

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

FEN BİLİMLERİ - 10

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 - 10
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. Marine biodiversity ensures that ecosystems recover relatively quickly after an accidental or natural ---- .

- A) disturbance B) hesitation
C) encouragement D) dedication
E) spectacle

2. According to kinetic theory, the absolute temperature of a gas is directly ---- to the average kinetic energy of the molecules.

- A) experimental B) fundamental
C) negligible D) proportional
E) exceptional

3. At times during the last Ice Age, the North Atlantic thermohaline circulation was ---- weaker than it is today.

- A) pleasantly B) rarely
C) considerably D) directly
E) fully

4. In the 1940s, computer pioneer Konrad Zuse began to ---- that the universe might be nothing but a giant computer continually executing formal rules to compute its own evolution.

- A) denounce B) pressurize
C) empower D) evade
E) speculate

5. In recent years, carbon dioxide (CO₂), a naturally occurring greenhouse gas, has been ---- as a result of activities such as the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation.

- A) setting out B) building up
C) going out D) coming in
E) reaching up

6. The movement of electrons within electromagnetic waves ---- some of the wave's energy, affecting the properties of the wave and how it travels.

- A) tells off B) puts in
C) finds out D) uses up
E) goes around

7. Some evolutionary biologists argue that if the clock of evolution ---- to the beginning and allowed to run again to the present day, the resulting animals on Earth ---- very different from the ones we know now.
- A) has been rewound / would have been
B) is rewound / will be
C) might be rewound / will have been
D) had been rewound / had been
E) could be rewound / might be
8. Scientists who ---- alert the world to the existence of a hole in the stratospheric ozone layer recently reported that this feature of the atmosphere ---- widening soon.
- A) help / would stop
B) have helped / might have stopped
C) helped / may stop
D) will help / might stop
E) had helped / has stopped
9. Meteorites ---- the best available record of the chemical and physical processes that ---- during the first million years of our solar system's history.
- A) provide / occurred
B) are providing / have occurred
C) had provided / occurred
D) could provide / would occur
E) provided / might occur
10. Today one third of the carbon dioxide (CO₂) given off by burning fossil fuels ---- the oceans, thus ---- their naturally alkaline pH.
- A) is entering / reduces
B) enters / reducing
C) had entered / will reduce
D) will enter / reduced
E) would enter / having reduced
11. Until recently, some scientists ---- that many individuals of the same species ---- specific tasks better than the same number of individuals from different species.
- A) will think / are performing
B) were thinking / will perform
C) think / ought to perform
D) had thought / would be performing
E) thought / could perform
12. Archaeological records show evidence ---- local plants being used as medicine ---- ancient Egyptian and Stone Age times.
- A) about / at
B) of / in
C) with / by
D) from / for
E) on / to

13. The Weddell seal can swim under the ice ---- a depth of 500 metres ---- more than an hour without coming up for air.

- A) to / between B) in / during
C) at / for D) on / through
E) with / about

14. ---- providing energy, proteins provide the raw materials for building the body's tissues and regulating its many activities.

- A) According to B) As regards
C) Despite D) In addition to
E) Contrary to

15. The theory posits that Earth's climate changes ---- cyclic variations in the way it orbits the sun.

- A) in place of B) in case of
C) so as to D) in view of
E) as a result of

16. Life on Earth would be impossible without water, ---- all life forms, from bacteria to plants and animals, contain it.

- A) since B) even so
C) unless D) that
E) when

17. Obtaining nutrients is of ---- vital importance ---- both individual organisms and ecosystems are structured around the central theme of nutrition, the process of taking in and using food.

- A) more / than B) such / that
C) so / as D) much / like
E) either / or

18. Butterflies have some characteristics that are ---- for professional scientists to understand ---- amateur enthusiasts.

- A) easier / than B) the easiest / as
C) as easy / so D) so easy / that
E) easiest / like

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

Among the earliest events in fruit fly development are those that determine which end of the egg cell will become the head and which end will become the tail. These events (19) ---- in the ovaries of the mother fly and involve communication between an unfertilized egg cell and the cells next to it. One of the first genes activated in the egg cell produces a protein that leaves the egg cell and signals neighbouring follicle cells. Then these follicle cells (20) ---- to turn on genes for other proteins, which signal back to the egg cell. One of the egg cell's responses is to localise a specific type of mRNA at one end of the cell. This mRNA marks the end of the egg (21) ---- the fly's head will develop, and thus defines the fly's head-to-tail axis. (22) ---- , other egg cell genes direct the positioning (23) ---- the top-to-bottom and side-to-side axes.

19.

- A) instruct B) dispel
C) embrace D) identify
E) occur

20.

- A) will be stimulated
B) stimulate
C) are stimulated
D) have been stimulated
E) are stimulating

21.

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

22.

- A) On the contrary B) Similarly
C) Nevertheless D) Despite this
E) As a result

23.

- A) behind B) to
C) about D) of
E) at

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

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

24. Long before Linnaeus established his system for naming plants in the 18th century, ---- .

- A) around the world, orchids have long been symbols of fertility and potency as in the Greek legend of Orchis
- B) the common names of flowers should be highly evocative or imaginative
- C) early attempts at growing orchids had consisted of placing plants in pots filled with a thick mixture of rotting wood and leaves
- D) many Amazonian orchids are referred to locally as "monkey love-potions"
- E) people throughout the world called plants by their own inventive names

25. While air quality may improve with increased biofuel use, ---- .

- A) water quality can suffer due to over-use of fertilizers and overdrawn water supplies
- B) worldwide ethanol demand has pushed up the cost of corn by 25% and sugar by 100%
- C) meanwhile, fuel crops had increased in value
- D) the energy balance of today's ethanol is positive
- E) 75 million gallons of biodiesel and 4 billion gallons of ethanol were made last year

26. When sunlight hits a raindrop, ---- .

- A) a ray of sunlight actually consists of a mixture of differently-coloured light
- B) a typical raindrop is spherical in shape
- C) the rainbow is actually a circle which is centred on the point that is directly opposite the sun from the observer
- D) there is a reduction in its speed and this causes the light to bend
- E) refraction is the bending of light as it passes from one medium to another

27. Having taken in more carbohydrates than it needs, ---- .

- A) sugar can contribute to nutrient deficiencies only by displacing nutrients
- B) the body uses glucose to meet its energy requirements, fills its glycogen stores to capacity, and may still have some left over
- C) researchers agree that unusually high doses of refined sugar can alter blood lipids to favour heart disease
- D) high-fibre foods not only add bulk to the diet, but are economical and nutritious
- E) a high-fat diet raises the risks of heart disease, some types of cancer, hypertension, diabetes and obesity

28. ---- , yet the "software programmes", or genes, inside our bodies have not changed much in thousands of years.

- A) Computer software has come down in price by half annually
- B) There is a gene that tells fat cells to hold on to every calorie in order to protect the body during periods of starvation
- C) Scientists are researching new methods to overcome the difficulties of gene therapy
- D) A human gene is composed of two sets of 23 chromosomes
- E) Our computers and other electronic devices typically have their software updated every few months

29. ---- because at these speeds they can propel the car without using engine power.

- A) The two-mode hybrid systems contain two electric motors surrounding two planetary gear sets
- B) At higher velocities, engine power is required
- C) The systems can deliver continuous power in the required amounts
- D) Single-mode hybrid automobile systems are more fuel-efficient at lower speeds
- E) Two-mode systems switch between modes without the driver realizing it

30. Biological psychology is interdisciplinary by nature ---- .

- A) now that about half the people who have advanced degrees in psychology will work in colleges and universities
- B) if our treatment of consciousness reflected both the biological and cognitive perspectives
- C) since it seeks to establish relationships between psychological processes and biological ones
- D) just as biological researchers have often attempted to explain psychological principles in terms of biological ones
- E) and so cognitive science and cultural psychology are further examples of this phenomenon

31. Most viruses cannot survive very long outside a living host cell, ---- .

- A) although temperate bacteriophages do not always destroy their hosts
- B) but the type of attachment proteins on the surface of a virus determines what type of cell it can infect
- C) since viruses have several ways to penetrate animal cells
- D) so their survival depends to a great extent on their being transmitted from animal to animal
- E) yet under a microscope, most bacteria appear similar in size and form

32. ---- , it is now actually quite a simple matter to make electrons oppose the "push" of applied electric and magnetic fields.

- A) Although this process might have seemed impossible in the past
- B) Rather than the wave reacting to an individual molecule
- C) Whether there is a collective response of millions of molecules
- D) Because one wants to understand how negative refraction can arise
- E) Since much remains to be done to turn such visions into reality

33. Physical activity limits the rise in blood glucose that would normally occur after a meal ---- .

- A) but aerobic exercise is typically recommended for people who want to lose weight
- B) since research is ongoing in this area
- C) whereas it takes weeks to months of aerobic training to improve physical fitness
- D) that it will be required only under certain specific conditions
- E) by making insulin work better in moving glucose into muscle

34. ---- , astronomers want to take pictures of galaxies of various ages from infancy to maturity.

- A) Because Hubble has taken long exposures of small patches of sky
- B) In order to get an idea of what the Milky Way might have looked like in the past
- C) Even though old galaxies were smaller in size and more irregular in shape than modern ones
- D) As one would expect, if today's galaxies formed from the union of several smaller ones
- E) If the rate of star formation reached its peak around seven billion years ago

35. RNA interference, ---- , can turn specific genes off.

- A) that a new technology could be developed
- B) whose ability to understand the brain was accelerating
- C) just as hypertension in animals is common
- D) in that nanoparticles can latch onto cancer cells
- E) which scientists have only recently begun to understand

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

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

36. Most scientists are of the opinion that hurricane Katrina, which caused colossal damage to the coastal areas of Louisiana in America, was clearly linked with global warming.

- A) Pek çok bilim adamı, Amerika'da Louisiana sahil bölgelerinde büyük tahribata yol açan Katrina kasırgasının, küresel ısınmanın bir sonucu olduğu görüşünü benimsemektedir.
- B) Çoğu bilim adamı, Amerika'da Louisiana'nın sahil bölgelerinde çok büyük hasara neden olan Katrina kasırgasının, küresel ısınmayla açıkça bağlantılı olduğu görüşündedir.
- C) Pek çok bilim adamına göre küresel ısınmayla açıkça bağlantılı olan Katrina kasırgası, Amerika'da Louisiana kıyılarında çok büyük tahribata yol açmıştır.
- D) Çoğu bilim adamına göre küresel ısınmayla kesin ilişkisi olan Katrina kasırgası, en korkunç etkisini Amerika'nın Louisiana sahillerinde göstermiştir.
- E) Birçok bilim adamı, küresel ısınmadan kaynaklanan kasırgaların Amerika'da Louisiana'nın sahil bölgelerini vuran Katrina gibi, büyük hasarlara neden olacağını düşünmektedir.

37. The fact that the majority of the scientific world subscribes to a particular view does not make it absolutely right.

- A) Belirli bir görüş mutlak doğru olmasa da bilim dünyasında çoğunluk tarafından benimsenmiş olabilir.
- B) Bilim dünyasında çoğunluğun aynı görüşe sahip olması, bu görüşün mutlaka doğru olduğu anlamına gelmez.
- C) Bilim dünyasının çoğunluğu belirli bir görüşü mutlak doğru kabul etmiş olsa da gerçek bunun tam tersi olabilir.
- D) Bilim dünyasının çoğunluğunun belirli bir görüşü kabul etmesi, bu görüşü mutlak doğru kılmaz.
- E) Belirli bir görüş bilim dünyasında çoğunlukla benimsenmiş olsa bile, mutlaka doğru olmayabilir.

38. Even if all fossil-fuel power stations worldwide were switched off tomorrow, global temperatures would continue to rise for another fifty years.

- A) Fosil yakıtı dayanan enerji santralleri tüm dünyada durdurulsa bile küresel sıcaklıkların hızla artması sorunu en az bir elli yıl daha çözülemeyecektir.
- B) Tüm dünyadaki fosil yakıtla çalışan enerji santralleri yarın kapatılsa bile, bu durum küresel sıcaklığın artmasını elli yıl daha durduramaz.
- C) Eğer fosil yakıtlı enerji santralleri tüm dünyada hemen kapatılabilse, küresel sıcaklık ancak elli yıl daha yükselmeye devam eder.
- D) Fosil yakıt kullanan enerji santralleri yarın tüm dünyada kapatılsaydı, küresel sıcaklığın artması sadece elli yıl sürerdi.
- E) Dünyadaki tüm fosil yakıtlı enerji santralleri yarın devreden çıkarılsa bile, küresel sıcaklıklar bir elli yıl daha yükselmeye devam edecektir.

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

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

39. Darwin'in ileri sürmüş olduğu başlıca düşünceler, bilimdeki pek çok kavram gibi, eski Yunanlılara kadar izlenebilir.

- A) The main ideas Darwin advanced, like many concepts in science, can be traced back to the ancient Greeks.
- B) Similar to many concepts in science, the majority of ideas put forward by Darwin are often attributed to the ancient Greeks.
- C) Like a number of scientific concepts, most of the ideas suggested by Darwin may have been derived from the ancient Greeks.
- D) Many ideas advanced by Darwin can, like the majority of concepts in science, be related to the ancient Greeks.
- E) Like a lot of ideas in science, a great majority of concepts developed by Darwin are referred to in the works of the ancient Greeks.

40. Tür olarak varlığımızı sürdürmemiz toprağa bağlıdır; ancak, erozyon ve kimyasal kirlilik, bu yaşamsal kaynağı tüm dünyada tehdit etmektedir.

- A) Erosion and chemical pollution throughout the world threaten our survival as a species, which depends on soil as a vital resource.
- B) Soil is indispensable for our survival, and yet this resource of vital importance is threatened by erosion and chemical pollution worldwide.
- C) For our survival as a species, we especially depend on soil, and yet this important resource is threatened worldwide by erosion and chemical pollution.
- D) Our survival as a species depends on soil, and yet erosion and chemical pollution threaten this vital resource throughout the world.
- E) Throughout the world, erosion and chemical pollution threaten soil, which, as a vital resource, is indispensable for our survival.

41. İki galaksinin çarpışması, evrenin kütlesine hükmettiği sanılan görünmez kara maddenin bugüne kadar elde edilen en iyi kanıtını sağlar.

- A) Following the collision of two galaxies, there appears the best evidence so far known of the invisible dark matter which is believed to pervade the mass of the universe.
- B) The collision of two galaxies provides the best evidence yet obtained of the invisible dark matter assumed to dominate the mass of the universe.
- C) The only evidence so far of the invisible dark matter thought to penetrate the mass of the universe is provided by the collision of two galaxies.
- D) It is from the collision of two galaxies that the best evidence yet of the invisible dark matter which is assumed to hold together the mass of the universe has been obtained.
- E) The invisible dark matter which is thought to dominate the mass of the universe is best understood through the evidence provided by the collision of two galaxies.

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

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

42. Hippopotamuses can be irritable and aggressive when it comes to defending their territory and their young. ---- . They have trampled or gored people who came too near, dragged them into lakes, tipped over their boats, and bitten off their heads.

- A) Hippos are led by dominant males, which can weigh 6,000 pounds or more
- B) Agricultural irrigation systems and other developments have depleted the hippos' wetland, river and lake habitats
- C) Although hippos occasionally fight with crocodiles, a growing number of their attacks are on humans
- D) A decade ago there were about 160,000 hippos in Africa, but the population has dwindled to between 125,000 and 148,000 today
- E) In countries beset by civil unrest, where people are hungry and desperate, hippos are hunted for their meat

43. The historian G. Sarton said that the development of mathematics is unknown to the general public. ---- . Cayley's seminal investigations of matrix algebra were crucial for the development of linear algebra. The terms matrix, determinant and Jacobian, familiar to most science students, were invented by Sylvester.

- A) Cayley was a Trinity College fellow at Cambridge for a few years until he married
- B) It isn't clear when they met, but by 1847 they were corresponding to share thoughts about mathematics
- C) Each had triumphed on the University of Cambridge's fearsome Tripos examinations
- D) Certainly very few have ever heard of A. Cayley or J.J. Sylvester, two of the most prolific mathematicians of the Victorian era
- E) J.J. Sylvester was not only a mathematician but also an enthusiastic poet who called himself the "mathematical Adam"

44. ----? The answer to that question can range from days to months to decades on the one extreme and from centuries to millennia, and possibly even longer depending on such diverse and interrelated factors as design, construction and maintenance.

- A) How old is the world-famous Brooklyn Bridge
- B) Can a bridge possibly be designed to last a century
- C) How long did London's Millennium Bridge stay open
- D) The Tacoma Narrows Bridge lasted only four months before it fell to the wind, didn't it
- E) How long can a bridge last

45. Detecting a virus on any nanosize particle usually means fixing it to a substrate or attaching a fluorescent probe to it, neither of which is practical for detecting particles in real time. ---- . The system splits a laser beam in two, sending one half to a sample. When the light hits a small particle, it is reflected back and recombined with the reserved half of the laser beam, producing a detectable interference pattern only when a moving particle is present.

- A) The method works because it relies on the light's amplitude rather than its intensity
- B) The investigators have so far detected single particles as small as seven nanometres across
- C) Now physicists have assembled a simple system for doing just that
- D) A substrate is a substance that reacts when it comes into contact with a particular enzyme
- E) Amplitude is the square root of intensity

46. Why do young chameleons prefer to stay close to the ground? In a recent study published in Behavioural Ecology and Sociobiology, biologists argue that cannibalism in the common chameleon has resulted in a habitat shift. ---- . Juvenile chameleons tend to stay in low grasses, whereas adults make better use of their anatomical gifts by living primarily in trees.

- A) That is, as individuals develop, their choice of habitat changes
- B) With its prehensile tail and strong, opposing toes, the common chameleon is a natural climber
- C) Young chameleons showed little change in behaviour when with other juveniles
- D) The biologists placed a one-way mirror between an adult and a juvenile, so that the adult could see the juvenile but not the other way round
- E) Whether an attack was likely when there was close contact between the generations was also tested

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

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

47. Maeve : I learned today that there are actually two types of synapses in an animal's nervous system.

Charles : ----

Maeve : Which type transmits signals faster?

Charles : The second, because it sends signals directly, without using a neurotransmitter.

- A) Oh, really? I only know of one type.
- B) Most people have only heard of chemical synapses.
- C) Electrical synapses were first found in crayfish in 1957.
- D) Yes, chemical and electrical synapses.
- E) Synapses send information from the nervous system to the brain, and vice versa.

48. **Tim** : Did you know that NASA is going to send another manned mission to upgrade and repair the Hubble space telescope?
- Max** : Oh? I thought that, after the 2003 Columbia shuttle disaster, they were going to send manned spacecraft only to the International Space Station.
- Tim** : ----
- Max** : I hope NASA's taking the proper precautions this time.
- A) The space telescope is deteriorating because of dust and radiation.
- B) Well, NASA changed its mind because a robotic mission has turned out to be impossible.
- C) Hubble was first launched into space in 1990. Did you know that?
- D) I learned from this article that Edwin Hubble was the first astronomer to describe the expansion of the universe.
- E) The Hubble telescope has sent back thousands of valuable images. I think it's worth the mission, don't you?

49. **Mary** : I watched a news report this evening about a man who had started many forest fires. Investigators were able to find him by examining the areas where the fires had started.
- Paul** : ----
- Mary** : No; they looked very carefully, sometimes with a magnifying glass or metal detector, to find the match or other agent that had been used to set the fire, and then they traced it back to the person. It almost always works.
- A) Have you ever been near a forest fire when it was burning?
- B) A fire last August nearly burnt up my aunt's home in California. I hope they catch whoever set that fire, too.
- C) How could they possibly have done that? Weren't all the clues burnt up in the fire?
- D) How could they find the place where the fire had started?
- E) I think people should be very careful with matches or cigarettes when they are in the forest.

50. **Carol** : Do you know what makes birds' vision better than ours?
- Mike** : ----
- Carol** : Why do they have that ability when humans don't?
- Mike** : I think it's because early mammals were active at night, when there's no ultraviolet light from the sun, and so they lost the ability, but birds didn't.
- A) It's partly because they can see ultraviolet light wavelengths, while humans can't.
- B) They need to see better in order to determine the health of a potential mate.
- C) It's impossible for humans to know what birds' perception of colours is actually like.
- D) I think their vision is always strengthened by ultraviolet light.
- E) Insects can also see ultraviolet wavelengths.

51. **Brenda** : Have you heard of the new Internet technology that allows people to conduct a search for information by entering a photo taken with a mobile telephone into the search engine?
- Ryan** : ----
- Brenda** : Well, for example, sending a photo of a nearby landmark building might give you a street map of the area.
- Ryan** : That would be useful if you were lost in a foreign city.
- A) I can barely use my mobile to call someone, let alone to send a picture over the Internet!
- B) Who told you that?
- C) What good would that be?
- D) Oh, another new technology.
- E) Don't believe everything you read or see on the television.

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) Are humans the only primates that cry?
(II) The answer depends on how you define "crying". (III) If it is defined as tears coming from the eyes, then the answer is yes.
(IV) Others take a conservative stance and say that it is too difficult to tell whether or not non-human primates have feelings.
(V) However, if crying is vocalization that occurs under the conditions of distress, then you can find crying in almost all primates.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

53. (I) Vertebrate skeletons must be both rigid and strong. (II) However, there are disadvantages to having grossly under- or overbuilt bones. (III) Animals have to balance the needs for strength and stability against the cost of producing, maintaining and manufacturing a heavier skeleton. (IV) Consequently, skeletal size tends to match mechanical requirements closely. (V) Indeed, limb-bone fractures are relatively rare.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

54. (I) The world's coral reefs are in trouble. (II) According to an international consortium of scientists and volunteers, only 30 per cent of reefs are healthy now. (III) Modern coral reefs as we know them have been accumulating since the Holocene Epoch 10,000 years ago. (IV) US government agencies, conservation organizations and other scientists echo the point. (V) A few go so far as to say that coral reefs in some areas may be doomed.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

55. (I) Plant biologists estimate that 25-50% of all plant species are polyploids, that is, having three or more sets of chromosomes. (II) Hybridisation between two species accounts for most of this polyploidy, perhaps because the unusually diverse assortment of genes a hybrid inherits from parents of different species can be advantageous. (III) Many of the plants we grow for food are polyploids, including oats, potatoes, bananas, plums, apples and wheat. (IV) Cotton, also a polyploid, is the source of one of the world's most popular clothing fibres. (V) Cotton thread is made from the long white plumes that extend from the seeds of the plant.

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

56. (I) Migration is a very precise evolutionary adaptation to seasonal changes, but the benefits of migration are not without cost. (II) Many weeks may be spent each year on energy-demanding journeys. (III) Some animals may become lost or die along the way. (IV) Green turtles migrate more than 2,000 kilometres across open ocean between their feeding area off the coast of Brazil and their nesting place on Ascension Island. (V) And migrating individuals are often at greater risk from predators in unfamiliar areas.

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.

During our visit in the summer of 1994 to the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone, a region within a 30 km radius of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, we were amazed by the diversity of mammals living in the shadow of the ruined reactor only eight years after the meltdown. During our excursion through the woods, we trapped some of the local mice for examination in a makeshift laboratory. We were surprised to find that, although each mouse registered unprecedented levels of radiation in its bones and muscles, all the animals seemed physically normal, and many of the females were carrying normal-looking embryos. We found that the mice did not have any obvious chromosomal damage. We wondered whether the absence of injury could be explained by some sort of adaptive change, perhaps a more efficient DNA-repair mechanism, after many prior generations had been exposed to radiation. But when we transplanted wild mice from uncontaminated regions into cages in the Exclusion Zone and then examined their chromosomes, they were likewise unaffected by the radiation. In at least this respect, the mice seemed to have a natural "immunity" to harm from radiation.

57. We see from the passage that the scientists who visited the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone in 1994 concluded that ---- .

- A) all mice appear to have inborn protection against the harmful effects of radiation
- B) only the mice born in the Exclusion Zone were immune to the chromosomal damage caused by high levels of radiation
- C) mice certainly have better-developed DNA-repair mechanisms than other animals
- D) the meltdown of the nuclear reactor at Chernobyl caused greater than usual diversity among the mammals living nearby
- E) their makeshift laboratory did not produce valid results for their experiments with the mice

58. It is clear from the passage that the mice native to the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone ---- .

- A) had suffered extensive chromosomal damage
- B) were found to have very high radiation levels in their bodies
- C) were not affected by the radiation as much as the mice which had been brought in from outside the Exclusion Zone
- D) were not put in cages by the scientists studying them
- E) showed less genetic diversity than mice from other areas

59. According to the passage, the lack of subsequent chromosomal damage in mice brought into the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone from radiation-free areas proves that ---- .

- A) mammals can suffer the effects of radiation and still carry a normal embryo
- B) the radiation found in the mice native to the Exclusion Zone had compounded with each new generation
- C) the mice native to the Exclusion Zone had, actually, not developed their immunity to radiation after the explosion occurred
- D) unprecedented levels of radiation in an animal's tissues always signal extensive chromosomal damage
- E) trapping animals is a difficult task, best left to hunters native to the area

60. We understand from the passage that, on their visit to the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone, the scientists ---- .

- A) did not expect to find animals that were physically normal
- B) themselves began to suffer from exposure to high levels of radiation
- C) mainly wanted to observe the effects of the reactor's meltdown on the surrounding plant life
- D) transported mice from the Exclusion Zone to an uncontaminated area to see if their radiation levels would decrease
- E) were surprised to find that animals in the Exclusion Zone did not look the same as animals from outside the Exclusion Zone

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In an attempt to settle the question of whether ice exists on the moon, NASA plans to launch the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO) in 2008. Travelling in a polar orbit only 50 kilometres above the moon's surface, the probe will focus a high-resolution neutron sensor on the suspected ice deposits to determine their precise locations. But because the ice is probably buried and mixed with lunar dirt, NASA will also need to land a probe to dig up and analyze soil samples. This mission, scheduled for 2011, is a challenging one because instruments operating in shadowed areas cannot use solar power. The craft could land at a sunlit site and send a battery-powered vehicle into a dark crater, but the batteries would quickly die. A radioisotope thermal generator could provide electricity using heat from plutonium decay, but NASA is leaning against this option because it is expensive and controversial. Another idea under consideration is sending a probe that could hop from place to place on the lunar surface by restarting its landing rockets, lifting the craft to 100 metres above its original landing site and moving it to another spot in the crater basin to hunt for ice. Investigating more than one site is crucial because the ice may be unevenly distributed. Yet another alternative would be to fire ground-penetrating instruments at several places in the shadowed basin, either from a lander at the crater's rim or from an orbiting craft.

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

- A) firing ground-penetrating instruments at the moon could upset the balance of its surface
- B) there are several options for producing a probe that could work in the shadowed areas of the moon
- C) NASA will use plutonium decay to provide power for its newest landing probe
- D) the spacecraft that NASA wants to send to the moon will probably never actually be manufactured
- E) NASA plans only to send a probe to orbit the moon, not to land on it

62. We understand from the passage that, as part of an effort to prove the existence of ice on the moon, NASA ---- .

- A) will make no use of high-resolution radio telescopes
- B) is currently observing the moon from Earth
- C) is planning to send one spacecraft to orbit the moon and another to land there
- D) is going to send a landing craft that will rely solely on solar power
- E) has already sent a spacecraft there to take pictures

63. It is pointed out in the passage that, since there may be more ice on one part of the moon's surface than on another, ---- .

- A) a battery-powered vehicle is an essential part of the probe
- B) facilities which will examine the ice must be built near larger ice patches
- C) the search there for ice is expensive and controversial
- D) it is essential to test for ice in several different areas
- E) it will not be possible to use the ice for future space exploration

64. We see from the passage that the main problem of landing a probe on the moon to test for ice in shadowed areas is ---- .

- A) that the public is not interested in the project
- B) the hard, rocky surface of the moon
- C) lack of government funding for the project
- D) the extremely cold temperatures the probe would have to work in
- E) that it would not be able to use solar power

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Stem cells, unlike all other cells in the body, can copy themselves indefinitely. So-called adult stem cells are found in many parts of the body, constantly rejuvenating the brain, remodelling arteries so blood can bypass clogs, and growing new skin to heal wounds. However, adult stem cells have more limited power than embryonic stem cells, which can turn into any type of cell in the body. Indeed, scientists are hoping that embryonic stem cells could be turned into neurons to fix damaged brains, cardiac cells to repair damaged hearts, or pancreatic cells to create insulin for people with diabetes. Maybe they could even be used to regenerate whole organs. To date, scientists worldwide have made more than 100 different human embryonic cell lines. Still, the existing lines have serious limitations. Most have been grown on a lattice of mouse embryonic skin cells for support. Consequently, the human embryonic cells are contaminated by mouse cells, and though they're still useful for research, they cannot at present be used to develop therapies for humans.

65. According to the passage, the main problem with the currently existing embryonic stem cell lines is ---- .

- A) the fact that they could be turned into neurons
- B) the lack of diversity between the different lines
- C) that there are not enough of them to develop therapies useful for treating human diseases
- D) that they are contaminated by the mouse cells upon which they have been grown
- E) that they do not produce reliable research results

66. As regards the therapeutic possibilities, the passage emphasizes the advantages of ---- .

- A) developing human embryonic stem cells based on mouse cells
- B) embryonic stem cells over adult stem cells
- C) human embryonic stem cells over mouse embryonic skin cells
- D) man-made embryonic stem cell lines
- E) adult stem cells when used to rejuvenate the blood

67. We see from the passage that embryonic stem cells ---- .

- A) are far less versatile than adult stem cells
- B) hold no possibility of being used to cure disease
- C) in the past were able to treat illnesses, but cannot be used for this purpose today
- D) might, in the future, be used to treat humans with damaged brains or hearts
- E) cannot reproduce themselves, unlike adult stem cells

68. It is understood from the passage that adult stem cells ---- .

- A) have been manipulated by scientists in order to produce new organs
- B) are not as well-understood as other types of cells in our bodies
- C) are always actively engaged in our bodies
- D) will someday be used to regenerate whole organs
- E) can turn into any other cell type

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The concentrations of methane (CH₄) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) gases in the atmosphere have both risen dramatically since the start of the Industrial Revolution. However, unlike its more familiar greenhouse-gas cousin, atmospheric methane has recently stopped increasing in abundance. This development wasn't entirely unanticipated, given that the rate of increase has been slowing for at least a quarter-century. The recent stabilisation of methane levels is something that some scientists are trying very hard to explain. Methane has many sources. Some are natural, such as wetlands and plants, and some are the consequences of modern society, such as landfills and wastewater treatment. Methane is destroyed principally by its reaction with the hydroxyl radical (OH) in the lower atmosphere. One theory about the stabilisation of methane levels is that deforestation has reduced the number of plants contributing to atmospheric methane. Another idea is that an increase in the prevalence of tropical thunderstorms may have raised the amounts of the various nitrogen oxides high in the atmosphere. There, these gases have the side effect of boosting the production of OH, which in turn acts to destroy methane.

69. It is pointed out in the passage that methane in the atmosphere is destroyed primarily by ---- .

- A) the interventions of scientists
- B) the presence of carbon dioxide gas
- C) wetlands and plants
- D) contact with OH, the hydroxyl radical
- E) the Industrial Revolution

70. According to the passage, although atmospheric carbon dioxide levels continue to rise, ---- .

- A) atmospheric methane levels are no longer rising
- B) an increase in tropical thunderstorms may reduce these carbon dioxide levels
- C) this rise is expected to level out some time in the next quarter-century
- D) scientists are trying very hard to explain this increase
- E) they are not evenly distributed

71. We understand from the passage that landfills and wastewater treatment facilities are examples of ---- .

- A) natural sources of carbon dioxide
- B) ways to boost the production of OH in the atmosphere
- C) man-made sources of methane
- D) high levels of atmospheric methane
- E) the recent stabilisation of methane levels

72. It can be inferred from the passage that ---- .

- A) atmospheric methane is produced only by human activity
- B) the greenhouse effect of methane is not as widely-known as that of carbon dioxide
- C) scientists expect atmospheric methane levels to continue rising
- D) deforestation contributes to increasing atmospheric methane levels
- E) carbon dioxide is not as important as methane in terms of causing global warming

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1980, the physicist Lufs Alvarez and his son Walter advanced a startling theory about the demise of the dinosaurs: that it was caused by forces that came from beyond this world. They hypothesised that perhaps a meteor impact had ended the age of the dinosaurs. The primary evidence was that in soil core samples taken in locations around the globe, iridium, a substance very rare on Earth but prevalent on asteroids, had been found in a thin layer of clay separating the fossil-rich rock of the late Cretaceous period (the end of the dinosaur age) and the sparsely fossilised rock of the Tertiary period that followed. The Alvarezes hypothesised that a very large extraterrestrial object had slammed into the planet, sending an enormous fireball into the stratosphere, along with vast amounts of debris. A great cloud of dust enshrouded Earth, blocking sunlight for months, even years, and plants and animals perished in the ensuing cold and dark. When the dust finally settled back to Earth, it formed the telltale worldwide layer of iridium in the clay. The scientific world was not impressed by the theory. Indeed, some scientists scoffed at the Alvarezes' hypothesis, but in 1990 scientists realized that a crater of 112 miles in diameter in Mexico and dated at 65 million years old might be evidence that the dinosaurs had indeed died out due to the effects of a giant meteor.

73. It is clear from the passage that, when the Alvarezes advanced their meteor-impact theory, ---- .

- A) their focus was mostly on the Tertiary period
- B) it was not a surprising idea
- C) they didn't make use of core samples
- D) few scientists believed them
- E) there were vast amounts of debris in the stratosphere

74. It is pointed out in the passage that the cloud of dust caused by the supposed meteor impact ---- .

- A) caused the fossils of that period to be particularly easy to extract
- B) poisoned the plants and animals living on Earth at that time
- C) made the Earth dark and cold for a very long time, causing plants and animals to die
- D) did not contain iridium
- E) formed a very large crater in Mexico when it settled

75. We understand from the passage that, by the time of the Tertiary period, ---- .

- A) the dinosaurs had died out
- B) forces from beyond this world had invaded the planet
- C) the dust from the meteor impact had still not settled
- D) fossils were well-preserved
- E) the age of the dinosaurs was thriving

76. According to the passage, the main proof given by Lufs and Walter Alvarez of a giant meteor impact that could have destroyed the dinosaurs was ---- .

- A) the fossil-rich rock of the late Cretaceous period
- B) a great cloud of dust surrounding Earth
- C) the 112-mile-wide crater they had discovered
- D) an enormous fireball in the stratosphere
- E) the presence of iridium in soil all over the world

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Mount Vesuvius in southern Italy is actually a volcano inside the exploded skeleton of an older volcano. Looked at from above, the remaining ridge of a much larger volcano can be seen on the north side. This older volcano had probably erupted violently long before human settlement. Southern Italy is unstable ground. The African continental plate, on which most of the Mediterranean Sea rests, is actually diving beneath the European plate. That kind of underground collision produces molten rock, or magma, rich in volatile gases such as sulfur dioxide. Under pressure underground, these gases stay dissolved. But when the magma rises to the surface, the gases are released. Accordingly, when volcanoes like Vesuvius erupt, they tend to erupt explosively. To this day, in fact, Vesuvius remains one of the world's most dangerous volcanoes; some 3.5 million Italians live in its shadow. Although monitoring devices are in place to warn of the volcano's activity, if there were a major eruption with little warning, there could be a tremendous loss of life.

77. We see from the passage that although Mount Vesuvius is a very dangerous volcano ---- .

- A) it is safe to live nearby because of the monitoring devices that warn of the volcano's activity
- B) many people still live nearby
- C) it is more dangerous than the older volcano that used to be in its place
- D) it does not result from an underground collision of continental plates
- E) its eruption would never result in people's deaths

78. We can understand from the passage that the pushing of the African continental plate beneath the European continental plate ---- .

- A) does not create magma containing sulfur dioxide and other unstable gases
- B) is the result of volcanic activity such as we see in Southern Italy
- C) makes Southern Italy a region prone to volcanic eruptions
- D) has made Northern Africa a "hot spot" for volcanic activity
- E) means that the Mediterranean Sea is slowly widening

79. We understand from the passage that Mount Vesuvius' eruptions are usually very explosive because of ---- .

- A) the exploded skeleton of an older volcano within which it is located
- B) the strong skeletal structure of the volcano
- C) its proximity to a large body of water
- D) the unstable gases released when the volcano's magma reaches the surface of the Earth
- E) the monitoring devices placed near the volcano

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

- A) Mount Vesuvius is a dying volcano which will someday cease to erupt
- B) the Mediterranean Sea is part of the European continental plate
- C) the European continental plate will one day completely cover the African one
- D) 3.5 million Italians lost their lives in Vesuvius' last eruption
- E) there was once a much larger volcano where Mount Vesuvius is today

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 - 10
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

1. **A** B C D E
2. A B C **D** E
3. A B **C** D E
4. A B C D **E**
5. A **B** C D E
6. A B C D **E**
7. A B C D **E**
8. A B **C** D E
9. **A** B C D E
10. A B C D E
11. A B C D E
12. A B C D E
13. A B **C** D E
14. A B C D E
15. A B C D **E**
16. **A** B C D E
17. A B C D E
18. **A** B C D E
19. A B C D **E**
20. A B **C** D E
21. A B C D **E**
22. A B C D E
23. A B C D E
24. A B C D **E**
25. **A** B C D E
26. A B C D E
27. A B C D E
28. A B C D **E**
29. A B C D E
30. A B **C** D E
31. A B C D E
32. **A** B C D E
33. A B C D **E**
34. A B C D E
35. A B C D **E**
36. A B C D E
37. A B C D E
38. A B C D **E**
39. **A** B C D E
40. A B C D E
41. A B C D E
42. A B **C** D E
43. A B C D E
44. A B C D **E**
45. A B **C** D E
46. **A** B C D E
47. A B C D E
48. A B C D E
49. A B **C** D E
50. **A** B C D E
51. A B **C** D E
52. A B C D E
53. A B C D **E**
54. A B **C** D E
55. A B C D **E**
56. A B C D E
57. **A** B C D E
58. A **B** C D E
59. A B **C** D E
60. **A** B C D E
61. A B C D E
62. A B **C** D E
63. A B C D E
64. A B C D **E**
65. A B C D E
66. A **B** C D E
67. A B C D E
68. A B **C** D E
69. A B C D E
70. **A** B C D E
71. A B **C** D E
72. A **B** C D E
73. A B C D E
74. A B C D E
75. **A** B C D E
76. A B C D **E**
77. A **B** C D E
78. A B **C** D E
79. A B C D E
80. A B C D **E**
81. A B C D E
82. A B C D E
83. A B C D E
84. A B C D E
85. A B C D E
86. A B C D E
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93. A B C D E
94. A B C D E
95. A B C D E
96. A B C D E
97. A B C D E
98. A B C D E
99. A B C D E
100. A B C D E

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 10
YABANCI KELİMELER

- Soru 1. **marine biodiversity** = deniz canlılarının çeşitliliği
ensure = garanti etmek, sağlamak, temin etmek, **secure, guarantee**
recover = iyileşmek, kendine gelmek, **improve, get well**, zıt anl.= deteriorate
relatively = göreceli olarak, nispeten, **comparatively**
disturbance = düzeni bozucu şey, kargaşa, **turmoil**, zıt anl.= order, stillness
hesitation = çekinme, duraksama, tereddüt
encouragement = teşvik, özendirme, yüreklendirme
dedication = adama, adanmışlık, **devotion**
spectacle = görülecek şey; dehşet verici manzara
- Soru 2. **Kinetic Theory of Gases** = Gazların Kinetik Teorisi (gazların ısı, hacim, basınç gibi özelliklerini, moleküllerinin yapıları ve hareketleri ile açıklayan teori)
absolute temperature = sıcaklık (Kelvin biriminde ölçülen sıcaklık)
fundamental = esaslı, temel, asıl, **basic, central, primary**, zıt anl.= secondary
negligible = önemsiz, yok denecek kadar az, **insignificant, minor**, zıt anl.= considerable, significant
proportional = orantılı, (directly proportional = doğru orantılı)
exceptional = olağandışı, istisnai
- Soru 3. **thermohaline circulation** = okyanusların, yoğunluk farklarına bağlı olarak küresel boyutta akıntılar ile sürekli devinim halinde olması
pleasantly = hoşça gider bir şekilde, hoşça
considerably = epeyce, oldukça, **significantly, substantially**, zıt anl.= slightly
- Soru 4. **pioneer** = bir alanda yenilikler yaratan kişi, öncü
giant = devasa, çok büyük, **huge, gigantic**, zıt anl.= miniature
execute = uygulamak, yerine getirmek
compute = hesaplamak
evolution = evrim
denounce = kınamak, **condemn**, zıt anl.= praise
pressurize = basınç altında tutmak
empower = yetki vermek; izin vermek
evade = kaçınmak, sakınmak
speculate = (elde yeterli veri olmadan bir şey hakkında) fikir yürütmek, spekülasyon yapmak
- Soru 5. **greenhouse** = sera
deforestation = ormansızlaştırma
set out = başlamak, yola koyulmak, **begin, commence**, zıt anl.= stay, halt
build up = birikmek, **gather, accumulate**, zıt anl.= lessen
reach up = uzanmak, uzanarak (bir şeye) yetişmeye çalışmak
- Soru 6. **property** = özellik, **characteristic, feature**
tell off = 1) sayıp ayırmak; 2) yüzüne vurmak, azarlamak
put in = 1) içeri koymak, eklemek 2) (zaman) harcamak, **spend (time)**
use up = kullanarak azaltmak, bitirmek, tüketmek, **deplete, run through**
- Soru 7. **evolutionary** = evrimsel
run = işlemek, çalışmak, **operate**
rewind = geri almak, (kaseti) geri sarmak

- Soru 8. **alert** = uyarmak
existence = varlık, mevcudiyet, (bir şey)'in var olması
stratospheric = stratosfer (atmosferin ikinci tabakası) ile ilgili
layer = tabaka
feature = özellik, vasıf, **characteristic, element**
- Soru 9. **meteorite** = meteorit, dünyaya düşen küçük göktaşı
the best available record = eldeki en iyi kayıt / veri kaynağı
- Soru 10. **give off** = dışarı vermek, **send out, emit**
- Soru 11. **species** = (hem tekil hem çoğul) cins, tür
specific = belirli, **distinct, particular**, zıt anl.= general
task = iş, görev, ödev, **job, duty, work**
- Soru 12. **evidence** = kanıt, delil, **proof, clue**
- Soru 13. **Weddell seal** = Weddell fokü (Antarktika çevresinde yaşayan bir fok türü)
depth = derinlik
- Soru 14. **raw** = ham, işlenmemiş
tissue = doku
contrary to = karşın, aksine, **as opposed to**
- Soru 15. **posit** = önermek, öne sürmek
cyclic = periyodik olarak ortaya çıkan, dönemsel
variation = 1) düzensizlik; 2) farklılaşma
- Soru 17. **nutrient** = besin, gıda, **food**
vital = 1) yaşamsal, hayati, yaşam için gerekli; 2) çok önemli, **critical, essential, pivotal**, zıt anl.= insignificant, trivial
nutrition = beslenme, **nourishment**
- Soru 18. **enthusiast** = (bir konu ile) ilgili / meraklı kişi
- 19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
fruit fly = meyve sineği (genetik araştırmalarda sıklıkla denek olarak kullanılan bir sinek türü)
end = uç, taraf
ovary = yumurtalık
unfertilized = döllenmemiş
follicle = kesecik, folikül (anatomide bir grup hücrenin arasında yer alan küresel formlu boşluk)
turn on = aktif hale getirmek
localise = belirli bir yere sınırlamak
mRNA = taşıyıcı ribonükleik asit (genetik bilgiyi DNA'dan ribozoma taşıyan RNA molekülü), **messenger ribonucleic acid**
axis = (çoğul: axes) aks, eksen
- Soru 19. **dispel** = dağıtmak, defetmek, gidermek
embrace = sarılmak, kucaklamak, kabullenmek, **hug, accept**, zıt anl.= reject, shun
identify = tanımlamak, teşhis etmek; kimliğini teşhis etmek, **determine, diagnose**
- Soru 20. **stimulate** = (örneğin biyoelektriksel veya biyokimyasal olarak) uyarmak, **excite**

- Soru 22. **on the contrary** = aksine, bilakis
similarly = benzer şekilde
- Soru 24. **establish** = 1) kurmak, oluşturmak, **form, found, constitute**
orchid = orkide
fertility = doğurganlık, kısır olmama
potency = (cinsel) iktidar
legend = efsane, **epic**
evocative = çağrışım yaptırıcı, çağrıştıran
imaginative = yaratıcı, **creative**
rot = çürümek, **decompose**
monkey love-potion = maymun aşk iksiri (cinsel iktidar veya arzu yarattığı düşünülen bir orkide ekstraktına verilen yerel bir isim)
throughout = her yerinde, **all over**
inventive = yaratıcı, **creative, innovative**, zıt anl.= uninventive
- Soru 25. **biofuel** = tarlalarda bu amaçla üretilen bitkilerden elde edilen yakıt (örn. biyodizel), **agrofuel**
suffer = zarar görmek
over-use = aşırı kullanım, **over-consumption**
overdraw = (bir kaynağı) aşırı kullanmak
water supply = su rezervi
ethanol = alkollü içkilerde bulunan alkol çeşidi, **ethyl alcohol**
demand = 1) talep, **request**; 2) ihtiyaç, **need**
push up = yükseltmek; yukarı itmek
meanwhile = bu arada, bu esnada
- Soru 26. **ray** = ışık huzmesi, ışın
spherical = (şekil itibarı ile) küresel, küreye benzer
bend = bükülmek, kavis yapmak
refraction = (ışık için) kırılma
- Soru 27. **deficiency** = eksiklik, yetersizlik, **inadequacy, insufficiency, shortage**, zıt anl.= adequacy, sufficiency, excess
displace = yerinden etmek, yerini almak
requirement = gereksinim, ihtiyaç, talep, **necessity, claim**
left over = artan, fazlalık, **excess**
refined = rafine, arıtılmış, zıt anl.= coarse, crude
alter = (özüne dokunmadan kısmen) değiştirmek, **change, modify**
lipid = lipid, hücrenin temel yapıtaşlarından olup kloroform ve eter gibi organik solventler içinde çözünebilen madde
favour = kolaylaştırmak, meydana gelme ihtimalini arttırmak, **encourage**
high-fibre = (besinler için) lif oranı yüksek
bulk = büyük hacim / kütle
nutritious = besin değeri yüksek, besleyici
- Soru 28. **come down** = (fiyat için) inmek, düşmek
starvation = şiddetli açlık, açlıktan öleyazma
overcome = aşmak, üstesinden gelmek, yenmek, **defeat, get over**
chromosome = kromozom (lineer bir düzen içinde genleri taşıyan ve hücre çekirdeğinde bulunan ipliksi bir yapı)
update = modernleştirmek, güncelleştirmek, **modernise, renew**
- Soru 29. **propel** = yürütmek, ileriye hareket ettirmek
two-mode hybrid (engine) = taşıtlarda kullanılan, benzin motorunun yanı sıra iki

kademeli bir elektrik motoru ile de çalışan yeni ve deneysel bir motor sistemi
surround = çevrelemek, çevirmek, kuşatmak, **enclose, border**
planetary gear (system) = bir dış dişli ve içerisinde dönerek çalışan iç dişlilerden oluşan güç iletim sistemi, **epicyclic gear**
velocity = (belli bir yönde) hız
fuel-efficient = yakıt tasarruflu, az yakıt tüketen
switch (between) = (iki veya daha çok tarzda) dönüşümlü olarak (çalışmak), (bir şey)'den başka (bir şey)'e geçmek

- Soru 30. **interdisciplinary** = disiplinler / bilimler arası
by nature = özü / doğası sebebiyle, doğası gereği
now that = artık şöyle olduğuna göre...
consciousness = bilinç, farkında olma hali
cognitive = bilme / kavrama / idrak ile ilgili
perspective = perspektif, bakış açısı, **viewpoint, approach**
seek = 1) (bir şey yapma)'ya çalışmak, **try (to)**; 2) aramak, araştırmak, **inquire**
in terms of = ile ilgili olarak, açısından, bakımından, **on the basis of, in relation to**
further = başka, **some more, other**
phenomenon = (çoğul: phenomena) önemli / olağanüstü olay, fenomen
- Soru 31. **host** = (mikrop vs.) taşıyıcı
temperate bacteriophage = ılımlı bakteriyofaj (konak hücrenin parçalanmasına neden olmayan bakteri virüsü türü)
destroy = yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak, **demolish, exterminate, wipe out**, zıt anl.= preserve
attachment protein = tutunma proteini (virüsün yüzeyinde bulunan ve virüsün hücrelere tutunmasını sağlayan protein)
penetrate = girmek, içine işlemek, nüfuz etmek, **enter, get in, go through**
to a great extent = büyük oranda / ölçüde
transmit = (hastalık) bulaştırmak, iletmek, aktarmak, **carry, convey**
- Soru 32. **oppose** = karşı koymak, direnç göstermek, **resist**
push = itme
apply = uygulamak, tatbik etmek, **implement, utilize**
arise = ortaya çıkmak, **emerge**, zıt anl.= disappear, fade
- Soru 33. **go on** = sürmek, devam etmek, (ongoing = devam eden), **continue**
- Soru 34. **infancy** = başlangıç
maturity = olgunluk, **full development**, zıt anl.= immature
long exposure = (fotoğrafçılıkta) uzun pozlama (poz süresini ayarlayarak veya deklanşöre basılı tutularak ışığın filme uzun bir süre boyunca işlemlerini sağlama tekniği); uzun pozlama yöntemi ile alınan görüntü
patch = parça, kısım; bölge, **piece, section; region**
Milky Way = Samanyolu (Galaksisi)
peak = en yüksek düzey, **climax**
- Soru 35. **RNA** = ribonükleik asit (protein sentezinde rol alan genetik materyal), **ribonucleic acid**
interference = müdahale
turn off = aktif hali sonlandırmak, **deactivate**
accelerate = hızlanmak, ivme kazanmak, **speed up**
nanoparticle = 100 nanometreden daha küçük boyutlu parçacık, **nanocluster, nanopowder**
latch = tutunmak, **attach**

- Soru 42. **hippopotamus** = hipopotam, su aygırı
irritable = hırçın, asabi, sinirli, **petulant**
territory = bölge, toprak, alan
young = yavrular, **offspring**
trample = ezmek, çiğnemek; ezip geçmek
gore = (boynuz, fil dişi vb. ile), karnını deşmek / fena halde yaralamak
drag = (çekerek) sürüklemek
tip over = devirmek
bite off = ısırarak koparmak
hippo = hippopotamus kelimesinin kısaltılmış hali
irrigation = sulama, **watering**
deplete = tüketmek, bitirmek, **exhaust, consume**, zıt anl.= add, restock
wetland = karasal iklim bölgeleriyle deniz iklim bölgeleri veya göller arasında kalan, nemli ve genellikle bataklık bölge
occasionally = bazen, ara sıra, **now and then, from time to time, once in a while**, zıt anl.= frequently, often
crocodile = timsah
dwindle = azalmak, **diminish, shrink**, zıt anl.= grow, expand
beset = 1) rahat vermemek; 2) kuşatmak, etrafını almak
civil unrest = sosyal kargaşa, iç kargaşa, **civil disturbance**
desperate = 1) çaresiz, **helpless**; 2) ümitsiz, **hopeless**
- Soru 43. **seminal** = kendisinden sonrakilere kaynak teşkil eden türden (araştırma / çalışma)
matrix algebra = matris cebiri (matrisler üzerinde yapılan işlemler ile ilgili matematik dalı)
crucial = çok önemli, kritik, **pivotal, vital**, zıt anl.= trivial
linear algebra = doğrusal / lineer cebir (vektörler ve lineer denklemler ile yapılan işlemler ile ilgili matematik dalı)
determinant = determinant (bir matris veya bir denklem için özel bir prosedür kullanılarak elde edilen, matrisler veya denklemler arası işlemlerde kullanılan sayı)
fellow = doktora veya bilimsel araştırma bursu alan kimse; akademi üyesi
triumph = başarı sağlamak, zafer kazanmak, **succeed**
fearsome = korkunç
Tripes = Cambridge Üniversitesi'nde bitirme sınavlarına verilen ad
prolific = üretken, verimli, **productive, fruitful**
era = devir, çağ, (Victorian Era = Viktorya Devri, İngiltere'de Kraliçe Viktorya'nın hüküm sürdüğü 1837 ile 1901 yılları arasında kalan dönem)
enthusiastic = şevkli, hararetli, heyecanlı, **excited, devoted**, zıt anl.= disinterested
poet = şair
- Soru 44. **range** = (bir şey) ile (başka bir şey) arasında değişmek
extreme = en son nokta, aşırı uç
millennium = (çoğul: millennia) bin yıl
diverse = çeşitli, farklı, **different, various**
interrelated = birbiriyle ilgili / ilişkili
maintenance = (makine vs. için) bakım
fall to = yenik düşmek, **be defeated by**
- Soru 45. **nanosize particle** = 100 nanometreden küçük boyutlu parçacık, **nanoparticle**
substrate = enzimin, bağlanarak reaksiyona girdiği madde
attach = tutturmak, takmak
fluorescent = floresan (kimyasal veya ışınım yolu ile aldığı enerji ile parıldayan)
probe = sonda
(in) real time = gerçek zamanlı olarak, canlı, **live**

split = bölmek, **divide**, zıt anl.= join
beam = ışın, ışık huzmesi, **ray**
sample = örnek, numune, **example**, **specimen**
recombine = birleştirmek, yeniden bir araya getirmek
reserve = saklı tutmak, ayırmak
interference pattern = (ışık için) iki farklı dalganın birleşerek oluşturduğu karışımın bir ekranın üzerinde oluşturduğu desen
rely on = güvenmek, bel bağlamak, **depend on**, zıt anl.= distrust
amplitude = dalga yüksekliği
intensity = yoğunluk, şiddet, **force**, **power**
nanometre = nanometre, milimetrenin milyonda biri, 10^{-9} metre
assemble = kurmak, parçaları bir araya getirerek oluşturmak, **install**, zıt anl.= dismantle, disassemble
enzyme = enzim (kimyasal tepkimeleri hızlandıran molekül)
square root = karekök

- Soru 46. **chameleon** = bukalemun (renk değiştirebilen bir kertenkele türü)
cannibalism = yamyamlık, kendi türünü yeme
common = yaygın, sık rastlanan
shift = değişmek, (başka bir alana) kaymak, **switch**, **alter**
juvenile = genç
prehensile tail = (hayvanlarda) nesnelere kavrayabilme becerisine sahip kuyruk
opposing toe = ters dönebilen başparmak
one-way = tek yönlü geçiş, dışarıdan içeri göstermeyen (cam vs.)
the other way round = öbür türlü, tam ters, **opposite**, **vice versa**
likely = olası, muhtemel, **probable**, **expected**, zıt anl.= improbable, unlikely
- Soru 47. **synapse** = sinaps (sinir hücreleri arasında kalan, hücrelerarası sinirsel iletişimin gerçekleştiği boşluk)
transmit = iletmek, aktarmak, **carry**, **convey**
neurotransmitter = nörotransmitter, nörotaşıyıcı (hücrelerarası sinirsel iletişimde görev alan kimyasal madde)
crayfish = kerevides (ıstakozaya benzer ama daha küçük bir deniz veya tatlı su hayvanı), **crawfish**
vice versa = öbür türüsü (de), tersi (de), **the other way round**
- Soru 48. **manned mission** = insanlı görev (örneğin insanlı bir uzay aracı ile)
upgrade = geliştirmek, düzeyini yükseltmek, **improve**, **advance**, zıt anl.= worsen, weaken
shuttle = mekik
spacecraft = uzay aracı
proper = doğru, olması gereken, uygun, **correct**, zıt anl.= improper
precaution = tedbir, önlem, **safeguard**
deteriorate = bozulmak, kötüleşmek, **worsen**, zıt anl.= recover
turn out to be = (bir şey) olduğu ortaya çıkmak
launch = (füze, roket veya uzay aracı için) fırlatmak
expansion = genişleme, büyüme, **growth**
universe = evren
be worth (it) = (bir şey)'e değer olmak, zıt anl.= be not worth (it)
- Soru 49. **investigator** = dedektif, müfettiş, **inspector**
magnifying glass = büyüteç
detector = dedektör (metal, radyoaktif madde vb. malzemeyi bulmaya yarayan alet)
trace back = geriye / eskiye doğru izini sürmek / bulmak
burn up = yakmak, yakarak tüketmek
set = (ateş) yakmak
clue = ipucu, **hint**

- Soru 50. **vision** = görme kabiliyeti, **eyesight**
wavelength = dalga boyu
mate = (genellikle hayvanlar için) eş
perception = algılama, algı
strengthen = güçlendirmek, geliştirmek, **reinforce, support**, zıt anl.= weaken, undermine
- Soru 51. **landmark** = herkesçe bilinen ve yol tariflerinde kullanılan dağ, tepe gibi yerler veya kule, özelliği olan bir bina vs.
barely = zar zor, güçlkle, çok az, **hardly**, zıt anl.= enough, sufficiently
let alone = bırak... («Bırak resim göndermeyi, telefon bile açamıyorum» gibi olanaksızlığın boyutunun büyüklüğünü vurgulamak için kullanılır)
What good would that be? = Onun ne faydası olacak ki?
- Soru 52. **primate** = primat (en gelişmiş ve zeki memeli gruplarına ait herhangi bir üye)
conservative = muhafazakar, tutucu
stance = tutum, duruş, **attitude, approach**
vocalization = ses ile ifade
- Soru 53. **vertebrate** = omurgalı, **craniate**
grossly = fazlaca, aşırı bir biçimde, fena halde
under- or overbuilt = eksik veya aşırı yapı (sağlamlık ve / veya kütle kastediliyor)
stability = sağlamlık, katılık, zıt anl.= instability
maintain = muhafaza etmek, bakmak, **keep, retain**
consequently = sonuç olarak, dolayısıyla, bu nedenle, **accordingly, subsequently**
skeletal = iskelete ait, iskeletle ilgili (skeletal size = iskelet büyüklüğü)
indeed = gerçekten, doğrusu, **certainly**
limb-bone = kol veya bacaklara ait kemik
fracture = kırılma, kırık
relatively = göreceli olarak, nispeten, **comparatively**
- Soru 54. **coral reef** = mercan resifi
consortium = konsorsiyum (ortak bir çıkar için oluşturulmuş organizasyon)
volunteer = gönüllü
Holocene Epoch = Holosen Dönemi (yaklaşık 11,500 yıl öncesinden günümüze kadar olan buzul çağı sonrası dönem)
echo = aynısını söyleyerek desteklemek, tekrar etmek
point = nokta, durum, mesele
go so far as = (bir şey yapı)cak kadar ileri gitmek
doomed = yok olmaya mahkum
- Soru 55. **polyploid** = poliploid (monoploid sayının iki katından daha fazla kromozoma sahip hücre ya da organizma)
hybridisation = melezleştirme
advantageous = avantajlı, yararlı
oats = (çoğul kullanılır) yulaf
plum = erik
wheat = buğday
fibre = (besinler için) lif
thread = iplik
plume = pamuk gibi bazı bitkilerdeki tohumları saçan beyaz tüy gibi kısım
extend = çıkmak, uzanmak, **protrude**
- Soru 56. **migration** = göç
precise = 1) tam, kesin, **definite**; 2) dikkatli, titiz, **rigorous**, zıt anl.= indefinite, inaccurate

benefit = yarar, fayda, **advantage, use**, zıt anl.= harm, loss
be not without cost = bedelsiz olmamak (bedeli bulunmak)
energy-demanding = (bol) enerji gerektiren
turtle = kaplumbağa
off the coast (of a place) = (bir yerin) kıyısından açıkta
nesting = yuvalanma, yuva yapma
predator = avcı, alıcı hayvan; yırtıcı hayvan
unfamiliar = aşina olmayan, yabancı, **unknown, strange**, zıt anl.= familiar, known

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

exclusion zone = girilmesi / yerleşilmesi yasak / sakıncalı bölge
radius = (çoğul: radii) yarıçap
diversity = çeşitlilik, farklılık, **variety, assortment**, zıt anl.= uniformity
ruined = harabe halinde, yıkıntı halde, **devastated**
meltdown = (nükleer reaktör için) erime
excursion = kısa süreli gezi
woods = koru, ormanlık alan
trap = tuzak kurarak yakalamak
makeshift = derme-çatma, geçici
register = (bir şeye) sahip olduğu görülmek / gözlemlenmek
unprecedented = görülmemiş, emsalsiz, **exceptional**, zıt anl.= usual
embryo = embriyo, doğum öncesi gelişimin fetüsten önceki aşamaları
chromosomal = kromozomal, kromozomlar ile ilgili
absence = yokluk, bulunmama, zıt anl.= presence, existence
adaptive = uyum gösterme ile ilgili, uyumsal
transplant = nakletme, taşıma ve yeni ortamda yaşatmaya çalışma
uncontaminated = kirlenmemiş, (hastalık vs.) bulaşmamış, **unpolluted, uninfected**
cage = kafes
likewise = benzer şekilde, **similarly**
in this respect = bu bakımdan, bu hususta
at least = en azından, **at any rate**

Soru 57. **conclude** = 1) sonuç çıkarmak, **determine**; 2) bitirmek, sonuçlandırmak, **complete**
inborn = tabiatında olan, doğuştan gelen, kalıtsal, **congenital, hereditary, innate**, zıt anl.= acquired
valid = geçerli, sağlam, **credible, solid**, zıt anl.= invalid, unacceptable

Soru 58. **native to** = (bir yer)'in yerlisi
extensive = geniş çaplı, kapsamlı, **comprehensive**, zıt anl.= limited, narrow

Soru 59. **subsequent** = sonra gelen, (önceki bir şeyi) izleyen
compound = birikmek, eklenerek çoğalmak
best left to hunters = en iyisi (bu işi) avcılara bırakmak

Soru 60. **surrounding** = çevredeki, etraftaki

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

settle = halletmek, çözmek, karara bağlamak, **conclude, resolve**
lunar = aya ait, ayla ilgili
reconnaissance = (askeri veya bilimsel amaçlı) keşif, istihbarat toplama
orbiter = görevi yörüngede dolanmak olan uzay aracı, zıt anl.= lander
polar = kutupsal, (polar orbit = kutupların üzerinden geçerek izlenen yörünge)
probe = sonda; insansız, küçük uzay aracı
high-resolution neutron sensor = yüksek çözünürlüklü nötron sensörü
suspected = (varolduğundan) şüphelenilen

deposit = rezerv, maden (vb.) yatağı
bury = gömmek, toprak altında bırakmak
dig up = kazarak çıkartmak
scheduled for = (belli bir zaman)'da (gerçekleştirilmek üzere) programlanmış / planlanmış
challenging = insana meydan okuyan, zor
shadowed = gölge altında; (ayın) karanlık tarafında
sunlit = güneş ışığı alan
crater = krater (düşen bir meteorun oluşturduğu büyük çukur)
radioisotope thermal generator = radyoaktif bozunmadan açığa çıkan enerjiyi kullanarak elektrik üreten jeneratör, **radioisotope thermoelectric generator, RTG**
decay = (radyoaktif) bozunma
lean against = (bir şey)'e karşı olmak, (bir şey)'den yana olmamak
controversial = tartışma konusu olan; tartışmalı, ihtilafli, **debatable**, zıt anl.= uncontroverial, unquestionable
under consideration = değerlendirilmekte olan, karar gündeminde olan
hop = sıçramak
basin = taban, (krater için) iç kısım
unevenly = eşit olmayan şekilde, dengesizce, zıt anl.= evenly, uniformly
fire = ateşlemek
ground-penetrating = zeminin altına inebilen
lander = görevi gezegenin yüzeyine inmek olan uzay aracı, zıt anl.= orbiter
rim = kenar, **border, edge**

Soru 61. **upset** = 1) bozmak, altüst etmek, **disturb, disrupt**; 2) üzme, sinirlendirmek, **bother, afflict**
manufacture = imal etmek, **produce**

Soru 62. **existence** = varlık, **presence**, zıt anl.= absence
make no use of = kullanmamak, yararlanmamak, zıt anl.= utilise, make use of
solely = sadece, tek başına, **only, merely**

Soru 63. **essential** = asıl, esas, temel, zaruri, **vital, crucial, fundamental**, zıt anl.= incidental, peripheral
facility = tesis

Soru 64. **funding** = finansman
extremely = aşırı şekilde, çok, **maximally**, zıt anl.= mildly, moderately

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

stem cell = kök hücre
indefinitely = sonu gelmeyen bir şekilde, sürekli, **continually**, zıt anl.= temporarily
so-called = denilen, adı verilen (fazlaca bilinmeyen şeyler için)
constantly = devamlı, sürekli, **continually, perpetually**, zıt anl.= rarely, seldom
rejuvenate = beslemek; canlandırmak
bypass = etrafından dolanmak, uğramadan geçmek
clog = kan pıhtısı
heal = iyileş(tir)mek, sağaltmak, **cure**
wound = yara, **lesion**
embryonic = embriyoya ait
neuron = nöron, sinir hücresi
cardiac = kalbe ait
regenerate = yeniden oluşturmak, **regrow**
to date = bugüne kadar
lattice = kafes biçimli yapı, ızgara

- Soru 65. **reliable** = güvenilir, emin, sağlam, **trustworthy, dependable**, zıt anl.= unreliable
- Soru 66. **as regards** = (bir şey)'e gelince, konusunda, **considering**
therapeutic = tıropatik, tedavi amaçlı
man-made = insan eliyle yapılmış
- Soru 67. **far less** = çok daha az
versatile = deęişme kabiliyeti yüksek, çok yönlü
hold no possibility = hiçbir olanağı olmamak, mümkün olmamak, ihtimal dışı olmak
- Soru 68. **manipulate** = deęiřtirmek, kurcalamak, **fiddle with, tamper with**
engaged = kullanımda, çalışır vaziyette

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

concentration = yoğunluk, **density**
Industrial Revolution = Sanayi Devrimi (18.yy sonunda ortaya çıkan yoğun sanayileşme akımı)
familiar = tanıdık, bilinen, **known**, zıt anl.= unfamiliar, unknown
greenhouse = sera
abundance = bolluk, çokluk, zıt anl.= scarcity
entirely = tamamen, bütünüyle, **completely**, zıt anl.= partially
unanticipated = beklenmedik, umulmadık, **unforeseen, unpredicted**
given that = (bir şey)'i gerçek / gerçekleşmiş / olmuş kabul edersek
stabilisation = sabitlenme, dengelenme, **steadiness**, zıt anl.= variation
consequence = sonuç, semere, (bir şeyin ardından gelen) etki, **result, effect**, zıt anl.= cause, source
landfill = arazi doldurma (çöplerin toprakla karıştırılıp yığılması)
hydroxyl radical = bir oksijen ve bir hidrojen atomundan oluşan kimyasal grup
contribute (to) = katkıda bulunmak, **support, help**
prevalence = yaygınlık, etkinlik, **predominance**, zıt anl.= rarity
thunderstorm = şimşekli, yıldırımli fırtına
boost = artırmak, yükseltmek, **increase**, zıt anl.= lessen, lower, reduce
in turn = (o da) sonra (zincirleme bir etkinin bir aşaması olarak)
destroy = yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak, **exterminate, wipe out**, zıt anl.= preserve, restore

- Soru 69. **intervention** = müdahale, **intercession**
presence = varlık, bulunma, **existence**, zıt anl.= absence
- Soru 70. **no longer** = artık deęil (bir durumun artık devam etmediğini anlatır)
level out = dengeye gelmek
evenly = eşit şekilde, dengeli şekilde, zıt anl.= unevenly, uniformly
- Soru 72. **infer from** = (bir şey)'den anlamak / çıkarmak, —den sonuç çıkarmak, **gather, deduce**

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

startling = çok şaşırtıcı, **astonishing, amazing**, zıt anl.= ordinary, dull
demise = ölüm, yok oluş
beyond = ötesi, dışı, **out of**
hypothesise = hipotez oluşturmak, teori üretmek, öne sürmek
impact = çarpma, **hit, collision**
age = çağ, devir
soil core samples = topraktaki tabakalanmayı görmek amacı ile çıkarılmış silindirik şekilli örnek
globe = yerküre

prevalent = yaygın, sıkça rastlanan, **common, prevailing**, zıt anl.= rare, uncommon
layer = tabaka
clay = kil
separate = ayırmak, birbirinden uzaklaştırmak, zıt anl.= unify
late Cretaceous period = Geç Kretase Dönemi (dinozorların yaygın olarak yaşadığı yaklaşık 100 ile 65 milyon yıl öncesi dönem)
sparsely = seyrek olarak, seyrek seyrek
Tertiary period = yaklaşık 65 ile 1.8 milyon yıl öncesi dönem
extraterrestrial = dünya dışından gelen
slam = şiddetle (ve gürültü ile) çarpmak
fireball = ateş topu
stratosphere = stratosfer (troposferin üzerinde yer alan atmosfer tabakası)
along with = ile birlikte, yanı sıra, **together with**
vast = çok büyük, **huge, immense**
debris = döküntü; yıkıntı, enkaz
enshroud = örtmek, sis altında bırakmak
perish = yok olmak, ölmek
ensue = ardından gelmek, **follow**, zıt anl.= precede
settle back = çökmek, çökerek yerleşmek
telltale = veri sağlayan, bilgilendirici
scoff at = (bir şey) ile alay etmek, küçümsemek
die out = yok olmak, ortadan kalkmak, **perish**
giant = devasa, çok büyük, **huge, gigantic**, zıt anl.= miniature

Soru 73. **make use of** = kullanmak, yararlanmak, **utilise, benefit from**, zıt anl.= make no use of

Soru 74. **supposed** = gerçekleştiği varsayılan, gerçek kabul edilen

extract = çıkarmak, elde etmek, **draw out**

Soru 75. **invade** = istila etmek, saldırmak, **overrun, assault**, zıt anl.= withdraw

well-preserved = (örneğin kayanın / buzun içinde) iyi korunmuş

thriving = istikrarlı bir şekilde büyümek, gelişmek, **prosper, flourish**

Soru 76. **proof** = kanıt, delil, **evidence**

iridium = iridyum (çok yoğun, sert, gümüşü-beyaz bir metal)

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

explode = patlamak, infilak etmek

ridge = (coğrafya terimi olarak) sırt, küçük dağ sırası

erupt = (volkan için) patlamak

violently = yıkıcı şekilde, şiddetlice, **destructively, strongly**, zıt anl.= mildly, passively

unstable = sabit olmayan, dengesiz, değişken, **inconstant**, zıt anl.= stable

continental plate = kıta plakası (yerkabuğunun birbirlerinden büyük fay hatları ile ayrılmış parçalarından her biri)

rest on = üzerinde bulunmak

dive = dalmak

beneath = altına doğru

collision = çarpışma, çatışma

molten = erimiş, sıvılaştırmış

magma = magma (yerkabuğunun altındaki manto tabakasını oluşturan eriyik kaya)

volatile = buharlaşabilen

dissolve = çözünmek, erimek

release = salmak, serbest bırakmak, **discharge, liberate**, zıt anl.= detain

accordingly = dolayısıyla, bu nedenle, **so, consequently**

explosively = aniden ve hızlı bir şekilde

to this day = bugüne kadar
monitor = izlemek, takip altında tutmak, **observe**
tremendous = muazzam, **enormous**
loss = kayıp, (loss of life = can kaybı)

Soru 77. **result in** = (bir şey) ile sonuçlanmak, (bir şey)'e yol açmak

Soru 78. **prone to** = eğilimli, yatkın, **sensitive, susceptible**, zıt anl.= immune, resistant
hot spot = tehlikeli bölge

Soru 79. **proximity** = (pozisyon olarak) yakınlık

Soru 80. **cease** = durmak, sona ermek, **stop, end, halt, quit**, zıt anl.= begin, continue