

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

FEN BİLİMLERİ - 9

A

İçindekiler:

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

Uyarılar:

1. Bu testte 80 soru vardır. Bu sorular için toplam 3 saat (180 dakika) süre ayrılmıştır.
2. Soru türlerine ait giriş ve çıkış saatleri, sınavın sabah 9:30 - 12:30 arasında uygulanacağı varsayılarak belirlenmiştir. Soru türlerine giriş ve çıkış saatlerini, sınava başladığınız saati esas 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 - 9
CEVAP KAĞIDI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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

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

1. Copper is replacing aluminium in the metal interconnections on some chips to improve ---- .

- A) creativity B) credibility
C) sustainability D) conductivity
E) respectability

2. It is hoped that these ---- projects will lead to a better understanding of typhoons and improve short-term weather forecasting.

- A) defensive B) excessive
C) comprehensive D) regrettable
E) forceful

3. Wouldn't it be wonderful if science and scientists were taken more ---- in the political process?

- A) sullenly B) seriously
C) satisfactorily D) ingeniously
E) pretentiously

4. The Sun's gravitational pull on the moon is more than twice that ---- by the Earth.

- A) attempted B) undertaken
C) magnified D) replaced
E) exerted

5. A mystery virus has ---- more than 90 per cent of some bird species in India.

- A) found out B) broken through
C) turned up D) wiped out
E) put off

6. The report emphasizes that, due to serious acidification in the coastal waters, many marine organisms have ---- .

- A) died out B) taken off
C) used up D) run down
E) ended up

7. The Proctor Prize ---- annually since 1950 to an outstanding scientist who ---- known for effective communication of complex ideas.

- A) was being presented / is being
B) was presented / had been
C) would be presented / will be
D) had been presented / has been
E) has been presented / is

8. In their quest to build a computer that ---- advantage of the weirdness of quantum mechanics, physicists ---- a number of disparate technologies.

- A) is taking / will be testing
B) will take / are testing
C) must take / had tested
D) took / have had to test
E) had taken / have tested

9. Individuals who ---- that animals ---- feelings are usually accused of anthropomorphism, or ascribing human traits to nonhuman beings.

- A) had claimed / had
B) claimed / will have
C) are claiming / would have
D) claim / have
E) would claim / must have had

10. The reason why the moon doesn't orbit the Sun is because the Earth is also ---- towards the Sun, and so the two ---- through space together.

- A) going to pull / will have been moving
B) having been pulled / moved
C) pulling / were moving
D) to pull / move
E) being pulled / are moving

11. The recovery and identification of plant remains from archaeological contexts are merely the first steps in a wide-ranging series of research issues that ---- up paleoethnobotany, also ---- as archaeobotany.

- A) made / knowing
B) will make / is known
C) make / known
D) has made / having known
E) had made / is to be known

12. Exploration of the Arctic began with the search ---- the Northwest Passage as a short cut ---- the Far East.

- A) for / to B) in / in
C) by / for D) on / with
E) from / of

13. Roger Revelle's calculations about what happens to the carbon dioxide released ---- the burning of fossil fuels were correct ---- showing that much of it would end up in the sea.

- A) from / with B) by/ in
C) to / by D) in / for
E) through / about

14. Electromagnetic traps for atomic ions work well for experiments using a small number of ions ---- they are completely impractical for large-scale systems.

- A) so long as B) now that
C) although D) in case
E) whether

15. The trend of increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is documented by the examination of air bubbles trapped in glacial ice ---- by direct measurements of the atmosphere.

- A) as well as B) unless
C) because of D) also
E) whereas

16. Being a scientist does not prevent one from participating in other fields of human endeavour, ---- being an artist does not prevent one from practising science.

- A) so far as B) rather than
C) so that D) as well as
E) just as

17. The book adheres ---- closely to a standard chemistry curriculum.

- A) seldom B) such
C) as D) fairly
E) enough

18. It was not obvious to scientists what the solution would be to the cosmic radiation astronauts are exposed to; ---- was it obvious that there would be any solution at all.

- A) either B) so
C) and D) but
E) nor

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

We can certainly hear external sounds while we are dreaming. Otherwise, a dreamer couldn't be (19) ---- by shouting. Around 40 to 50 per cent (20) ---- dreams also contain sounds, while touch, smell, taste and pain are present in a (21) ---- smaller percentage of dreams. Sounds occurring near a sleeper (22) ---- is already dreaming can be incorporated into the dream. However, the sounds (23) ---- will not cause the sleeper to dream.

19.

- A) ensured B) awakened
C) heard D) embarrassed
E) calmed

20.

- A) by B) to
C) for D) of
E) in

21.

- A) too B) more
C) much D) very
E) most

22.

- A) who B) what
C) where D) when
E) how

23.

- A) which B) themselves
C) of whom D) whatever
E) itself

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

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

- 24. Though there were daunting technical obstacles about the Channel Tunnel to be overcome, ---- .**
- A) the bridge has never been completed
 B) these are not nearly as worrying as the costs involved
 C) England and France were eventually linked by an under-sea railway
 D) an army of engineers is involved in the project
 E) doubts concerning its safety were still being expressed
- 25. As ships use less fuel than any other form of transport, ---- .**
- A) shipping might have increased rapidly in this period
 B) the main environmental impact was on marine life
 C) shipping companies have adopted new strategies to reduce fuel costs
 D) ships take on a ballast of water in one port
 E) they are often regarded as environmentally friendly
- 26. ---- that seemingly obsolete methods can still work well.**
- A) The discovery delighted them
 B) The procedures are used for fabricating electronic devices
 C) The problem with copper was
 D) The lesson to be learned from this positive result is
 E) An ingenious solution to the problem emerged
- 27. If astronauts have nothing meaningful to do, ---- .**
- A) the two programmes should have been kept quite separate
 B) the programme clearly suffered from mismanagement
 C) there is no point in sending them into space
 D) they exceeded the estimated cost by several billion dollars
 E) newer proposals may cut the price by half

- 28. Once the wind had reached the critical threshold of 94 miles per hour, ---- .**
- A) the anchor-bolt systems have already weakened
 B) it took only about 30 seconds for the bridge to collapse
 C) a basic problem is that of corrosion
 D) but the order of collapse was related to the complex and changing wind directions
 E) it is possible to protect structures against the force of an F-1 tornado
- 29. Unless all countries in the developed world reduce their fossil fuel consumption drastically, ---- .**
- A) problems relating to global warming are far too numerous
 B) this was not enough to improve fuel efficiency
 C) the price of petrol rises steadily
 D) there have been major innovations in personal transportation vehicles
 E) the negative consequences of global warming will increase
- 30. The search for patterns in the history of life builds on the work of generations of palaeontologists ---- .**
- A) who went out into the field to dig up fossils
 B) that the tools and data are now widely available
 C) but the mathematics required was not too daunting
 D) so the database would include 36,000 genera of marine organisms
 E) which caused the extinction of the dinosaurs
- 31. ---- , scientists can trace their common ancestral genetic connections.**
- A) It is only in the past 20 years, however
 B) Whatever tools and cognitive skills the emigrants had taken with them
 C) Though she was not the only woman alive at the time
 D) When many different populations are studied through a comparison of genetic markers
 E) Since the only clues were the sparsely scattered bones and artefacts our ancestors left behind

32. The discovery of planets outside our solar system is of great importance, ---- .

- A) as individual dust particles are so small
- B) because the triangle of light stretches along the Sun's path in the sky
- C) since it is the first tangible clue that we may not be alone in the universe
- D) if one can communicate with extraterrestrial beings
- E) whether similar collections of worlds surround other stars in the galaxy

33. Many species of fish are poisonous to eat, ---- .

- A) which have a fatally poisonous toxin called tetrodotoxin
- B) but the most poisonous of all are some kinds of fish in the Red Sea and Indo-Pacific region
- C) whereas the fish's ovaries, intestines and skin contain the poison
- D) even if less than 0.1 g of the poison is enough to kill an adult in as little as 20 minutes
- E) since some people think they are also delicious

34. The early Arctic explorers could locate themselves by looking at the stars ---- .

- A) for the purpose of using the most accurate compasses available
- B) that they worked out the latitude by using sextants
- C) since longitude is difficult to determine
- D) as long as they could determine the exact time
- E) despite matching celestial observations to certain points in time

35. Much of the scientific literature on amphibian declines focuses on decreases in tropical countries, ---- .

- A) unless larger numbers were involved
- B) where losses have been more dramatic
- C) when the imbalance will have to be corrected
- D) that organisms may suffer in unpredictable ways
- E) which were notorious for fluctuating widely

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

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

36. Chemistry, as a field of study based on scientific principles, came into being in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

- A) Bilimsel ilkelere dayalı bir çalışma alanı olarak kimya, on sekizinci yüzyılın son bölümünde ortaya çıkmıştır.
- B) Çok öncelerden beri var olan kimya, on sekizinci yüzyılın son bölümünde bilimsel ilkelere dayalı bir çalışma alanı olarak gelişmiştir.
- C) On sekizinci yüzyılın son bölümüne doğru ortaya çıkan kimya, bilimsel ilkelere dayalı bir çalışma alanıdır.
- D) Bilimsel ilkelere dayalı bir çalışma alanı olan kimya, on sekizinci yüzyılın son bölümünde gelişmesini tamamlamıştır.
- E) On sekizinci yüzyılın son bölümünde ortaya çıkan bilimsel ilkelere dayalı çalışma alanlarından biri kimyadır.

37. Certain species of bees and ants exist as colonies made up of several different individuals, each adapted for some particular function.

- A) Arıların ve karıncaların belirli türleri, çeşitli bireyleri içeren koloniler oluşturur ve her koloninin farklı bir göreve uyum sağladığı bilinmektedir.
- B) Koloniler halinde yaşayan bazı arı ve karınca türleri, belli bir göreve uyum sağlamış birkaç bireyden oluşur.
- C) Farklılaşmış bireylerin oluşturduğu koloniler halinde varlıklarını sürdüren bazı arı ve karınca türleri, belli işlevlere uyum sağlamıştır.
- D) Belirli özel işlevlere uyum sağlamış olan arıların ve karıncaların bazı türleri, çok değişik bireylerden oluşan koloniler halinde yaşar.
- E) Arıların ve karıncaların bazı türleri, her biri belli bir işleve uyum sağlamış birtakım değişik bireylerden oluşan koloniler halinde varlıklarını sürdürür.

38. Contrary to popular belief, it is not Earth's magnetic field that shields people on the ground from cosmic rays, but rather the bulk of the atmosphere.

- A) Yeryüzündeki insanları kozmik ışınlardan atmosferin değil daha çok yerkürenin manyetik alanının koruduğu, yaygın bir yanlış inançtır.
- B) Halkın inandığından farklı olarak, yeryüzündeki insanları yalnız atmosferin kalınlığı değil yerkürenin manyetik alanı da kozmik ışınlardan korumaktadır.
- C) Yaygın inancın tersine, yerküre kozmik ışınlardan kendi manyetik alanından çok atmosferin kalınlığı sayesinde korunabilmektedir.
- D) Yaygın inancın tersine, yeryüzündeki insanları kozmik ışınlardan koruyan, yerkürenin manyetik alanı değil daha çok atmosferin kalınlığıdır.
- E) Yeryüzünü çevreleyen kalın atmosferin yanı sıra yerin manyetik alanının da insanları kozmik ışınlardan koruduğuna yaygın olarak inanılmaktadır.

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

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

39. Ateşin keşfinden sonra, insanlar, yüksek sıcaklıklara maruz kalan belirli kayalar ve minerallerde değişiklikler fark etmeye başladılar.

- A) Following the discovery of fire, people noticed that, under high temperatures, certain changes in rocks and minerals began.
- B) After the discovery of fire, people began to notice changes in certain rocks and minerals exposed to high temperatures.
- C) When fire was discovered, it was noticed that, because of high temperature, certain changes began to take place in rocks and minerals.
- D) With the discovery of fire, man became aware of certain changes which began to take place in rocks and minerals due to high temperatures.
- E) After fire was discovered, human beings became aware that, due to high temperatures, certain rocks and minerals began to change.

40. Bilgisayarların enerji ihtiyacını azaltmaya yönelik stratejilerin bazıları, otomobillerde yakıt tasarrufunu sağlamak için alınan önlemlere benzemektedir.

- A) In order to provide fuel efficiency in automobiles, some of the solutions recommended for reducing the energy needs of computers are being implemented.
- B) One of the best strategies for reducing the energy needs of computers has been taken from the measures often used to ensure fuel efficiency in automobiles.
- C) Some of the strategies for reducing the energy demands of computers are similar to measures taken to ensure the fuel economy of automobiles.
- D) In order to reduce the energy needs of computers, certain strategies resembling the measures recommended to provide fuel efficiency in automobiles are being used.
- E) The energy needs of computers can easily be reduced by implementing some of the strategies recommended for providing fuel efficiency in automobiles.

41. En eski çağlardan beri kullanılmalarına rağmen alaşımlar, modern teknolojiye hâlâ vazgeçilmez bir yere sahiptir ve bilimadamları özel nitelikli yeni alaşımlar geliştirmeye devam etmektedir.

- A) Although alloys have been used since the earliest times, they still have an indispensable place in modern technology, and scientists continue to develop new alloys with special properties.
- B) Alloys have been in use ever since the earliest times and are still essential for modern technology, but scientists are hard at work to develop new alloys with special properties.
- C) Although the use of alloys goes back to the earliest times, scientists still continue to develop new alloys with special properties, which have an indispensable place in modern technology.
- D) Even though alloys were used in ancient times, it is in modern technology that they have been most indispensable and, therefore, scientists continue to work for the development of new alloys with special properties.
- E) Alloys have continuously been in use since ancient times and are still of essential importance for modern technology despite the fact that scientists continue to develop new alloys with special properties.

42. - 46. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:20
Bitiş saati : 10:35
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

42. **Engineers are problem solvers. ---- . A child playing with building blocks who learns how to construct a taller structure is doing engineering. A secretary who stabilizes a wobbly desk by inserting a piece of cardboard under the short leg has engineered a solution to the problem.**

- A) Certainly, engineers benefit from scientific theory
- B) Early in human history, there were no formal schools to teach engineering
- C) This approach resulted in some remarkable accomplishments
- D) In a sense, all humans are engineers
- E) Sometimes a solution is required before the theory can catch up to the practice

43. **Gecko lizards can run up a wall or across a ceiling with ease because of their remarkable toes. But gecko toes aren't sticky in the usual way, like duct tape or Post-it notes. ---- .**

- A) In spite of this, the ability of geckos to stick to surfaces has attracted scientific scrutiny since the time of Aristotle
- B) Instead, gecko toes have a combination of structures that act together as a smarter adhesive
- C) Hence, it is not surprising that scientists are trying to create artificial, geckolike adhesives
- D) The theory that gecko toe pads act as suction cups has since been disproven
- E) A gecko can stop itself by re-attaching its toes to passing leaves or branches

44. ---- . **The dimension of length may be described by units of metres, feet, inches, and so forth. Thus, dimension is an abstract idea, whereas unit is more specific.**

- A) The metre is currently defined by the distance light traverses in a given length of time
- B) Any measuring system must establish base units from which all other units are derived
- C) For units of measure to be useful, they must be standardized so that business transactions are unambiguous
- D) The metre was first defined in 1793 by dividing the "quadrant of meridian" into 10 million parts
- E) The distinction between dimension and unit is best understood by example

45. **If you have ever burned your finger on a metal pot while waiting for the water in it to boil, you know that water heats up much more slowly than metal. ---- . In fact, because of hydrogen bonding, water has a better ability to resist temperature change than most other substances.**

- A) Because of this property, Earth's giant water supply moderates temperatures, keeping them within limits that permit life
- B) Temperature and heat are related, but different
- C) Another way water moderates temperatures is by evaporative cooling
- D) At 66% of your body weight, water helps moderate your internal temperature
- E) Water must absorb an unusually large amount of heat in order to vaporize because its hydrogen bonds tend to hold the molecules in place

46. **Replication's not the only way to improve accuracy in scientific experimentation. ---- . Blocking is a method of experimental design that reduces the effects of chance errors; modelling, on the other hand, is much less familiar to practicing scientists.**

- A) Accordingly, most scientists try to develop new and more reliable methods
- B) Scientific data always contain a mixture of signal and noise; the scientist's job is to find the signal
- C) Two other strategies, called blocking and modelling, can provide at least one replication's worth of accuracy at almost no cost
- D) Replication is one of the finest ideas in the history of science, but it faces a severe law of diminishing returns
- E) Scientists prefer an average of two replicates to a single unreplicated observation because the former is likely to be more accurate

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

Başlangıç saati : 10:35
Bitiş saati : 10:45
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

47. Michelle:

- It says here that the Russian Space Agency has developed a new alternative to NASA's space shuttle.

Don :

- ----

Michelle:

- Kliper, and it seems that it has gained a lot of interest from the European Space Agency and Japan.

Don :

- Well, let's hope they get enough money to get it off the ground.

- A) Well it's high time somebody did so.
- B) Oh? What's it called? Has it drawn any scientific attention?
- C) I wonder if it will be reliable.
- D) Is it as complex as the space shuttle?
- E) Really? Will it be able to be re-launched like the shuttle is?

48. Andrew :

- This book is about the early history of the computer and the Internet.

Mark :

- ----

Andrew :

- Actually it is. It places them firmly into the social background of the period.

- A) Weren't early computers more or less typewriters?
- B) Obviously, much research has gone into it.
- C) All I know about early computers is that they were incredibly large.
- D) That doesn't sound very interesting to me!
- E) It's hard to imagine life without either of them, isn't it?

49. Pam :

- I can't understand how anyone could ever dream of constructing a bridge to join so distant an island to the mainland.

Sarah :

- ----

Pam :

- Really? What?

Sarah :

- One day, roughly 150 children were drowned when the boat taking them to school was wrecked by storms.

- A) It must have cost those who designed it a lot of sleepless nights!
- B) The length is one problem; the weight a more serious one.
- C) It makes one wonder if anything is impossible!
- D) It's an amazing engineering achievement!
- E) They had a very compelling reason for doing so.

50. Alan :

- From music sets to cell phones they're making everything smaller and smaller. But how?

Joe :

- It's partly due to miniaturized electronics, but they're making the motors smaller, too.

Alan :

- ----

Joe :

- No; the physics principles remain the same. The key is design and manufacturing ingenuity.

- A) Are the new, smaller motors very different from earlier ones?
- B) Is it true that MP3 players usually have two motors?
- C) Do they still turn on small ball or cylinder bearings?
- D) Well, what's happening to the prices?
- E) Everything is becoming so small that we shall soon be unable to find anything!

51. Hector :

- This article talks about a double-blind test for new medication.

Val :

- ----

Hector :

- Well, it refers to a type of scientific testing in which neither the subjects nor the experimenters know the makeup of the test and control group during the actual course of the experiments.

Val :

- I guess that's the best way to prevent anyone affecting the outcome of the experiment.

- A) I've already read it.
 B) Did you enjoy reading it?
 C) What kind of medication?
 D) I think all medication should be thoroughly tested before doctors prescribe it.
 E) What does that mean?

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

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

52. (I) With the advent of relativity theory, the physicist Max Born was the first to develop a relativistic theory of the rigid electron.

(II) The theory brought him into contact with Albert Einstein, first in 1909 and later during World War I. (III) He and Einstein were to remain close friends. (IV) Studies in nuclear physics have had a pattern of staggering progress. (V) Their correspondence is one of the treasures of 20th - century history.

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

53. (I) A compound is a substance containing two or more elements in a fixed ratio. (II) The smallest unit of an element having all the characteristics of that element is an atom.

(III) They are much more common than pure elements in nature. (IV) In fact, few elements exist in a pure state in nature. (V) Many compounds consist of only two elements; for instance, table salt (sodium chloride, NaCl) has an equal number of parts of the elements sodium and chlorine.

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

54. (I) In his article "The Future Doesn't Need Us", the scientist Bill Joy describes advances in three fields: genetic engineering, nanotechnology and robotics. (II) The first has created the possibility of gene therapy that could bring diseases like cancer under control. (III) These technological advances carry a strong potential for improving our quality of life in the not-too-distant future. (IV) The second refers to technologies that manipulate matter on the extremely small scale of nanometres, allowing the creation of novel plant species or new viruses. (V) Finally, robotics will eventually raise the possibility of intelligent and self-replicating machines that are barely distinguishable from humans.

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

55. (I) With shipping predicted to increase threefold within the next 30 years, there are plans for a zero-emissions ferry. (II) It will catch the wind through computer-controlled sails covered by solar cells to generate extra electricity. (III) The vessel will have a main hull surrounded by four side hulls, cutting drag. (IV) This will also eliminate the need for ballast water, which can have a negative environmental impact. (V) Shipping is one of the cheaper ways of transporting goods across the vast oceans of our planet.

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

56. (I) The narwhale has an eight-foot-long spiralled tooth that makes it resemble a unicorn of the sea. (II) Some thought that the whale used it to break arctic ice; others theorized that it served as a weapon in male fights. (III) Narwhales typically live for 40 to 50 years, and seldom leave their arctic habitat. (IV) The tooth, in fact, may be a giant sensor for navigating and hunting. (V) It appears capable of detecting changes in water temperature, pressure, and particle gradients linked with salinity and prey.

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

5 dakika dinlenme arası.

Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

57. - 80. sorular

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

Her bir metin ve buna ait 4 soruyu
cevaplamak için toplam 10 dakika ayırınız.

57. - 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre
cevaplayınız.

Over billions of years, life has evolved into a spectacular diversity of forms - more than a million species presently exist. For each, the source of its uniqueness is the particular combination of proteins found within its cells. Yet in the midst of this diversity, the similarities between living things are profound. For example, although the fruit fly genome encodes about 14,000 different proteins, and humans have two to three times that number, many proteins are still recognizably similar in sequence and task, reflecting their common ancestry. In fact, when scientists have put human disease genes into flies, they often cause the same symptoms in the insects as they do in people. Furthermore, addition of a normal human gene can sometimes compensate for the deletion of the same gene from the fly.

57. It is understood from the passage that ---- .

- A) the proteins encoded in the human genome and that of the fruit fly bear many similarities
- B) all human genes cause disease symptoms in flies
- C) humans have the same number of proteins in their genome as fruit flies
- D) humans and fruit flies have no similarities in their genomes
- E) humans and fruit flies are the only species with innumerable proteins in their genomes

58. It is pointed out in the passage that ---- .

- A) there are no similarities at all between different species
- B) the combinations of proteins in living beings have yet to be fully identified
- C) the cause of the variety between species cannot be understood
- D) the evolution of life on earth has taken a very, very long period of time
- E) the various species do not share a common origin

59. It is emphasized in the passage that ---- .

- A) the huge diversity between the species is rarely due to the process of evolution
- B) species on earth show a great deal of diversity, but, at the same time, remarkable genetic resemblance
- C) the idea that human genes can be implanted into flies has aroused much controversy among scientists
- D) the symptoms caused by disease genes can hardly be specified at first glance
- E) the variety of proteins in the fruit fly genome still needs to be thoroughly explored

60. When humans and fruit flies are compared genetically, it is seen that ---- .

- A) there are no similarities between them at all
- B) there are many differences which still require further explanation
- C) human disease genes do not affect fruit flies when implanted into them
- D) fruit flies are much more prone to suffer from disease
- E) several of their proteins display the same pattern of arrangement and function

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂), like water and most other pure substances, exists in solid, liquid, and gaseous states and can undergo changes from one state to another. Solid CO₂, however, has an interesting property: at normal pressures, it passes directly to the gaseous state without first melting to the liquid state. This property, together with the fact that this change occurs at -78°C, makes solid CO₂ useful for keeping materials very cold. Because solid CO₂ cools other objects and does not leave a liquid residue, it is called "dry ice". As for liquid CO₂, it is obtained by putting carbon dioxide gas under pressure. When liquid CO₂ evaporates, it absorbs large quantities of heat, cooling as low as -57°C. Because of this property, it is often used as a refrigerant. If the compressed gas from the evaporating CO₂ liquid is allowed to expand through a valve, the rapidly cooled vapour forms solid carbon dioxide "snow". This CO₂ snow is compacted into blocks and is the source of dry ice.

61. It is understood from the passage that liquid carbon dioxide ---- .

- A) does not exist at normal pressures, but becomes available by pressurizing CO₂ gas
- B) changes into the gaseous state at temperatures ranging from -57°C to -78°C
- C) does not have as many different uses as the other states of CO₂ have
- D) is used widely in obtaining solid carbon dioxide under high pressure
- E) never stays stable but soon changes into the solid state

62. It is clear from the passage that solid carbon dioxide "snow" ---- .

- A) is the only form that solid CO₂ usually takes under normal pressures
- B) is very effective in refrigeration if it is used in large quantities
- C) has almost the same properties as dry ice although it leaves liquid residue on objects, making it a poor refrigerant
- D) is formed when the compressed gas obtained from the evaporation of liquid CO₂ expands and, hence, rapidly cools
- E) turns into liquid CO₂ when it absorbs heat and, consequently, melts

63. According to the passage, solid carbon dioxide ---- .

- A) differs from liquid carbon dioxide in that it has a less significant cooling effect
- B) changes right away into the gaseous state at -78°C, without first melting into the liquid form
- C) absorbs more heat than the liquid and gaseous forms
- D) is the most common form carbon dioxide takes as a substance
- E) has a wide range of properties that make it suitable for various uses

64. One can conclude from the passage that carbon dioxide ---- .

- A) changes into a series of states only when it is subjected to unusual levels of pressure
- B) is the most common substance used in the production of dry ice
- C) requires very high pressure in order to change from one state to another
- D) is a substance which, similar to water, can be found in three different states
- E) must be stored and used at very low temperatures

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The primary means of reproduction and dispersal for Earth's most successful plants is seeds, which develop from the female gametophyte and its associated tissues. Seed plants show the greatest evolutionary complexity in the plant kingdom and are the dominant plants in most terrestrial environments. Seeds are reproductively superior to spores for three main reasons. First, a seed contains a multicellular, well-developed young plant with embryonic root, stem, and leaves already formed, whereas a spore is a single cell. Second, a seed contains a food supply. After germination, the plant embryo is nourished by food stored in the seed until it becomes self-sufficient. Because a spore is a single cell, few food reserves exist for the plant that develops from a spore. Third, a seed is protected by a resistant seed coat. Like spores, seeds can live for extended periods of time at reduced rates of metabolism, germinating when conditions become favourable.

65. It can be understood from the passage that ---- .

- A) seeds cannot be dispersed as easily as spores
- B) spores, like seeds, develop from a plant's female gametophyte and its associated tissues
- C) spores contain an adequate food supply within their single cell
- D) spores are a better method of plant reproduction than seeds
- E) seeds are much more complex in structure than spores

66. The passage, as a whole, ---- .

- A) shows the superiority of seeds to spores as a reproductive method for plants
- B) focuses on spores and their advantages as a reproductive method for plants
- C) describes the evolutionary complexity of seeds
- D) stresses the similarities between seeds and spores
- E) explains the differences in nourishment between seeds and spores

67. One similarity between spores and seeds pointed out in the passage is that ---- .

- A) both of them are self-sufficient
- B) they can both stay alive for a very long time, waiting for a good time to germinate
- C) their plants both thrive in terrestrial environments
- D) they are both protected by a hard covering
- E) they both have multicellular structures

68. It is clear from the passage that ---- .

- A) the food stored in seeds can serve to germinate plants, but not to nourish animals
- B) seeds and seed plants have been intimately connected with the development of human civilization
- C) plants coming from seeds are more commonly found than those coming from spores
- D) flowering plants are extremely diverse
- E) the ovules contained in some seeds are protected while those in others are not

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The most common view among scientists is that mathematics and physics are quite different. Physics describes the universe and depends on experiment and observation. The particular laws that govern our universe, such as Newton's laws of motion, must be determined empirically and then asserted like axioms that cannot be logically proved, merely verified. Mathematics, on the other hand, is somehow independent of the universe. Results and theorems, such as the properties of the integers and real numbers, do not depend in any way on the particular nature of reality in which we find ourselves. Mathematical truths would be true in any universe.

69. It is suggested in the passage that, unlike mathematics, physics ---- .
- A) makes much use of logic in order to reach a conclusion
 - B) formulates laws that need not be verified by experimentation
 - C) has undergone much development since Newton's time
 - D) is essentially concerned with the world of matter
 - E) states facts about the universe that are taken for granted

70. We understand from the passage that, for most scientists, ---- .

- A) logical reasoning is as essential as experiment and observation in any scientific study
- B) mathematics and physics are the two fields of science which have similar scientific concerns and are, hence, interdependent
- C) mathematics, like physics, is also indispensable for a scientific study of the universe
- D) the Newtonian laws have completely altered man's perception of the universe
- E) physics is essentially empirical, whereas mathematics is not

71. As pointed out in the passage, the idea that mathematics and physics differ from each other ---- .

- A) has often been queried and debated since Newton
- B) is accepted by most scientists
- C) has only recently been accepted by the scientific community
- D) is evidence of a prevailing prejudice among mathematicians and physicists
- E) was originally put forward by Newton after he formulated his laws of motion

72. It is clear from the passage that any information physics reveals about our universe cannot be valid ---- .

- A) as it is impossible for every scientist to agree to it
- B) so long as it is not explained mathematically
- C) since it is not always proved logically
- D) unless it is confirmed through experiment and observation
- E) because the methods used for verification are often controversial

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The entire future of human space exploration rests on a patch of lunar ice. For the past two years NASA has focused on designing a new crew vehicle and launch system that could return astronauts to the moon by 2018. The agency's ultimate goal is to establish a permanent lunar base and use it for a human mission to Mars. But the grand plan depends on a risky prediction that NASA will find water ice in a permanently shadowed crater basin at one of the moon's poles. Plentiful ice deposits would be an asset for lunar colonists, who could use the water for life support or convert it to hydrogen and oxygen rocket fuel. And two orbiters sent to the moon in the 1990s, Clementine and Lunar Prospector, found evidence of ice in perpetually shadowed polar areas where consistently frigid temperatures would preserve the water carried to the moon by comet and meteorite impacts. But some scientists have disputed Clementine's radar data, and the anomalous neutron emissions observed by Lunar Prospector could have been caused by atomic hydrogen in the lunar soil instead of ice.

73. It can be understood from the passage that some scientists ---- .

- A) think that human space exploration should not continue
- B) want to send two orbiters to the moon, called Clementine and Lunar Prospector
- C) disagree with the evidence that seems to show the existence of water ice on the moon
- D) do not believe that comets and meteorites could possibly have carried water to the moon
- E) maintain that a human mission to Mars could not be successfully launched from the moon

74. According to the passage, in order for humans to live permanently on the moon, ---- .

- A) the frigid polar areas would first need to be artificially heated
- B) NASA needs to first prove the existence of water ice there
- C) NASA must first prepare a human mission to Mars
- D) NASA must remove the plentiful ice deposits at the poles
- E) water must be carried there by the two orbiters, Clementine and Lunar Prospector

75. It is pointed out in the passage that Clementine and Lunar Prospector ---- .

- A) were used to establish a permanent lunar base
- B) tried to preserve the water carried to the moon by comet and meteorite impacts
- C) will be used as crew vehicles to transport astronauts to the moon
- D) returned faulty data during their exploration of the moon's polar regions
- E) have, according to some scientists, discovered traces of ice in the polar areas of the moon

76. The passage makes it clear that NASA wants to return astronauts to the moon ---- .

- A) to protect it from further damage from comet and meteorite impacts
- B) for a full exploration of atomic hydrogen in the lunar soil
- C) in order to build a permanent base there for space exploration
- D) so that they can bring the ice found there back to Earth
- E) despite the fact that the lunar surface has frigid temperatures

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Despite bacteria's presence in all parts of the planet, their diversity in the world's soils is poorly understood. To better understand what makes the organisms thrive, Duke University researchers trekked far and wide to collect a few centimetres of dirt as samples from 98 locations across North and South America, then analyzed each sample for genetic variation. To their surprise, the strongest predictor of high diversity was neutral pH. The acidic soil of the Peruvian Amazon, for example, harboured far fewer bacterial species than did the neutral dirt of the arid American Southwest. "There are a lot of variables that didn't turn out to be very important," says the researcher Robert Jackson, who adds that a more complete search for different habitats might turn up other stimulators of diversity, such as carbon abundance.

77. According to the passage, scientists were surprised that ---- .

- A) they had to trek to so many different areas to conduct their research into bacterial species diversity
- B) carbon abundance was revealed to be the most important predictor of diversity of bacterial species
- C) bacteria is present in all parts of the planet
- D) the arid American Southwest is home to many more species of bacteria than the lush Peruvian Amazon
- E) they would have to perform more complete research in the future

78. It is understood from the passage that further research must be carried out ---- .

- A) because the previous research was not conducted properly
- B) in order to find other indicators of diversity in bacterial species
- C) so that all the bacterial species of North and South America can be identified
- D) to determine exactly the genetic variations of bacterial species
- E) so that scientists can increase the diversity of bacterial species

79. The passage points out that the best conditions for diversity of bacteria species ---- .

- A) so far seem to exist in soil having a neutral pH
- B) were found in the Peruvian Amazon region
- C) have not yet been discovered
- D) have now been fully researched
- E) are found in a few centimetres of dirt

80. It is clear from the passage that the researchers from Duke University ---- .

- A) do not plan to do any more research into bacterial diversity
- B) were more interested in the American Southwest than in the Amazon basin
- C) have largely focused on the types of bacteria found in acidic soil
- D) have carried out their fieldwork to throw light upon the causes of bacterial diversity
- E) had difficulty in trekking during their search

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 - 9
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

1. **A** B C D E
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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 9
YABANCI KELİMELER

- Soru 1. **replace** = yerini almak
interconnection = ara bağlantı
chip = çip (yarıiletken bir maddenin üzerinde oluşturularak üretilen küçültülmüş elektronik devre), **integrated circuit**
creativity = (sanatsal vs.) yaratıcılık
credibility = inanılabilirlik, güvenilirlik, **reliability**
sustainability = sürdürülebilirlik, **maintainability**
conductivity = iletkenlik
respectability = saygınlık, **dignity**, zıt anl.= vulgarity
- Soru 2. **lead to** = (bir şey)'e yol açmak / neden olmak, **cause**
typhoon = hortum, şiddetli kasırga, **cyclone**
short-term = kısa vadeli / süreli, yakın zamanlı, zıt anl.= long-term
weather = hava (durumu)
forecast = önceden tahmin etmek, **predict, anticipate, foresee**
defensive = savunmacı, savunmaya yönelik, **protective**, zıt anl.= offensive
excessive = aşırı miktarda, fazla, **too much, redundant**, zıt anl.= moderate, reasonable
comprehensive = kapsamlı, geniş, etraflı, **inclusive, overall, in depth**, zıt anl.= exclusive, narrow, limited
regrettable = üzüntü veren, pişmanlık uyandıran, **unfortunate, pitiful**, zıt anl.= desirable
forceful = kuvvetli, şiddetli; etkili, **powerful; effective**
- Soru 3. **sullenly** = somurtarak, asık yüzle, zıt anl.= cheerfully
take seriously = ciddiye almak
satisfactorily = tatmin edici bir şekilde, **adequately**, zıt anl.= unsatisfactorily, poorly
ingeniously = zekice, maharetle, ustalıklı, **brilliantly**
pretentiously = gösterişçi bir şekilde, zıt anl.= modestly
- Soru 4. **gravitational pull** = yerçekimi / kütleçekim kuvveti
that = *zamir* : (the gravitational pull)
attempt = girişimde bulunmak, teşebbüs etmek
undertake = üstlenmek, taahhüt etmek, **take in charge**
magnify = (büyüteç ile) büyütme, büyük göstermek
exert = (kuvvet) uygulamak, **apply**
- Soru 5. **mystery** = gizem(li), **secret**
species = (hem tekil hem çoğul) cins, tür
break through = (bir yerden engelleri aşarak) ilerlemek, zorla geçmek, **pass through, force a way through**
turn up = 1) (radyo, müzik vs.) sesini yükseltmek; 2) (beklenmedik bir şekilde) ortaya çıkmak, gelmek
wipe out = silip süpürmek, ortadan kaldırmak, **destroy**
put off = 1) (bir şeyden) soğutmak, tiksindirmek, **repel**; 2) ertelemek, **postpone**
- Soru 6. **emphasize** = vurgulamak, altını çizmek, **stress, underline**
acidification = asitleşme, pH seviyesinin düşmesi
coastal = kıyı, sahil
die out = yok olmak, ortadan kalkmak, **fade away, perish**, zıt anl.= flourish
take off = 1) (gözlük, şapka vs. için) çıkarmak, zıt anl.= put on; 2) (uçak için)

havalanmak, zıt anl.= land

use up = bitirmek, tüketmek, **deplete**, **run through**

run down = 1) kötülemek, aleyhinde konuşmak; 2) azal(t)mak, küçül(t)mek

end up = sonunda (bir şey) olmak, sonunda (bir şey / yer)'e varmak, (kendini bir yer)'de bulmak

Soru 7. **Proctor Prize** = William Proctor Ödülü (bilimsel arařtırmalar yapan ve bu arařtırmaları bilim dünyasıyla paylařan üstün başarılı bilim insanlarına verilen ödöl)
annually = yılda bir, her yıl (düzenli olarak), **yearly**
outstanding = önde gelen, başlıca, **leading**, zıt anl.= ordinary
effective = etkili, **efficient**, zıt anl.= ineffective

Soru 8. **quest** = arayış, **search**
take advantage of = faydalanmak, zaafından yararlanmak, **make use of**
weirdness = gariplik, tuhafılık, **strangeness**
quantum mechanics = kuantum mekaniđi (fizik biliminin, özellikle atomik ve atomaltı seviyelerde, madde ile enerji arasındaki iliřkiyi arařtıran alanı)
disparate = farklı, apayrı, **different**, zıt anl.= similar

Soru 9. **accuse** = suçlamak, itham etmek, **blame**, zıt anl.= acquit
anthropomorphism = insan biçimcilik (insan olmayan varlıkların insan niteliklerine sahip olduklarının düşünülmesi)
ascribe to = (bir şey)'e atfetmek, **attribute to**
claim = iddia etmek, **assert**, **maintain**, zıt anl.= disclaim, deny

Soru 10. **orbit** = (bir şey)'in yörüngesinde dolanmak

Soru 11. **archaeological context** = arkeolojik olarak arařtırılmakta olan yer / eser
merely = sadece, yalnızca, **only**, **just**, **solely**
wide-ranging = çok çeřitli konularla ilgili
make up = oluşturmak, teşkil etmek, **comprise**
paleoethnobotany = paleoetnobotanik (arkeolojik alanlardaki bitki kalıntılarını inceleyen bilim dalı), **archaeobotany**
archaeobotany = arkeobotanik (paleoetnobotanik bilimine verilen başka bir isim),
paleoethnobotany

Soru 12. **exploration** = keřif, arařtırma
Arctic = Kuzey Kutup bölgesi
shortcut = kestirme, kısa yol

Soru 13. **release** = salmak, dışarı vermek, **discharge**
fossil fuel = fosil yakıt (kömür, petrol vb.)

Soru 14. **electromagnetic** = elektromanyetik (elektriksel kuvvetler ve manyetizma ile ilgili)
trap = kapan, tuzak
ion = iyon (pozitif veya negatif yüklü atom veya molekül)
electromagnetic ion trap = elektromanyetik iyon kapanı (iyonları elektriksel ve manyetik alanlar yardımıyla bir bölmede tutmaya yarayan sistem)
impractical = uygulanamaz, gerçekleştirilemez
large-scale = büyük ölçekli
so long as = sürece, müddetçe, **as long as**
now that = artık şöyle olduđuna göre..., madem ki...
in case = halinde, durumunda

- Soru 15. **trend** = eğilim, meyil, **tendency**
document = belgelemek, ispat etmek, **prove**
bubble = kabarcık, baloncuk
trapped = (bir şeyin içinde) sıkışıp kalmış
glacial ice = buzulları teşkil eden buz
as well as = hem de..., (onu) da, **and also**
whereas = oysa, iken, **while**
- Soru 16. **participate** = katılmak, yer almak, **take part**
endeavour = uğraşı, mücadele, çaba, gayret, **effort, struggle**
practise = (bir bilim ya da spor dalında çalışma) yapmak, icra etmek, **do**
so far as = kadar, kadarıyla, **as far as**
- Soru 17. **adhere** = bağlı kalmak, **obey**, zıt anl.= disobey
curriculum = (çoğul : curricula) ders programı
seldom = nadiren, pek az, seyrek, **rarely**, zıt anl.= often
fairly = oldukça, **somewhat, quite**, zıt anl.= extremely
- Soru 18. **obvious** = aşikar, açık, belli, **apparent, clear**, zıt anl.= ambiguous
cosmic radiation = kozmik radyasyon (uzay ortamında bulunan, kaynağı güneş ve diğer yıldızlar olan radyasyon)
expose (to) = maruz bırakmak, etkisine açık bırakmak, **make prone to**, zıt anl.= protect from, shield from
at all = hiçbir surette / şekilde, hiç mi hiç, **whatsoever**
- 19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
external = dış / harici
dreamer = rüya gören / görmekte olan kimse
be present = var olmak, bulunmak, **exist**, zıt anl.= be absent
occur = meydana gelmek, **happen, take place**
incorporate into = dahil etmek, katmak, birleştirmek, **include, amalgamate, consolidate**, zıt anl.= exclude, separate
- Soru 19. **ensure** = garanti etmek, sağlamak, temin etmek, **secure, guarantee**
awaken = uyandırmak, **wake**, zıt anl.= put to sleep
embarrass = utandırmak
calm (down) = sakinleş(tir)mek, **pacify**, zıt anl.= excite
- Soru 23. **whatever** = bütünü, hepsi, her hangi, her ne, ne olursa
- Soru 24. **daunting** = yıldırıcı, göz korkutucu, **discouraging**
obstacle = engel, **hindrance**
Channel Tunnel = Manş Tüneli (Manş Denizi'nin altından geçen, İngiltere ile Fransa'yı demiryolu ile birbirine bağlayan tünel), **Eurotunnel**
overcome = aşmak, üstesinden gelmek, yenmek, **defeat, get over**, zıt anl.= yield to
involve = söz konusu etmek, işin içine katmak, gerektirmek, **include, entail**, zıt anl.= exclude
eventually = sonunda, nihayet, **at last, finally**
an army of engineers = bir mühendisler ordusu (pek çok mühendis)
doubt = şüphe, kuşku
concern = (bir şey)'i ilgilendirmek, (bir şey) ile ilgili olmak
express = ifade etmek, anlatmak, beyan etmek, **state, articulate**

- Soru 25. **shipping** = gemicilik, gemi ile gönderme
rapidly = hızla, çabucak, **quickly, fast**, zıt anl.= slowly
impact = 1) darbe, **hit**; 2) etki, **effect**
marine life = deniz yaşamı, deniz canlılarının bütünü
adopt = benimsemek, **accept, assume**, zıt anl.= reject, turn down
take on = (yük) almak, **load**, zıt anl.= unload
ballast = safra (gemilerin ve balon, zeplin gibi taşıtların denge sağlamak amacı ile taşıdıkları su, kum gibi ağırlık)
port = liman, **harbour**
regard as = saymak, gözüyle bakmak, (olduğuna) inanmak, **consider as, believe, deem**
- Soru 26. **seemingly** = görünüşe göre, **evidently**
obsolete = (yenisi ve daha gelişmiş çıktığı için) modası geçmiş, kullanılmayan, eski, **old-fashioned, outmoded**
work = işe yaramak
delight = sevindirmek, memnun etmek, keyif vermek
fabricate = imal etmek, parçalarını bir araya getirerek yapmak, **manufacture, produce**
emerge = ortaya çıkmak, **appear, arise, come forth**, zıt anl.= disappear, fade
- Soru 27. **meaningful** = anlamlı, zıt anl.= meaningless, purposeless
separate = (birbirinden) ayrı / bağımsız, **unconnected, unrelated**, zıt anl.= united
suffer (from) = (bir hastalık, problem vs.)'den muzdarip olmak, (bir şey)'den zarar görmek
mismanagement = kötü yönetim, yönetim bozukluğu
there is no point (in) = hiçbir mantığı yok, tamamen amaçsız / gereksiz
exceed = aşmak, (limitin) üzerine çıkmak, **surpass, go beyond**, zıt anl.= fall behind
estimated = tahmini, **predicted**
proposal = öneri, teklif, **suggestion**
cut the price by half = fiyatı yarıya indirmek / yarı yarıya azaltmak
- Soru 28. **threshold** = eşik, limit, **limit**
miles per hour = saatte mil (hız ölçme birimi), **mph**
anchor-bolt = çelik dübelli civata (nesneleri sağlam bir şekilde betona tutturmaya yarayan civata / saplama)
weaken = zayıfla(t)mak, güçsüzleş(tir)mek, **undermine**, zıt anl.= strengthen
collapse = göçme, çökme, yıkılma, **topple**
that = *zamir* : (the problem)
corrosion = korozyon (metal malzemenin oksitlenme veya başka kimyasal etkilerle aşınması)
order = sebep; işleyiş, düzen
F-1 tornado = orta kuvvette kasırga (Fujita Ölçeği'ne göre 117-180 km/saat hızla esen, küçük ağaçları devirebilecek güçteki kasırga), **moderate tornado**
- Soru 29. **developed** = gelişmiş
consumption = tüketim
drastically = radikal şekilde, çok büyük oranda, **hugely**, zıt anl.= mildly
relate to = ile ilgili olmak, ilgilendirmek, **have connection with**
global warming = küresel ısınma (dünyadaki ortalama sıcaklık değerlerindeki genel artış eğilimi)
far too = aşırı, normal olandan çok daha (fazla)
numerous = çok, pek çok, **many**, zıt anl.= few
steadily = tutarlı / istikrarlı / devamlı bir şekilde, **invariably, regularly**, zıt anl.= falteringly
innovation = yenilik, buluş, icat, **novelty**

personal transportation vehicle = kişisel ulaşım aracı (bisiklet, otomobil vs.)
consequence = sonuç, semere, (ardından gelen) etki, **result, effect**, zıt anl.= cause, source

- Soru 30. **pattern** = yinelenen şekil, düzen, model, şablon, **system, order**
build on = üzerine kurulu olmak, (bir şey)'i esas almak, **be based on**
generations of = nesillerce, pek çok kuşak
palaeontologist = paleontolojist (bitki ve hayvan fosillerini inceleyerek tarih öncesi yaşamı araştıran bilim insanı)
dig up = kazıp çıkarmak, zıt anl.= bury
widely = yaygın olarak, sıklıkla
database = veritabanı
genus = (çoğul : genera) soy, takım
marine = denize ait, (canlılar için) denizde yaşayan
extinction = soyu / nesli tükenme, yok olma
- Soru 31. **trace** = (ipuçları vs.) izleyerek saptamak / bulmak, **track, trail**
ancestral = atalar ile ilgili, atalara ait
cognitive = bilme / kavrama / idrak ile ilgili
skill = beceri, hüner, **ability**
emigrant = ülkeyi / kenti terk eden göçmen, zıt anl.= immigrant
at the time = o zamanlar, **back then**
comparison = karşılaştırma, mukayese
genetic marker = genetik işaret (tanınabilen ve soyları belirlemek amacı ile farklı bireylerde izlenebilen DNA parçaları)
clue = ipucu, **sign, evidence**
sparsely = seyrek bir şekilde, zıt anl.= densely
scattered = (oraya buraya) dağılmış, yayılmış, **dispersed**
artefact = insan eliyle yapılan şey (özellikle ilk insanların eserleri)
ancestor = ata
- Soru 32. **solar system** = güneş sistemi
dust = toz
particle = parçacık
triangle of light = ışık üçgeni
stretch (along) = (boyunca) uzanmak
tangible = elle tutulur, somut, **real, concrete**, zıt anl.= intangible, conceptual, abstract
extraterrestrial = dünya dışı (ile ilgili), dünya dışından gelen
being = varlık, **entity**
- Soru 33. **poisonous** = zehirli, **toxic**
fatally = ölümcül şekilde
toxin = toksin (canlılar tarafından üretilen zehirli madde), **venom, poison**
call = isimlendirmek, **term**
tetrodoxin = tetrodoksine (Japonya'da Fugu denen balıkta bulunan paralizan etkili zehir)
Indo-Pacific = İndo-Pasifik (Hint Okyanusu, Batı ve Orta Pasifik ile Endonezya çevresini içine alan bölge)
ovary = yumurtalık
intestine = barsak
as little as = kadar kısa (zamanda)
- Soru 34. **explorer** = kaşif
locate = konumlandırmak, yerini saptamak, **position**
compass = pusula

work out = (hesaplayarak) bulmak, **calculate**

latitude = enlem

sextant = sekstant (eskiden genellikle gemiciler tarafından kullanılan ve yıldızlar arasındaki açısal uzaklıkları ölçerek yön bulmaya yarayan alet)

longitude = boylam

determine = belirlemek, saptamak, **find out**, **calculate**

despite = (bir şey)'e karşın, rağmen, **in spite of**

match = eşlemek

celestial = gök ile ilgili, göksel

- Soru 35. **focus (on / upon)** = (üzerine) odaklanmak, yoğunlaşmak, **concentrate**
amphibian = amfibi (hem karada hem suda yaşayabilen canlı)
loss = kayıp, zarar
dramatic = dramatik, çarpıcı, **striking**, **sensational**, zıt anl.= unexciting
imbalance = dengesizlik, zıt anl.= balance
unpredictable = önceden bilinmez, kestirilemez, **unforeseeable**, **variable**, zıt anl.= predictable, unchanging
notorious = dile düşmüş, (kötü) ün yapmış, **infamous**
fluctuate = inip çıkmak, değişmek, dalgalanmak, **alternate**, **vary**
- Soru 42. **stabilize** = sabitle(n)mek, dengele(n)mek, otur(t)mak, **settle**, **balance**
wobbly = sallanan, dengesi bozuk
insert = sokmak, (arasına) koymak
cardboard = karton
engineer = (çözüm) geliştirmek, **work out**
benefit from = (bir şey)'den yarar / fayda sağlamak, yararlanmak, **capitalise**, **profit from**, zıt anl.= suffer
formal = resmi, usule uygun, **conventional**, **proper**, zıt anl.= informal
approach = yaklaşım, **attitude**, **stance**
remarkable = dikkate değer, olağanüstü, **notable**, **extraordinary**, zıt anl.= ordinary
accomplishment = başarı, üstesinden gelme, **success**, **achievement**, zıt anl.= failure, defeat
in a sense = bir bakıma, **in a way**
catch up to = (bir şey)'e yetişmek, (gelişmeler vs.)'yi yakalamak, zıt anl.= fall behind
- Soru 43. **gecko lizard** = keler (dünyanın her tarafında yaygın olarak bulunan, pek çok türü olan, duvarlarda ve tavanda gezinebilmesi ile tanınan kertenkele)
ceiling = (oda için) tavan, zıt anl.= floor
with ease = kolaylıkla, zorluk çekmeden, **easily**, zıt anl.= with difficulty
toe = ayak parmağı
sticky = yapışkan
usual = alışılmış, olağan, zıt anl.= unusual
duct tape = genellikle kumaş destekli, kaliteli koli bandı
scrutiny = derinlemesine inceleme, araştırma, **investigation**
attract scientific scrutiny = bilimsel araştırmaların ilgi odağı olmak
combination = birleşim, kombinasyon, **unification**
smart = yetenekli, işlevsel, **brilliant**
adhesive = yapıştırıcı
hence = böylece, dolayısıyla, **thus**, **therefore**
artificial = yapay, suni, **man-made**, zıt anl.= natural, genuine
geckolike = keler benzeri
pad = bazı hayvanların ayaklarının altındaki yumuşak taban, yastıkçık
suction cup = vantuz
disprove = aksini kanıtlamak, **invalidate**, zıt anl.= prove, confirm

- Soru 44. **dimension** = boyut, ölçü
foot = (çoğul: feet) ayak (30.48 cm'ye eşdeğer uzunluk ölçüsü)
and so forth = ve benzerleri, **and so on**, **and the like**
abstract = soyut, **conceptual**, **unreal**, zıt anl.= concrete, actual
define = tanımlamak, **specify**, **designate**
traverse = (mesafe) kat etmek, **travel**
given = belirli, belirlenmiş, **set**
length = (zaman için) süre, müddet
establish = 1) oluşturmak, oturtmak, **form**, **found**, **constitute**; 2) saptamak, tespit etmek, **authenticate**, **verify**
base unit = temel birim (Örneğin, "metre" temel bir birim, "santimetre" ise türetilmiş bir birimdir.)
derive (from) = elde etmek, çıkarmak, türemek, **obtain**, **originate**
standardize = standartlaştırmak
transaction = işlem, **action**, **deed**
unambiguous = açık, net, ikilem içermeyen, **clear**, zıt anl.= ambiguous
quadrant of meridian = bir meridyen daresinin dörtte biri, kutup ile Ekvator arasındaki uzaklık
distinction = fark, **difference**
- Soru 45. **pot** = tencere, pişirme kabı
hydrogen bonding = hidrojen bağı oluşması
resist = direnmek, karşı koymak, **oppose**, **withstand**, **confront**, zıt anl.= surrender, yield to
property = özellik, **characteristic**, **feature**
supply = rezerv, **reserve**
moderate = yumuşatmak, ılımanlaştırmak
within = içinde, içerisinde
permit = izin vermek, (bir şey) için elverişli olmak, **allow for**
related = ilgili, bağlantılı, **in connection**, zıt anl.= unrelated
evaporative cooling = buharlaşma yolu ile serinletme
internal = dahili, iç, zıt anl.= external
absorb = emmek, soğurmak, **suck in**, zıt anl.= discharge, emit
unusually = alışılmadık şekilde, **uncommonly**, zıt anl.= commonly
vaporize = buharlaş(tır)mak, **evaporate**
tend to = eğiliminde olmak, **be disposed to**, **be likely to**
- Soru 46. **replication** = yinleme (bilimsel bir deneyde daha doğru bir sonuç elde etmek amacı ile, ölçülen / incelenen olayı tekrar tekrar yeniden oluşturma)
accuracy = doğruluk, kesinlik, **precision**, **exactness**, zıt anl.= inaccuracy
blocking = gruplandırma (bilimsel bir deneyde denekleri benzer özelliklerine göre sınıflandırarak inceleme)
chance error = tesadüfi / rastlantısal hata
modelling = modelleme (incelenen bir konuyu daha iyi anlamak amacı ile onu daha basit ya da daha küçük ölçekli bir modele indirgeme)
familiar = tanıdık, bildik, aşina, zıt anl.= unfamiliar
reliable = güvenilir, emin, sağlam, **trustworthy**, **dependable**, zıt anl.= unreliable
noise = (elektronikte) gürültü, istenmeyen sinyal
at least = en azından, **at any rate**
worth of accuracy = (bir şey) değerinde / (bir şey'in katacağına) eşdeğer oranda kesinlik
at almost no cost = neredeyse bedelsiz / masrafsız olarak
severe = sert, katı, şiddetli, ciddi, **firm**, **hard**, **rigid**, **serious**, zıt anl.= soft, mild
diminishing return = gittikçe azalan getiri
replicate = tekrar, yinleme yolu ile elde edilen veriler

former = (bahsi geçen iki şeyden) önceki, **previous**, zıt anl.= latter
likely = olası, muhtemel, **probable**, **expected**, zıt anl.= improbable, unlikely

- Soru 47. **space shuttle** = uzay mekiği
get it off the ground = yerden kaldırmak, havalandırmak
high time = artık zamanı (gelmişti / geldi de geçiyor bile) (It is high time you started studying. = Çoktan çalışmaya başlamalıydın.)
draw attention = dikkat / ilgi çekmek
launch = (füze, roket veya uzay aracı için) fırlatmak
- Soru 48. **firmly** = ödün vermez biçimde, sıkıca, sağlam bir şekilde, **tightly**, **strongly**, zıt anl.= loosely
more or less = aşağı yukarı, az çok
typewriter = daktilo
obviously = açıkça
incredibly = inanılmaz şekilde, **unbelievably**, zıt anl.= credibly, reasonably
sound interesting = ilginç görünmek, kulağa ilginç gelmek
- Soru 49. **mainland** = anakara
roughly = yaklaşık olarak, aşağı yukarı, kabaca, **approximately**, **about**, **more or less**; zıt anl.= accurately, exactly
drown = (suda) boğulmak
wreck = harap / paramparça etmek, enkaz haline getirmek, **ruin**, **shatter**
it makes one wonder = insanı düşündürüyor, ister istemez bir merak uyandırıyor
amazing = insanı hayrete düşüren, şaşırtıcı, **astounding**, **surprising**, **startling**, zıt anl.= banal, dull
achievement = başarı, elde etme, kazanma, **accomplishment**, **success**, zıt anl.= failure, defeat
compelling = zorlayıcı, **compulsive**, zıt anl.= flexible
- Soru 50. **miniaturize** = minyatürleştirmek, minyatürize etmek (bir şeyin, aynı işi gören ama daha küçük ebatlı olanını üretmek)
ball bearing = bilyeli rulman (yatak ile mil yuvası arasında metal küreler / bilyeler bulunan rulman)
cylinder bearing = silindirik rulman (yatak ile mil yuvası arasında metal silindirler bulunan rulman)
- Soru 51. **double-blind test** = çift kör çalışma (bilimsel bir deneyde, önyargı ve plasebo etkileri engellemek için deneklerin ve deneyi uygulayan kişilerin, deneyin içeriği ya da önemli yönleri hakkında bilgi sahibi olmamalarını öngören test ya da çalışma biçimi)
medication = ilaç
makeup = yapı, içerik, **structure**, **composition**, **formation**
control group = kontrol grubu (bilimsel bir deneyde, karşılaştırma yaparak deneyin etkisini daha iyi anlayabilmek amacı ile ikiye ayrılan deneklerden üzerinde deney yapılmayan grup), zıt anl.= test group
course = gidişat, süreç, **progress**
guess = tahmin etmek, sanmak, zıt anl.= know for sure
outcome = sonuç, **result**
thoroughly = tam olarak, tamamen, baştan aşağı, **completely**, **wholly**, **entirely**, zıt anl.= partially
prescribe = (ilaç, tedavi vs. için) reçete yazmak / vermek
- Soru 52. **advent** = geliş, başlama, **arrival**, **beginning**, zıt anl.= departure, end
relativity theory = görelilik (izafiyet) teorisi
rigid = katı (şekli bozulmayan), eğilip bükülmeyen, zıt anl.= deformable

be to = olacak olmak, (be to remain friends = arkadaş kalacak olmak)
nuclear = nükleer (atom çekirdeği ile ilgili)
staggering = çok şaşırtıcı, neredeyse inanılmaz
correspondence = mektuplaşma, yazışma
treasure = hazine, çok değerli / önemli şey

- Soru 53. **compound** = (kimyasal) bileşik
fixed = sabit, **constant**, zıt anl.= variable
characteristic = karakteristik özellik, **feature**
state = hal, durum, **form**
consist of = (bir şey)'den meydana gelmek, ibaret olmak, **be made up of**
table salt = sofraya tuzu
- Soru 54. **gene therapy** = gen tedavisi (kalıtsal hastalıkların tedavisi amacı ile sağlıklı genlerin nakledilmesini öngören yöntem)
not-too-distant = çok uzak olmayan, **near**
refer to = (bir şey) ile ilgili olmak; (bir şey)'den bahsetmek, **be related to**; **mention**
matter = madde
nanometre = nanometre, milimetrenin milyonda biri, 10^{-9} metre
novel = yeni, yeni çıkmış, orijinal, **original**, **fresh**, **unique**, zıt anl.= old, traditional
self-replicating = kendi kendini çoğaltan
barely = zar zor, güçlülükle, çok az, **hardly**, zıt anl.= enough, sufficiently
distinguishable = ayırt edilebilir, **recognizable**
- Soru 55. **threefold** = üç kat / misli
zero-emissions = egzoz gazı çıkarmayan
ferry = feribot, araç taşıyabilen gemi
sail = yelken
solar cell = güneş paneli
vessel = gemi, tekne
hull = gemi veya uçak gövdesi
drag = içinde ilerleyen bir cisme su veya havanın mukavemeti, hız kesme gücü
ballast water = safra suyu (gemilerin yüklü değilken denge sağlamak amacı ile ambarlarına doldurdukları su)
vast = çok geniş, engin, çok büyük, **huge**, **immense**
- Soru 56. **narwhale** = narval, deniz gergedanı (arktik denizlerde yaşayan bir tür beyaz balina)
spiralled = sarmal şekilli, burgulu
resemble = benzemek, andırmak, **look / be like**, zıt anl.= differ from
unicorn = tekboynuz (başında tek bir boynuz olan at biçimindeki efsanevi yaratık)
male fight = bazı hayvan türlerinin erkek bireyleri arasında, dişileri ve / veya sürünün liderliğini elde etmek amacı ile yapılan dövüş
habitat = doğal ortam
navigate = (denizde) seyretmek, yön bulmak
capable (of) = muktedir, (bir şey)'i yapabilen, **able**, zıt anl.= incapable, unable
gradient = belli bir miktar fiziksel maddenin ya da herhangi bir boyutun ölçümündeki değişim oranı / değişim hızı, (soruda = suda çözülmüş parçacıkların yoğunluklarındaki değişim)
salinity = tuzluluk derecesi
prey = av, **game**, zıt anl.= predator

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

spectacular = muhteşem, harika, görkemli, **wonderful, astonishing**
diversity = çeşitlilik, **variety, assortment**, zıt anl.= uniformity
uniqueness = benzersizlik, eşsizlik, yeganelik
particular = belirli, özel, **specific, special**, zıt anl.= common, overall
in the midst of = ortasında, arasında
profound = derin, büyük, kapsamlı, **deep, serious, intense**, zıt anl.= superficial
genome = genom (bir organizmanın kromozomlarında bulunan genetik şifrenin tamamı)
encode = kodlamak, şifrelemek
recognizably = tanınabilir / ayırt edilebilir şekilde, **discernibly, distinguishably**
task = iş, görev, ödev, **job, duty, work**
reflect = yansıtmak, göstermek, **show**
ancestry = atalar, kök
furthermore = dahası... , **moreover**
compensate for = telafi etmek, **make up for**
deletion = sil(in)me, **erasing, removal**

Soru 57. **that** = *zamir* : (the genome)

bear = sahip olmak, taşımak, üzerinde bulundurmak, **have, carry**

innumerable = sayısız, sayılamaz, **countless**

Soru 58. **have yet to be identified** = henüz tanımlanmadı, daha tanımlanmayı bekliyor

evolution = evrim

share a common origin = ortak bir köke / geçmişe sahip olmak

Soru 59. **great deal of** = büyük miktarda, çok, **a lot of**

resemblance = benzerlik, **similarity**, zıt anl.= distinction

arouse = (tartışma vs.) yaratmak, uyandırmak, **activate, stir**

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

specify = belirlemek, belirtmek, **indicate, pinpoint**

at first glance = ilk bakışta, **at first sight**

thoroughly = tam olarak, tamamen, baştan aşağı, **completely, wholly**, zıt anl.= partially

Soru 60. **implant** = nakletmek, aşılama

prone to = eğilimli, yatkın, **sensitive, susceptible**, zıt anl.= immune, resistant

display = göstermek, sergilemek, **show, demonstrate**

arrangement = düzen(leme), dizilim, **order**

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

state = hal, durum, **form**

undergo = (değişim, ameliyat, vs.) geçirmek, **be subjected to, go through, experience**, zıt anl.= commit, execute

residue = artık, kalıntı, **leftover, remainder**

dry ice = kuru buz (sıvılaşımdan direkt olarak buharlaşması sebebiyle katı karbondioksit verilen ad)

as for = (bir şey) ile ilgili olarak ise....

evaporate = buharlaşmak, **vaporize**, zıt anl.= condense

refrigerant = soğutucu, **coolant**

compress = sıkıştırmak, **pressurize**, zıt anl.= expand

expand = genişlemek, zıt anl.= compress, contract

valve = valf, subap

- Soru 61. **available** = elde edilebilir, **attainable**
range (from — to) = (bir şey) ile (başka bir şey) arasında değişmek
obtain = elde etmek, **acquire, earn**
stable = istikrarlı, kararlı, **steady**, zıt anl.= unstable
- Soru 62. **take** = (form, şekil vs.) almak
- Soru 63. **in that** = yüzünden, dolayı, nedeniyle, **as, because, since**
right away = hemen, derhal, **at once, immediately**
wide range of = çok çeşitli, **variety of**
- Soru 64. **subject to** = (bir şey)'e maruz bırakmak, (bir şey)'in etkilerine açık bırakmak, **expose to**
unusual = alışılmadık, sıradışı, **uncommon**, zıt anl.= normal

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

- means** = (tekil; a alır) yol, yöntem, vasıta, **method, way**
dispersal = yay(ıl)ma, saç(ıl)ma, **dissemination, propagation**
seed = tohum
gametophyte = gametofit (bitkilerde üreme hücresi veya bu hücreleri üreten yapı)
plant kingdom = bitkiler alemi
dominant = baskın, egemen, **presiding**, zıt anl.= inferior, recessive
terrestrial = karasal
reproductively = üreme bakımından / ile ilgili olarak
superior = üstün nitelikli, kaliteli, üstün, **better**, zıt anl.= inferior, worse
spore = spor (alg, mantar ve bazı bitkilerin yaydığı üreme hücreleri)
multicellular = çok hücreli
well-developed = iyi gelişmiş, büyümüş
embryonic = embriyoya ait; olgunlaşmamış
stem = sap
food supply = besin rezervi / deposu
germination = filizlenme, çimlenme
embryo = embriyo, cenin, doğum öncesi gelişiminin başındaki yavru
nourish = beslemek, **feed**
self-sufficient = kendine yeterli, zıt anl.= dependent
seed coat = tohum kabuğu
extended = uzun (zaman), **long**, zıt anl.= short
rate = hız, **pace**
metabolism = metabolizma (bir organizmada yaşamın sürdürülmesi sırasında gerçekleşen tüm kimyasal işlemler)
favourable = avantajlı, uygun, **advantageous**, zıt anl.= unfavourable

- Soru 65. **associated** = ilgili, alakalı, bağlantılı, **related**
- Soru 66. **stress** = vurgulamak, altını çizmek, **emphasise, underline**
nourishment = beslenme
- Soru 67. **point out** = (bir şeye) dikkat çekmek, belirtmek, **call attention, indicate, bring up**
thrive = istikrarlı bir şekilde büyümek, gelişmek, **prosper, flourish**
- Soru 68. **serve to** = (bir şey)'e yaramak
intimately = derin bir bağ ile, ayrılmaz şekilde, iç içe
flowering = çiçek açan
diverse = çeşitli, farklı, **different, various**
ovule = bitkilerde döllenmeden sonra tohuma dönüşen yapı, yumurtacık
those = *zamir* : (the ovules contained)

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

view = görüş, fikir, düşünce, inanç; bakış, **opinion, conception**

universe = evren, **cosmos**

law = kanun, yasa

govern = yönetmek, yönlendirmek, etkisi altında tutmak, **administer, guide, influence**

empirically = deneysel / ampirik olarak

assert = kabul ettirmek, öne sürmek, **insist, press, declare**

axiom = aksiyom, kabul edilmiş gerçek

verify = doğrulamak, teyit etmek, onaylamak, **confirm, validate**, zıt anl.= invalidate

on the other hand = ... diğer / öte yandan

somehow = bir şekilde, her nasılsa, her nedense

integer = (matematikte) tam sayı, **whole number**

in any way = hiçbir şekilde

Soru 69. **unlike** = (bir şeyden) farklı olarak, tersine, tam aksine, **as opposed to**, zıt anl.= like

make use of = kullanmak, yararlanmak, **utilise, benefit from**

conclusion = sonuç, çıkarım, **deduction**

formulate = formülize etmek, formül halinde ifade etmek

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

concerned with = ile ilgili / alakalı

take for granted = doğal karşılamak, olmuş farz etmek

Soru 70. **logical reasoning** = mantıklı düşünme

interdependent = birbirine bağlı, **dependent on each other**, zıt anl.= independent

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

alter = (özüne dokunmadan kısmen) değiştirmek, **change, modify**

man = insan(lık), **human(ity)**

perception = algılama, algı, idrak, sezgi, **understanding, apprehension, viewpoint**

Soru 71. **query** = sorgulamak, **question**

debate = tartışmak, münazara etmek, **argue, discuss**

prevailing = geçerli, yaygın, hakim olan, **dominant, current, widespread**, zıt anl.= unusual, rare

prejudice = ön yargı, peşin hüküm, **bias**

put forward = önermek, ileri sürmek, **propose**

Soru 72. **reveal** = göstermek, açığa vurmak, ortaya çıkarmak, **tell, show, disclose**, zıt anl.= conceal, hide

valid = geçerli, sağlam, **credible, solid**, zıt anl.= invalid, unacceptable

through = aracılığı ile, vasıtasıyla; sayesinde, **by; thanks to**

verification = doğrulama, teyit etme, **confirmation, validation**, zıt anl.= invalidation

controversial = hakkında konuşulan, tartışma konusu olan; tartışmalı, ihtilafli,

debatable, zıt anl.= uncontroversial, unquestionable

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

rest on = (bir şey)'e dayanmak, **count on, depend on**

patch = parça, arazi parçası, **piece, spot**

lunar = aya ait, ayla ilgili

crew vehicle = insanlı araç

launch system = (uzay aracı, roket, füze vs. için) fırlatma sistemi

ultimate = 1) son, nihai, **final**; 2) esas, temel, **fundamental**; 3) en büyük, en yüksek, **greatest**

goal = amaç, hedef, **aim, target, objective**

permanent = kalıcı, daimi, sürekli, **lasting**, zıt anl.= temporary

base = (askeri, bilimsel) üs

human mission = (özellikle uzayda) insanların görev aldığı çalışma / seyahat
grand = büyük, görkemli, ulu, **majestic, impressive**
prediction = tahmin, öngörü
shadowed = gölge altında; (ayın) karanlık tarafında
basin = taban, (krater için) iç kısım
plentiful = bol, çok, **abundant**, zıt anl.= meagre, scarce
asset = kazanç, fayda getirecek şey, **plus**
colonist = koloni kuran, kolonide yaşayan
life support = yaşam desteği (insanın (örn: uzayda) hayatta kalması için gerekli olan oksijen, su, besin, ısınma gibi ihtiyaçların sağlanması)
convert = değiştirmek, dönüştürmek, çevirmek, **transform, turn into**
orbiter = görevi yörüngede dolanmak olan uzay aracı, zıt anl.= lander
perpetually = daima, sürekli olarak, **constantly, continuously**, zıt anl.= never, rarely
consistently = tutarlı / değişmez bir şekilde, **invariably**, zıt anl.= divergently
frigid = dondurucu (soğuk)
comet = kuyruklu yıldız
impact = çarpma, darbe, **hit, collision**
dispute = 1) doğruluğundan kuşku duymak, **doubt, question**; 2) tartışmak, **argue**
anomalous = anormal, olağan olmayan
neutron emission = nötron emisyonu (bazı ağır atomların çekirdeklerinden bir nötronun dışarı atılması ile meydana gelen radyoaktif bozunma)
lunar soil = ay toprağı

Soru 73. **disagree (with)** = (bir şey / birisi) ile aynı fikirde olmamak, (deliller, veriler için) (bir şey) ile uyumlu olmamak, zıt anl.= agree
maintain (that) = iddia etmek, (belli bir fikri) savunmak

Soru 74. **artificially** = yapay / suni olarak, zıt anl.= naturally
prepare = düzenlemek, hazırlamak
plentiful = bol, çok, **abundant**, zıt anl.= meagre, scarce

Soru 75. **faulty** = kusurlu, defolu, **defective, imperfect**, zıt anl.= flawless, perfect
trace = iz

Soru 76. **further** = daha fazla, (mevcut olana) ek / ilave, **more**

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

presence = varlık, bulunma, **existence**, zıt anl.= absence
trek = engebeli arazide yaya olarak gitmek
far and wide = uzaklar(a), geniş bir alan(da)
dirt = toprak, çamur
sample = örnek, numune, **example, specimen**
to one's surprise = (birisi için) şaşırtıcı şekilde, (To my surprise...= Hayret ettim ki...)
predictor = haberci, işaret(çi), belirteç, **indicator**
acidic = asidik, pH seviyesi düşük, zıt anl.= basic
Peruvian = (Güney Amerika kıtasında bir ülke olan) Peru'ya ait, Peru ile ilgili
harbour = barındırmak, **contain**
arid = kurak, kıraç
variable = değişken, etmen
turn up = ortaya çık(ar)mak
stimulator = uyarıcı, teşvik eden şey, **motivator**
abundance = bolluk, çokluk, zenginlik, **bounty, wealth**, zıt anl.= scarcity

Soru 77. **lush** = bitkisel yaşam ile dopdolu, **arid**

- Soru 78. **carry out** = yapmak, yerine getirmek, uygulamak, **accomplish, fulfil, implement, perform**
conduct = (deney, araştırma vs.) yürütmek, uygulamak, **carry out, perform**
indicator = gösterge, belirteç, **sign**
variation = farklılık, çeşitlilik, **diversity**
- Soru 80. **fieldwork** = saha / arazi çalışması
throw light upon = aydınlatmak, açıklığa kavuşturmak, **clarify, explain**