ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 12
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 - 12
CEVAP KAĞIDI

Kitapçık Türü : (A) (B)

1.	A	**B**	C	D	E	51.	A	**B**	C	D	E
2.	A	**B**	C	D	E	52.	A	**B**	C	D	E
3.	A	**B**	C	D	E	53.	A	**B**	C	D	E
4.	A	**B**	C	D	E	54.	A	**B**	C	D	E
5.	A	**B**	C	D	E	55.	A	**B**	C	D	E
6.	A	**B**	C	D	E	56.	A	**B**	C	D	E
7.	A	**B**	C	D	E	57.	A	**B**	C	D	E
8.	A	**B**	C	D	E	58.	A	**B**	C	D	E
9.	A	**B**	C	D	E	59.	A	**B**	C	D	E
10.	A	**B**	C	D	E	60.	A	**B**	C	D	E
11.	A	**B**	C	D	E	61.	A	**B**	C	D	E
12.	A	**B**	C	D	E	62.	A	**B**	C	D	E
13.	A	**B**	C	D	E	63.	A	**B**	C	D	E
14.	A	**B**	C	D	E	64.	A	**B**	C	D	E
15.	A	**B**	C	D	E	65.	A	**B**	C	D	E
16.	A	**B**	C	D	E	66.	A	**B**	C	D	E
17.	A	**B**	C	D	E	67.	A	**B**	C	D	E
18.	A	**B**	C	D	E	68.	A	**B**	C	D	E
19.	A	**B**	C	D	E	69.	A	**B**	C	D	E
20.	A	**B**	C	D	E	70.	A	**B**	C	D	E
21.	A	**B**	C	D	E	71.	A	**B**	C	D	E
22.	A	**B**	C	D	E	72.	A	**B**	C	D	E
23.	A	**B**	C	D	E	73.	A	**B**	C	D	E
24.	A	**B**	C	D	E	74.	A	**B**	C	D	E
25.	A	**B**	C	D	E	75.	A	**B**	C	D	E
26.	A	**B**	C	D	E	76.	A	**B**	C	D	E
27.	A	**B**	C	D	E	77.	A	**B**	C	D	E
28.	A	**B**	C	D	E	78.	A	**B**	C	D	E
29.	A	**B**	C	D	E	79.	A	**B**	C	D	E
30.	A	**B**	C	D	E	80.	A	**B**	C	D	E
31.	A	**B**	C	D	E	81.	A	**B**	C	D	E
32.	A	**B**	C	D	E	82.	A	**B**	C	D	E
33.	A	**B**	C	D	E	83.	A	**B**	C	D	E
34.	A	**B**	C	D	E	84.	A	**B**	C	D	E
35.	A	**B**	C	D	E	85.	A	**B**	C	D	E
36.	A	**B**	C	D	E	86.	A	**B**	C	D	E
37.	A	**B**	C	D	E	87.	A	**B**	C	D	E
38.	A	**B**	C	D	E	88.	A	**B**	C	D	E
39.	A	**B**	C	D	E	89.	A	**B**	C	D	E
40.	A	**B**	C	D	E	90.	A	**B**	C	D	E
41.	A	**B**	C	D	E	91.	A	**B**	C	D	E
42.	A	**B**	C	D	E	92.	A	**B**	C	D	E
43.	A	**B**	C	D	E	93.	A	**B**	C	D	E
44.	A	**B**	C	D	E	94.	A	**B**	C	D	E
45.	A	**B**	C	D	E	95.	A	**B**	C	D	E
46.	A	**B**	C	D	E	96.	A	**B**	C	D	E
47.	A	**B**	C	D	E	97.	A	**B**	C	D	E
48.	A	**B**	C	D	E	98.	A	**B**	C	D	E
49.	A	**B**	C	D	E	99.	A	**B**	C	D	E
50.	A	**B**	C	D	E	100.	A	**B**	C	D	E

A

İNGİLİZCE

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 12

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. Throughout history, many ---- in engineering and science have come about as the result of the development of weapons.

A) applications B) resolutions

C) representations D) innovations

E) amplifications

2. Because of the time needed to develop expertise, scientists tend to continue working in a single area for a ---- length of time, perhaps even throughout their lives.

A) substantial B) thorough

C) moderate D) qualitative

E) comprehensive

3. Although the red flames of lithium and strontium appear similar, the light from each can be separated by means of a prism into ---- different colours.

A) excessively B) distinctly

C) conventionally D) properly

E) familiarly

4. The continents ---- their existence to Earth's long history of plate-tectonic activity.

A) endanger B) result

C) proceed D) compile

E) owe

5. For decades, scientists have theorized that much of the universe is ---- nearly undetectable dark matter and dark energy.

A) made up of B) taken over by

C) lost in D) held on

E) broken away from

6. Exploring the human genome for clues to human evolution and migration is something of a battlefield, and the ground rules of this new science are still being ---- .

A) worked at B) worked out

C) worked through D) worked back

E) worked for

7. Geology and biology ---- since life ---- .

A) are intertwined / has begun

B) were intertwined / had begun

C) have been intertwined / began

D) would be intertwined / begins

E) could be intertwined / will begin

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

8. ---- missing heat-shield tiles or a failed undercarriage door have allowed the airframe ----?

A) Could / to melt

B) Would / melt

C) Might / to be melting

D) Can / melting

E) Will / be melting

9. In April 1953, Watson and Crick ---- the scientific world with a succinct paper ---- their model for DNA.

A) were shaking / to explain

B) had been shaking / to have explained

C) have shaken / to be explaining

D) shook / explaining

E) had shaken / having explained

10. Common fungicides ---- for the puzzlingly high levels of DDT still found in some soils, even in regions where this potent insecticide ---- decades ago.

A) are blamed / would have been banned

B) could be to blame / was banned

C) were blamed / must be banned

D) might be blamed / would be banned

E) are to blame / has been banned

11. Rockets ---- to have originated with the Chinese before the thirteenth century, which is when they ---- to appear in Europe.

A) may be believed / were beginning

B) could be believed / have begun

C) were believed / had begun

D) have been believed / could begin

E) are believed / began

12. Gregor Mendel probably chose to study garden peas because he was familiar with them ---- his rural upbringing; they were easy to grow, and they came ---- many readily distinguishable varieties.

A) from / in B) at / for

C) with / on D) in / by

E) on / over

13. Sunspots, a barometer ---- solar activity in general, seem to have been unusually numerous ---- the last century.

A) for / at B) of / over

C) within / by D) for / about

E) above / from

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

14. Fish often spend much of their time in the deep, cool waters of a lake ---- oxygen levels there become depleted by decomposers.

A) as if B) just as

C) now that D) unless

E) so as

15. In 2002, ---- Australia's Great Barrier Reef was hit hard by unseasonable warming, 95 per cent of its coral was adversely affected.

A) so that B) if

C) when D) so long as

E) in case

16. ---- a violent storm is over, it leaves a cooler ocean behind, lowering the likelihood that more storms will flare up, at least not immediately.

A) Once B) Even so

C) Even if D) Since

E) While

17. Humans, like all warm-blooded animals, can keep their core body temperatures pretty much constant ---- differences in the temperature in the world around them.

A) as of B) regardless of

C) instead of D) in terms of

E) because of

18. The part of an animal ---- gases are exchanged with the environment is called the respiratory surface.

A) how B) which

C) whatever D) what

E) where

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

Small planes should be safe enough for normal, non-risk-taking people to trust their lives to them. NASA wants **(19)** ---- the accident rate by 90 percent within twenty-five years. The planes should become fast enough for their effective speed to be at least three times **(20)** ---- great as that of cars on the highway. The existing small-plane fleet averages 150 knots; that should be raised to 300 knots within a decade, and eventually to 450 knots, **(21)** ---- small planes could compete with the jetliners' speed. The planes should be more efficient and environmentally safer, using less fuel, creating less pollution, and generating less noise. They should be more **(22)** ---- in their operations and far simpler to fly, much like cars that vary little from one rental site to another. And they should be radically more reliable and cheaper to maintain - following the example of automobiles, with their quality revolution **(23)** ---- the 1980s and 1990s.

19.

A) to have reduced B) reducing
C) having reduced D) to reduce
E) to have been reducing

20.

A) as B) such
C) much D) so
E) more

21.

A) if only B) in that
C) so that D) by which
E) as if

22.

A) tentative B) consistent
C) deliberate D) reluctant
E) recurrent

23.

A) at B) for
C) about D) of
E) with

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

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

24. Despite the fact that no one has ever seen it happen, ---- .

A) there is evidence to suggest that rocks of up to 320 kilograms are moved by the wind across the floor of Death Valley in California

B) the Grandstand is a 20-metre-high island of rock that looks like the top of a mountain buried in a sea of sediment

C) most of south-eastern California is a region torn by earthquakes and eroded by wind and rain

D) Death Valley lies 86 metres below sea level and is surrounded by peaks of more than 3,000 metres

E) Death Valley was formed as the Amargosa and Panamint mountain ranges were pulled apart from each other

25. As the Hubble Space Telescope continues its mission, ---- .

A) Edwin Hubble encouraged this idea in connection with his own research

B) Eta Carinae is one of the most massive stars known in the Milky Way, and is thought to be on the verge of becoming a gigantic supernova

C) millions of people have already learned a great deal about the solar system

D) we tend to think of science in terms of great minds coming up with great ideas

E) it sends home new revelations about the life and death of stars and the nature of our expanding Universe

26. When the first transistor amplifiers came along, ---- .

A) there were a number of design deficiencies

B) the engineers identified these problems and fixed them

C) people would have been astonished by the magic of it all

D) Shockley, Bardeen and Brattain developed the transistor in 1947 and 1948

E) the extent of their achievements will never be appreciated

27. As soon as scientists realized the power of DNA technology, ---- .

A) early concerns focused on the possibility that they might create new pathogens

B) the Human Genome Project has yielded many other unexpected results

C) they claim that these proteins could be tested for their ability to cause allergic reactions

D) they began to worry about its potential dangers

E) one safety measure is a set of strict laboratory procedures designed to protect researchers from infection

28. Although geologists tended to dismiss the attempt of the physicist Kelvin to estimate the age of Earth as being too simplistic, ---- .

A) the theory of continental drift might have been accepted decades earlier

B) early nineteenth-century geologists largely accepted that Earth was of unlimited age

C) many people believe that his calculation failed through his ignorance of radioactivity

D) Kelvin began writing on this subject when he was 16

E) the model he used has in fact proved very useful in geology

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

29. Since albatross have the longest wings in nature, ---- .

A) their populations had already begun to decline

B) they came ashore far more frequently

C) they can glide for hundreds of kilometres without flapping their wings

D) from time to time they went in search of new breeding grounds

E) most pairs mate for life, producing and raising one chick every two years

30. Fullerenes are carbon molecules ---- .

A) that the simplest fullerene molecule, C60, has a soccer-ball shape

B) whose shapes are made up of pentagons and hexagons that meet three at a time, in such a way that no two pentagons are adjacent

C) whereas, mathematically, the combinatorics of fullerenes is an application of Euler's formula

D) although other fullerenes, such as C80, have been made in the laboratory

E) while every fullerene contains exactly 12 pentagons with no limit to the number of hexagons it contains

31. Twenty years have passed since the accident at Chernobyl ---- .

A) when many of the studies have been showing an elevated rate of mutations among the animals in the area

B) so that scientists studying the effects find themselves in unpopular positions

C) wherever policy makers want concrete conclusions and results, not probability estimates on the dangers of radiation exposure

D) because many public servants do not share the scientists' enthusiasm for the scientific process

E) but the extent to which people and the environment have been harmed is still being hotly debated

32. Geologists note that coal is similar to tar ---- .

A) as we might expect coal to last another 200 years

B) unless environmental issues may limit how much of this resource is exploited

C) in that both are relatively difficult to mine without dangerous environmental consequences

D) because the world is using these energy sources so inefficiently at the moment

E) while tar is also formed by tobacco burning

33. Practically all the problems associated with the musculo-skeletal and body-fluid systems could be alleviated or avoided in space ships ---- .

A) if artificial gravity similar to that on Earth could be provided

B) as current countermeasures are limited to the use of exercise equipment

C) since technological progress might have solved this problem

D) before further complications had developed

E) although the spaceship could be linearly accelerated in the desired direction

34. The Mariner 10 space probe determined ---- .

A) since planetary scientists have speculated about Mercury's magnetic field

B) that Mercury, unlike Venus and Mars, has a significant magnetic field

C) while there is no way to judge whether iron on Mercury is solid or liquid

D) until the new project uses radar reflections to determine subtle oscillations in Mercury's rotation rate

E) which presumably creates a strong magnetic field

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

35. One of the most important aspects of our planet's evolution is the formation of the atmosphere, ---- .

A) if continents and oceans, encircled by an oxygen-rich atmosphere, support familiar life forms

B) although such constant change has characterized Earth since its beginning some 4.5 billion years ago

C) whether understanding the carbon dioxide content of the early atmosphere is crucial for understanding climatic control

D) because it is this assemblage of gases that allowed life to come out of the oceans and to be sustained

E) as continental shift has been altering the face of Earth for nearly a billion years

36. - 38. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca <u>en yakın</u> Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

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

36. In North America, the electrical grid has evolved in piecemeal fashion over the past 100 years.

A) Kuzey Amerika'daki mevcut elektrik şebekesi, geçen 100 yıl boyunca aşama aşama oluşturulmuştur.

B) Kuzey Amerika'daki elektrik şebekesi, geride kalan 100 yıl boyunca parça parça ancak kurulabilmiştir.

C) Kuzey Amerika'da, elektrik şebekesi, geçen 100 yıl içinde düzensiz bir şekilde gelişmiştir.

D) Kuzey Amerika'daki elektrik şebekesinin bir bölümü, geçen 100 yıl içinde geliştirilmiştir.

E) Kuzey Amerika elektrik şebekesinin adım adım gelişmesi, geçen 100 yıl içinde gerçekleşmiştir.

37. Global competition regarding limited petroleum and natural gas resources is intense, and even a mild production shortage can send prices skyrocketing, as we have been seeing for some time.

A) Sınırlı petrol ve doğal gaz kaynakları konusunda küresel rekabet yoğundur ve, bir süredir gördüğümüz gibi, hafif bir üretim açığı bile fiyatları birden yükseltebilir.

B) Petrol ve doğal gaz kaynakları sınırlı olduğu için küresel rekabet oldukça yoğundur ve üretimde en ufak bir azalma, son zamanlarda görüldüğü gibi, fiyatları fırlatmaktadır.

C) Sınırlı olan petrol ve doğal gaz kaynaklarına yönelik küresel rekabet o denli yoğundur ki, yakın zamandan beri gözlemlediğimiz gibi, en küçük bir üretim açığı bile fiyatları birden yükseltmektedir.

D) Küresel rekabetin yoğun olduğu petrol ve doğal gaz kaynakları oldukça sınırlıdır ve, bir süredir görüldüğü gibi, üretimde oluşan en küçük bir kısıtlama bile fiyatları oldukça yükseğe çekmektedir.

E) Sınırlı petrol ve doğal gaz kaynakları konusundaki yoğun küresel rekabet nedeniyle, bir süredir gördüğümüz gibi, üretimin hafif de olsa düşmesi sonucu fiyatlar alabildiğine yükselmektedir.

38. Until recently, there was no reliable method to measure the age of dinosaurs, and thus, to figure out the conditions in which they grew.

A) Son yıllara kadar kullandığımız hiçbir yöntem dinozorların yaşını ölçmek ve büyüdükleri koşulları ortaya koymak için güvenilir değildi.

B) Dinozorların yaşını ölçmek ve dolayısıyla büyüdükleri koşulları ortaya koymak için bugüne kadar hiçbir güvenilir yöntem bulamadık.

C) Yıllardan beri, dinozorların yaşını ölçmeye ve böylelikle nasıl büyüdüklerini belirlemeye yönelik herhangi bir yöntem bulamadık.

D) Uzun zamandan beri, dinozorların yaşını ölçerek büyüdükleri koşulları kesin olarak belirlemede kullanılabilecek herhangi bir yöntemimiz yoktu.

E) Son zamanlara kadar, dinozorların yaşını ölçmek ve böylece büyüdükleri koşulları anlamak için güvenilir bir yöntem yoktu.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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. Darwinizme göre, mümkün olduğunca sık üremek, her canlının temel amacıdır.

A) Darwinism upholds the view that every organism always strives to reproduce so long as it is possible.

B) According to Darwinism, frequent reproduction is what every organism has as a major aim.

C) As one infers from Darwinism, for every organism, the essential goal is to reproduce so far as possible.

D) According to Darwinism, it is the basic goal of every organism to reproduce as often as possible.

E) With reference to Darwinism, it is to be stated that reproduction is what every organism has as its ultimate aim.

40. Kozmik ışınlar, aslında, atmosferin tepesine hemen hemen ışık hızına yakın bir hızda çarpan ve çoğunlukla güneş sisteminin ötesinden gelen iyonlardır.

A) Cosmic rays, usually called ions, come from across the solar system, hitting the outer layers of the atmosphere at a speed close to that of light.

B) The fact is that cosmic rays, also called ions, come from the other end of the solar system and constantly hit the top of the atmosphere at the full speed of light.

C) Cosmic rays are in fact ions that strike the top of the atmosphere at nearly the speed of light and mostly come from beyond the solar system.

D) It is true that cosmic rays are ions which cut across the solar system and strike the upper layer of the atmosphere at about the speed of light.

E) What we call ions are in fact cosmic rays that, coming from the depths of the solar system, strike the upper parts of the atmosphere at exactly the speed of light.

41. Leibniz, bilgisayar programının icadından 250 yıl önce yaşamış olmasına rağmen, modern algoritmik bilgi düşüncesine çok yaklaşmıştı.

A) Although Leibniz lived 250 years before the invention of the computer programme, he came very close to the modern idea of algorithmic information.

B) Leibniz, who lived some 250 years before the introduction of the computer programme, was in fact fully familiar with the idea of modern algorithmic information.

C) It was just 250 years before the development of the computer programme that Leibniz lived and put forward the modern idea of algorithmic information.

D) Living 250 years before the launching of the computer programme, Leibniz had a notion of modern algorithmic information.

E) Even though the computer programme was invented 250 years after Leibniz, he was actually aware of the idea underlying modern algorithmic information.

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. Carbon nanotubes have been hailed as a semiconducting wonder ingredient that will make materials stronger. ---- . Moreover, their ability to act as filters might one day be exploited to build artificial livers.

A) In the molecules of a polar liquid, some atoms are slightly positively charged while others carry a balancing negative charge

B) Some experts in nanotube chemistry have published extensively

C) Accordingly, it is possible to make nanotubes generate electricity

D) Thus, their importance has been greatly overrated

E) In addition, they will help miniaturize electronics systems

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

43. Locomotion can be considered to be a flow of mass from one location to another. ---- . They seek and find paths and rhythms that allow them to move their mass the greatest distance per expenditure of useful energy while minimizing thermodynamic imperfections such as friction.

A) All of these designs allow for the maximum transfer of material with the least amount of resistance

B) A flow is an equilibrium of areas with high and low resistivities

C) Animals move on the surface of Earth in the same way as rivers, winds and oceanic currents

D) A river basin configures and reconfigures itself so that the water is discharged with the least resistance through the mouth of the river

E) One of the basic goals of any design - whether it's an animal or a machine - is to get maximum output for minimum energy

44. Only a few large meteorites have struck the earth. The largest we know about fell in Arizona and made what is now called Meteor Crater, a hole about a mile across and 600 feet deep. ----. Other big meteorites fell in ancient times, in Texas, in Argentina, in northern Siberia and in Greenland.

A) When a meteor reaches the earth, it is called a meteorite

B) This big meteorite may have fallen as much as twenty-five thousand years ago

C) The amazing thing about these meteor showers is that they come year after year

D) Most meteors are small, probably a few inches in diameter

E) The most remarkable meteor shower was seen in Connecticut on the night of November 12, 1833

45. Although a soccer ball can be put together in many ways, there is one design so ubiquitous that it has become iconic. This standard soccer ball is glued together from 32 polygons, 12 of them five-sided and 20 six-sided, arranged in such a way that every pentagon (five-sided) is surrounded by hexagons (six-sided). ---- . This colour scheme was introduced for the World Cup in 1970 to enhance the visibility of the ball on television, although the design itself is older.

A) 12 pentagons and 20 hexagons form a figure known to mathematicians as a "truncated icosahedron"

B) To a mathematician, the iconic black and white soccer ball is an intriguing puzzle

C) A number of questions can be tackled about the arrangement of pentagons and hexagons using the language of mathematics

D) The usual way to colour such a ball is to paint the pentagons black and the hexagons white

E) Every soccer ball contains at least 12 pentagons, but may well contain more

46. This year researchers from some 60 nations are participating in the International Polar Year, an intensive burst of interdisciplinary research focusing on the polar regions. ---- . For instance, water from the melting ice sheet is flowing into the North Atlantic much faster than scientists had previously thought possible.

A) Greenland, especially, has become a kind of barometer for the rest of the world because of its sensitivity to climate changes

B) Climatologists have found that the best places to study global warming are the coldest regions on Earth

C) Thus far, the data the researchers have seen has been alarming

D) A glacier that accelerates with a warming atmosphere is within the realm of scientific expectation

E) Arctic climatologist Konrad Steffen has spent 18 consecutive springs on the Greenland ice cap, personally building and installing the weather Stations

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

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

47. Angela :

- How was your visit to Crater Lake National Park last summer?

Sharon :

- It was wonderful. The lake is very beautiful, with a clear, deep-blue colour. And I learned something new about it: it's a closed basin lake.

Angela :

- ----

Sharon :

- Well, there are no permanent streams that enter or exit the lake.

A) I plan to visit the lake this summer.

B) How did you learn that?

C) You're very informed, aren't you?

D) What does that mean?

E) How many visitors are allowed into the park each year?

48. Ken :

- Do you know? I'm really getting very interested in the movement of glaciers.

Sherrie :

- What have you learned now?

Ken :

- ----

Sherrie :

- That's right; the ice moves out to the sides because of the greater weight and pressure at the centre.

A) That when glaciers move, they don't only move straight downhill.

B) Well, some glaciers flow into the sea, but others end on land.

C) Glaciers store about 75% of the world's freshwater.

D) I found out that where an ice sheet flows into the ocean and floats, it forms an ice shelf.

E) Ice sheets flowing over land usually form piles of rocks and dirt at their ending points.

49. Michelle :

- It says in this article that Jupiter's moon Europa has relatively few craters on it - only one or two significant ones.

Kathy :

- I wonder why it has so few, when some of Jupiter's other moons and our own moon have so many.

Michelle :

- ----

Kathy :

- Oh, yes, I've read about that. It has to do with tides changing the surface features, doesn't it?

A) The article says that it would be surprising if the tides weren't still active.

B) Scientists think that the surface has been completely re-made in the cosmically recent past.

C) The continuously changing surface would create organisms, if there are any, that could adapt easily to the changes.

D) Since there are many tiny bodies in the outer solar system, they would normally have hit Europa, forming craters.

E) The weak ice on Europa's surface cannot support high mountains.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

50. Ann :

- Did you know that the use of graph paper for plotting functions and data was first made common by Professor John Perry, when he was still an assistant of the famous physicist Lord Kelvin?

Jane :
- No, I didn't. How did he make it available to the public?

Ann :
- ----

Jane :
- Well, that's really something.

A) He was a tireless educator in engineering and mathematics.

B) He challenged Lord Kelvin's hypothesis about the temperature of the Earth.

C) Perry came up with the idea that heat moved more easily deep inside the Earth than it does close to the surface.

D) Perry insisted that mathematics was basic to all the sciences.

E) Simply, it was because of him that the price of graph paper became affordable for everybody.

51. Peter :

- It seems that higher sea-surface temperatures could give rise to ever larger and more frequent hurricanes.

Frank :
- ----

Peter :
- True. What do you think is going to happen?

Frank :
- Let's just wait and see!

A) At present, it is all pure speculation. Let's change the subject.

B) Why have you become so interested in global warming?

C) But which parts of the globe would be affected?

D) Yes; I'm familiar with that theory. But there are opposing theories too.

E) Hurricanes will certainly increase in number and severity.

52. - 56. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda, parçanın <u>anlam bütünlüğünü bozan</u> cümleyi bulunuz.

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

52. **(I)** In science fiction, the worst threats to space travellers are large ones: asteroids, ravenous creatures, and imperial battle cruisers. **(II)** The journey time from Earth to Mars could be reduced from six months to less than six weeks. **(III)** In reality, though, the scariest menaces for humans in space are the tiniest: fast-moving elementary particles known as cosmic rays. **(IV)** On a long journey, these would give astronauts a dose of radiation serious enough to cause cancer. **(V)** Unlike most of the other challenges of venturing into deep space, which engineers should be able to solve, cosmic rays pose irreducible risks.

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

53. **(I)** A dramatic cut in the cost of a super-efficient new breed of solar cell could put domestic solar power on a more economic footing. **(II)** The cells, which helped take NASA's electric-powered aircraft Helios to record altitudes, have until now been too expensive. **(III)** But their manufacturer has found a way to make them as much as 20 times cheaper. **(IV)** The cells convert light energy into electricity with an efficiency of 20 per cent - which means they generate one-third more electrical power than conventional silicon solar cells. **(V)** NASA's electrically powered plane Helios soared to altitudes above 96,000 feet (29 kilometres) - a world record for a winged plane not powered by a rocket engine.

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

54. **(I)** Our knowledge of cell structure took a giant leap forward as biologists began using the electron microscope in the 1950s. **(II)** Instead of light, the electron microscope (EM) uses a beam of electrons. **(III)** Actually, specimens should have been cut into extremely thin sections and stained with atoms of heavy metals such as gold. **(IV)** The EM has a much greater resolution than the light microscope. **(V)** Under special conditions, the most powerful EM's can detect individual atoms.

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

55. **(I)** Early in the 20th century, oranges and grapefruits were ripened for market in sheds equipped with kerosene stoves. **(II)** Before leaves fall, many of their essential elements are stored in the stem. **(III)** Fruit growers thought it was the heat that ripened the fruit, but when they tried newer, cleaner-burning stoves, the fruit did not ripen fast enough. **(IV)** Plant biologists learned later that ripening in the sheds was actually due to ethylene, a gaseous by-product of kerosene combustion. **(V)** We now know that plants produce their own ethylene, which functions as a hormone that triggers a variety of aging responses, including fruit ripening and programmed cell death.

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

56. **(I)** Since the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001, anti-aircraft missile batteries have been installed to protect buildings in US cities. **(II)** However, less drastic solutions have also been suggested. **(III)** No software simulation is going to be sufficient to convince any pilot about the new avionics systems. **(IV)** An aerospace company, for instance, has proposed installing the electronics from its pilotless plane in passenger aircraft to allow ground control to take over a hijacked plane and land it remotely. **(V)** Others say automatic landing systems could steer planes to safety without human intervention.

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

5 dakika dinlenme arası.

Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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.

There were many heated debates in the nineteenth century about the relationship between chemical reactions and living organisms. Some scientists felt that fermentation was an activity of living things and, therefore, could not take place outside of living cells. This was proved by the work Louis Pasteur undertook for the French wine industry. Indeed, in the 1850s, the French wine industry was having serious trouble with wine that had spoiled. The French emperor, Napoleon III, called in Pasteur to help. Pasteur knew that the fermentation which produced wine was caused by living yeast cells. But now he found that certain bacteria could also carry out fermentation. He discovered that fermentation by bacteria spoils wine because it produces vinegar (acetic acid) instead of the alcohol produced by yeast. Pasteur suggested that the winemakers heat the wine for a short time to destroy the bacteria. They were horrified, but it worked. The process, pasteurization, is still used today, especially for milk.

57. It is clear from the passage that the fundamental principle of pasteurization, especially as practised in the milk industry today, ---- .

A) aroused a fierce controversy among the French scientists of the nineteenth century

B) was already known in France before the time of Pasteur

C) was given a full scientific explanation by scientists working for Napoleon III

D) was discovered only after a long period of experimentation by French winemakers

E) is the destruction, by heating, of the bacteria which cause fermentation

58. One understands from the passage that, in the nineteenth century, ---- .

A) a major controversy among scientists concerned whether living organisms played any role in chemical reactions

B) Napoleon III was seriously interested in scientific matters and favoured Pasteur more than any other scientist

C) French winemakers had so much trust in Pasteur's work on bacteria that they fully followed his instructions for the process of pasteurization

D) French scientists especially focused on fermentation, since the wine industry was of vital importance for France

E) the French wine industry was remarkably advanced since it made use of various innovations and scientific discoveries

59. According to the passage, Pasteur discovered that ---- .

A) most French winemakers were far more skilled at producing vinegar than wine

B) the problem French winemakers faced needed to be dealt with immediately

C) most scientists of his time knew little about the variety of chemical reactions taking place in living organisms but they were prepared to debate about them

D) what really spoiled wine was not fermentation brought about by living yeast cells but that caused by bacterial activity

E) not only the French wine industry but also its milk industry could be greatly improved through the use of pasteurization

60. As pointed out in the passage, the idea that ---- .

A) bacteria spoiled wine was accepted among the French scientists of the nineteenth century, but it was Pasteur whom Napoleon III appointed to improve wine-making in the country

B) bacteria in wine could best be destroyed through a prolonged process of heating was commonplace among nineteenth-century French winemakers

C) pasteurization prevented milk from spoiling quickly spread outside France in the nineteenth century and has never since been challenged by scientists

D) fermentation by bacteria spoils wine is no longer current, since various new methods have been developed for better wine-making

E) fermentation was caused by a chemical reaction in living cells wasn't accepted by many scientists until well into the nineteenth century

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Fossils are the remains of organisms which have endured for fantastic periods of time. Fossils can be bones or teeth or even plant or animal imprints preserved in rock since prehistoric times. The appearance of fossils in rock has been a source of wonder and fascination to man for centuries. The fossil of an ancient sea animal was even found among the possessions of a prehistoric man. Many people have tried to explain fossils. Aristotle believed they were the remains of living creatures, but thought the creatures grew in the rocks. Some people believed that fossils were placed in rocks by evil spirits. Other explanations were remarkably modern. For example, Herodotus, an ancient Greek historian, observed fossil seashells in the Libyan desert in 450 B.C. and guessed that the Mediterranean Sea had once reached much farther south than it does today.

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

A) throughout history, there have been many different views and explanations as regards the nature and cause of fossils

B) it is only in modern times that there has been any serious interest in fossils

C) human interest in fossils has only been aroused through the fascinating explanations and discoveries made by modern science

D) Herodotus travelled extensively in the Mediterranean world and was particularly attracted by the geography of Libya

E) the study of fossils by modern scientists has mostly focused on the preserved imprints of plants and animals in rocks

62. It is clear from the passage that fossils ---- .

A) greatly fascinated prehistoric peoples, who revered them as sacred

B) are always found in rocks as bones or teeth

C) date back to very early prehistoric times

D) were not as serious a concern for Aristotle as they were for others

E) were regarded by prehistoric man as evil spirits preserved in rocks

63. According to the passage, Herodotus speculated that the Libyan desert, ---- .

A) which was rich in the remains of various organisms, had been the original home of prehistoric man

B) which was vast and dry, had been flooded on several occasions in the past by the Mediterranean Sea

C) through which he often travelled, had in the past made up a major part of the Mediterranean Sea

D) where he saw fossil seashells, had once been covered by the Mediterranean Sea

E) where there were plant and animal imprints in rocks, had no connection whatsoever with the Mediterranean Sea

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

A) Aristotle was particularly interested in the fossils found in rocks

B) there are many different kinds of fossils

C) the earliest kinds of fossils were those of sea plants and seashells

D) Herodotus and Aristotle were the earliest pioneers of fossil studies

E) the very first discovery of fossils was in the Libyan desert

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A population is a group of individual organisms of the same kind that are limited to some particular space. The most familiar example is the human population, but there are also populations of animals and plants everywhere on Earth. In fact, scientists regard a population as a biological unit that has both structure and function. The parts of a population are its individual members. The functions of a population are similar to those of other biological units: growth, development, and self-maintenance in a changing environment. Individuals enter a population by birth and by moving in, that is, by immigration. Individuals leave a population by death and by moving out, that is, by emigration. If the environment of a population remains the same, loss and replacement of members are in balance. The population will be able to survive in that particular environment. If the environment changes, however, loss or addition of members increases or decreases the size of the population.

65. It is pointed out in the passage that the changes that occur in the environment of a population ---- .

A) have an impact, negative or positive, on the members of that population

B) speed up the process of replacement of the members of the population

C) always contribute greatly to the survival of all the members of that population

D) are mostly caused by the uncontrollable size of that population

E) can be reduced through an increase in the size of the population

66. According to the passage, what is called a "population" in biology ---- .

A) can be defined as any group of organisms that is not subject to loss and replacement

B) is a biological unit that has only the function of growth

C) is a group of animals and plants that can survive all kinds of environmental changes

D) solely refers to any human group that lives in a specific region on Earth

E) is a unit that consists of the same kind of individual organisms living in a particular area

67. It is clear from the passage that, so long as a population lives in a constant environment, ---- .

A) the growth, development, and self-maintenance of its members can be fully controlled

B) its size remains more or less stable

C) it usually undergoes a rapid structural change, which considerably affects its size

D) the replacement of its members is relatively slow, compared with other populations in different environments

E) its survival becomes difficult owing to the uncontrollable increase in its size

68. As it is indicated in the passage, if the addition of new members to a population exceeds loss, ---- .

A) this can have a restrictive effect on emigrations from the population

B) this has no effect whatsoever on the environment in which the population lives

C) the survival of the population can be maintained in a balanced way

D) the size of the population shows a growing pattern

E) new measures must be introduced to prevent environmental changes

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Pluto, which was until recently regarded as the outermost and smallest planet in the solar system, has never been visited by an exploring spacecraft. So little is known about it that it is difficult to classify. Its distance from Earth is so great that the Hubble Space Telescope cannot reveal its surface features. Appropriately named for the Roman god of the underworld, it must be frozen, dark, and dead. Its mean distance from the Sun is 5,900 million kilometres. In fact, it has the most eccentric orbit in the solar system, bringing it at times closer to the Sun than Neptune. Furthermore, there is evidence that Pluto has an atmosphere, containing methane, and a polar ice cap that increases and decreases in size with Pluto's seasons. It is not known to have water. The Hubble Space Telescope's faint-object camera revealed light and dark regions on Pluto, indicating an ice cap at the north pole. It is not known if there is an ice cap at Pluto's south pole.

69. According to the passage, Pluto's orbit around the Sun ---- .

A) takes so long that each of its seasons has a long period

B) has not yet been described accurately

C) brings it, on occasion, closer than Neptune to the Sun

D) follows a pattern which is uniform and stable

E) has been studied again and again through the Hubble Space Telescope

70. As is pointed out in the passage, Pluto ---- .

A) is on the outer edge of the solar system

B) has extensive ice caps at both its poles

C) was a major god in antiquity, worshipped by the Romans as well as by other peoples

D) and Neptune seem to have similar orbits that bring them closer to the Sun

E) looks so dark that nothing whatsoever can be observed on it

71. It is stated in the passage that, since Pluto is so far away from Earth, ---- .

A) its regions and poles can best be studied through a powerful telescope

B) almost nothing is known about even its exterior

C) the density of the methane in its atmosphere cannot be measured

D) the Hubble Space Telescope clearly shows how completely frozen its surface is

E) only some minor explorations have so far been made by means of a spacecraft

72. As is stated in the passage, from the data provided by the Hubble Space Telescope about Pluto ---- .

A) some scientists have suggested that its exploration ought to be started soon

B) one can conclude that it has a climate which is stable and temperate

C) it has a dull surface with absolutely no variety

D) it is understood that there is an ice cap on its north pole

E) one becomes aware of the fact that every planet in the solar system has a similar cycle of seasons

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Today the world faces a growing crisis over the management of its great rivers. In recent years, most of the great rivers in the world, such as the Yellow River in China, the Indus, the Colorado, and the Nile, have all periodically run empty because mankind has used their every last drop. Indeed, there is a huge unmet demand in the world for water. More than a billion people have no access to clean drinking water, and while it is hoped that this figure will be halved by 2015, nobody is sure where the water will come from. With today's trends, one-third of the world population will be seriously short of water by 2025. Politicians in China, India, Pakistan, Egypt and other water-stressed countries want their water engineers to find solutions - and fast.

73. In the passage, there is a clear warning that, ---- .

A) sooner or later, water shortages could lead to serious political crises in China and other countries

B) despite the solutions proposed by water engineers, the people of China, India, Pakistan, and Egypt will soon face a serious shortage of water

C) unless more precautions are taken, more than a billion people will have almost no access to water in the near future

D) so long as politicians remain indifferent to the growing water crisis in the world, most countries will be unable to provide clean drinking water for their people

E) by the end of the first quarter of this century, there will be a severe water shortage affecting one-third of the world population

74. According to the passage, the water resources of the world ---- .

A) are largely confined to the Indus and the Nile

B) have been increased through the solutions proposed by water engineers, and so the need for clean drinking water will be met well before 2015

C) are so limited that it is doubtful whether the number of people with no access to clean drinking water can be halved, as hoped, by 2015

D) have become a major concern among politicians in many countries and, therefore, new policies have been proposed for an efficient management of the great rivers

E) need to be upgraded by 2025 in order to catch up with the growth rate of the world population

75. As can be understood from the passage, the fact that even some great rivers have from time to time run dry due to the overuse of their capacity ---- .

A) demonstrates how the growth of the populations in some countries has had an adverse effect on the water resources

B) shows how irresponsible the water engineers of most countries have been

C) signifies that there must be a national water authority in each country for the preservation of the water resources

D) makes it urgent for water engineers to discover new water resources in the south-western US

E) is a clear indication of how urgent the demand for water is in the world today

76. One concludes from the passage that efficient management of the water resources of the world is essential ---- .

A) if the growing worldwide demand for water is to be met adequately

B) and the waters of the Nile and the Indus, in particular, must not be used so wastefully

C) since China and India, with their large populations, are heading for a serious shortage of water well before 2015

D) as one-third of the population in China is unable to get clean drinking water

E) in order to maintain political stability in the countries most affected by an acute shortage of drinking water

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The huge ice sheet covering Greenland, which is the world's largest island, provides a habitat for many arctic species and holds nearly 8 per cent of the world's freshwater. It is, on average, 5,000 feet thick and is constantly being replaced as snow falls each winter. Over the course of centuries, the snow compacts into ice, which slides towards the ocean. In recent years, higher atmospheric concentrations of heat-trapping gases have accelerated that process. As temperatures rise, the top layers melt, giving way to darker, heat-absorbing ice and liquid water. The meltwater seeps down to the rock below, lubricating the ice mass and speeding its slide into the sea.

77. As one can see, the passage ---- .

A) focuses on the importance of Greenland as a major source of the world's freshwater

B) is mainly concerned with the geographical features of Greenland's surface and highlights its natural beauty

C) deals in detail with the causes of global warming and its effects on the arctic species in Greenland

D) explains how global warming is having an environmental impact on Greenland's ice mass

E) extensively describes the process whereby the ice mass of Greenland has formed over the course of centuries

78. It is pointed out in the passage that the slide into the ocean of the ice mass in Greenland ----.

A) has caused much damage to a wide range of arctic species and their habitat

B) can be prevented completely so long as temperatures are stable

C) is of vital importance because, through this process, the world's freshwater capacity is increased

D) has only been observed in recent years, but environmentally, this phenomenon is of no significance

E) has been faster than usual in recent years as a result of global warming

79. According to the passage, when the top layers of the ice sheet melt, ---- .

A) the ice mass ceases to slide towards the ocean

B) water seeps down to the rocks below aiding the ice mass to slide into the sea

C) it has an adverse effect on various arctic species

D) the rock under the ice mass is fully exposed

E) there is a noticeable increase in the volume of liquid water

80. As pointed out in the passage, Greenland, with its 5,000-foot-thick ice sheet, ---- .

A) is so affected by the atmospheric concentrations of heat-trapping gases that the amount of the meltwater on the island has risen to a dangerous level

B) has lost much of its freshwater capacity due to the process of extensive melting which has been going on for centuries

C) will soon lose its ice mass, since the amount of snowfall on the island each winter has dropped dramatically over the course of the last few centuries

D) not only accommodates different kinds of arctic species but also preserves a significant amount of the world's freshwater

E) can no longer provide a habitat for some arctic species that have lived on the island over the course of many centuries

- **Kalan 30 dakika sürenin 15 dakikasını hiç bakamadığınız sorular için kullanabilirsiniz. Daha önce üzerinde uğraştığınız sorulara tekrar geri dönmeyiniz.**
- **Son 15 dakikalık süreyi asla soru çözerek geçirmeyiniz. Bu süre zarfında seçeneklerinizi sayınız ve boş bıraktığınız soruları, cevap kağıdınızda sayıca en az çıkan seçeneğe göre işaretleyiniz.**

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 12
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** B

1.	A	**B**	C	D	E	51.	A	B	C	**D**	E
2.	**A**	B	C	D	E	52.	A	**B**	C	D	E
3.	A	**B**	C	D	E	53.	A	B	C	D	**E**
4.	A	B	C	D	**E**	54.	A	B	**C**	D	E
5.	**A**	B	C	D	E	55.	A	**B**	C	D	E
6.	A	**B**	C	D	E	56.	A	B	**C**	D	E
7.	A	B	**C**	D	E	57.	A	B	C	D	**E**
8.	**A**	B	C	D	E	58.	**A**	B	C	D	E
9.	A	B	C	**D**	E	59.	A	B	C	**D**	E
10.	A	**B**	C	D	E	60.	A	B	C	D	**E**
11.	A	B	C	D	**E**	61.	**A**	B	C	D	E
12.	**A**	B	C	D	E	62.	A	B	**C**	D	E
13.	A	**B**	C	D	E	63.	A	B	C	**D**	E
14.	A	B	C	**D**	E	64.	A	**B**	C	D	E
15.	A	B	**C**	D	E	65.	**A**	B	C	D	E
16.	**A**	B	C	D	E	66.	A	B	C	D	**E**
17.	A	**B**	C	D	E	67.	A	**B**	C	D	E
18.	A	B	C	D	**E**	68.	A	B	C	**D**	E
19.	A	B	C	**D**	E	69.	A	B	**C**	D	E
20.	**A**	B	C	D	E	70.	**A**	B	C	D	E
21.	A	B	**C**	D	E	71.	A	**B**	C	D	E
22.	A	**B**	C	D	E	72.	A	B	C	**D**	E
23.	A	B	C	**D**	E	73.	A	B	C	D	**E**
24.	**A**	B	C	D	E	74.	A	B	**C**	D	E
25.	A	B	C	D	**E**	75.	A	B	C	D	**E**
26.	**A**	B	C	D	E	76.	**A**	B	C	D	E
27.	A	B	C	**D**	E	77.	A	B	C	**D**	E
28.	A	B	C	D	**E**	78.	A	B	C	D	**E**
29.	A	B	**C**	D	E	79.	A	**B**	C	D	E
30.	A	**B**	C	D	E	80.	A	B	C	**D**	E
31.	A	B	C	D	**E**	81.	A	B	C	D	E
32.	A	B	**C**	D	E	82.	A	B	C	D	E
33.	**A**	B	C	D	E	83.	A	B	C	D	E
34.	A	**B**	C	D	E	84.	A	B	C	D	E
35.	A	B	C	**D**	E	85.	A	B	C	D	E
36.	A	B	**C**	D	E	86.	A	B	C	D	E
37.	**A**	B	C	D	E	87.	A	B	C	D	E
38.	A	B	C	D	**E**	88.	A	B	C	D	E
39.	A	B	C	**D**	E	89.	A	B	C	D	E
40.	A	B	**C**	D	E	90.	A	B	C	D	E
41.	**A**	B	C	D	E	91.	A	B	C	D	E
42.	A	B	C	D	**E**	92.	A	B	C	D	E
43.	A	B	**C**	D	E	93.	A	B	C	D	E
44.	A	**B**	C	D	E	94.	A	B	C	D	E
45.	A	B	C	**D**	E	95.	A	B	C	D	E
46.	A	B	**C**	D	E	96.	A	B	C	D	E
47.	A	B	C	**D**	E	97.	A	B	C	D	E
48.	**A**	B	C	D	E	98.	A	B	C	D	E
49.	A	**B**	C	D	E	99.	A	B	C	D	E
50.	A	B	C	D	**E**	100.	A	B	C	D	E

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 12
YABANCI KELİMELER

Soru 1.
throughout = boyunca
come about = ortaya çıkmak, meydana gelmek, arise, take place
development = geliş(tir)(il)me
weapon = silah
application = 1) uygulama, tatbikat, exercise, practice; 2) başvuru
resolution = karar, çözüm, decision
representation = tasvir, betimleme
innovation = yenilik, buluş, icat, novelty
amplification = büyütme, (örneğin bir ses dalgası veya elektronik sinyal için) yükseltme / amplifikasyon

Soru 2.
develop = geliştirmek
expertise = uzmanlık, ekspertiz
tend (to) = eğiliminde olmak, be disposed (to), be likely (to)
length of time = bir zaman boyunca
substantial = epey, (zaman için) uzun, significant, ample
thorough = tam, baştan aşağı, complete, whole, zıt anl.= partial
moderate = ılımlı, orta
qualitative = nitel, niteleyici
comprehensive = kapsamlı, geniş, etraflı, inclusive, overall, in depth, zıt anl.= exclusive, narrow, limited

Soru 3.
lithium = lityum (gümüşi beyaz renkli yumuşak bir alkali metal; bilinen en hafif metal)
strontium = stronsiyum (havayla temas ettiğinde sarı renge dönüşen gümüşi beyaz renkli bir alkali metal)
appear = görünmek, look
similar = benzer, alike
separate = ayırmak, bölmek
by means of = vasıtasıyla, aracılığı ile
prism = prizma
excessively = aşırı derecede, overly, redundantly, zıt anl.= moderately
distinctly = açık / belirgin bir şekilde, clearly
conventionally = konvansiyonel / geleneksel olarak, traditionally
properly = doğru dürüst, gerektiği gibi, uygun bir şekilde, correctly, duly, zıt anl.= improperly, unduly
familiarly = tanıdık / bildik /aşina bir şekilde, zıt anl.= unfamiliarly

Soru 4.
continent = kıta
existence = var oluş, presence, zıt anl.= absence
plate-tectonic activity = levha hareketleri (yerkabuğunu oluşturan levhaların hareketleri ve birbirleriyle olan etkileşimleri)
endanger = tehlikeye düşürmek, riske atmak, jeopardise, risk, zıt anl.= save, aid
proceed = ilerlemek, devam etmek, advance, continue, zıt anl.= stop
compile = derlemek, collect, accumulate, zıt anl.= disperse
owe = borçlu olmak

Soru 5.
decade = on yıl
theorize = teori kurmak / üretmek
universe = evren, cosmos
undetectable = fark edilmesi / bulunması mümkün olmayan, unnoticeable
dark matter = karanlık madde (astrofizikte, ışık yaymadığı ve yansıtmadığı için doğrudan algılanamayan, varlığı, çevresindeki diğer materyal üzerindeki kütleçekimsel etkisi yolu ile tespit edilebilen maddeye verilen ad)
dark energy = karanlık enerji (kozmolojide, bütün uzayı etkileyen ve evrenin genişleme hızını arttırıcı bir etkisi olduğu kabul edilen hipotetik bir enerji türü)

be made up of = (bir şey)'den oluşmak, be composed of
take over = 1) (bir şeyin) yerini almak / yerine geçmek, replace, supersede; 2) (yönetimi, nöbeti vs.) devralmak, assume; 3) egemen olmak, predominate, zıt anl.= obey
lost in = 1) tamamen (bir şey)'e dalmış; 2) (bir şey)'in içinde kaybolmuş
hold on = dayanmak, bırakmamak
break away = kırılıp / kopup ayrılmak

Soru 6. explore = araştırmak, incelemek, search, examine
genome = genom (bir organizmanın kromozomlarında bulunan genetik şifrenin tamamı)
clue = ipucu, hint
evolution = evrim
migration = göç
something of a battlefield = zorlu bir savaş alanı
ground rules = (genellikle çoğul kullanılır) bir oyun, spor ya da yarışmayı yöneten temel kurallar
work at = çalışmak, çabalamak
work out = (bir çözüm) üretmek, accomplish, solve, zıt anl.= fail, miss
work through = çalışarak bitirmek / içinden çıkmak, başarı ile üstesinden gelmek
work for = (birisi) için / (birisi)'nin emrinde çalışmak

Soru 7. **intertwined** = iç içe geçmiş

Soru 8. missing = var olmayan, kayıp, absent, zıt anl.= present
heat-shield tiles = ısı kalkanı panelleri (uzay mekiklerini, atmosfere girişte oluşan çok yüksek sıcaklıktan koruyan kaplamayı oluşturan seramik paneller)
fail = bozulmak, çalışmaz hale gelmek, break
undercarriage = (uçağın) iniş takımları, landing gear
allow = izin vermek, permit, zıt anl.= prevent
airframe = bir uçağı ya da uzay aracını oluşturan mekanik aksam
melt = erimek, ergimek

Soru 9. **succinct** = kısa ve öz, zıt anl.= thorough, comprehensive
paper = makale, article
shake = sarsmak, sallamak

Soru 10. **fungicide** = mantar öldürücü kimyasal madde
puzzlingly = şaşırtıcı, hayret verici, confusing, baffling
DDT = bazı bölgelerde tarım ilacı olarak kullanılan zehirli bir kimyasal, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
soil = toprak
potent = güçlü, etkili, strong, effective, zıt anl.= weak, impotent
insecticide = insektisit (böcek öldürücü kimyasal madde)
blame = suçu (birinin / bir şeyin)) üstüne atmak, suçlamak, accuse, zıt anl.= acquit
ban = yasaklamak, forbid, bar, zıt anl.= allow, permit

Soru 11. originate = (ilk defa) ortaya çıkmak, emerge, arise, zıt anl.= terminate
appear = 1) ortaya çıkmak, belirmek, emerge, arise, zıt anl.= disappear, vanish; 2) (gibi) görünmek, seem

Soru 12. **pea** = bezelye
familiar (with) = (bir şey)'e aşina / alışkın
rural = kırsal, taşra, köy hayatına ait, zıt anl.= urban
upbringing = (çocuk için) yetiştir(il)me, büyütme
readily = kolayca, easily
distinguishable = ayırt edilebilir, recognizable
variety = cins, tür

Soru 13. **sunspot** = güneş lekesi (güneşin yüzeyinde bulunan koyu renkli düşük sıcaklık alanları)
barometer = barometre (ortam basıncını ölçmeye yarayan alet), (sorudaki anlam = gösterge)
solar = güneşle ilgili
seem to be = gibi görünmek, appear to be
numerous = çok, pek çok, many, several, zıt anl.= few

Soru 14. deplete = tüketmek, bitirmek, exhaust, consume, zıt anl.= add, restock
decomposer = ölü bitki ve hayvan kalıntılarını kimyasal olarak ayrıştıran organizma

Soru 15. **Great Barrier Reef** = Büyük Bariyer Resifi (Avustralya'nın kuzeydoğu açıklarındaki dünyanın en büyük mercan kayalığı)
hit = zarar vermek, vurmak, damage, strike
unseasonable = mevsim normallerinin altında ya da üzerinde, zamansız, untimely
warming = ısınma
coral = mercan
adversely = kötü bir şekilde, negatively, zıt anl.= positively
so long as = sürece, müddetçe, as long as
in case = halinde, durumunda

Soru 16. **violent** = yıkıcı, sert, şiddetli, destructive, strong, zıt anl.= mild, passive
storm = fırtına
be over = sona ermek, bitmek, end, zıt anl.= begin
lower = azaltmak, düşürmek, decrease, zıt anl.= increase
likelihood = olasılık, ihtimal, possibility, chance
flare up = (fırtına için) patlamak, (ateş için) parlamak
immediately = hemen, anında, right away

Soru 17. **warm-blooded** = sıcakkanlı
core body temperature = vücut iç sıcaklığı (bir canlının vücudunun iç kısımlarının normal çalışma sıcaklığı)
pretty much = büyük ölçüde
constant = sabit, stable, fixed, zıt anl.= variable
regardless of = (bir şey)'e bakılmaksızın / bağlı olmaksızın, in spite of
instead of = (bir şey)'in yerine
in terms of = ilgili olarak, açısından, bakımından, on the basis of, in relation to

Soru 18. exchange = (soruda, hava) alıp vermek, değiş tokuş etmek, swap
respiratory surface = solunum yüzeyi (canlılarda akciğer, solungaç gibi, gaz alışverişinin gerçekleştiği kısım)

19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)
safe = güvenli, emniyetli, zıt anl.= dangerous
risk-taking = risk alan
trust one's life to = canını (birisine / bir şeye) emanet etmek
accident = kaza
rate = oran
effective = efektif, gerçek, fiili, actual
highway = otoyol
existing = var olan, hali hazırda bulunan, present, current
fleet = filo
knot = (deniz mili / saat) olarak ölçülen hız ölçme birimi
raise = yükseltmek, arttırmak, increase, zıt anl.= lower, decrease
eventually = sonunda, finally

compete (with) = (birisi / bir şey) ile rekabet etmek / yarışmak, rival (with)
jetliner = jet motorlu büyük yolcu uçağı, jumbo jet
pollution = kirlenme, kirlilik, contamination
generate = üretmek, produce
noise = gürültü
operation = çalışma, işleme, running, functioning
far = çok daha, much (more)
vary = değiş(tir)mek, çeşitlen(dir)mek, change, differ, alter, zıt anl.= remain, stay
rental site = (araç vs. için) kiralama noktası
radically = alışılmışın çok dışında bir şekilde, extraordinarily
reliable = güvenilir, emin, sağlam, trustworthy, dependable, zıt anl.= unreliable
maintain = 1) bakım yapmak, muhafaza etmek, bakmak, service, keep, retain; 2) sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, sustain
quality = kalite, nitelik
revolution = devrim

Soru 19. reduce = azal(t)mak, decrease, zıt anl.= increase

Soru 21. in that = şu bakımdan ki, because

Soru 22. **tentative** = deneme amaçlı (olarak yapılan)
consistent = tutarlı, steady, undeviating, zıt anl.= inconsistent, changing
deliberate = 1) kasıtlı, on purpose; 2) temkinli, careful
reluctant = isteksiz, gönülsüz, unwilling, hesitant, zıt anl.= willing, eager
recurrent = yinelenen, tekrarlayan, repetitive, zıt anl.= single, unique

Soru 24. despite = (bir şey)'e karşın, rağmen
evidence = delil, clue
suggest = 1) izlenimini bırakmak, hissini vermek, indicate, imply; 2) ileri / öne sürmek, önermek, advise, propose
floor = (vadi, deniz için) taban
Death Valley = Ölüm Vadisi (ABD'nin Kaliforniya ve Nevada eyaletleri arasında yer alan, en alçak noktası deniz seviyesinden 86 metre aşağıda olan, kurak bir havza)
Grandstand = 1) (örneğin bir yarış pistindeki) en yüksek ve görüş açısı en iyi olan tribün; 2) bölgede yapılan motor sporları yarışlarında, tribün gibi işlev görmesi sebebiyle Ölüm Vadisi içindeki yüksek bir kayalığa verilmiş olan ad
bury = gömmek
sediment = tortu, çökelti
tear = yırtmak, kuvvetle çekerek parçalamak
earthquake = deprem
erode = erozyona uğra(t)mak, aşındırmak
surround = çevrelemek, çevirmek, kuşatmak, enclose, border
peak = zirve
form = şekillen(dir)mek
mountain range = dağ silsilesi, sıradağ
pull apart = ayırarak uzaklaştırmak

Soru 25. mission = görev
encourage = teşvik etmek, özendirmek, cesaret vermek, yüreklendirmek, promote, zıt anl.= deter, discourage
in connection (with) = (bir şey) ile bağlantılı olarak
massive = 1) büyük kütleli, heavy; 2) büyük, muazzam, enormous, immense, zıt anl.= tiny
Milky Way = Samanyolu (Galaksisi)
on the verge of = (bir şey olma)'nın sınırında

gigantic = devasa, muazzam, enormous, huge, zıt anl.= tiny
supernova = süpernova (patlama halindeki yıldız)
a great deal = oldukça fazla, çok, a lot, much, zıt anl.= a little, a bit
mind = akıl, akıl sahibi kişi (the greatest minds of the 17th century)
come up with = (karşılık, yanıt, fikir vs.) bulmak, ortaya atmak, önermek, think of, suggest
revelation = açığa çık(ar)ma, keşif, disclosure, zıt anl.= covering up
expand = genişle(t)mek, büyü(t)mek, extend, broaden, zıt anl.= shrink, contract

Soru 26. **transistor amplifier** = transistörlü amplifikatör (gelen sinyalin gücünü arttırmaya / yükseltmeye yarayan bir tür elektronik cihaz)
come along = ortaya çıkmak
a number of = çok sayıda, a lot of, plenty of
deficiency = eksiklik, yetersizlik, kusur, inadequacy, insufficiency, zıt anl.= adequacy, sufficiency
identify = tanı(m)lamak, teşhis etmek, determine, diagnose
astonish = şaşırtmak, hayrete düşürmek
magic = büyü, sihir
transistor = transistör (bir devrede açma-kapama, yükseltme gibi çeşitli görevlerde kullanılan yarı iletken bir devre elemanı)
extent = kapsam
achievement = başarı, accomplishment, success, zıt anl.= failure, defeat
appreciate = takdir etmek, değerini anlamak

Soru 27. realize = farkına varmak
concern = kaygı, worry
focus (on) = (üzerine) odaklanmak, yoğunlaşmak, concentrate
possibility = olasılık, ihtimal
pathogen = patojen (hastalığa yol açan bakteri, virüs vb.)
Human Genome Project = İnsan Genom Projesi (insanın genetik kodlarının tamamını çözmeyi amaçlayan proje)
yield = 1) (sonuç, ürün vs.) vermek, (kar, kazanç) getirmek, produce; 2) boyun eğmek, give in
unexpected = beklenmedik
claim = iddia etmek, propose, zıt anl.= disclaim, deny
test for = (bir yeteneği / özelliği ortaya çıkarma amacı ile) test etmek
ability = yetenek, kabiliyet, capability, capacity, zıt anl.= inadequacy, limitation
cause = yol açmak, sebep olmak
allergic = alerjik, alerji ile ilgili
safety = güvenlik
measure = önlem, tedbir, ölçü, precaution
set = seri, dizi
strict = sert, katı, sıkı, kurallara tam olarak uyan, tight, rigorous, zıt anl.= lax, relaxed
procedure = prosedür, işlemler sırası
infection = enfeksiyon (mikrop kapma)

Soru 28. dismiss = reddetmek, aklından çıkarmak, reject, discard
attempt = deneme, girişim, teşebbüs, effort, trial
estimate = tahmin etmek, kestirmek, guess, reckon
simplistic = basite indirgenmiş, dar kapsamlı, zıt anl.= comprehensive
continental drift = kıta kayması (kıtaların birbirleriyle olan jeolojik etkileşimleri çerçevesinde yer değiştirmeleri), continental shift
largely = büyük ölçüde, greatly, mostly
unlimited = sonsuz, sınırsız
ignorance = 1) bilgisizlik; 2) aldırmazlık, görmezden gelme
prove useful = yararlı olduğu ortaya çıkmak

Soru 29. **albatross** = albatros (geniş kanatları ve çok uzun süre havada kalabilmesi ile tanınan iri bir tür deniz kuşu)
population = popülasyon (biyolojide, bir türün, belli bir alanda yaşayan bireylerinin tamamı); nüfus
decline = azalmak, düşmek, gerilemek, drop, zıt anl.= increase
ashore = karaya, kıyıya
frequently = sıkça
glide = (havada) süzülmek
flap = (kanat) çırpmak
from time to time = zaman zaman, arada sırada, now and then, once in a while, occasionally
breeding grounds = üreme / yuvalanma bölgesi
mate = (hayvanlar için) çiftleş(tir)mek
for life = ömür boyu
raise = yetiştirmek, büyütmek, nurture, breed
chick = civciv

Soru 30. **fullerene** = moleküler şekilleri içi boş bir küreyi andıran bir tür karbon formu
soccer = futbol
pentagon = beşgen
hexagon = altıgen
adjacent = yan yana, bitişik
combinatorics = kombinatorik (matematikte, sayıların, harflerin ve nesnelerin araştırılması ile ilgili alan)
contain = içermek

Soru 31. elevated = artmış, yüksek
mutation = mutasyon (gen diziliminin doğal farklılaşma veya radyasyon, sıcaklık, virüsler gibi dış etkilerle değişime uğraması)
unpopular = rağbet görmeyen, gözden düşmüş
policy makers = (bir konuda izlenecek) siyaseti belirleyen kişiler
concrete = somut, elle tutulur, actual, solid, zıt anl.= abstract
conclusion = sonuç, netice
probability = olasılık
estimate = tahmin, kestirim, guess
exposure = maruz bırakma / kalma
public servant = devlet memuru, civil servant
enthusiasm = şevk, istek, heves
hotly = yoğun ve çok ihtilaflı / hararetli bir şekilde, heatedly, (The committee hotly discussed the matter.)
debate = tartışmak, müzakere etmek, argue, discuss

Soru 32. note = belirtmek, (bir şey)'e dikkat çekmek
tar = katran
last = tükenmemek, dayanmak
issue = konu, sorun, mesele, point, matter, question
resource = kaynak, supply
exploit = (kendi çıkarı için) kullanmak, yararlanmak, utilize
relatively = göreceli olarak, nispeten, comparatively
mine = (kömür, maden vs.) çıkarmak
consequence = sonuç, semere, (bir şeyin ardından gelen) etki, result, effect, zıt anl.= cause, source
source = kaynak, köken, origin, root
inefficiently = verimsiz bir şekilde
tobacco = tütün

Soru 33. practically = 1) pratik olarak, pratikte, in practice, zıt anl.= theoretically; 2) hemen hemen, almost
associated with = (bir şey) ile ilgili / alakalı
musculo-skeletal system = kas-iskelet sistemi (kaslar ve iskelet aracılığı ile hayvanların hareketini sağlayan sistem)
body-fluid system = vücut sıvıları sistemi
alleviate = yatıştırmak, dindirmek, hafifletmek, azaltmak, relieve, ease, zıt anl.= intensify, aggravate
avoid = kaçınmak, sakınmak, escape, stay away, zıt anl.= contact, face, confront
artificial = yapay, suni, man-made, imitative, zıt anl.= real, genuine
provide = sağlamak, temin etmek, supply, zıt anl.= withhold
countermeasure = karşı tedbir
progress = ilerleme, gelişme, advancement, development, zıt anl.= regress
complication = zorluk, sorun; (ameliyatla bağlantılı) komplikasyon
linearly = doğrusal olarak, düz bir hat üzerinde
desired = istenen, arzu edilen

Soru 34. **space probe** = uzay sondası (küçük, insansız uzay aracı)
determine = belirlemek, saptamak, establish
planetary = gezegenlerle ilgili
speculate = (elde yeterli veri olmadan bir şey hakkında) fikir yürütmek, spekülasyon yapmak
field = alan
significant = kayda değer, önemli
judge = hüküm vermek, yargılamak, decide, conclude
radar reflection = radar yansıması (radar cihazının gönderdiği ve hedefe çarpıp yansıyarak radara geri dönen radyo dalgası)
subtle = ince, fark edilmesi zor
oscillation = salınma, dalgalanma
rotation = (kendi ekseni veya merkezi etrafında) dönme
presumably = tahminen, galiba, by reasonable assumption

Soru 35. aspect = açı, yön, bakım, görünüş, feature, facet, perspective
formation = oluşum
encircle = çevrelemek
characterize = tanımlamak, karakterize etmek, define, describe
some = yaklaşık
crucial = kritik, çok önemli, pivotal, vital, zıt anl.= trivial
climatic control = iklim kontrolü (iklimleri ve mevsimleri anlamayı ve kontrol etmeyi amaçlayan araştırma alanı)
assemblage = (sorudaki anlam = belirli maddelerin belirli oranlarda oluşturduğu karışım)
sustain = sürdürmek, devamlılığını korumak, maintain
alter = (özüne dokunmadan kısmen) değiş(tir)mek, change, modify

Soru 42. **nanotube** = nanotüp (nano boyutlarda boru benzeri bir yapı)
hail = (beğeni ile) karşılamak, selamlamak, acclaim
semiconducting = yarı iletken (elektronik devre üretiminde kullanılan bir malzeme çeşidi)
wonder = mucize, harika
ingredient = bir karışımı oluşturan maddelerden her biri
act as = (bir şey) gibi / (bir şeye) benzer şekilde davranmak
artificial liver = suni / yapay karaciğer
polar liquid = polar sıvı, hidrofob / suyu iten sıvı (etil asetat, heksan gibi, elektronları molekülün bir tarafında toplanma eğiliminde olduğu için molekülleri elektriksel kutuplanma sergileyen sıvı)
positively charged = pozitif yüklü
balancing = dengeleyici
charge = (elektriksel) yük
publish = yayınlamak

extensively = yaygın bir şekilde, büyük miktarda, substantially, largely, zıt anl.= partly
accordingly = dolayısıyla, bu nedenle, so, consequently
overrate = gereğinden fazla önemsemek, magnify, overestimate, zıt anl.= underrate
in addition = ek olarak
miniaturize = minyatürleştirmek, minyatürize etmek (bir şeyin, aynı işi gören ama daha küçük ebatlı olanını üretmek)

Soru 43. **locomotion** = lokomosyon (enerji harcayarak ve kuvvet uygulayarak yer değiştirme)
consider to be = (bir şey) olarak görmek / kabul etmek
flow = akış
location = belirli bir yer
seek = aramak, araştırmak, peşine düşmek, look for, pursue, inquire
rhythm = ritm
expenditure = harca(n)ma, expense
minimize = minimize etmek, en aza indirmek, zıt anl.= maximize
thermodynamic = termodinamik (ısıl enerji ve hareket arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyen bilim dalı ile ilgili)
imperfection = eksiklik, kusur, fault, defect
friction = sürtünme
allow for = (bir şey) için olanak / fırsat yaratmak
amount = miktar
resistance = direniş, karşı koyma, hindrance, opposition
equilibrium = denge, eşitlik
resistivity = özdirenç (birim uzunluktaki bir materyalin, içinden geçen elektrik akımına gösterdiği direnç)
oceanic = okyanuslar ile ilgili
basin = havza
configure = değiştirmek, ayarlamak
reconfigure = tekrar değiştirmek / ayarlamak
discharge = tahliye etmek, release
goal = amaç, hedef, aim, target, objective
output = randıman, çıktı, üretim, verim, product, yield, zıt anl.= input

Soru 44. **meteorite** = meteorit (dünyaya düşen küçük göktaşı)
strike = çarpmak, hit
across = karşıdan karşıya, bir yakadan diğer yakaya
foot = (çoğul = feet) ayak (30.48 cm'ye eşdeğer uzunluk ölçüsü)
ancient = antik, eski, antique, archaic, zıt anl.= modern
Siberia = Sibirya (Kuzey Rusya'da bir bölge)
Greenland = Grönland (Atlas Okyanusu'nun kuzeyinde, Kuzey Kutbu'na yakın bir yerde yer alan ve siyasi olarak Danimarka'ya ait bulunan büyük bir ada)
meteor = meteor (atmosfere giren göktaşı)
reach = ulaşmak, varmak, arrive, come
amazing = insanı hayrete düşüren, şaşırtıcı, astonishing, surprising, zıt anl.= banal, dull
meteor shower = meteor yağmuru
year after year = yıl be yıl, her yıl
remarkable = dikkate değer, olağanüstü, notable, extraordinary, zıt anl.= ordinary
Connecticut = Kuzeydoğu ABD'de bir eyalet

Soru 45. put together = (parçaları) bir araya getirerek üretmek
ubiquitous = her yerde var olan, yaygın
iconic = sembolleşmiş, ikonlaşmış
glue together = (bir şeyin parçalarını birbirine) yapıştırarak (bütünü) oluşturmak / bir araya getirmek

polygon = çokgen
arrange = düzenlemek, yerleştirmek
colour scheme = renk düzenlemesi
introduce = 1) ortaya koymak, tanıtmak, present; 2) piyasaya arz etmek / sunmak; 3) başlatmak, initiate, institute
enhance = artırmak, yükseltmek, çoğaltmak, geliştirmek, increase, improve, zıt anl.= decrease, weaken
visibility = görünebilirlik
figure = şekil
mathematician = matematikçi
truncated icosahedron = kesik yirmiyüzlü (düzgün bir yirmiyüzlünün köşelerinin kesilip atılması ile oluşturulan futbol topu benzeri geometrik cisim)
intriguing = merak uyandıran
tackle = (bir sorunu) ele almak, çözmeye çalışmak, deal with, work on, zıt anl.= avoid
arrangement = düzenleme, yerleştir(il)me, setup
may well = pekala … (olabilir / yapabilir) de

Soru 46. participate = katılmak, yer almak, take part
intensive = yoğun, şiddetli, in-depth, thorough, zıt anl.= partial, superficial
burst = patlama, bir anlık ve genellikle kısa süreli çok yüksek artış
interdisciplinary = bilimler / disiplinler arası
for instance = mesela, örneğin, for example
ice sheet = buz tabakası
previously = önceden, daha önceleri, earlier, formerly, zıt anl.= subsequently
sensitivity = duyarlılık, hassasiyet, responsiveness, zıt anl.= insensitivity
climatologist = iklim bilimci (iklimleri inceleyen bilim insanı)
global warming = küresel ısınma (dünyadaki ortalama sıcaklık değerlerindeki genel artış eğilimi)
thus far = şimdiye kadar, so far
alarming = ürkütücü, korkutucu, appalling
glacier = buzul
accelerate = hızlan(dır)mak, ivme kazan(dır)mak, speed up, zıt anl.= retard
expectation = beklenti
consecutive = art arda, peş peşe, successive
ice cap = dağ zirvelerindeki veya gezegen kutuplarındaki kubbemsi şekilli buzul
install = kurmak, tesis etmek
weather = hava (durumu)

Soru 47. **national park** = milli park
closed basin lake = kapalı havza gölü (akarsular tarafından beslenmeyen ve suları akarsular yolu ile denize ulaşmayan göl)
permanent = daimi, sürekli, kalıcı, lasting, unchanging, zıt anl.= temporary
stream = dere, çay
informed = bilgili, haberdar, knowledgeable

Soru 48. pressure = basınç
downhill = yokuş aşağı, yamaçtan / tepeden aşağı doğru
store = saklamak, muhafaza etmek
freshwater = tatlı su
float = yüzmek, yüzeyde durmak
ice shelf = kıyı buzulu (karadaki bir buzulun deniz üzerindeki uzantısı)
pile = yığın
dirt = çamur, toprak

Soru 49. **ones** = (soruda craters ismi yerine geçmiş olan zamir)

tide = gelgit, (genellikle denizlerdeki) medcezir hareketi
surface = yüzey
feature = özellik, characteristic, element
re-make = yeniden / baştan yapmak
cosmically recent past = evrenin yaşına göre yakın geçmiş
continuously = sürekli / devamlı olarak
organism = organizma, canlı
if there are any = eğer varsa (bir şeyin varlığına inanılmadığı ya da buna ait bir kanıt bulunmadığı durumlarda kullanılır) (Good people, if there are any, are hard to find.)
adapt to = adapte olmak, uyum sağlamak, get used to
tiny body = meteorlar, asteroidler ve kuyrukluyıldızlar gibi küçük gök cisimleri
outer solar system = dış güneş sistemi (Güneş Sistemi'nin, Neptün gezegeninin ötesindeki bölgesi), trans-Neptunian region

Soru 50. **graph paper** = milimetrik kağıt (üzerinde milimetrik kareler basılı bulunan çizim kağıdı)
plot = (plan, harita, matematiksel fonksiyon vs. için) çizmek, kağıda dökmek
function = fonksiyon (matematikte, iki değerler kümesi arasındaki ilişkiyi tanımlayan argüman veya eğri)
physicist = fizikçi
available = bulunabilir, ulaşılabilir, (alıma / kullanıma) hazır
make available to smo = (bir şeyi) birisi için kulanılabilir hale getirmek
that's really something = bu gerçekten önemli bir şey
tireless = yorulmak bilmez, energetic, vigorous, zıt anl.= weary, worn out
challenge = meydan okumak, kafa tutmak, confront
hypothesis = hipotez, varsayım (belirli olayları açıklamak için yapılan önerme)
insist = diretmek, direnmek, ısrar etmek, assert

Soru 51. give rise to = yol açmak, neden olmak, lead to, bring about, produce, zıt anl.= eradicate, destroy
ever = her seferinde artan bir şekilde
frequent = sık
hurricane = kasırga, hortum
at present = şimdilik, halihazırda, currently
speculation = spekülasyon (kaynağı belli olmayan ve / veya dayanağı güçlü olmayan iddia)
opposing = karşı / karşıt, zıt
severity = sertlik, şiddet, ciddiyet, harshness, seriousness

Soru 52. **science fiction** = bilimkurgu
threat = tehdit, warning
ravenous = saldırgan, yırtıcı
imperial battle cruiser = imparatorluk savaş gemisi (bazı bilimkurgu eserlerinda adı geçen uzay gemisi)
in reality = gerçekte
scary = korkutucu, ürkütücü
menace = tehdit, baş belası
elementary = temel
particle = parçacık
cosmic ray = kozmik ışın (uzay ortamında seyreden güneş veya diğer gök cisimleri kaynaklı yüklü parçacıklar)
dose = doz
venture = tehlikeli olabilecek bir yolculuğa / işe girişmek, maceraya atılmak
deep space = derin uzay (uzayın, Güneş Sistemi'nin ötesindeki kısmı), outer space
pose = (sorun, zorluk, risk vs.) yaratmak / oluşturmak
irreducible = azaltılamaz

Soru 53. dramatic = çok yüksek miktarda, dramatik, heavy, zıt anl.= mild

cut = kesinti, kısıntı
super-efficient = süper verimli, çok verimli
breed = cins, tür
solar cell = güneş paneli (güneş ışığından elektrik elde etmeye yarayan cihaz)
domestic = evde kullanılan, evsel, ev ile ilgili
footing = taban, temel
record = rekor
altitude = irtifa, yükseklik, rakım, height, elevation
manufacturer = üretici
efficiency = (çalışmada, işte) verim, etkinlik, effectiveness, productivity, zıt anl.= inefficiency
conventional = geleneksel, konvansiyonel
silicon solar cell = silikon güneş pili (temel malzemesi silikon olan güneş pili)
soar = yükselmek; süzülerek uçmak, ascend
power = itici güç vermek

Soru 54. structure = yapı
leap = sıçrama, atlama
electron microscope = elektron mikroskobu (incelenen nesneye elektronlar göndermek suretiyle görüntü alan ve çoğunlukla tek tek atomları görüntüleyebilecek kadar yüksek çözünürlük sağlayabilen bir çeşit mikroskop)
beam of electrons = elektron akımı
specimen = örnek, numune
section = dilim, kesit
stain = boyamak, lekelemek
resolution = çözünürlük (bilgisayar ekranı, fotoğraf makinesi gibi cihazların detayları görüntüleme kapasitesi)
condition = hal, durum; şart, koşul, situation, requirement
detect = tespit etmek, sezmek, fark etmek
individual = birey
detect individual atoms = atomları tek tek saptamak

Soru 55. **grapefruit** = greyfurt
ripen = olgunlaş(tır)mak, mature
shed = sundurma; baraka; hangar
equip = donatmak, furnish
kerosene stove = gaz ocağı (yakıt olarak gazyağı (parafin) kullanan ocak)
essential = gerekli, zaruri, temel, vital, crucial, fundamental, zıt anl.= incidental, peripheral
stem = (bitki için) sap
ethylene = etilen (etil alkol, etilen oksit gibi bazı başka kimyasalların üretiminde kullanılan renksiz, yanıcı bir gaz)
gaseous = gaz halinde
by-product = yan ürün
combustion = yanma, tutuşma
trigger = tetiklemek, harekete geçirmek, başlatmak, ateşlemek, activate, spark
response = yanıt, karşılık, tepki, reply, reaction
programmed cell death = programlanmış hücre ölümü

Soru 56. **anti-aircraft missile battery** = uçaksavar füze bataryası (savaş uçaklarına karşı karada veya savaş gemilerinde konuşlandırılmış füze fırlatıcısı)
drastic = sert, şiddetli; şiddetli ve çabuk etki eden, severe, dire, zıt anl.= mild, modest
software = yazılım (bilgisayar programı)
simulation = simülasyon (belli bir durumun veya koşulların, bilgisayar ortamında canlandırılması)
sufficient = yeterli, enough, adequate, zıt anl.= insufficient, inadequate
convince = inandırmak, ikna etmek, persuade, talk into

avionics = uçuş elektroniği
aerospace = uzay ve havacılık
propose = önermek, teklif etmek, ileri sürmek, recommend, offer, suggest
ground control = yer kontrol (hava alanlarında bulunan, uçakların iniş kalkışları ile rotalarını düzenleyen ve koordine eden birim)
hijack = (uçak, gemi) kaçırmak
land = (uçak vs. için) in(dir)mek
remotely = uzaktan; uzaktan kumanda ile, from a distance, zıt anl.= closely
steer = (direksiyon, dümen vs. ile) yön vermek
intervention = müdahale, intercession

57. - 60. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)
heated = hararetli
fermentation = fermantasyon (bir maddenin bakteriler, mantarlar ve diğer mikroorganizmalar aracılığıyla kimyasal olarak çürümesi)
take place = olmak, meydana gelmek, happen, occur
undertake = üstlenmek, taahhüt etmek, take in charge
have trouble with = (bir şey) ile problem yaşamak / başı dertte olmak
spoil = boz(ul)mak, berbat etmek / olmak, ruin, zıt anl.= enhance
call in = davet etmek, invite
yeast = maya (ekmek, alkollü içki, peynir gibi bazı besinlerin üretiminde yararlanılan tek hücreli mantar)
bacterium = (çoğul = bacteria) bakteri
carry out = yapmak, yerine getirmek, uygulamak, accomplish, fulfil, implement, perform
vinegar = sirke
horrify = korkutmak, dehşete düşürmek, scare, terrify
work = işe yaramak
pasteurization = pastörizasyon (gıda sanayinde, besin maddelerini hastalık yapıcı mikroorganizmalardan arındırmak amacıyla uygulanan ısıtma yöntemi)

Soru 57. fundamental = temel, esas, asıl, basic, central, primary, zıt anl.= secondary
principle = prensip, ilke
practice = tatbik etmek, uygulamak
arouse = uyandırmak, activate, stir, wake, zıt anl.= pacify
fierce = şiddetli, sert, brutal, violent, zıt anl.= tame, gentle
controversy = tartışma, çekişme, anlaşmazlık, uyuşmazlık, dispute
experimentation = deneme, test etme, deney yapma
destruction = yıkım, yok etme, imha, extermination, zıt anl.= construction, renovation

Soru 58. concern = (bir şey) ile ilgili olmak, (bir şey)'i ilgilendirmek
favour = tarafını tutmak, kayırmak, lehin(d)e olmak, tercih etmek, fancy, prefer, zıt anl.= dislike
instructions = direktif, yönerge
vital = yaşamsal, hayati, çok önemli, critical, essential, pivotal, zıt anl.= insignificant, trivial
advanced = gelişmiş, ileri düzeyde
make use of = kullanmak, yararlanmak, utilise, benefit from
innovation = yenilik, buluş, icat, novelty

Soru 59. skilled = yetenekli, ehil
face = karşı karşıya kalmak, karşısına çıkmak, confront, encounter, zıt anl.= avoid, evade
deal with = ele almak, ilgilenmek, idare etmek, üstesinden gelmek, get involved in, manage, zıt anl.= disregard, ignore
bring about = meydana getirmek, sebep olmak, give rise, produce

Soru 60. appoint = atamak, görevlendirmek, assign, zıt anl.= discharge, dismiss

prolonged = uzun süreli
commonplace = sıradan, olağan, usual, ordinary, zıt anl.= exceptional, rare
until well into the nineteenth century = ondokuzuncu yüzyılın ortalarına kadar

61. - 64. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)
remains = (çoğul kullanılır) kalıntılar
endure = dayanmak, katlanmak, çekmek, bear
fantastic = akıl almaz, gerçek dışı, hayali, illusive, incredible, zıt anl.= common, ordinary
imprint = iz
preserve = korumak, saklamak, maintain, conserve, secure
prehistoric = tarih öncesi (dönemler) ile ilgili
appearance = ortaya çıkma
wonder = 1) merak; 2) hayret, şaşkınlık
fascination = büyüle(n)me
man = insan(lık), humanity
possessions = sahip olunan mallar
evil = kem, kötücül
spirit = ruh
observe = gözlemlemek, izlemek
seashell = deniz kabuğu
Libyan = Kuzey Afrika'da bir ülke olan Libya ile ilgili, Libya'ya ait
Mediterranean Sea = Akdeniz

Soru 61. **view** = 1) görüş, fikir, düşünce, inanç, bakış açısı, opinion, conception; 2) görünüş, manzara, panorama
as regards = (bir şey)'e gelince, konusunda, considering
particularly = özel olarak, özellikle, especially, specifically, zıt anl.= generally
attract = (ilgisini) çekmek

Soru 62. **people** = (çoğul = peoples) halk
revere = hürmet etmek, saygı göstermek
sacred = kutsal
date back to = tarihlenmek, tarihine uzanmak, date
concern = ilgi, ilgilenilen şey; kaygı, interest; worry, zıt anl.= indifference, neglect
regard as = saymak, gözüyle bakmak, (olduğuna) inanmak, believe, deem

Soru 63. vast = çok geniş, engin, çok büyük, huge, immense
flood = su altında bırakmak, swamp
occasion = 1) (genellikle) önemli, büyük olay, event; 2) fırsat, vesile, opportunity; 3) gerek, neden, cause
make up = oluşturmak, teşkil etmek, comprise
major = büyük, başlıca, asıl, chief, primary, zıt anl.= minor, unimportant
connection = bağlantı, alaka, relationship
whatsoever = hiçbir surette, at all

Soru 64. **early** = erken (tarihsel olarak daha önce gelen)
pioneer = öncü
very first = ilk

65. - 68. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)
be limited to = (bir yer veya bir şey)'e sınırlandırılmış olmak
particular = belirli
unit = birim (tek bir bütün olarak algılanabilen bir kavramlar veya objeler grubu)
member = üye

self-maintenance = kendini idame etme, kendi kendine bakma
birth = doğum
move in = taşınarak / göçerek gelip yerleşmek
immigration = göç ile gelme
move out = taşınarak / göçerek bir yerden ayrılmak
emigration = göç ile gitme, terk etme
loss = kayıp, eksilme
replacement = ikame, yenileme, değiştirme, replasman, yerine koyma
survive = ayakta / sağ kalmak, yaşamayı sürdürebilmek, live on, remain, zıt anl.= die

Soru 65. impact = 1) etki, effect, influence; 2) darbe, çarpma, hit, collision
speed up = hızlandırmak, çabuklaştırmak, accelerate, zıt anl.= delay, retard
contribute (to) = katkıda bulunmak, support, help
uncontrollable = kontrol altına alınamayan

Soru 66. define = tanımlamak
subject to = tabi, maruz, conditional, depending
solely = sadece, yalnızca, only, merely
refer to = söz etmek, bahsetmek, mention, bring up
specific = belirli, distinct, particular, zıt anl.= general
region = bölge
consist of = (bir şey)'den meydana gelmek, ibaret olmak, be made up of

Soru 67. more or less = aşağı yukarı, az çok
stable = sabit, istikrarlı, steady, zıt anl.= variable
undergo = 1) (ameliyat, değişim vs.) geçirmek, (sıkıntı, acı vs.) çekmek, (tamirat vs.) görmek, go through, experience; 2) (zorluk, işkence vs.)'ye maruz kalmak, be subjected to
rapid = çabuk, hızlı, tez, quick, zıt anl.= slow
structural = yapısal
considerably = epeyce, oldukça, significantly, substantially, zıt anl.= slightly
owing to = nedeniyle, due to

Soru 68. exceed = aşmak, fazla gelmek, surpass, be more than necessary, go beyond, zıt anl.= be inferior, fall behind
restrictive = kısıtlayıcı, sınırlayıcı, limiting
pattern = tarz, düzen, model, style, model

69. - 72. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)
outermost = en dışta kalan
explore = (keşif için) dolaşmak; araştırmak, incelemek, search, examine
so little is known = o kadar az şey biliniyor ki…
spacecraft = uzay aracı
classify = sınıflandırmak, sort
reveal = göstermek, açığa vurmak, ortaya çıkarmak, show, disclose, zıt anl.= conceal, hide
appropriately = uygun bir şekilde, yerinde olarak, suitably, properly, zıt anl.= inappropriately, unsuitably
underworld = (mitolojide) yeraltı dünyası
mean = ortalama, average
eccentric = eksantrik, sıra dışı, alışılmışın dışında
orbit = yörünge
at times = zaman zaman, occasionally
furthermore = dahası…
methane = metan (doğalgazda bulunan yanıcı bir gaz)
season = mevsim

faint-object camera = Hubble Uzay Teleskobu için tasarlanmış çok yüksek çözünürlüklü bir kamera sistemi

Soru 69. **take so long** = çok uzun sürmek
describe = tarif etmek, tanımlamak, tasvir etmek
accurately = doğru, tam (olarak), correctly, exactly, zıt anl.= inaccurately, erroneously
on occasion = zaman zaman, bazı durumlarda
uniform = her yanı / bölümü aynı, even

Soru 70. edge = kenar, sınır, border
antiquity = antik çağlar, zıt anl.= modern ages
worship = tapınmak, ibadet etmek
as well as = (bir şey)'e ek olarak, de / da, ve

Soru 71. powerful = güçlü, etkili, effective, strong, zıt anl.= weak
exterior = dış, dış yüzey, zıt anl.= interior
density = özkütle, yoğunluk (bir maddenin birim hacimdeki ağırlığı)
measure = ölçmek
minor = küçük çaplı, çok küçük, zıt anl.= major

Soru 72. provide = sağlamak, temin etmek, bulmak, supply, zıt anl.= withhold
ought to = -meli / -malı, should
temperate = ılıman
dull = tekdüze, donuk, ilginç olmayan, zıt anl.= interesting
absolutely = tamamen, kesinlikle, totally, definitely
aware (of) = (bir şey)'in farkında, zıt anl.= unaware
cycle = döngü

73. - 76. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)
crisis = (çoğul = crises) kriz
management = yönetim, idare, administration
recent = son / yakın (yıllarda / zamanlarda vs.), current, zıt anl.= past
periodically = zaman zaman; periyodik olarak, düzenli aralıklarla, occasionally; seasonally
mankind = insanlık, humanity, man
every last drop = son damlasına kadar
indeed = gerçekten, doğrusu, certainly
unmet = karşılanmamış
demand = talep, ihtiyaç, request, need
access (to) = erişim, (bir şeyden) faydalanma hakkı veya imkanı
figure = rakam, sayı, number
halve = yarıya indirmek, ikiye bölmek
trend = akım, eğilim
Egypt = Mısır (Kuzeydoğu Afrika'da bir ülke)
water-stressed = su sıkıntısı çeken

Soru 73. warning = uyarı
sooner or later = er (ya da) geç
precaution = tedbir, önlem, safeguard
near future = yakın gelecek
indifferent = aldırmaz, umursamaz, disinterested, zıt anl.= careful, thoughtful
severe = ciddi, şiddetli, serious, tough, zıt anl.= soft, mild

Soru 74. resource = kaynak, supply

be confined to = (bir şey) ile sınırlı olmak, be limited to
well before = çok önce
doubtful = şüpheli, kuşkulu, dubious, zıt anl.= undoubted, certain
policy = siyaset, politika, tutum
upgrade = geliştirmek, düzeyini yükseltmek, improve, advance, zıt anl.= worsen, weaken
in order to = amacıyla, (bir şey yapmak) için, so as to, to
catch up with = (bir şey)'e yetişmek, (bir şey)'in seviyesini yakalamak

Soru 75. overuse = gereğinden fazla kullanma, over-consumption, zıt anl.= economizing
capacity = kapasite
demonstrate = kanıtlamak, göstermek, illustrate, depict
adverse = kötü, zararlı, menfaatine aykırı, aleyhte, ters (yönlü), harmful, contrary, reverse, zıt anl.= beneficial, favourable
irresponsible = sorumsuz, incautious, thoughtless, zıt anl.= responsible, thoughtful
signify = göstermek, show
authority = otorite, yetkili merci
urgent = acil, zorunlu

Soru 76. worldwide = dünya çapında
adequately = yeterince, enough, sufficiently, zıt anl.= inadequately
wastefully = müsrifçe, savurganca, extravagantly, zıt anl.= thriftily
head for = (bir yer)'e doğru gitmek
acute = ağır, vahim

77. - 80. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)
habitat = doğal yaşama ortamı
arctic = Kuzey Kutbu'na ait, Kuzey Kutbu ile ilgili
species = (hem tekil, hem çoğul) cins, tür
replace = yerine geçmek, yerini almak, substitute
over the course of centuries = yüzyıllar içerisinde
compact into = yoğunlaşarak / sıkışarak (bir şey)'e dönüşmek
heat-trapping gas = ısı tutucu gaz (ısı kaybını azaltıcı etkisi yüksek gaz), greenhouse gas
accelerate = hızlan(dır)mak, ivme kazandırmak, speed up, zıt anl.= retard
layer = tabaka
give way to = (bir şey)'in önünü / yolunu açmak, (bir şey)'e yol açmak
absorb = emmek, soğurmak, suck in, zıt anl.= discharge, emit
meltwater = buzun erimesiyle ortaya çıkan su
seep = sızmak
lubricate = kayganlaştırmak

Soru 77. highlight = öne çıkarmak, dikkat çekecek hale getirmek, make prominent, play up
in detail = detaylı / ayrıntılı / kapsamlı olarak
whereby = onunla, onun vasıtasıyla, by means of which, through which

Soru 78. damage = hasar, zarar
wide range of = çok çeşitli, variety of
prevent = önlemek, önüne geçmek, hinder, stop, zıt anl.= let, allow
phenomenon = (çoğul = phenomena) önemli / olağanüstü olay, fenomen
significance = önem, importance

Soru 79. cease = durmak, sona ermek, stop, end, quit, zıt anl.= begin, continue
aid = yardım etmek, help
expose = maruz bırakmak, etkisine açık bırakmak, reveal, uncover, zıt anl.= conceal, cover, protect
noticeable = belli, açık, farkedilir, apparent, visible, detectable, zıt anl.= ambiguous, hidden

Soru 80. concentration = yoğunluk, density

go on = devam etmek, sür(egel)mek, continue
snowfall = bir bölgeye belli bir zaman aralığında yağan toplam kar miktarı
accommodate = yer / yaşam alanı sağlamak, (ihtiyaçlarına) cevap vermek, be home to, serve