



# İçindekiler

## İçindekiler

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## SET 1

5) Music makes us feel good and boosts the listener's mood. At a basic level, it is to do with how our brains have evolved to find it rewarding to look for and find meaningful patterns in sound. ---- However, it also contains a few surprises. Music can also make us feel good by amplifying our mood (think of the 'pleasure' of wallowing in a sad song when you're feeling down); it can also trigger fond or poignant memories. Then there's the social side: singing along with friends to a new tune from your favourite band fosters a powerful sense of belonging.

- A) Music has many proven benefits, but contrary to popular belief, these benefits are mostly for children in adolescence.
- B) Generally, the different styles of music are art music, folk music, and popular music, and within these broad categories, styles include Western art music, rock, and jazz.
- C) To be a skilled musician, it is an obligation to listen to every sort of music viz local, regional, international, folk, film, and classical.
- D) Some new research has found that people who like a wide variety of music tend to be more extraverted, agreeable, and conscientious.
- E) Research suggests there is something particularly satisfying about a piece of music that is in some ways familiar.

6) There are a number of theories for the origin of the word cockpit, which has been used to describe the area from which a pilot operates the controls and instruments to fly an aircraft. Nevertheless, there is one popular hypothesis regarding it. ---- An oft-cited story traces the word's etymology to a London theater called The Cockpit, likely named after the site of a former cockfighting arena on which it was built. When it was later replaced by government buildings for King Charles I's cabinet, the name may have endured and gradually become synonymous with a control center. It is still being investigated whether there could be any potential explanation as to the origin of the word cockpit.

- A) In aviation, the cockpit has evolved significantly over the years, from the open cockpits of early aircraft to the roomy, sophisticated, enclosed environments of modern planes.
- B) Despite the changes, the word has persisted, though the term flight deck has grown in popularity for larger aircraft.
- C) The origin of the word cockpit may be linked to an arena, or pit, used for cockfighting, a popular sport in England until the 19th century.
- D) The reason for using open cockpits in Formula 1 cars is related to safety, as it allows for early abandonment of emergency vehicles such as reproductive systems.
- E) The individual elements of the cockpit are arranged in a similar way regardless of the car model.



SET 1

3)

Liam:

– I saw a video of an influencer crying about burnout, with three camera angles, soft lighting, and background music. I wasn't sure if I should empathize or just keep scrolling.

Yara:

– ----

Liam:

– It's almost as if authenticity is staged. And wonderfully, the more intimate it appears, the more likely it is that it is curated.

Yara:

– It is the trap of parasocial connection: when performance becomes indistinguishable from disclosure, emotional labor becomes a product.

- A) The online content isn't authentic anymore—it all seems contrived.
- B) Perhaps, influencers should post less and journal more.
- C) Vulnerability has become an aesthetic that can be monetized, meant to create relatability.
- D) Some people just cry for attention, and they always have.
- E) Which is why I only follow accounts with animal videos.

4)

Tobias:

– I attempted to clarify quantum computing to my cousin with coin flips. She understood the randomness, but could not comprehend “superposition”, or “entanglement.”

Nina:

– That is the difficult part; the math is precise, but the intuition behind it is entirely non-classical. We are not conditioned to process probabilities across dimensionality.

Tobias:

– ----

Nina:

– Maybe, but the nature of quantum mechanics may not allow us to understand it precisely. On the other hand, logic is probabilistic and observations' impacts on the system are undeniable but we can say that they change our perceptions of understanding.

Tobias:

– This is why quantum algorithms are not only faster; they redefine what we even mean by “solving” a problem.

- A) Why don't we just use quantum computers to fix traffic jams instead?
- B) Can a machine based on indeterminacy ever produce results we can call “knowledge”?
- C) Are we better off teaching sci-fi novels instead of classical logic in schools?
- D) What if quantum bits are just a marketing deception dressed as physics?
- E) Do you think Schrödinger's cat would survive computing today?



## SET 1

**1) When Napoleon's half-million-strong army retreated from Russia in 1812, around half the men were wiped out by disease, starvation and the extreme cold.**

- A) Upon commencing their withdrawal from Russia in 1812, Napoleon's 500,000-strong force suffered catastrophic losses, with approximately half the troops succumbing to illness, malnutrition, and extreme climatic conditions.
- B) Before they initiated their retreat from Russia in 1812, Napoleon's troops had already lost half of their men due to disease, starvation and the extreme cold.
- C) After completing their retreat from Russia in 1812, Napoleon's beleaguered army surprisingly sustained only minimal casualties despite facing the severe winter conditions and disease, starvation
- D) No sooner had Napoleon's army commenced their withdrawal from the harsh Russian terrain in 1812 than they remarkably began to recover from the ravages of disease and starvation that had previously plagued them.
- E) While Napoleon's army finally departed from Russia in 1812, the majority of its soldiers had already perished primarily as a consequence of disease, starvation and the extreme cold.

**2) Over tens of thousands of years, waves of Homo sapiens set out across Europe and Asia, only for their societies and cultures to mysteriously vanish. At last, ancient DNA is revealing why.**

- A) Waves of Homo sapiens set out across Europe and Asia over thousands of years, but the disappearance of their cultures remains completely unexplained in spite of advances in ancient DNA research.
- B) For tens of thousands of years, waves of Homo sapiens dispersed across Europe and Asia, where their cultures and societies continue to thrive, as recent ancient DNA analyses confirm.
- C) Over tens of thousands of years, Homo sapiens migrated across Europe and Asia, but the disappearance of their cultures happened suddenly, without any clues emerging from recent genetic studies.
- D) Waves of Homo sapiens set out across Europe and Asia over many millennia, with their societies and cultures enduring and ancient DNA shedding light on their long-lasting legacy.
- E) Over many millennia, successive groups of Homo sapiens migrated throughout Europe and Asia; yet, their civilizations inexplicably disappeared, a phenomenon recent studies of ancient genetic material are beginning to elucidate.

**3) The tendency for AIs to give misleading answers may be in part down to certain training techniques, which encourage models to prioritize perceived helpfulness over accuracy.**

- A) Certain training approaches cause AI models to focus predominantly on accuracy rather than perceived helpfulness, which markedly reduces the likelihood of misleading answers.
- B) The propensity of artificial intelligence systems to produce inaccurate responses may partially stem from specific training methods leading models to value apparent helpfulness more than factual correctness.
- C) The prevalence of misleading outputs in AI behavior is unrelated to training protocols, instead stemming predominantly from hardware constraints limiting computational capacity.
- D) AI models' tendency to provide misleading information is entirely independent of the training process and mainly linked to random algorithmic errors.
- E) Training approaches that incentivize AI models to prioritize subjective perceptions of helpfulness above objective accuracy have been utterly linked to an increase in misleading responses.

**4) Tropical forests populated with a diversity of seed-dispersing animals can accumulate carbon up to four times as fast as fragmented forests where these animals are absent or their movement is restricted.**

- A) In tropical forests where seed-dispersing animals are scarce or hindered in their movement, carbon accumulates at a considerably slower pace compared to ecosystems rich in diverse animal populations.
- B) The carbon sequestration rate in tropical forests shows little to no difference whether seed-dispersing animals are present in diversity or absent due to fragmentation and movement restrictions.
- C) Inhabited by a wide variety of seed-dispersing fauna, tropical forests have the capacity to sequester carbon at rates up to quadruple those of fragmented forests lacking such animals or where their mobility is hindered.
- D) Tropical forests lacking diverse seed-dispersing animals or experiencing restricted animal movement accumulate carbon up to four times faster than more intact forests where these animals thrive.
- E) Carbon accumulation rates in tropical forests are largely independent of both the presence and mobility of seed-dispersing animals, regardless of whether the forest is continuous or fragmented.



## SET 1

12) (I) A solvent is a substance that can dissolve other substances - water is a good solvent. (II) In order to do this, dissolving a solid requires energy input to disrupt the forces holding the molecules together, both in the solid and the water. (III) Most solids, including sugar and salt, become more soluble with increasing temperature. (IV) This is because heat increases molecular movement, causing more collisions between the water molecules and the solid; however, the opposite is true for gases, which tend to become less soluble as a solvent's temperature increases. (V) On the other hand, ethanol is considered by many to be a very versatile solvent, forms miscible mixtures with water and several other organic solvents such as benzene, acetone, ethylene glycol, chloroform, toluene, glycerol, nitromethane, carbon tetrachloride, pyridine and diethyl ether.

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

13) (I) Navigation methods can be categorized with respect to application domain as marine, terrestrial, aerial and space navigation or with respect to technology, which include inertial, vision, radio, acoustic and radar. (II) In ancient times, mariners navigated by the guidance of the sun and stars and landmarks along the coast. (III) The Phoenicians were among the most daring of the ancient navigators. (IV) They built large ships and, traveling out of sight of land by day and by night, probably circumnavigated Africa. (V) On the other hand, the Polynesians navigated from island to island across the open ocean using observations of guide stars and the moon, the winds and currents, and birds, knowledge of which was passed from generation to generation.

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

14) (I) The leader of Nazi Germany Adolf Hitler identified Jewish people as enemies of the state, presenting them through relentless propaganda as responsible for Germany's economic and cultural decline. (II) Basing this propaganda on White supremacist race theory, Hitler was able to use it, along with other populist positions, to increase support for the Nazi Party. (III) Much more significantly, after establishing a dictatorship, Hitler used Nazi anti-Semitism and race theory to present the Second World War as a struggle for Germany's survival against a global Jewish conspiracy. (IV) Also he justified the extermination of millions of European Jews in the Holocaust genocide. (V) Having had little success selling his paintings, postcards and advertisements, his financial resources were so seriously diminished that he lived in a homeless shelter in Vienna in December 1909.

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

15) (I) Vincent van Gogh was a Dutch post-impressionist artist whose paintings are amongst the most popular and recognizable in history. (II) His dramatic brushwork, exuberant palette, and mastery at capturing moments in time and light revolutionised art. (III) Only recognised at the end of his life, his struggles and triumphs have coloured exactly what we imagine it is to be an artist. (IV) Works like Sunflowers, Café Terrace at Night, and The Starry Night have transcended the world of painting to become iconic symbols, not only of a single artist but a whole time period and art movement. (V) There is a Van Gogh Museum in the Netherlands, which opened in 1973 and was the most visited museum there in 2017.

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



## SET 2

13) The enduring mystery as to Jane Austen's death has piqued the interest of scholars and armchair sleuths alike ----.

- A) as long as Jane Austen, born on December 16, 1775, appears to have had a relatively healthy childhood and young adulthood
- B) ever since she died on July 18, 1817, at the age of 41, leaving one of the most vexing medical conundrum of all time
- C) until she experienced a curious assortment of symptoms late in life, ranging from recurring fevers to stomach issues
- D) so that one of the most prevalent theories, first proposed in 1964 by Zachary Cope, is that Austen lived with Addison's disease
- E) provided that the act of posthumously diagnosing Austen is part of a larger cottage industry of retrospective diagnosis

14) Pathogens tend to spread death when they encounter groups of individuals who live packed densely together; ----.

- A) similarly, the tiny organisms find heightened vulnerabilities among people impoverished by society, who have few resources to protect themselves
- B) accordingly, pathogens may be ecologically important in controlling the distribution of species and interspecific and intraspecific competition.
- C) for instance, many diseases caused by microbial pathogens can be treated with a diversity of antibiotics and other drugs
- D) that is to say, a simple definition of a pathogen is an organism that can overcome the defence mechanisms of the body and induce deleterious changes in the host
- E) on the contrary, pathogens differ with respect to the kinds of plants that they can attack and with respect to the organs and tissues that they can infect

15) Partly because standard preservation methods can keep a donor liver alive outside the body for only about 24 hours, ----.

- A) a great number of people die while they are waiting for a liver transplant
- B) scientists have yet to develop a machine that can keep a liver functional for a week or more
- C) many donor livers do not meet the criteria for transplantation as they are too old
- D) the standard method for preserving donor livers is flushing them with a cold solution
- E) a new machine could theoretically be used to preserve other organs such as hearts

16) Accurately distinguishing friend from foe is a matter of life and death for ants ----.

- A) in that mistaking an invader for a nest mate or the reverse could pave the way for fatal chaos
- B) even if ants deftly navigating through crowds, attacking only individuals that might be hostile
- C) as if new research confirms how smell receptors on the insects' antennae hold the key to selective violence
- D) by the time a precise signal present on the non-nest mate must be correctly decoded for aggression to occur
- E) in order that ants will not attack provided that they cannot smell enemies' precise scents



## SET 1

The phenomenon of bioluminescence has long fascinated scientists and laypeople (11) \_\_\_\_, illuminating the natural world with its ethereal glow. (12) \_\_\_\_ across a wide array of organisms, from deep-sea creatures to fungi and insects such as fireflies, bioluminescence is the production of light through chemical reactions within an organism's body. This light is created (13) \_\_\_\_ a molecule called luciferin reacts with oxygen, catalyzed by the enzyme luciferase. While its visual beauty is undeniable, bioluminescence serves practical purposes in the survival strategies of various species. In the depths of the ocean, where sunlight cannot penetrate, bioluminescence is a tool for predation, communication, and camouflage. The anglerfish, for instance, uses a glowing lure (14) \_\_\_\_ prey, while certain squid species emit bursts of light to confuse predators. On land, bioluminescent fungi play a role in spore dispersal, as their glow attracts insects that aid in the process. Despite centuries of observation, many aspects of bioluminescence remain enigmatic, especially its evolution and the diversity of its biochemical pathways. Recent research (15) \_\_\_\_ bioluminescent mechanisms has also stimulated interest in its potential applications, ranging from medical imaging to environmental monitoring. As we delve deeper into understanding this captivating natural phenomenon, bioluminescence continues to illuminate not only the dark corners of our planet but also the frontiers of science.

11)

- A) Just as
- B) alike
- C) Until
- D) Unless
- E) Even if

12)

- A) Found
- B) having found
- C) Founding
- D) to found
- E) find

13)

- A) where
- B) which
- C) why
- D) when
- E) whom

14)

- A) attracting
- B) having attracted
- C) to attract
- D) attract
- E) having attracting

15)

- A) at
- B) to
- C) by
- D) with
- E) into





## SET 1

3) **Economic inequality, which refers to the unequal distribution of income and wealth within a society, is a persistent issue that affects not only the financial stability of individuals but also the social cohesion of entire communities.**

- A) Ekonomik eşitsizlik, toplum içinde gelir ve servetin dengesiz bir şekilde dağıtılması anlamına gelir ve bu durum yalnızca bireylerin mali istikrarını değil, aynı zamanda toplulukların sosyal uyumunu da tehdit eden bir sorundur.
- B) Gelir ve servetin bir toplumda eşit olmayan bir şekilde dağılmasını ifade eden ekonomik eşitsizlik, yalnızca bireylerin mali durumunu değil, aynı zamanda tüm toplulukların sosyal bütünlüğünü de etkileyen kalıcı bir sorundur.
- C) Toplumda gelir ve servetin eşit olmayan dağılımını ifade eden ekonomik eşitsizlik, bireylerin finansal güvenliğini değil, toplulukların sosyal yapısını olumsuz yönde etkileyen önemli bir sorundur.
- D) Ekonomik eşitsizlik, gelir ve servetin toplumda adaletsiz bir şekilde dağılmasıyla ortaya çıkan ve hem bireylerin mali istikrarını hem de toplumların sosyal bütünlüğünü tehdit eden ciddi bir meseledir.
- E) Gelir ve servetin toplumdaki adaletsiz dağılımı olan ekonomik eşitsizlik, sadece bireylerin mali güvenliğini değil, toplumların sosyal uyumunu da etkileyen kalıcı bir sorun olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

4) **Although there is a growing recognition of the importance of mental health, many countries still lack adequate resources and support systems to address these issues on a larger scale.**

- A) Zihinsel sağlığın önemi giderek daha fazla kabul edilse de, birçok ülke bu sorunları çözebilmek için yeterli kaynağa ve destek sistemine hâlâ sahip değildir.
- B) Zihinsel sağlığın önemi giderek daha fazla kabul edildiğinden, birçok ülke bu sorunları daha geniş bir ölçekte çözebilmek için yeterli kaynağa ve destek sistemine sahiptir.
- C) Zihinsel sağlığın önemi giderek daha fazla kabul edilse de, birçok ülke bu sorunları ele almak için yeterli kaynağa ve destek sistemine sahip olmasına rağmen, bu konuda hala eksiklikler vardır.
- D) Zihinsel sağlığın önemi giderek daha fazla kabul edilse de, birçok ülke bu sorunları daha geniş bir ölçekte ele almak için yeterli kaynağa ve destek sistemine sahip olmamaktadır.
- E) Zihinsel sağlığın öneminin giderek daha fazla kabul görmesine rağmen, birçok ülke hala bu sorunları daha geniş ölçekte ele almak için yeterli kaynak ve destek sisteminden yoksundur.

5) **Despite the fact that online education offers a wide range of benefits, such as flexibility and accessibility, it has also raised concerns about the quality of education and the potential for social isolation.**

- A) Çevrimiçi eğitim, esneklik ve erişilebilirlik gibi birçok fayda sunduğu gerçeğine rağmen, eğitim kalitesi ve sosyal izolasyon potansiyeli konusunda endişeler de gün geçtikçe artmaktadır.
- B) Çevrimiçi eğitim, esneklik ve erişilebilirlik gibi birçok fayda sunduğu gerçeğine rağmen, eğitim kalitesi ve sosyal izolasyon potansiyeli konularında endişelere neden olmuştur.
- C) Çevrimiçi eğitim, esneklik ve erişilebilirlik gibi birçok fayda sunduğu gibi, eğitim kalitesi ve sosyal izolasyon potansiyeli konusunda da bazı endişeler ortaya çıkmıştır.
- D) Çevrimiçi eğitimin esneklik ve erişilebilirlik gibi birçok fayda sunduğu gerçeğine rağmen, eğitim kalitesi ve sosyal izolasyon potansiyeli konularında endişeler de ortaya çıkmıştır.
- E) Çevrimiçi eğitim, esneklik ve erişilebilirlik gibi birçok fayda sunduğu gerçeğine rağmen, eğitim kalitesi ve sosyal izolasyon konularında tartışmalar de ortaya çıkmaktadır.



SET 1

11) Toplum, bireylerin kimliklerini şekillendirmede önemli bir rol oynar, çünkü aile, okul, iş yaşamı ve arkadaş grupları gibi sosyal çevreler, bireylerin toplumsal normları ve değerleri nasıl içselleştirdiği konusunda belirleyici faktörlerdir.

- A) Society plays a crucial role in shaping individuals' identities, since various social environments, including family, school, work life, and peer groups, are key in how individuals adopt and internalize social norms and values.
- B) Society plays a significant role in shaping individuals' identities, as social environments such as family, schools, work life, and peer groups are determining factors in how individuals internalize social norms and values.
- C) Society plays a central role in shaping individual identities, as institutions like family, school, peer groups, and work life are decisive in how individuals absorb and internalize societal norms and values.
- D) The role of society in shaping individual identities is significant, because social environments such as family, schools, work life, and peer groups determine how individuals internalize and adopt the social norms and values around them.
- E) Society plays an essential role in shaping individuals' identities, with factors such as family, schools, work life, and peer groups being integral to how individuals come to internalize social norms and values.

12) Kültür, bireylerin topluma uyum sağlamalarına yardımcı olur çünkü dil, gelenekler, değerler ve normlar, bireylerin toplumsal yaşamda nasıl davranacaklarını belirleyen temel unsurlardır ve sosyalizasyon süreciyle bu unsurlar öğrenilir.

- A) Culture plays a significant role in aiding individuals to adjust to society, with language, traditions, values, and norms being crucial factors in determining how individuals act in social contexts, which are learned during the socialization process.
- B) Culture helps individuals adapt to society, as language, traditions, values, and norms are fundamental elements that determine how individuals will behave in social life, and these elements are learned through the process of socialization.
- C) Culture assists individuals in fitting into society, as language, traditions, values, and norms are key components that shape how individuals behave in social settings, and through socialization, they learn these components.
- D) In society, culture aids individuals in becoming integrated by shaping how they act according to language, traditions, values, and norms, which are learned through the process of socialization and guide their behavior in social life.
- E) Culture facilitates individuals' adaptation to society, as elements like language, traditions, values, and norms play an essential role in guiding individuals' behavior in social settings, with these elements being acquired during the socialization process.



## SET 2

In recent years, scientists and conservationists have been working to raise public awareness of a global decline in amphibian populations. Herpetologists first started noting that amphibian populations were falling at many of their study sites in the 1980s; however, those early reports were anecdotal, and many experts doubted that the observed declines were cause for concern (the argument was that populations of amphibians fluctuate over time and the declines could be attributed to natural variation). But by 1990, a significant global trend had emerged—one that clearly overstepped normal population fluctuations. Herpetologists and conservationists started voicing their concern about the worldwide fate of frogs, toads and salamanders, and their message was alarming: of the estimated 6,000 or so known species of amphibians that inhabit our planet, nearly 2,000 were listed as endangered, threatened or vulnerable. Amphibians are indicator animals for environmental health: these vertebrates have delicate skin that readily absorbs toxins from their environment; they have few defenses (aside from poison) and can easily fall prey to non-native predators; and they rely on the proximity of aquatic and terrestrial habitats at various times during their life cycles. The logical conclusion is that if amphibians populations are in decline, it is likely that habitats in which they live are also degrading. There are numerous known factors that contribute to amphibian declines—habitat destruction, pollution, and newly introduced or invasive species, to name just three. Yet research has revealed that even in pristine habitats—those that lie beyond the reach of bulldozers and crop-dusters—amphibians are disappearing at shocking rates. Scientists are now looking to global, rather than local, phenomena for an explanation of this trend.

13) It is stated in the passage that the decline in amphibians population has been known for years, ----.

- A) because their numbers are now less than the amount of their whole species
- B) yet nothing has been made to prevent this decline so far, making scientists concerned about the case little bit
- C) although once this decrease was seen as trivial by the scientists credited with the first reports
- D) though this decline has been a natural variation, which is believed to be unnecessary concern
- E) although the first reports regarding their population fluctuation was made in 1980, which was insufficient totally

14) Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) The defense mechanisms of amphibians are not well-developed connaturally, which makes them vulnerable to others.
- B) Half of the amphibian population is under threat due to some environmental factors, such as the habitat loss as a result of climate change.
- C) Though, initially, there were approximately 6.000 amphibian species, this is not the case for the time being.
- D) Because amphibians can easily adapt to both marine and land life, they do not have difficulty in finding food sources.
- E) Owing to their vulnerability to the toxins roaming around, the lifespan of amphibians is rather short.

15) It is pointed out in the passage that scientists have yet to explain ----.

- A) the results of the study which was carried out in the year 1980
- B) the benefits of amphibians especially for the marine life, which includes all living things in water
- C) how amphibians adapt both to marine and land life, despite their inherited ability
- D) the reasons of the gradual decline of amphibians even in the most barren places
- E) the consequences of the shocking disappearance of amphibians in our environment gradually since 1980

16) What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The causes of the worldwide fall in amphibian numbers as well as the effects this trend has on the environment
- B) The distinct habitat of amphibians and what kind of animals they are
- C) The unique skin type of amphibians that protect them against damaging factors coming from the environment
- D) The distinctive physical traits of amphibians and their habitat-adaptation strategies
- E) The increasing concern of herpetologists and conservationists about the decline in the number of amphibians