malın) mülkiyetini (başkasına) vermek
- 19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
proposition = mesele, **matter**
stuff = şey, **thing**
- Soru 22. the latter= iki şeyden ikincisi
- Soru 24. **ethical** = ahlaki, ahlakla ilgili
The doctor had no ethical objection (itiraz) to drinking but he simply said that it was unhealthy.
entirely = tümüyle, tamamen, **completely**, **totally**
When he came back to his hometown, he noticed that the place was entirely different from what he had left two decades ago.
target = hedeflemek, amaçlamak
The company has targeted adults as its primary customers.
- Soru 25. **conventional** = klasik, konvansiyonel (silah vs.)
The country has the ability to fight with conventional as well as nuclear weapons.
fusion = füzyon, birleşme, kaynaşma
contribution (to) = katkı
He was *awarded a prize* (ödül verilmek) for his contribution to world peace.
drain = alıp uzaklaştırmak, direne etmek
renewable = yenilenebilir
advocate = taraftar, sözcü
- Soru 26. **step up** = arttırmak, çoğaltmak, hızlandırmak
The pace (hız) of exploration for fossil fuels has been stepped up enormously.
prosperous = başarılı, kazançlı, karlı, zengin, **affluent**

He was born sixty-four years ago to a prosperous family.

vast = çok geniş, çok büyük, **huge, immense**

They are building these roads at vast expense.

treasure = hazine, define

undoubtedly = şüphesiz, kesinlikle, **obviously**

- Soru 27. **submerged** = suya batmış, suya dalmış
This submarine can remain submerged for eight weeks.
indefinitely = süresiz olarak, belirsiz olarak
Due to renovation (tadilat) works, the Regency Hotel was closed indefinitely.
crush = ezmek, yok etmek, harap etmek
- Soru 28. **marine reptile** = deniz sürüngen
scale = ölçek, derece, skala
orbit = yörünge
take (to) = düzenli olarak bir işi (hobi, spor vs.) yapmaya başlamak
- Soru 29. **govern** = (bir şeyin) kurallarını belirlemek
Laws which govern the production and sale of drugs in the USA are very strict (katı).
harvest = ürün elde etmek
surplus = artan miktar, herhangi bir şeyin fazlası
premature = erken, vakitsiz, zamanı gelmemiş
- Soru 30. **dairy** = süt ürünleri
unravel = çözmek, halletmek, **solve**
genome = bir organizmanın kalıtsal malzemesi
sequence = sıra, dizi, ardışıklık
sequenced = sıralanmış, dizilmiş
The paintings of the artist (ressam) are exhibited (sergilenmek) in a chronological sequence.
livestock = çiftlik hayvanları
vaccinate = aşılamak
outbreak = patlak verme, salgın
foot and mouth disease = aft (hayvanlarda görülen bir tür hastalık)
rule out = devre dışı bırakmak, önlemek, meydan vermemek, engellemek, ortadan kaldırmak
- Soru 31. **discarded** = atılmış, iskartaya çıkmış
asteroid = küçük gezegen, asteroid
coming our way = yolumuza çıkan
work out = çözmek, hesaplamak, bulmak
- Soru 32. **collapse** = çökmek, göçmek, **fall in**
These flimsy (çerden çöpten) houses are liable (yatkın) to collapse in a heavy storm.
concrete = beton, somut (örnek vs. için)
What sort of concrete evidence do you have to show us?
slab = inşaatta kullanılan kalın ve yassı parça, kütük
multi-storey = çok katlı
negative press = gazetelerde bir kişi, konu vs. hakkında kötü haber çıkması
reinforced (güçlendirilmiş) concrete = betonarme
problems of this nature = bu türden sorunlar
chunk = büyük bir parça, yığın
- Soru 33. **conjecture** = varsayım, tahmin, **assumption, supposition, guess**
The exact figure for the damage is a matter for conjecture.
(Hasarın gerçek/tam miktarı tahmine kalmış.)

conclusively = kesin, kati olarak, **indisputable**

A case of malpractice (hekim hatası) is difficult to prove conclusively.

strength of gravity = yerçekimi kuvveti

location = yer, konum

The new job involves a new employer (işveren), a new location and a new set of colleagues (meslektaş).

Soru 34. **nomadic** = göçebe, göçebelere ait

These tribes (kabile) have a nomadic way of life.

hostile = düşman, karşı olan, **adversary, enemy**

Soru 35. **rogue** = beklenmedik, **unexpected**

interstellar space = yıldızlar arası boşluk

unawares = hazırlıksız olarak, gafil avlanarak

The news took (yakalamak) the city of London unawares.

devise = tasarlamak, bulmak, icat etmek, **invent**

It is necessary to devise a new computer program that will be easy for school children to learn.

fling = fırlatmak, savurmak, atmak, **throw**

With the hope of being forgiven, he flung himself down at the King's feet.

concentric rings = eşmerkezli halkalar

Soru 42. **prominent** = ünlü, seçkin, önemli, **well-known, famed**

appoint = atamak, tayin etmek, görevlendirmek, **assign**

The Prime Minister appointed his friend Secretary of State (Dışişleri Bakanı) for India.

properties = özellikler, nitelikler

lead = kurşun

drastic = zorlayıcı, şiddetli, **extreme**

justify = haklı çıkarmak, haklı göstermek

How did the terrorists justify killing hundreds of innocent (masum) children in a school?

ban = yasak, yasak etmek, **forbid, inhibit**

There was no ban on smoking on the train we travelled.

ventilation = havalandırma

In the attic (tavan arası), the only ventilation was through a small door at the back.

hazard = tehlike, **danger**

Drinking alcohol is a real health hazard if *carried to excess* (aşırıya kaçmak).

dilute = sulandırmak, yoğunluğunu ya da derecesini düşürmek

She cleaned the bathroom with hypo-chloride (çamaşır suyu) diluted with water.

gasoline =benzin

reasonable = yeteri kadar, uygun miktar ya da ölçüde,

All we need is a reasonable amount of land and sunlight to grow our vegetables.

precaution = önlem, tedbir

The precautions taken during the Olympic games held in Athens were effective.

purchase = satın alınan şey

Among his purchase were several books.

Soru 43. **legacy** = geçmişin kalıntısı, arta kalan şey, miras

British people are thrifty (tutumlu): This characteristics of theirs is a legacy of pre-war unemployment (işsizlik).

precious = değerli, kıymetli, yararlı

Salt was nearly as precious as gold in the ancient (eski çağlar) world.

pool = küçük göl, gölet

link (with) = bağlamak, birleştirmek

fundamental = esaslı, önemli, temel, **essential, central**
 Hard work is fundamental to success.
palaeozoic = paleozoik dönem

- Soru 44. **seek** = istemek, aramak
 As I only knew some French and no other foreign language, I was naturally seeking the help of someone who spoke it.
strike = vurmak, çarpmak, **knock**
 The poor man was struck by lighting (yıldırım).
evacuate = tahliye etmek, boşaltmak, **vacate**
carry out = uygulamak, gerçekleştirmek, yerine getirmek, **perform, conduct**
 The experiments were carried out by Dr. Preston.
destructive = yıkıcı, zararlı
 This rocket has sufficient destructive power to blow a battleship (savaş gemisi).

- Soru 45. **initial velocity** = ilk hız, başlangıç hızı
fragment = küçük parça
coalesce = birleşmek, birleşip bir bütün oluşturmak, **fuse**
 There is a tendency for separate industrial systems to coalesce into large units.

- Soru 46. **challenge** = sorun, büyük azim ve gayret isteyen güç bir şey, meydan okuyan şey
 Mount Everest presented a challenge to Hillary.
dispersion = dağılım
pigment = boya maddesi
patent = patent, bulgu belgesi
reputation = ün, şöhret, nam
 Mice have a reputation for curiosity (Fareler meraklarıyla ünlüdürler.); once they have settled in a house, they learn each and every corner of it, and they do it better than the landlord (ev sahibi).
opacity = saydam olmama hali, opaklık
widespread = yaygın
 There was a widespread belief that the newspapers had invented the story.
lime = kireç
streaked = düzensiz çizilmiş, kaplanmış
crushed pebble = ufalanmış çakıl taşı
can = (boya, tiner gibi şeylerin içine konduğu) kutu, teneke vs., konserve kutusu

- Soru 47. **funny** = tuhaf, garip
remote = uzak, **distant**
 His stories are too remote from everyday life.
lasting = devamlı, sürekli, kalıcı, **enduring, long-term**
 She left a lasting impression on her boyfriend.
ash = kül
contaminate = kirletmek, bulaştırmak
crop = ekin, ürün
clog = tıkamak
exaggerate = abartmak, gözünde büyütme, mübalağa etmek

- Soru 48. **melt** = erimek, eritmek, **thaw**
expedition = keşif seferi
crew = tayfa, mürettebat
glacier = buzul
recede = yavaş yavaş azalmak, geri çekilmek
crucial = son derece önemli, can alıcı, hayati
 It is crucial that everyone strictly (harfiyen) obey (itaat etmek) to the rules during the

experiment.

implication = ima, amaçlanan anlam

manned = insanlı

Soru 49. **keep** = korumak, **protect**, **preserve**

innovation = yenilik, değişiklik, **novelty**

semi-transparent = yarı-saydam

fabric = kumaş

stand = tezgah

Soru 50. **double-glazing** = ısıcam

install = yerleştirmek, kurmak, yüklemek

We have had central heating installed in our flat.

immensely = son derece, pek çok, oldukça, **extremely**

insulation = yalıtım

presumably = herhalde, galiba

The bomb was presumably intended to go off while the meeting was in progress, but instead, it exploded before the meeting started, saving the lives of many innocent (masum) people.

cut down = azaltmak, kısmak, **reduce**, **restrict**

keen on = çok hevesli olmak, istekli olmak

Soru 51. **gradually** = azar azar, ağır ağır, **bit by bit**

accessible = ulaşılabilir, **approachable**, **attainable**

The hidden (gizli) room was accessible only through a secret back entrance.

involve = içermek, **contain**

make sure = emin olmak

fit = uygun

She tried the dress on. It fitted her perfectly.

indeed = gerçekten, **in fact**

Soru 52. **coral reef** = mercan kayalığı

hotspots = tehlike altında olan bölgeler/noktalar

in common = ortak olarak, genel olarak

contradict = aksini söylemek, yalanlamak

long-held contention = uzun zamandır (doğruluğuna) inanılan bir görüş

become extinct = soyu tükenmek, nesli tükenmek, **be wiped out**

This dog race (ırk) became extinct about 300 years ago.

vulnerable (to) = savunmasız, kolaylıkla yaralanabilir

Elderly people, living alone, are especially vulnerable.

under-threat = tehdit altında

in particular = özellikle, bilhassa, **particularly**

integrated = karma, bütünleşmiş

conservation = koruma, doğal kaynakları ya da çevreyi koruma

One of the aims of TEMA Foundation (Vakıf) is to make people realise the importance of conservation.

restricted = yasaklanmış, yasak

The town is now a restricted area barred (yasaklanmış) to journalists without special authorisation (yetki, izin).

Soru 53. **tough** = zor, zahmetli

vigorous = terleten, zahmetli,

stringent = sert, sıkı, **strict**

compensate (for) = telafi etmek, **to make up (for)**

Nothing can compensate for the death of a loved one.

ignition = ateşleme düzeni, kontak

acceleration = ivme kazanma, hızlanma

drag = çekmek

would-be = gelecekteki, müstakbel

demanding = çok şey isteyen, zorlu

a demanding job

Soru 54. **welcoming** = dostça, içten

inventive = yaratıcı, bulucu, **creative**

properly = uygun bir şekilde, doğru olarak, **adequately**

He didn't close the door properly and the room got colder and colder in a few minutes.

cultivate = işlemek

long-standing = çok eski, uzatmalı

The deceased (rahmetli), Rüçhan Adlı, was Türkan Şoray's long-standing lover.

available = elde edilebilir, hazır

similarity = benzerlik

that = (That zamiri soruda chemical composition yerine geçmektedir.)

constantly = değişmez bir şekilde, sürekli olarak, **invariably**

withdraw (from) = geri çekmek, çekilmek

shell = kabuk

skeleton = iskelet

storehouse = ambar, ardiye

proportion = oran, **rate**

reverse = tersine çevirmek

component = parça, unsur, eleman

annual = yıllık

seaward = denize doğru

inflow = içine akma

Soru 56. **erode** = erozyona uğramak/uğratmak, kemirmek

airborne = havada olan, havada taşınan (airborne bacteria)

urban = kentsel, kentle ilgili

There have been huge traffic jams in urban areas.

soot = is, kurum

deposit (on) = (üstünde) birikmek

stonework = taş, taş işi

unsightly = çirkin, göze hoş gelmeyen

crust = kabuk

porous = gözenekli, süngerimsi

sandstone = kum taşı

feature = ayırıcı özellik, belirgin nitelik, **property**

statue = heykel

gypsum = alçı

pipe = boru

eliminate = ortadan kaldırmak, gidermek, **eradicate**, **cut out**

Poverty must be eliminated.

rural = kırsal

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

colonial = sömürgeye ait

head = -e doğru yönelmek

reservoir = su haznesi, depo

legend = destan, efsane, **myth**

banks of the Nile = Nil'in kıyıları
revive = canlanmak, canlandırmak
irrigation = sulama
fellow = meslektaş, colleague
playground = oyun sahası, arka bahçe (mecazi anlamda)

Soru 57. **gather** = anlamak, sonuç çıkarmak, anlam çıkarmak
freshwater = tatlı su
devoted = bağlı, kendini adanmış
skill = ustalık, hüner, beceri, **expertise**
inspire = teşvik etmek, duygu aşılama, **encourage**
wealthy = zengin, rich
influential = etkili, nüfuzlu, hatırlı
talented = kabiliyetli, yetenekli, **gifted**

Soru 58. **upset** = üzgün, üzüntülü, **distressed**
inadequate = yetersiz, elverişsiz, **insufficient**
His income is inadequate to meet his basic needs.
needlessly = boşu boşuna, ortada hiçbir şey yokken
costly = çok pahalı
utterly = tamamen, **absolutely, totally, completely**
She was trying to look like a young lady but failing utterly.

Soru 59. **bring about** = meydana getirmek, neden olmak, **effectuate, account for**
The Administration helped bring about a peaceful settlement.
earn = kazandırmak
fame = ün, şöhret, **reputation**
secondary = ikinci derecede, sekonder
confined (to) = tutulmak, sınırlandırılmak, **limited, restricted**
The problem of underdevelopment does not appear to be confined only to a few African countries.
underestimate = küçümsemek, hafife almak

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

acronym = baş harflerden oluşan sözlük (Örn, nylon: Now you little old nippons! Siz şimdi görürsünüz küçük, yaşlı Japonlar! [Naylonu bularak Japonların ipek üzerindeki egemenliğine son veren Amerikalıların bu yeni kumaş türüne verdikleri ad.])
credit (to) = mal etmek
phenomenon = doğal olay, olağanüstü şey
anticollision = çarpışmayı önleyici
interfere (with) = engel olmak, mani olmak
Child-bearing should not interfere with a career, but it usually does.
suggestive (of) = (bir düşüncüyü) akla getiren (şey)
His behaviour was suggestive of a cultured man.
loosely = gevşekçe
navigation = denizcilik

Soru 60. **outbreak (of)** = patlak verme, baş gösterme

Soru 61. **interference** = karışma, müdahale

Soru 62. **pool** = gölet

63. - 65. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**aviation** = havacılık**wing-warping** = uçakta manevra esnasında tüm kanadın hareket etmesi tekniği**aloft** = yukarıda, havada**movable** = taşınabilir, nakledilebilir**flap** = çırpma, sallama**bend** = eğmek, bükme, kıvrılmak**manoeuvrable** = manevra yaptırılabilir

Soru 63. **combat** = mücadele etmek, **cope with**
withstand = karşı koymak, direnmek

Soru 64. **brand-new** = yepyeni, gıcır gıcır
contest = karşı çıkmak, itiraz etmek
noticeable = belirgin, dikkate değer, **conspicuous**
 The new tax (vergi) system did not have any noticeable effect upon the rate of economic growth.

66. - 68. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**bay** = koy**semi-saline** = yarı tuzlu**aquatic** = suyla ilgili, suda yaşayan**polluted** = kirlenmiş, pisletilmiş, **contaminated**

Our water supply is becoming polluted with nitrates.

vitality = canlılık, dirilik**thanks to** = sayesinde**stewardship** = organizasyon**trap** = tutmak, yakalamak**migratory** = göçle ilgili**disrupt** = dağıtmak, bozmak**not to mention ugly looking** = çirkin görünmeleri de cabası (Bu ifade metinde barajlar için kullanılmıştır.)**generate** = üretmek**sediment** = tortu**imposing** = etkileyici, **impressive****once-endangered** = bir zamanlar tehlike altında olan**bald eagle** = kel kartal**perch** = tünemek**swoop down** = (bir avın) üzerine çullanmak**seize** = yakalamak**talon** = pençe

Soru 66. **acknowledge** = bildirmek, belirtmek, beyanda bulunmak
 The serviceman acknowledged that the equipment had been improperly (düzgün olmayan bir şekilde) installed.

Soru 67. **hold back** = tutmak, **trap**

Soru 68. **gratifying** = memnuniyet verici, tatminkar, **satisfactory**

69. - 71. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**space sickness** = uzay boşluğunda duyulan rahatsızlık**nausea** = mide bulantısı**disorientation** = oryantasyon bozukluğu, (yön, yer, zaman tayininde bozukluk)**zero gravity** = sıfır yerçekimi**inner ear** = iç kulak**motion** = hareket

limbs = el ve ayaklar
over time = zamanla, zaman içinde
rely (on) = güvenmek, itimat etmek, (birinin, bir şeyin) yardımıyla (bir işi) başarmak
 Today we rely on computers to perform innumerable (sayısız) tasks.
visual = görsel
clue = ipucu, işaret
affliction = rahatsızlık, **distress**

Soru 69. **persist** = direnmek, inat etmek
in no way = hiçbir bakımdan, hiçbir surette
 He is in no way ready for the exam. He hasn't touched his textbook yet.

Soru 70. **set off** = yola çıkmak
that = the structure (B seçeneğindeki that zamirinin yerine geçtiği isim.)
adverse = olumsuz, ters
adverse effect = yan etki
ignore = göz ardı etmek

Soru 71. **maintain** = sağlamak

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

transformer = transformatör
hum = vızıldamak, vızıldamaya benzer ses çıkarmak
alternating current = alternatif akım
mains electricity = (şehir) şebeke ceryanı
trigger = tetiklemek, başlatmak
magnetostriction = mıknatıssal büzülme, manyetostriksiyon
vibrate = titremek
spin = dönüş, dönme hareketi

Soru 72. **enclosed** = kapalı, kapatılmış

Soru 73. **adequately** = yeterli bir biçimde/oranda, **sufficiently**
 Is your project adequately funded (fon sağlanmak)?
straightforward = basit, kolay
raise doubts = şüphe uyandırmak

Soru 74. **bear no relation** = (bir şeyin, başka bir şeyle) ilgisi olmamak
 Your composition bears no relation with the topic (konu başlığı) given.

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

fiction theme = kurgusal tema/konu
trailblazing = öncü, **pioneer**
leap (into) = atlamak, sıçramak
leap year = artık yıl (4 yılda bir Şubat ayının 29 çektiği yıl)
warp = değişiklik, saptırma
that = speed (Metnin 11. satırındaki that zamirinin yerine geçtiği isim.)
feat = yapılması güç ve cesaret isteyen şey
not to mention a lot of money = gereken çok miktarda parayı saymazsak, parayı hesaba katmazsak, (Üstelik, bir de işin para yönü var.)
exotic = alışılmadık, egzotik

Soru 75. **feasible** = yapılabilir, uygulanabilir
put forward = öne sürmek, fikir ortaya atmak, **assert**

Soru 76. **to a large extent** = büyük oranda

Soru 77. **verify** = doğrulamak, **confirm**
attainable = erişilebilir, ulaşılabilir
The objectives (amaç) put forward by the Leading Party (iktidar partisi) do not seem to be attainable.

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

stereotype = basmakalıp

genius = dahi

sane = akli başında, zihinsel bir hastalığı olmayan

as far as character goes = karakter söz konusu olursa

asset = meziyet

tenacious = vazgeçmez, inatçı

when it came to attacking problems = iş problem çözmeye gelince

gift = Allah vergisi yetenek, **talent**

reassemble = tekrar bir araya getirmek

commentator = yorumcu, (bir hikayeyi, olayı) nakleden kişi

disordered = düzensiz

solids = katı haldeki maddeler

willingness = isteklilik, **enthusiasm**

credit = saygınlık, övgü

deliberately = kasten, bilerek, **on purpose**

stay away = geri durmak

superconductivity = süperiletkenlik

co-researcher = aynı araştırma ekibinden insanların birbirlerine olan durumu

Soru 78. **invariably** = değişmez bir şekilde, **constantly**

recognition = tanınma, popülerite

Soru 79. **shortcoming** = kusur, **pitfall**

paper = paper, bildiri, dönem ödevi

by nature = doğası gereği

modest = alçak gönüllü, **humble**

low profile = reklamı sevmeyen ve geride duran bir kişinin çizdiği profil

Soru 80. **utmost** = en büyük, en çok

persuade = ikna etmek