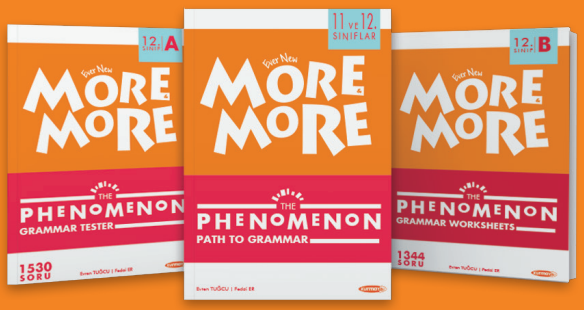
THE PHENOMENON

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MORE MORE

KURMAY ELT

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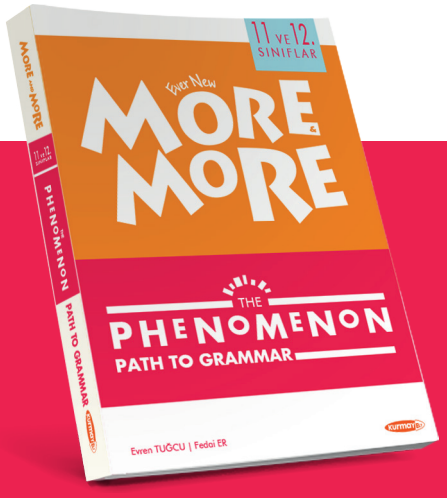
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PATH TO GRAMMAR

2180 SORU

Path to Grammar, İngilizce dil bilgisini hem genel anlamda ilerletmek isteyen hem de akademik sınavlara (YDT, YDS, YÖKDİL) yönelik çalışmak isteyen adaylar için en kapsamlı ve Türkçe açıklamalı olarak hazırlanmış güncel İngilizce dil bilgisi konu anlatım kitabıdır.

- 672 sayfa
- 5 fasikül - Her fasikül kendi içinde bir kitap niteliğinde
- 15.000'in üzerinde örnek cümle
- 2010-2023 yılları arasındaki ÖSYM sınavları incelenerek hazırlanan akademik sınav ipuçları
- Sınıf ortamı için hazırlanan klasik alıştırmalar
- Çeviri çalışmaları
- Yazma çalışmaları
- İlgi çekici ve bilgilendirici **MorePedia**, **MoreFun** ve **Idioms** bölümleri
- Her ünitede bir adet cloze test metni ve ünite ile ilgili 15 soruluk test
- Her ünitenin sonunda 6 adet 25 soruluk test
- Her ünitenin sonunda 8 adet 25 soruluk genel tekrar testi
- **Appendix** bölümünde bulunan 353 kelimelik **Collocation** sözlüğü ve bu kelimelerle ilgili yüzlerce örnek cümle

UNIT 1

Ever New MORE & MORE

THE PHENOMENON
PATH TO GRAMMAR

VERB TENSES

KURMAY ELT

İNGİLİZCEDE TEMEL KAVRAMLAR

İngilizcede ana konulara geçmeden önce doğru bir cümlenin sözcük diziliminin nasıl olması gerektiği bilinmelidir ve kurulan cümleler bu doğrultuda kurulmalıdır. Türkçe bir cümle ile İngilizce bir cümle arasındaki en önemli fark, kurallı Türkçe bir cümlenin *"özne-nesne-yüklem"* şeklinde, kurallı İngilizce bir cümlenin ise *"özne-yüklem-nesne"* şeklinde sıralanmasıdır. Örneğin;

"Ben çiçekleri severim." cümlesi, özne *(subject)*, nesne *(object)* ve yüklem *(verb)* ögelerinden oluşurken aynı cümlenin İngilizcesi, "*I love flowers.*" şeklindedir ve özne *(subject)*, yüklem *(verb)* ve nesne *(object)* ile oluşturulur. Özetle, Türkçe bir cümle SOV *(subject, object, verb)* ile oluştururken İngilizce bir cümle SVO *(subject, verb, object)* ile oluşturulur. Bu ayrım Türkçe ile İngilizce bir cümle arasındaki en temel farktır.

Ben çiçekleri severim.
(S) (O) (V)

I love flowers.
(S) (V) (O)

Örnekleri inceleyiniz.

Turkish sentence		English sentence
Andrew erken kalkar.	→	Andrew gets up early.
Mehmet, TV'de tüm maçları izler.	→	Mehmet watches all the matches on TV.
Annem bulaşıkları yıkadı.	→	My mother washed the dishes.
Ofiste yeni bir bilgisayara ihtiyacımız var.	→	We need a new computer in the office.
Sarah CV'sini yazıyor.	→	Sarah is writing her CV.
Nalan hastaneye gitti.	→	Nalan went to hospital.
Çocuklar genelde çizgi film izler.	→	Children usually watch cartoons.

"am, is, are, was, were, being, been, be" çekimine göre *"to be"* yardımcı fiili cümleye, *"-dir, -dır, -idi, -imiş"* gibi anlamlar yükler. *"Ahmet bir mühendistir."* cümlesinde bir yardımcı fiil kullanılmıştır.

"Main verb" denilen ana fiiller ise *"-mek, -mak"* mastar eki getirilerek oluşturulan fiillerdir. *"Oturmak, kalkmak, yemek, içmek vb."* fiiller mastar ekleri olan *"-mek, -mak"* ile bittiklerinden ana fiil görevindedirler.

İster ana fiil olsun, ister yardımcı fiil olsun, bu fiillerden bir tanesi olmadan kurallı bir cümle kurmak mümkün değildir. Aşağıdaki tabloda yardımcı fiillere *(helping verb)* ve ana fiillere *(main verb)* örnek cümleler verilmiştir.

Helping verb		Main verb
Sarah **is** a well-known designer. *(Sarah ünlü bir tasarımcıdır.)*	→	We **go** on holiday to Marmaris every year. *(Her yıl Marmaris'e tatile gideriz.)*
There **is** an action movie at the cinema now. *(Sinemada şu an bir aksiyon filmi var.)*	→	Andy **likes** classical music very much. *(Andy klasik müziği çok sever.)*
Rize **is** a rainy city. *(Rize yağmurlu bir şehirdir.)*	→	Sue **uses** a laptop in the office. *(Sarah ofiste bir dizüstü bilgisayar kullanır.)*
I **was** a university student 15 years ago. *(15 yıl önce bir üniversite öğrencisiydim.)*	→	We **listen** to the teacher quietly in the classroom. *(Sınıfta öğretmeni sessizce dinleriz.)*
Lev Tolstoy **was** a great author. *(Lev Tolstoy büyük bir yazardı.)*	→	I **hate** people polluting the environment. *(Çevreyi kirleten insanlardan nefret ederim.)*

UNIT 1 - VERB TENSES

İngilizcede zamanlar, "*geçmiş, geniş ve gelecek zaman*" olmak üzere üç ana bölümden oluşur ve her biri kendi içerisinde alt bölümlere ayrılır. Bu zamanlar aşağıda detaylıca incelenmiştir.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

a. Simple present tense, Türkçedeki geniş zamana karşılık gelir. Cümledeki yükleme "*yapar, eder, vb.*" anlamlarını verir.

Affirmative *(olumlu cümle)*

- I drive to work every day.
- Joel wants to be a doctor in the future.
- She has an expensive smartphone.
- We live in Manchester.
- Ronaldo plays for Manchester United.
- I understand everything in French.
- Nil does her homework on time.

Negative *(olumsuz cümle)*

- I do not *(don't)* drive to work every day.
- Joel does not *(doesn't)* want to be a doctor in the future.
- She doesn't have an expensive smartphone.
- We don't live in Manchester.
- Ronaldo doesn't play for Manchester United.
- I don't understand everything in French.
- Nil doesn't do her homework on time.

Interrogative *(soru cümlesi)*

- Do I drive to work every day?
- Does Joel want to be a doctor in the future?
- Does she have an expensive smartphone?
- Do we live in Manchester?
- Does Ronaldo play for Manchester United?
- Do I understand everything in French?
- Does Nil do her homework on time?

TIME TO WRITE **Put the words into correct order using "*simple present tense*".**

drink / a cup of coffee / every afternoon / we

1. *(+)* _____.
2. *(-)* _____.
3. *(?)* _____?

shaves / my father / his beard / every morning

1. *(+)* _____.
2. *(-)* _____.
3. *(?)* _____?

Simple present tense'te fiil üçüncü tekil şahsa göre (he, she, it) olumlu biçimde çekimlenirken fiilin sonuna "-s, -es, -ies" eklerinden uygun olan getirilir.

I eat vegetables every day.	I see my dentist twice a year.
He eat**s** vegetables every day.	He drive**s** the car very carefully.
It eat**s** vegetables every day.	It go**es** for a walk in the forest at nights.
You eat vegetables every day.	You believe in superstitions.
They eat vegetables every day.	They appreciate your efforts.
You eat vegetables every day.	You consume too much sugar in your tea.
She eat**s** vegetables every day.	She studi**es** archaeology at university.
We eat vegetables every day.	We try to reduce carbon gas emissions.

b. Çoğu fiil üçüncü tekil şahsa göre çekimlenirken genellikle "*-s*" alır. Sonu bir ünlü ve bir ünsüz ile biten fiiller yine üçüncü tekil şahsa göre çekimlenirken genellikle "*-s*" alır.

(stay) Martin stay**s** at a hotel in St. Petersburg.	*(peel)* She peel**s** the onions when we go for a picnic.
(get) Angela get**s** up late at weekends.	*(remember)* Erdem remember**s** the accident very well.

c. Sonu "*-c, -ch, -x, -o, -ss, -zz, -sh*" ile biten fiiller "*-es*" alır.

(teach) Amanda teach**es** French at a private school in Birmingham.	*(go)* Chris go**es** jogging every morning.
(wash) My father wash**es** his car every Sunday.	*(kiss)* Jenny kiss**es** her child every night before she goes to bed.

d. Sonu bir ünsüzden sonra "*-y*" ile biten fiiller "*-ies*" alır.

(try) My father tries hard to make our living.	*(study)* Jenny studies dentistry at Atatürk University.
(cry) My brother's baby cries all the time.	*(fry)* My mother fries potatoes every Saturday morning.

e. Simple present tense'te olumsuz cümlelerde ve sorularda fiil her zaman yalındır. Yani fiil hangi kişiye göre çekimlenirse çekimlensin sonuna "*-s, -es, -ies*" eklerini almaz.

Do you like pop music?	She doesn't recognize her old friends.
We don't have breakfast at home.	Does he eat red meat?
It does not bark in daytime.	They do not hear what we say.

f. Sahip olmak anlamına gelen "*have*" fiilinin üçüncü tekil şahsa göre çekimi "*has*"dir.

Andrew has a red car in the garage.	She has excellent reputation in scientific circles.
It has a chilly climate.	He has an expensive house in Miami.

g. Soru cümlelerine verilen cevapların olumlu kısa hâli "*do, does*" olumsuz kısa hâli "*don't, doesn't*" ile yapılır.

A. Does your sister love spaghetti? B. Yes, she does.	A. Do you remember his name? B. No, I don't.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

a. Adverbs of frequency *(sıklık zarfları)* eylemin sıklık derecesini belirten zaman zarflarıdır. Ana fiile sahip olan cümlelerde sıklık zarfları özneden hemen önce kullanılır.

Adverbs of frequency liste olarak aşağıda verilmiştir.

always	her zaman
almost / nearly always	hemen hemen, her zaman
very often	çok sık
usually / generally	genellikle, çoğunlukla
often / frequently	sık sık
sometimes / occasionally	bazen, ara sıra
rarely / seldom	ender, nadiren
hardly ever / scarcely ever / almost never	hemen hemen hiç
never	hiçbir zaman, asla

Örnekleri inceleyiniz.

We usually spend our weekends in the countryside.	Turkish people usually prefer tea in their breakfast.
Janine never eats yoghurt.	Esma sometimes watches action movies at the cinema.
Georgina generally chooses to be alone at parties.	We rarely visit our grandparents.
I always study new words to enrich my vocabulary.	She usually eats vegetables at dinner.
We never stay disconnected from the internet.	They seldom reply to our e-mails.

b. Sıklık zarfları genellikle "*How often …?*" sorusunun yanıtıdır.

How often do you eat hamburger? →

A. I sometimes eat hamburger.
B. I rarely eat hamburger.
C. I never eat hamburger.

TIME TO WRITE **Answer the following questions with "*adverbs of frequency*".**

1. How often do you play on the swing? _____.
2. How often does your sister wear make-up? _____.
3. How often do you watch western movies? _____.
4. How often does your English teacher prepare quizzes for you? _____.

c. Yardımcı fiili olan cümlelerde ise sıklık zarfları yardımcı fiilden *(am, is, are, was, were)* hemen sonra kullanılır.

Mrs. Thatcher is always late for the class.	John and Dave are always lazy when it comes to housework.
I am usually depressed when I remember my end-of-term exams.	Rosalind is never upset whenever we talk about global warming.

"*Always*" sıklık zarfı, olumsuz bir cümle ile kullanılacaksa "*not*" olumsuzluk ekinden hemen sonra kullanılır.

Italian people don't always obey traffic rules.	She does not always sweep her house.

Ancak cümle olumsuz ise "*sometimes, occasionally*" ve *"frequently", "not"* ekinden önce kullanılır.

I sometimes don't want to leave bed on weekdays.	He frequently doesn't water the flowers.
Rafael Nadal occasionally does not join tournaments.	She occasionally does not attend classes.

"*I*", yani "*ben*" öznesi, yardımcı fiil ile olumsuz yapılacaksa *(I am not …)* "*sometimes, occasionally*" ve "*frequently*", "*not*" ekinden hemen önce kullanılmalıdır.

I am frequently not aware of what I am doing.	I am sometimes not sure about the decisions she makes.

"*Rarely, seldom, hardly ever, scarcely ever, never*" ifadeleri cümlenin başında kullanılabilir. Bu durumda cümle devrik *(inversion)* olur ve "*do, does*" yardımcı fiillerine ihtiyaç duyulur.

I never taste Chinese food.	→	Never do I taste Chinese food.
We seldom purchase expensive souvenirs.	→	Seldom do we purchase expensive souvenirs.
He hardly ever rings us up for help.	→	Hardly ever does he ring us up for help.

Simple present tense sorularında "*ever*" kullanımı yaygındır.

Do you ever sleep with your smartphone nearby? *(Hiç akıllı telefonun baş ucundayken uyur musun?)*	→	No, never.

Olumlu anlam taşıyan sıklık zarfları *(usually, generally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally)* cümledeki vurgu ve tonlamayı artırmak amacıyla cümlenin başında da kullanılabilir. Bunlardan "*sometimes*" cümle sonunda da sıkça yer alabilir. "*Often*" ise özellikle **very / quite** ile cümle sonunda sıkça yer alır.

Usually, it is rainy in summer in Rize; therefore, tea can get enough humidity levels to grow.
Generally, people believe that too much stress leads to earlier deaths.
We try to practise English with our friends quite often.
Frequently, Europeans go on strike when they cannot get enough pay-rise.
Occasionally, I try to visit older people.

TRANSLATION STUDY 1

Turkish-English

1. Margareth şu an odasında fizik sınavına çalışıyor.

2. Her gün en az iki elma yemeye çalışırım.

3. Alex şu an televizyonda en sevdiği programı izliyor.

4. En sevdiğim şarkıcı ayda bir kez sahneye çıkıyor.

5. Erzurum treni saat 7'de kalkıyor.

6. Rize yağışlı bir şehirdir ancak Samsun güneşli bir şehirdir.

English-Turkish

7. I find it very irritating when the waiter forgets to bring what you have ordered.

8. She keeps trying to pass her driving test but fails every time.

9. Here is the news. Today, the government is unveiling plans of a new scheme to help society.

10. I think as we live in a very rural area, we are lucky that a train service actually works here.

11. Öznur wears a heavy make up whenever she goes to parties.

12. These days, most people are communicating by online chat instead of talking face-to-face.

Fun Facts About the English Language

More Fun

- **English is the language of the sky**

  All pilots are required to identify themselves in English during international flights. Likewise, all air traffic controllers at international airports are required to communicate with the pilots in English.

- **William Shakespeare had a great influence on the English language**

  William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright, and actor. Above all, he introduced thousands of words and phrases into the English language.

- **Some English words are formed by combining two words together**

  For example, "*Hangry*" is a word in the English dictionary that combines two words together. The word combines "*hungry*" and "*angry*", describing the feeling of being irritated as a result of hunger. It was added to the Oxford English Dictionary in January 2018. "*Youthquake*" consisting of "*youth*" and "*quake*", meaning a significant cultural, political, or social change arising from the actions or influence of young people, was added to the dictionary in 2017.

PRACTICE 2 **Fill in the blanks with "*simple present*" or "*present continuous*".**

1. **Jack** : Why _____ you _____ *(laugh)* so much?
   Andrew : Because I _____ *(watch)* the funniest movie ever.
2. Every year, lots of icebergs _____ *(collapse)* onto the sea because the level of global warming _____ *(be)* on the increase.
3. Geese _____ *(migrate)* to the south in search of hotter countries because they _____ *(dislike)* cold weather.
4. _____ Mark Zuckerberg _____ *(earn)* a lot of money as the CEO of an international firm?
5. I _____ *(think)* of moving to the capital city because I _____ *(think)* I can earn better there.
6. Some people still _____ *(believe)* in superstitions and they still _____ *(claim)* that they _____ *(be)* real.
7. **Mum** : Where is your sister?
   Son : She _____ *(study)* in her room because she _____ *(have)* an important exam tomorrow.
8. **Jane** : You _____ *(look)* so happy, I _____ *(think)* you have received nice news.
   Alicia : Yes, my father _____ *(say)* that I _____ *(fly)* to Paris next week with my best friend for a short trip.
9. My cousin and I _____ *(fly)* to Venice for a European Union project next month, so we _____ *(do)* our best to come up with the best project so that it can be accepted.
10. Sheila _____ *(keep)* a diary because she not only _____ *(love)* writing but also _____ *(want)* to leave some memories for future generations.
11. People in Tanzania _____ *(work)* in harsh conditions; however, the money they receive _____ *(be)* not adequate for a comfortable life, and as a consequence of this, they _____ *(look for)* ways to escape these hard circumstances.
12. A good author _____ *(read)* as many written texts as possible in order to keep up with the changes within the society.
13. Some people _____ *(prefer)* to stay inside while others usually _____ *(spend)* their times outside.
14. Although we _____ *(think)* that Europeans _____ *(love)* their continent very much, according to statistics, they _____ *(want)* to settle down to a country that is much cheaper than there.
15. **Zeynep** : What _____ you _____ *(think)* of doing when you graduate from your department?
    Berhan : I _____ *(not know)* because this _____ *(not be)* a decision I can take on my own.
16. Children _____ *(develop)* fears when they _____ *(not find)* convenient environments in their families and these children _____ *(be)* likely to fail in their later lives.
17. The weather _____ *(get)* warmer each passing day due to the fact that people _____ *(not be)* concerned about what _____ *(go)* on around.
18. Jack _____ *(go)* for a walk in the forest occasionally because he _____ *(think)* that doing exercises regularly _____ *(keep)* the body fit.
19. My cousin _____ *(study)* hard in his room for the time being because he _____ *(have)* an important exam tomorrow and I _____ *(think)* it _____ *(be)* the hardest exam ever.
20. More and more people _____ *(spend)* too much time on their smartphones, and this _____ *(lead)* to some sociological problems in the society, _____ *(say)* experts.
21. Sue _____ *(read)* an article on environmental problems these days, and she _____ *(consider)* writing a comprehensive book on environmental disasters, their causes and effects.
22. Don't disturb dad now because he _____ *(watch)* the news. He _____ *(not like)* it when somebody _____ *(talk)* while he _____ *(watch)* the news.
23. Brian _____ *(sleep)* on the sofa at the moment because he _____ *(be)* usually very tired after a hard day in the office.
24. Angela _____ *(prepare)* for the selections of an advertisement agency these days, but I _____ *(not think)* she _____ *(have)* enough qualifications for the position.
25. Scientists _____ *(estimate)* that the planet Earth _____ *(not have)* a long time to go.

EXAM TIP

Ayrıca, "*Ben üniversiteye 2001'de girdim.*" ile "*Türkiye orman yangınları 2021'de başladı.*" cümleleri geçmişte kesin bir zamanı ifade ediyor. Buna "*pointed time in the past*" denilmektedir. Sınavlarda geçmişe ait kesin bir zaman ifadesi ile karşılaşıldığında simple past tense tercih edilmelidir.

b. Simple past tense, geçmişteki alışkanlıklardan bahsederken de kullanılır. Bu yönüyle "*used to*" görevinde kullanıldığı ifade edilebilir.

We played in the schoolyard when we were children.	➔	Çocukken okul bahçesinde oynardık.
She listened to what her parents ordered.	➔	Anne babası ne söylerse kulak verirdi.
She cried whenever she saw a saddening movie on TV.	➔	Ne zaman televizyonda üzücü bir film görse ağlardı.

c. When

Simple past tense'te "*when*" zaman bağlacı çok sık kullanılmaktadır ve özellikle akademik sınavlarda bu bağlaca çok sık rastlanmaktadır.

When she got into the house, it was evident that something scared her.	➔	Eve geldiği zaman bir şeyin onu korkuttuğu açıktı.

NOTE

When zaman bağlacının yanı sıra "*while*" da simple past tense ile kullanılabilir. Anlam olarak arkasından gelen cümleye "*-iken*" anlamını verir.

- I saw your old car while I came home. ➔ Eve gelirken eski arabanı gördüm.
- While we spoke English, one of the students started laughing. ➔ İngilizce konuşurken öğrencilerden biri gülmeye başladı.

MORE PEDIA

William Shakespeare: England's Literary Genius

Born on 26 April 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright, and actor. His father was a businessman and his mother was the daughter of a landowner. Shakespeare is known as the greatest author in the English language and the world's distinguished dramatist. He is England's national poet and nicknamed as the Bard of Avon. He produced 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses. His plays have been translated into every major language and performed since they were penned.

Marriage And Career

Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway when he was 18. She was eight years older than him. They had three children named Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. We do not have much information about his life after marriage but he is thought to have lived mostly in London writing his plays. Between 1585 and 1592, he made a successful career in London as an actor, author, and a partner of a play company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men.

His Later Life and Death

He got retired to live in Stratford where he would die. We have very few records of his private life. He died on 23 April 1616, at the age of 52. He died within a month of signing his will, a document beginning by describing himself as being in "*perfect health*". In his will, Shakespeare granted his large estate to his elder daughter Susanna.

His Works

Shakespeare's best works emerged between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were largely comedies and these works have been regarded as some of the best work produced in their genres. He then focused mainly on tragedies until 1608. These works include Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth. These plays are considered some of the finest works in the English language. In his last phase of life, he concentrated on romances, and collaborated with other promising playwrights.

Verbs Often Confused
(Sıkça Karıştırılan Fiiller)

T : Transitive *(Nesne alabilen fiillerdir. Edilgen yapıları vardır.)*

I : Intransitive *(Nesne alamayan fiillerdir. Edilgen yapıları yoktur.)*

1. raise, raised, raised *(artırmak, yükseltmek)* **T**	1. rise, rose, risen *(artmak, yükselmek)* **I**
The government raised tobacco prices greatly.	Vegetable prices usually rise in winter.
2. arouse, aroused, aroused *(his uyandırmak)* **T**	2. arise, arose, arisen *(ortaya çıkmak)* **I**
His contradictory expressions aroused suspicion.	Sadness arose when people learned that he died.
3. lay, laid, laid *(sermek, kurmak)* **T**	3. lie, lay, lain *(uzanmak)* **I**
Please lay the table before your father comes.	After a tiring day, I lay on the sofa and fell asleep.
4. bind, bound, bound *(bağlamak)* **T**	4. bound, bounded, bounded *(sınırlamak, zıplamak)* **I**
He bound the dog strictly in order that it couldn't run away.	Türkiye is bounded by several countries. The dog bounded.
5. find, found, found *(bulmak)* **T**	5. ound, founded, founded *(kurmak)* **T**
The police found his body dead in the forest.	Steve Jobs founded the Apple company.
6. grind, ground, ground *(öğütmek)* **T**	6. ground, grounded, grounded *(yere indirmek)* **T**
People should grind wheat in order to make flour.	Greek police grounded an Italian plane last night.
7. wind, wound, wound *(sarmak, dolamak)* **T**	7. wound, wounded, wounded *(yaralamak)* **T**
The woman wound the baby into a thick blanket.	He wounded the enemy with the sword in his hand.
8. fall, fell, fallen *(düşmek)* **T**	8. fell, felled, felled *(kesmek)* **T**
She fell from the second floor but survived.	They felled many trees for the sake of a new highway.
9. see, saw, seen *(görmek, görüşmek)* **T**	9. saw, sawed, sawed/sawn *(testereyle kesmek)* **T**
I saw him walking down the street.	Jimmy sawed the dried tree in front of his house.
10. hang, hung, hung *(asmak)* **T**	10. hang, hanged, hanged *(asarak öldürmek)* **T**
Please hang the laundry as I have many things to do.	Saddam Hussein was hanged by America.

Soru

"*Yet*", soru cümleleri ile kullanıldığında yapıca olumlu ancak anlamca olumsuzdur.

Have you posted the mails yet? *(Postaları daha göndermedin mi?)*	Have you talked to him about the problem yet? *(Onunla problem hakkında henüz konuşmadın mı?)*
Has Joe sent the bill yet? *(Joe faturayı henüz göndermedi mi?)*	Have they reached their final decision yet? *(Son kararlarını daha vermediler mi?)*

d. Recently : "*Son zamanlarda*" anlamına gelen "*recently*", present perfect tense'te çok sık kullanılır. Akademik sınavlarda, zaman sorularında present perfect tense için direkt ipucu niteliğindedir.

China has developed unmanned space vehicles recently. *(Çin son zamanlarda insansız hava araçları geliştirdi.)*	America has experienced strong hurricanes recently. *(Amerika son zamanlarda güçlü kasırgalar yaşadı.)*
Medical science has found a cure for cancer recently. *(Tıp, son zamanlarda kansere tedavi buldu.)*	Bahar has improved her English recently. *(Bahar son zamanlarda İngilizcesini geliştirdi.)*

EXAM TIP

"*Recently*" zaman ifadesinin sıfat hâli olan "*recent*", simple present tense ile de kullanılabilir. "*Latest*" ile aynı anlamdadır. Sınavlarda ve makalelerde "*recent research, recent findings, recent news, recent results, recent observations, recent studies, etc.*" ifadelerine sıkça rastlanır. Böyle bir ifade ile karşılaşıldığında present perfect ya da present simple'a ağırlık verilmelidir.

- Recent studies show that females are better at remembering things than males.
  (Son araştırmalar kadınların olayları hatırlamakta erkeklerden daha iyi olduğunu gösteriyor.)

- Recent findings demonstrate that early childhood poverty has negative effects on brain development.
- Recent findings have demonstrated that early childhood poverty has negative effects on brain development. *(Son bulgular, erken çocukluk çağı yoksulluğunun beyin gelişimi üzerinde olumsuz etkileri olduğunu göstermektedir.)*

- Recent observations point out a strong 1.3-year variation in solar wind speed.
- Recent observations have pointed out a strong 1.3-year variation in solar wind speed.
  (Son yapılan gözlemler, güneş rüzgâr hızında 1.3 yıllık güçlü bir değişime işaret ediyor.)

e. Only Recently: "*Recently*" zaman zarfının daha vurgulu hâlidir. Aynı kullanıma sahiptir. Ancak cümle başında kullanılırsa cümle devrik olur.

- I have only recently realized that I have a radically different relationship with my friends.
- Only recently have I realized that I have a radically different relationship with my friends.
  (Arkadaşlarımla tamamıyla farklı bir ilişkim olduğunu ancak son zamanlarda fark ettim.)

WARNING

"*Until recently*" zaman ifadesi present perfect tense'te kullanılmaz. Ancak içerisinde "*recently*" olduğu için öğrenciler sınavlarda present perfect seçim yanılgısına düşebilir. "*Until recently*" sadece simple past tense ile kullanılır ve "*yakın zamana kadar*" anlamını verir.

- Until recently, people believed that monitoring Mars was impossible.
  (İnsanlar yakın zamana kadar Mars'ı izlemenin imkânsız olduğuna inanıyordu.)

- She worked on the assembly line of a local pharmaceutical company until recently.
  (Yakın zamana kadar yerel bir ilaç firmasının montaj hattında çalışıyordu.)

f. Lately: "*Son zamanlarda*" anlamına gelir. Ancak "*recently*" ifadesine göre kullanımı daha azdır.

There have been great improvements in science lately. *(Son zamanlarda bilimde çok büyük gelişmeler olmuştur.)*	Lately, we have observed three meteorite crashes in outer space. *(Son zamanlarda uzayda üç meteor çarpışması gözlemledik.)*

Translation Study 2

Turkish-English

1. Hayatım boyunca doktor olmak istemişimdir.
2. Beş yıldan beri bu insanlarla aynı apartmanda yaşamaktadır.
3. Ben hiç ıspanak yemedim ama diğer sebzeleri her zaman yemişimdir.
4. Onu üniversiteye gittiğim ilk günden beri tanıyorum.
5. Sarah hiçbir zaman insanlara bağırmamıştır bu nedenle insanlar onu her zaman sevmiştir.
6. Sabahtan beri bilgisayarı kullanıyorsun ve henüz hiçbir şey yemedin.
7. Maria öğleden beri bebeğime bakıyor ve onunla beraber alışveriş yapıyor.
8. Bu film bu zamana kadar izlediğim filmlerin en iyisi çünkü daha önce film izlerken hiç ağlamadım.
9. Sean ödevlerini çoktan bitirdi ve annesi onu ödüllendirdi.
10. Tom, Jerry'i hiçbir zaman yakalamamıştır ancak çocuklar da bu duruma hiç üzülmemişlerdir.

English-Turkish

11. Many people have long thought mirror writing has been caused by left-handed writing; however, a recent study has found that mirror writing occurs about as often in right-handed kids as in left-handed ones.
12. For years, many experts have recommended two litres of water per day. However, today, some doctors recommend that people should drink water only when they feel thirsty.
13. Water plays an important role in keeping you healthy. It helps your body digest food, protects your organs, and helps regulate your body temperature.
14. Social workers help people cope with and overcome challenges in their lives, and their field of work ranges from working with families to helping patients in hospitals.
15. Over the millennia, humans have noticed that they hear wolves howling at full moon at night. That's why we've long connected this behaviour with the Moon.
16. Adam has been a teacher for ten years but he says that he has been a student since he was born.
17. We haven't seen each other for a year, but we are planning to meet next week, when he comes back from Manchester.
18. Susan has always been interested in foreign languages since she started her secondary school education.
19. Ersin Düzen has been making sport programmes for a considerable amount of time and he is regarded as one of the most influential football commentators in Türkiye.
20. Sue has written books for a decade, and she has earned a lot of money so far.

Practice 14 – Cloze Test *(Verb Tenses)* **Find out the appropriate tense form in each blank.**

Imagine: You're walking on the shore of a large, glittering lake. The water is calm and cool. Off to your right, you see the point where the lake 1*(- - - --)* to a river delta. You observe strange animals swim below the surface and crawl onto the beach. Above you, two moons float in the sky. Just a second! Two moons? Yes, that's right, you're on Mars! In fact, you 2*(- - - --)* just *(- - - --)* back in time about four billion years. That lake you 3*(- - - --)* at for minutes is what is now called the Jezero crater. No water is present there today, but scientists think it's the best place to search for signs of past life on the Red Planet. It's no coincidence that Jezero crater is also where NASA sent its Perseverance Rover. Experts, this time last year, 4*(- - - --)* tests constantly on it to see how resistant it would be, and finally, Perseverance 5*(- - - --)* Mars on February 18, 2021, after a seven-month journey. It instantly set about its mission, searching for signs of past life. What evidence would point to past life? Experts believe Perseverance will discover fossils of ancient microbes. It 6*(- - - --)* also *(- - - --)* for molecules that contain carbon. These discoveries would confirm their belief that Mars once 7*(- - - --)* life forms. Besides searching for signs of life, experts hope Perseverance 8*(- - - --)* rock and soil samples. Future missions will bring these back to Earth. The rover will also use microphones to record sounds from Mars for the first time, which experts 9*(- - - --)* before. Perseverance 10*(- - - --)* a few tools that set it apart from past rovers. For example, it has a special drill to collect samples. It also has an internal workspace and software that 11*(- - - --)* it easier for humans to operate the rover. The body of the rover is made of strong metal that protects the electronics within. Perseverance was built with newly designed wheels that are expected to last longer on the rough Martian surface. It also holds a larger turret than the previous Curiosity rover 12*(- - - --)*. This 13*(- - - --)* in its ability to drill and take photographs in the years to come. In fact, Perseverance 14*(- - - --)* already *(- - - --)* several striking pictures of Mars back to Earth. The rover also brought along another device, the Mars Helicopter called Ingenuity. The helicopter will be the first to test powered flight on another planet. Experts hope to learn about the possibility of flight on Mars from this test. Who knows? Maybe, by 2080, some of us 15*(- - - --)* in Mars.

1
A) is connecting
B) connected
C) connects
D) has connected
E) will collect

2
A) have / travelled
B) are / travelling
C) will / have travelled
D) were / travelling
E) had / travelled

3
A) look
B) are looking
C) looked
D) had looked
E) have been looking

4
A) carried out
B) had carried out
C) have carried out
D) had been carrying out
E) were carrying out

5
A) landed
B) was landing
C) has landed
D) lands
E) will be landing

6
A) is / looking
B) has / looked
C) will / have looked
D) had / been looking
E) was / looking

7
A) was hosting
B) hosted
C) hosts
D) has hosted
E) had hosted

8
A) collects
B) collected
C) is collecting
D) has been collecting
E) will collect

9
A) don't apply
B) haven't been applying
C) haven't applied
D) hadn't been applying
E) won't have applied

10
A) has included
B) included
C) includes
D) will be including
E) had included

11
A) is making
B) would make
C) made
D) had made
E) makes

12
A) has done
B) did
C) was doing
D) is doing
E) had been doing

13
A) will aid
B) aids
C) has aided
D) aided
E) was aiding

14
A) had / sent
B) was / sending
C) has / been sending
D) has / sent
E) is / sending

15
A) have settled
B) will be settling
C) had settled
D) settled
E) will have settled

1. **Gasoline prices ---- around $1 since the new president ---- over the government in the elections.**
   A) are rising / takes
   B) had risen / was taking
   C) have been rising / had taken
   D) have risen / took
   E) rose / has taken

2. **Before social networking sites became common, students ---- complaints about their exams and assignments in the cafeteria or during classes.**
   A) shared B) share
   C) will share D) had been sharing
   E) had shared

3. **A sumo champion ---- a shocking announcement that he ---- as a wrestler after he had been arrested because of drunk driving.**
   A) was making / retired
   B) has made / will have retired
   C) had made / will retire
   D) made / was going to retire
   E) makes / retires

4. **Over the past decade, the militaries ---- heavily in robotic aircraft and other devices.**
   A) have been investing B) were investing
   C) are investing D) had invested
   E) invested

5. **Leaders from various nations ---- gathering this week for the world's largest summit on climate change.**
   A) were beginning
   B) began
   C) have begun
   D) have been beginning
   E) had begun

6. ***A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce ---- about Joyce's life in Jesuit schools and his life with fluctuations, and the novel also ---- insight into why the author had to isolate himself.**
   A) has been telling / will offer
   B) told / offered
   C) has told / has been offering
   D) is telling / has offered
   E) tells / offers

7. **A vaccine ---- the risk of HIV for the first time in history, which is accepted as a "historic milestone" in the fight against the epidemic.**
   A) reduces B) had reduced
   C) is reducing D) has reduced
   E) was reducing

8. **A volcano in the Far East ---- 5 times throughout history, forcing flight cancellations and delays as it ---- ash 60,000 feet high.**
   A) is erupting / will spew
   B) erupts / has spewed
   C) had erupted / had spewed
   D) will erupt / is spewing
   E) has erupted / spewed

9. **For more than a decade now, global warming and its impacts ---- the primary interface between our science and society.**
   A) had become B) became
   C) become D) will become
   E) have become

10. **Nowadays, airline companies ---- for a huge shortage of pilots and ---- to hire more of them to meet the demands of the next decade.**
    A) were preparing / had been trying
    B) are preparing / are trying
    C) prepare / tried
    D) have been preparing / try
    E) will prepare / will have tried

11. **Since the 1970s, when psychologist Dan Olweus first ---- the field of bullying research, a lot of evidence ---- that bullying in schools can have irrepairable effects.**
    A) established / has shown
    B) has established / showed
    C) establishes / shows
    D) was establishing / had shown
    E) had established / was showing

12. **Eddie ---- some money aside to buy a second-hand car five years ago this time around, but he has just won the lottery, and now, he thinks ---- his own car dealership these days next year.**
    A) put / will have run
    B) was putting / will be running
    C) has put / will run
    D) had been putting / was running
    E) had put / ran

13. When ---- the last time you ---- your toothbrush?

A) was / change
B) was / changed
C) is / change
D) is / changed
E) has been / have changed

14. All around the world, 44% of people ---- that listening to music regularly ---- them manage stress.

A) say / helps
B) said / was helping
C) are saying / will help
D) had said / helped
E) have said / is helping

15. No grass or weed has grown in this garden from whose trees and plants we once ---- fruits and vegetables since my grandmother ----.

A) have been collecting / dies
B) have collected / had died
C) were collecting / has died
D) collected / died
E) had collected / was dying

16. Although most universities in the USA ---- on a semester system, some schools ---- a quarter system.

A) have been / have adopted
B) will be / are adopting
C) were / had adopted
D) had been / were adopting
E) are / adopt

17. Democracy ---- a system of government in which all the people of a country ---- to elect their representatives.

A) meant / were voting
B) has meant / will vote
C) is meaning / voted
D) means / vote
E) had meant / have voted

18. The media ---- and ---- more active within the last years.

A) evolved / became
B) will evolve / is becoming
C) had evolved / has become
D) evolves / becomes
E) has evolved / has become

19. Amber is a precious stone because it ---- a great amount of time to form, and due to its value, people ---- it in today's world.

A) needs / trade
B) will need / will trade
C) needed / will have been trading
D) has been needing / traded
E) has needed / have been trading

20. Since earlier times, man ---- to harness all kinds of energy, but with population quadrupling, we ---- the need to create more energy-efficient systems.

A) had strived / are feeling
B) has been striving / felt
C) strives / have been feeling
D) will strive / have felt
E) has strived / feel

21. Our dog ---- a thief as he ---- to steal our car, which we saved money for years to buy.

A) bites / is trying
B) had bitten / had been trying
C) was biting / tried
D) has bitten / had tried
E) bit / was trying

22. On our parents' day, being an only child ---- unusual as those days people ---- bigger families.

A) is / have
B) had been / were having
C) will be / had had
D) was / had
E) has been / are having

23. Until recently, most astronomers ---- that the space between the galaxies in our universe ---- a perfect vacuum.

A) have believed / is
B) have been believing / will be
C) believe / had been
D) are believing / has been
E) believed / was

24. Since the early 1970s, historians ---- to devote serious attention to the working class in the USA.

A) began
B) had been beginning
C) have begun
D) had begun
E) are beginning

25. When we were kids, we ---- all of our time playing football in the street, which explains why we ---- ourselves as the last lucky generation.

A) have spent / are regarding
B) spent / regard
C) spend / had regarded
D) were spending / were regarding
E) had spent / have been regarding

WOULD PREFER

Preference *(tercih)*

"Would prefer" de aynı "*would rather*" gibi genellikle bir şeyi başka bir şeye tercih ederken kullanılır. Ancak "*would prefer*", fiilden önce **to** alır. Kısaltması *"'d prefer"* şeklindedir. Tercih edilen ile tercih edilmeyen eylemler arasında yine *"than"* kullanılır. Olumsuz hâli "*would prefer not to + verb*" şeklindedir.

- I would prefer to stay on my own tonight than go out with my friends.
- She would prefer to study archaeology than what her family wants.
- I'd prefer not to drive at night.

TIME TO WRITE

Make preferences between the given actions for each part using the modal verb in parentheses.

1. travel abroad / sunbath on the beach

   _____ *(would rather)*

2. spend time with friends / play online games

   _____ *(would prefer)*

3. read a detective story / watch an action movie

   _____ *(would sooner)*

4. learn a language / learn a musical instrument

   _____ *(would just as soon)*

PRACTICE 17

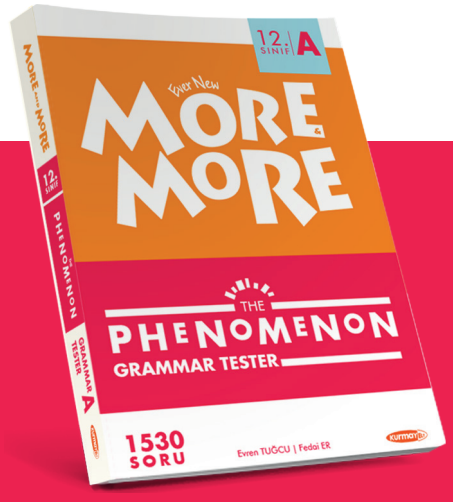
Fill in the blanks with *"would rather / had better"*.

1. I _____ go shopping today than tomorrow.
2. I _____ you stayed home today and recovered.
3. You _____ behave in class if you don't want to get into troubles.
4. I _____ go on holidays than go to work.
5. I _____ call her tonight or she'll never speak to me again.
6. You _____ finish your homework now if you want to play with your friends.
7. We _____ wake up a bit earlier, so we don't miss the bus again.
8. We _____ go on strike than accept a pay cut.
9. You _____ not tease her; or else, she might report you to the teacher.
10. The doctor says that I _____ stop eating cakes if I want to lose weight.

PRACTICE 18

Fill in the blanks with "*should / shouldn't / don't have to / doesn't have to***".**

1. We _____ waste their time. They are extremely busy these days.
2. If you do something bad to anyone, you _____ apologize.
3. Most parents _____ work at weekends, so they can spend more time with their children.
4. You _____ pay for the pizza. It is free these hours.
5. You _____ touch hot surfaces with your bare hands.
6. Mum _____ cook lunch on Saturdays because we go to restaurants.
7. People _____ use a sunblocker when they are on the beach.
8. You _____ take medicine when you are not ill.
9. People _____ cut trees down without planting new ones.
10. Mary _____ do the washing up today. Her husband is doing it.



GRAMMAR TESTER

1530 SORU

Yeni ÖSYM soru yaklaşımlarına göre hazırlanmış sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Sorular, konu sıralamasına bağlı kalınarak basitten karmaşığa, bilinenden bilinmeyene ilkelerine uygun hazırlanmıştır. Genellikle nesnel ve açık bir dil kullanılmıştır. Soru köklerinde seçilen kelimelerin ÖSYM tarafından sık test edilen kelimeler olmalarına dikkat edilmiştir. Grammar Tester, Path to Grammar kitabının bütünleyicisi niteliğindedir.

- 144 sayfa
- Güncel ÖSYM soruları referans alınarak hazırlanmış içerikler
- Her dil bilgisi konusuna yönelik 5 adet 24 soruluk test
- Her ünitede 120 soru
- 1320 soruluk konu testi ve 210 soruluk genel tekrar testi

VERB TENSES

VERB TENSES

Test 1

1. **History books say that when Christopher Columbus ---- America, he ---- aware of the great thing he did for the future of the planet.**
   A) has discovered / had been
   B) discovered / was
   C) was discovering / has been
   D) will discover / is
   E) had discovered / will be

2. **We ---- our natural resources at an unprecedented rate, so it is evident that we ---- our non-renewable energy sources by the turn of the 22nd century.**
   A) consume / deplete
   B) have consumed / are depleting
   C) will consume / have depleted
   D) had consumed / depleted
   E) are consuming / will have depleted

3. **Our planet ---- around the sun, but people of the past ---- in just the opposite.**
   A) revolved / believe
   B) revolves / believed
   C) has revolved / will believe
   D) is revolving / had believed
   E) had revolved / have believed

4. **The inflation rate ---- day by day, so people ---- about the high prices of the products.**
   A) has been increasing / complained
   B) will be increasing / have been complaining
   C) is increasing / are complaining
   D) had increased / complain
   E) will increase / were complaining

5. **In a recent study, scientists ---- that the genes in our bodies ---- a vital role in our future diseases.**
   A) have revealed / play
   B) revealed / played
   C) are revealing / are playing
   D) reveal / have been playing
   E) were revealing / had played

6. **The origins of Stonehenge ---- a mystery for a long time, but new discoveries ---- to shed light on them.**
   A) are / began
   B) were / have begun
   C) had been / begin
   D) have been / are beginning
   E) will be / had begun

7. **Most cat owners ---- the fact that allowing their beloved pet outdoors ---- wildlife at risk.**
   A) have known / is putting
   B) knew / has put
   C) know / puts
   D) had known / was putting
   E) will know / had put

8. **Crypto-currencies ---- so fashionable lately and now, many people are of the opinion that these virtual currencies ---- the money of the future.**
   A) have become / will be
   B) become / are
   C) became / were
   D) had become / have been
   E) are becoming / were going to be

9. **In 2018, NASA ---- an unmanned space shuttle to Mars, and this vehicle ---- a lot of photographs of the planet.**
   A) had sent / has taken
   B) has sent / was taking
   C) will send / is taking
   D) was sending / will take
   E) sent / took

10. **For a considerable amount of time, people ---- that the planet was flat, but some others ---- the opposite.**
    A) have believed / are thinking
    B) had believed / think
    C) believed / thought
    D) will believe / were thinking
    E) are going to believe / had thought

11. **Gravity ---- stronger on the poles, and that's why some people ---- difficulty walking on these terrains.**
    A) was / had
    B) is / have
    C) will be / are having
    D) has been / will be having
    E) is going to be / were having

12. **By the end of the First World War, many children and women ---- their fathers or husbands, so it ---- difficult for these people to make a new life without them.**
    A) have lost / is
    B) had lost / was
    C) were losing / has been
    D) lost / had been
    E) are losing / will be

MODALS

MODALS

Test 1

1. **We ---- all the reports by 5 o'clock; however, we had a power cut, so we ---- it.**
   A) had to finish / may not have done
   B) must have finished / should not have done
   C) have to finish / needn't have done
   D) might have finished / couldn't have done
   E) were supposed to finish / couldn't do

2. **Many civilizations ---- in the caves because we have found a lot of artefacts in the caves, and they ---- light on how they lived.**
   A) should have lived / would have shed
   B) could have lived / might have shed
   C) must have lived / may shed
   D) might have lived / were supposed to shed
   E) would have lived / must shed

3. **In Türkiye, there are smoke-free zones and in these zones, you ----, but ---- anywhere other than these places.**
   A) aren't allowed to smoke / can smoke
   B) needn't have smoked / should have smoked
   C) may not have smoked / would smoke
   D) must not smoke / might have smoked
   E) can't have smoked / must smoke

4. **If we are living in a social environment, we ---- others, and only this way, we ---- respect from others in turn.**
   A) have to respect / must have received
   B) may have respected / may receive
   C) are allowed to respect / must have received
   D) must respect / can receive
   E) should respect / would have received

5. **Ghana ---- to a great extent with the diamond reserves it possesses; however, it ---- so because of foreign intervention that has exploited the country since at least it was established.**
   A) might have prospered / didn't have to do
   B) could have prospered / couldn't do
   C) had to prosper / must not have done
   D) may have prospered / would not have done
   E) must have prospered / could not have done

6. **In the 1900s, South Korea ---- a poor country, but through hard work, it ---- a prominent place in world economics.**
   A) used to be / has managed to gain
   B) must have been / would have gained
   C) was supposed to be / may have gained
   D) could have been / needs to gain
   E) was able to be / must have gained

7. **One ---- silent in the library because any sound in such an atmosphere ---- others reading or studying there.**
   A) has to be / must disturb
   B) needs to be / could have disturbed
   C) ought to have been / must be disturbing
   D) has had to be / could disturb
   E) must be / can disturb

8. **In order for plants to keep alive, they ---- food and other things; otherwise, they ---- their existence.**
   A) have to attain / don't have to maintain
   B) should attain / aren't supposed to maintain
   C) need to attain / didn't use to maintain
   D) must attain / cannot maintain
   E) should have attained / aren't able to maintain

9. **Everyone blames Joe for the bank robbery last night, but he ---- the bank because he was with me all night long, so somebody else ---- it.**
   A) mustn't have robbed / needed to rob
   B) couldn't have robbed / was supposed to rob
   C) can't have robbed / must have robbed
   D) wasn't allowed to rob / had to rob
   E) didn't manage to rob / should have robbed

10. **Joel ---- here two hours ago, but he has not arrived yet. Something bad ---- on his way here because he never breaks his promises.**
    A) needs to be / may have happened
    B) needs to have been / ought to have happened
    C) could be / should have happened
    D) was supposed to be / must have happened
    E) should have been / had to happen

11. **When I attended high school, I thought that I ---- German, but after a few lessons, I ---- a few sentences, and now, I can express myself in German.**
    A) would not be able to learn / managed to build
    B) wasn't supposed to learn / had to build
    C) needn't have learned / may have built
    D) may not have learned / used to build
    E) didn't need to learn / might have built

12. **Teenagers ---- home before it gets dark because outside is never safe at night, and anything bad and worrying ---- anytime.**
    A) should be / must happen
    B) need to be / can happen
    C) have to be / might have happened
    D) must have been / should happen
    E) used to be / is used to be happening

ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

1. **The dwellings of the city of Rome ---- with enduring materials; as a consequence, the majority of these building ---- in today's world.**
   A) have been built / have been standing
   B) were built / stand
   C) could have built / are being stood
   D) may have been built / used to stand
   E) had built / could be stood

2. **Because they ---- into the palm, people prefer to purchase smartphones, and also critical works ---- out on these magical technological devices.**
   A) are being fit / may have carried
   B) used to fit / have been carried
   C) might be fit / carried
   D) fit / can be carried
   E) should be fit / will be carried

3. **Children ---- when they do something good; otherwise, they ---- indifference to the issues that are significant for the world.**
   A) had better reward / have developed
   B) could be rewarded / have to be developed
   C) used to be rewarded / might have developed
   D) must be rewarded / would be developed
   E) should be rewarded / may develop

4. **Civilization ---- as the improvement of societies as a whole and every culture ---- something to add to this phenomenon.**
   A) had described / has been possessed
   B) would be described / should possess
   C) can be described / possesses
   D) could describe / will be possessed
   E) is described / possessed

5. **Corn ---- in various months of the year, focusing largely on summer months and it ---- in a number of ways both at home and in industry since at least the beginning of civilisations.**
   A) can be harvested / has been used
   B) could harvest / is used
   C) would be harvested / had been used
   D) will harvest / ought to use
   E) has harvested / will use

6. **People ---- horses and donkeys as means of transport, and these animals ---- people for a considerable amount of time.**
   A) had been used / would be accompanying
   B) could use / may have been accompanied
   C) may have been used / accompanied
   D) have been using / have accompanied
   E) were using / were accompanying

7. **Tea ---- as a refresher during the day since the very discovery of it; moreover, it ---- for pleasure during daytime.**
   A) has been drunk / can be consumed
   B) used to be drunk / could have consumed
   C) has drunk / may have been consumed
   D) would have drunk / is consumed
   E) is drunk / consumed

8. **Reading, whether in native or foreign language, ---- the reader in many ways; for example, it ---- the diction of the reader and enriches their vocabulary.**
   A) is improved / can be beautified
   B) has been improved / might beautify
   C) improves / beautifies
   D) is being improved / has been beautified
   E) will improve / may be beautified

9. **Astronomers ---- that there is a faint object in outer space and it ---- as 'Farfarout' by the astronomers who discovered it.**
   A) confirmed / nicknamed
   B) were confirmed / had nicknamed
   C) will confirm / is nicknaming
   D) have confirmed / has been nicknamed
   E) had been confirmed / used to be nicknamed

10. **Before Christopher Columbus discovered America, some earlier sailors ---- the continent, but this is nothing more than a rumour because it ---- in scientific circles yet.**
    A) could be visited / hadn't proven
    B) had visited / hasn't been proven
    C) visited / may not have been proven
    D) were visited / didn't use to prove
    E) have been visited / didn't prove

11. **In Türkiye, some smartphones are as expensive as some second-hand cars, but people ---- to purchase them in order to show off even though they ---- much money in their pockets.**
    A) continue / do not have
    B) are continuing / did not have
    C) will be continued / have not been having
    D) must be continued / will not be having
    E) are used to continuing / may not have

12. **Some trees ---- in early spring and if the weather gets colder than usual then, trees ---- any fruit that year.**
    A) are blossomed / should not be yielded
    B) blossom / do not yield
    C) may be blossomed / have not yielded
    D) are blossoming / must not yield
    E) have blossomed / ought not to be yielded

IF / WISH CLAUSES

IF / WISH CLAUSES — Test 1

1. **If I ---- that you would come over to me for dinner tonight, I ---- much better dinner for you.**
   A) knew / might have prepared
   B) had been known / should have prepared
   C) had known / could have prepared
   D) know / will prepare
   E) could have known / would prepare

2. **Unless strict measures ---- in order to reduce global emissions, we ---- live in desperate conditions because the world cannot tolerate the burden it has.**
   A) have been taken / may have had to
   B) could take / had to
   C) may be taken / would have to
   D) are taken / will have to
   E) had been taken / would have had to

3. **Even if Samuel ---- wholeheartedly, I don't think Sheila ---- him because nobody deserves to be deceived.**
   A) had apologised / may forgive
   B) apologises / will forgive
   C) could have apologised / may forgive
   D) has to apologise / has had to forgive
   E) apologised / will have forgiven

4. **If Japanese people ---- industrious and self-sacrificing for the country they live in, Japan ---- its place among the most prosperous countries of the world.**
   A) were not / couldn't have taken
   B) hadn't been / may not take
   C) cannot be / would not take
   D) had better not be / had not taken
   E) haven't been / will not take

5. **Provided that you ---- the car more carefully last night, we ---- at hospital waiting for your MR results now.**
   A) were driving / might not be
   B) had been driven / could not be
   C) drove / didn't have to be
   D) would like to drive / will not be
   E) had driven / would not be

6. **On condition that people living in our country ---- their reading levels, then I am sure many of the problems facing us ----, letting us live in a much better society.**
   A) had been raised / may be solving
   B) could raise / may have been solved
   C) raise / will be solved
   D) raised / would like to be solved
   E) have raised / had been solved

7. **The problem of unemployment ---- a serious problem all over the world if we ---- what we have at hand and helped others in need.**
   A) will not have been / are sharing
   B) might not be / would share
   C) had been / might have shared
   D) would not be / shared
   E) wasn't / had been sharing

8. **If the Ottoman Empire ---- the Irish while they were fighting with the English, we ---- and thanked by the Irish today.**
   A) did not help / might not remember
   B) was not helped / had not been remembered
   C) could not help / would not have remembered
   D) cannot help / will not be remembered
   E) had not helped / would not be remembered

9. **If earlier civilisations ---- such an advanced civilisation like that of today, I am sure they ---- now.**
   A) had witnessed / would be thrilled
   B) witnessed / were thrilled
   C) had been witnessed / may have been thrilled
   D) were witnessing / would have thrilled
   E) may witness / could have been thrilled

10. **I really wish I ---- at my mother yesterday. I ---- deeply worried on seeing her tears now.**
    A) couldn't shout / might not have been
    B) wouldn't shout / might not be
    C) hadn't shouted / would not be
    D) didn't shout / will not be
    E) can't have shouted / could not be

11. **Providing we ---- regularly for our final exams, I am sure we ---- much harder a night before them.**
    A) studied / may not study
    B) have studied / could not study
    C) had studied / might not study
    D) are to study / would not study
    E) study / will not need to study

12. **If Jonathan ---- Henry harshly in the classroom and in front of all his classmates, he ---- his heart.**
    A) didn't criticise / may not break
    B) cannot criticise / will not break
    C) weren't criticised / would not break
    D) couldn't criticise / had not broken
    E) hadn't criticised / would not have broken

RELATIVE CLAUSES

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Test 1

1. **A good teacher is someone ---- can always come up with brilliant ideas when he/she has difficulty teaching something in the classroom environment.**
   A) which
   B) whose
   C) who
   D) why
   E) whenever

2. **We see a lot of news of Africa showing people starving to death and living in very harsh conditions, ---- deeply upsets us.**
   A) where
   B) which
   C) when
   D) why
   E) whose

3. **The snake is one of the most terrifying animals on the planet ---- species inhabit places ranging from the Equator line to other parts of the planet.**
   A) whose
   B) where
   C) out of which
   D) in which
   E) one of which

4. **Şanlıurfa and Adana are two amazing cities of Türkiye, ---- have made quite a name with their cuisine that concentrates on meat variations.**
   A) where
   B) which
   C) in which
   D) both of which
   E) that

5. **Photosynthesis, in broad terms, can be described as the process ---- plants absorb carbon dioxide and give off fresh oxygen into the atmosphere.**
   A) whose
   B) of which
   C) of whose
   D) for which
   E) by which

6. **A smartphone can carry out various and complicated tasks at the same time, ---- is to make video calling that enables people to communicate over long distances.**
   A) both of which
   B) that
   C) where
   D) of which
   E) one of which

7. **In the future, after so many years, you may regret the time you have wasted arguing about things ---- do not matter with people ---- matter.**
   A) that / who
   B) ---- / that
   C) which / whom
   D) whom / ----
   E) ---- / where

8. ***Flight 1549*, ---- was filmed in 2016 starring Tom Hanks, was carrying 155 passengers and crew, ---- escaped unharmed.**
   A) that / who
   B) whom / that
   C) which / all of whom
   D) by which / whose
   E) whose / whom

9. **A book ---- has the capability to shape a person and guide him to the truth deserves to be respected by those ---- are seeking the right road to virtue.**
   A) that / which
   B) which / who
   C) whom / when
   D) where / where
   E) who / that

10. **The Great Barrier Reef in Australia, ---- shelters many aquatic animals, has been a matter of interest among the ordinary since the early 2000s.**
    A) where
    B) which
    C) why
    D) when
    E) whose

11. ***The Lord of the Flies*, ---- by William Golding, handles the conflict between the good and the bad, ---- eventually finishes with the bad gaining superiority.**
    A) to write / whom
    B) writing / who
    C) having written / that
    D) to be written / in which
    E) written / which

12. **There are many things ---- a person wants to do in life, but he/she always puts off doing what he/she desires.**
    A) whom
    B) why
    C) ----
    D) where
    E) when

GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

1. **Many people say that they are interested in ---- on a world tour, but they never have time ---- such a dream.**
   A) to go / to be realizing
   B) having gone / realize
   C) going / to realize
   D) being gone / to be realized
   E) having been gone / being realized

2. **The planet Earth is believed ---- a supernova when it first formed, though there are some other theories.**
   A) being
   B) to have been
   C) to be
   D) to being
   E) be

3. **Mr Wilson has been under intensive care for a very long time, but his family is still looking forward ---- cheerful news from his doctors.**
   A) to receive
   B) being received
   C) to being received
   D) having received
   E) to receiving

4. **---- in a metropolitan city may be exhausting for most of the time, but there are also many advantages of ---- in such a city.**
   A) To live / live
   B) Lived / being lived
   C) Having been living / to live
   D) Living / living
   E) To be living / to be living

5. **---- people in a positive way works very well while communicating with them, and a person should have consistent behaviours while ---- to a person.**
   A) To approach / to talk
   B) Approached / talked
   C) Having approached / to be talking
   D) Approaching / talking
   E) To be approaching / talk

6. **Sometimes, it may be so hard ---- on the task at hand, but in order for someone ---- successful, he should be determined enough not to give up.**
   A) to focus / to be
   B) to focusing / being
   C) focusing / to being
   D) to be focused / be
   E) focused / having been

7. **It may be tempting ---- out whenever we see the Sun; however, we usually have lots of stuff, which prevents us from ---- that.**
   A) going / to do
   B) gone / done
   C) to go / doing
   D) to be going / having done
   E) having gone / do

8. **While we were driving to Izmir, we stopped ---- lunch, and after that, one of my friend's friend offered me a cigarette, but I refused because I had stopped ---- many years ago.**
   A) having / to smoke
   B) to have / smoking
   C) to having / smoked
   D) to be having / to be smoking
   E) having had / smoke

9. **When a country suffers from economic problems, the first thing it does is ---- taxes, but later, prices will go up accordingly, which is never taken into account.**
   A) to be increased
   B) to be increasing
   C) having increased
   D) to increase
   E) being increased

10. **---- English like a native speaker, I am thinking of living in London for two or three years, but I must find somebody rich ---- such an attempt.**
    A) Speaking / financed
    B) To speak / to finance
    C) Having spoken / finance
    D) Spoken / financing
    E) To be speaking / to be financed

11. **The most well-known dinosaur, Tyrannosaurus rex, may have fundamentally reshaped their communities by ---- smaller rival species.**
    A) to be beating
    B) to be beaten
    C) beaten
    D) having been beaten
    E) beating

12. **The seventh Ottoman Emperor ---- was the worldwide famous Mehmed the conqueror, who is known ---- İstanbul.**
    A) to be ruled / conquering
    B) ruling / conquered
    C) having been ruling / to conquer
    D) to rule / to have conquered
    E) to have ruled / having conquered

ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

1. ---- people try to understand and respect each other, ---- place our planet will be, giving us the opportunity to lead better lives.
   A) As / as
   B) The same / as
   C) More / than
   D) The most / the best
   E) The more / the better

2. Technology is by far ---- helpful tool that we can use to realize our dreams.
   A) the most
   B) more
   C) as
   D) much
   E) little

3. Vitamins and minerals are ---- significant compounds for the body ---- we could not maintain our lives without these substances.
   A) so / that
   B) as / as
   C) the more / the better
   D) such / that
   E) more / than

4. The Dominican Republic has ---- diverse weather patterns ---- we can see three seasons in just a single day, except for winter.
   A) as / as
   B) the more / the less
   C) such / that
   D) similar / as
   E) much more / than

5. I had last seen Ece ten years ago, and when I saw her yesterday again, I ---- recognized her because she has changed so much since then.
   A) virtually
   B) practically
   C) barely
   D) fairly
   E) rather

6. In this competitive world, in order to get a well-paid job, a person must be able to speak more than one language and have advance computer skills ----.
   A) either
   B) like
   C) as well
   D) such much
   E) so many

7. If you had listened to me ----, you could have answered all the questions in the exam, but you preferred to sleep during lessons.
   A) enough careful
   B) carefully enough
   C) quite careful
   D) rather careful
   E) carefully too

8. A person's ---- belonging in the world is their family, so they must do his best to protect his family bonds.
   A) important enough
   B) most important
   C) importantly enough
   D) rather important
   E) more important

9. At times, a single thing can be ---- difficult ---- it seems, so a person had better finish his stuff as soon as possible.
   A) as / as
   B) the more / the less
   C) the same / as
   D) such / that
   E) more / than

10. ---- everybody knows, America is the sole superpower of the world and it can shape the world however it desires.
    A) More
    B) Like
    C) The more
    D) As
    E) Such as

11. Innovative people ---- Steve Jobs and Jeff Bezos have all one thing in common: full determination despite failures for most of the time.
    A) such as
    B) so
    C) as well
    D) as
    E) such that

12. Benjamin Franklin once stated, "Without continual growth and progress, such words ---- improvement, achievement and success have no meaning."
    A) as
    B) that
    C) such as
    D) like
    E) than

NOUN CLAUSES

NOUN CLAUSES

Test 1

1. **In today's world, dialogues may end later than people prefer, and sometimes too early since they mask ---- they actually feel about the ongoing conversation.**
   A) where
   B) when
   C) how
   D) why
   E) whenever

2. **With society changing and traditional values altered, the idea of ---- it is to be a human is also changing, which can be seen in many aspects.**
   A) which
   B) what
   C) that
   D) the fact that
   E) who

3. **People generally do not know ---- they should be acting when with others, and this creates some kind of distress in the environment.**
   A) what
   B) the fact that
   C) how
   D) whatever
   E) whenever

4. **People tend to assume ---- their internal monologues speak in words for most of the time; however, this process is not that easy to explain.**
   A) what
   B) where
   C) when
   D) that
   E) whenever

5. **---- the planet can no longer support more people has urged scientists to consider ---- we can inhabit planets other than the Earth.**
   A) The fact that / whether
   B) However / when
   C) Where / that
   D) What / how
   E) That / which

6. **No matter ---- you go and live for the whole of your life, ---- you will live when you are old is usually the place you were born in.**
   A) what / which
   B) when / why
   C) however / wherever
   D) whenever / who
   E) where / where

7. **New research suggests ---- as many as 500,000 languages have lived and died since modern humans first evolved.**
   A) that
   B) which
   C) what
   D) when
   E) whether

8. **---- a child learns from his mother will follow him throughout his life, and ---- he marries, he will always look for the warmth of his mother.**
   A) Where / whatever
   B) Whichever / whoever
   C) What / whomever
   D) How / wherever
   E) When / whichever

9. **It has been long known ---- the secret to a long life is now believed to be a mix of genetics and environmental factors such as diet and exercise.**
   A) which
   B) what
   C) wherever
   D) that
   E) whenever

10. **There is still a conflict among nations of the world as to ---- the Arctic circle belongs to a single country, and it is certain ---- the controversy will go unsolved since many of them claim right on it.**
    A) however / where
    B) what / when
    C) if / the fact that
    D) whether / that
    E) where / if

11. **---- a person is from a famous place does not make him privileged and that person himself cannot claim to be privileged.**
    A) Where
    B) That
    C) Which
    D) When
    E) Why

12. **---- it will rain or snow can be foreseen thanks to advanced meteorological devices that can tell ---- exactly the weather will be.**
    A) When / which
    B) That / why
    C) If / however
    D) Whenever / what
    E) Whether / how

CONJUNCTIONS & TRANSITIONS

1. **On average, men spend 78 minutes a day on personal grooming, including cleansing, shaving, styling hair and getting dressed ---- women get hair, clothes and makeup done in just 72 minutes.**
   A) whereas
   B) because
   C) as though
   D) if
   E) just as

2. **In such countries as the US, England and France, the proportion of older people with dementia has fallen, probably ---- preventative measures taken by national health officials.**
   A) despite
   B) regardless of
   C) apart from
   D) in case of
   E) thanks to

3. **---- mental health conditions can appear early in life, healthcare officials have directed their concern to detect and treat such kinds of diseases as early as possible.**
   A) While
   B) Because
   C) Once
   D) Unless
   E) Whether

4. **---- psychology is relatively a new science compared to others, it is actually in fashion with modern man having a busy life, which necessitates hard work.**
   A) Since
   B) Even though
   C) After
   D) Unless
   E) Providing

5. **According to one of the studies carried out lately, octopuses not merely feel pain physically, ---- emotionally as well, which challenges the long held belief that they suffer from no pain.**
   A) other than
   B) as
   C) such as
   D) but
   E) likewise

6. **It is plausible to think we may have started speaking some 150,000 to 200,000 years ago ---- that's when modern humans, as we know them today, appeared.**
   A) although
   B) on condition that
   C) much as
   D) before
   E) because

7. **Analyzing a language has been one of the greatest puzzles for linguists for a long time, ---- they are finally beginning to unlock the secrets of language.**
   A) if
   B) unless
   C) but
   D) as long as
   E) considering that

8. **Parrots have been kept as popular pets for thousands of years, accompanying people largely ---- their ability to speak.**
   A) due to
   B) in spite of
   C) in addition to
   D) in case of
   E) irrespective of

9. **Throughout history, tattoos have been used as identities of the wearer's rank or status in a group. ----, the early Romans used to tattoo slaves and criminals.**
   A) To sum up
   B) For instance
   C) Namely
   D) Above all
   E) Besides

10. **It might sound strange, ----, produced with latest technology, Babyloid, Japan's latest therapeutic robot baby, is designed to help older people by keeping them company.**
    A) therefore
    B) moreover
    C) but
    D) hence
    E) by contrast

11. **During the second half of the 20th century, superpowers as the US and USSR rushed to space for further research ---- they knew that "who controls space, controls the world".**
    A) although
    B) until
    C) providing that
    D) as
    E) as if

12. **Life used to be so arduous not only economically but also socially in the past; ----, it is also difficult in today's world, not economically and socially but mentally.**
    A) as a consequence
    B) therefore
    C) otherwise
    D) after that
    E) however

NOUNS, PRONOUNS, ARTICLES & QUANTIFIERS

NOUNS, PRONOUNS, ARTICLES & QUANTIFIERS — Test 1

1. **Nowadays, ---- young people are constantly complaining about the lack of activity in their surroundings; however, there are ---- things that they can do apart from playing on technological devices.**
   A) no / some
   B) many / a lot of
   C) some / plenty
   D) several / a little
   E) a few of / several

2. **It is known by everybody that ---- now famous authors and poets did not gain fame when they were alive, and just ---- of them managed to catch success in their own lifetimes.**
   A) some / little
   B) many / a few
   C) a great deal of / few
   D) a good many / several
   E) much / most

3. **---- the nations' budgets is allocated to education; however, not ---- countries manage to establish sustainable education curriculums, thus fail to meet educational needs.**
   A) Many / the whole
   B) A great many / a few
   C) Some of / several
   D) A big amount of / any
   E) Most of / all

4. **Industrialized countries have put ---- effort to slow down the process of global warming; however, the level now is not on a check point.**
   A) some of
   B) most of
   C) a lot of
   D) none of
   E) each of

5. **Young people are advised to make friends with ---- who are experienced enough to teach them lessons because their peers do not have ---- experience to convey them.**
   A) some / many
   B) other / some
   C) several / little
   D) ones / much
   E) plenty / each

6. **A person must learn something from ---- day, but ---- do not notice this fact and spend these invaluable times in vain.**
   A) a little / some
   B) some / much
   C) several / the ones
   D) the whole / few
   E) each / many

7. **Although Scotland and England share the same territory, they have had many conflicts with ---- throughout history and ---- countries have few things in common as the English language.**
   A) each other / both
   B) one another / none
   C) every other / no
   D) all the other / some
   E) another / either

8. **The first ---- the 21st century witnessed two world wars in its traditional form, but the second saw ---- conflicts and wars; however, warfare changed its outlook in this period.**
   A) one of / a good deal of
   B) whole of / several
   C) plenty of / few
   D) half of / many
   E) each of / a good many

9. **Some doctors use a higher level and ---- use a lower level of red blood cells to order a transfusion, which is hotly debated in ---- the scientific circles.**
   A) much / any of
   B) some / a lot
   C) every / some
   D) none / most of
   E) others / many of

10. **To live in ---- better world, everybody should care about ---- helpless.**
    A) the / ----
    B) the / the
    C) a / the
    D) ---- / ----
    E) the / a

11. **Vocabulary can be obtained either by writing them on a piece of paper or by using them in sentences, ---- which depend on the learner.**
    A) every one of
    B) both of
    C) either of
    D) all of
    E) none of

12. **Because we live in the age of projects, people carry out ---- projects every day, but ---- of these projects end up in the dustbin due to their unsustainability.**
    A) plenty of / many
    B) some of / none
    C) few / all
    D) a large number of / no
    E) a little / whole

PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITIONS

Test 1

1. **Man has questioned his existence ---- centuries, but not been able to come ---- a definite conclusion on this issue, despite the abundancy of hypotheses.**
   A) throughout / to
   B) over / for
   C) during / across
   D) of / above
   E) under / below

2. **When people think ---- sea level rise, they usually emphasize on coastal erosion; however, overall sea level rise must be considered ---- this issue.**
   A) in / over
   B) at / during
   C) of / on
   D) below / into
   E) under / above

3. **People change their appearance ---- time, but their characters will remain the same ---- their lives.**
   A) in / into
   B) over / throughout
   C) to / towards
   D) above / under
   E) onto / at

4. **If you have a EU citizen card, you are entitled to see everywhere ---- Europe, and have a private place while wandering ---- many other non-European countries.**
   A) around / at
   B) throughout / into
   C) during / over
   D) across / in
   E) under / by

5. **Moving to another country, ---- first, sounds terrific for someone who has never been exposed ---- any other cultural and traditional diversities.**
   A) in / for
   B) over / into
   C) for / over
   D) on / of
   E) at / to

6. **A person, ---- no means, has the right to kill another person ---- any official law of any country.**
   A) by / under
   B) with / for
   C) at / within
   D) into / without
   E) on / in

7. **In many countries, all children, ---- exception, are required to graduate from elementary schools, ---- which they can better find a job.**
   A) under / of
   B) by / from
   C) towards / in
   D) with / by
   E) without / through

8. **We cannot arrive in Ankara earlier using the road ---- Samsun because a new road is ---- way and much of the way is blocked, so we had better choose another course.**
   A) in / over
   B) via / under
   C) into / through
   D) through / without
   E) within / during

9. **Anyone ---- dementia has difficulty remembering what he has experienced in his life, due to some malformation of the brain tissue that happens ---- time.**
   A) in / during
   B) through / into
   C) with / over
   D) onto / for
   E) against / throughout

10. **Rates of overweight and obesity in children are rising ---- the world, with serious long-term consequences ---- health and health care costs.**
    A) across / within
    B) in / into
    C) throughout / onto
    D) around / for
    E) into / with

11. **The white fur of arctic mammals, such as the polar bear, can reflect more solar radiation directly ---- the skin, and this quality makes these animals spectacular ---- others.**
    A) in / between
    B) for / into
    C) over / towards
    D) through / by
    E) onto / among

12. **People should be very careful while talking ---- sensitive issues in order not to lead to a conflict because everyone may have different opinions ---- a specific topic.**
    A) about / with
    B) above / under
    C) among / for
    D) on / about
    E) beneath / below

REVISION

REVISION

Test 1

1. **Scorpions ---- on Earth for over 400 million years and they ---- almost all the major landmasses in a range of habitats from deserts to tropical rainforests and caves.**
   A) existed / have been inhabiting
   B) have existed / inhabit
   C) exist / inhabited
   D) were existing / will inhabit
   E) had existed / are inhabiting

2. **Around this time a century ago, the newly founded Turkish Republic ---- to recover from the effects of the First World War which ---- disastrous impacts on warring countries.**
   A) tried / had had
   B) has been trying / was having
   C) had been trying / has had
   D) was trying / had
   E) had tried / has

3. **Climate change ---- a profound effect on all living organisms, but not many people ---- concerned about this disturbing global issue.**
   A) has had / seemed
   B) has been having / have seemed
   C) will have / will seem
   D) has / seem
   E) is going to have / are seeming

4. **With the help of advanced computers, we ---- information easily today, but in the past, people ---- for days to get a piece of information from official departments.**
   A) could reach / may have waited
   B) would reach / could have waited
   C) can reach / had to wait
   D) might have reached / used to wait
   E) are supposed to reach / could wait

5. **People still fear that robots ---- us in the future, thinking that they ---- out of control and move however they like.**
   A) could replace / will get
   B) will replace / have to get
   C) may replace / would get
   D) must replace / should get
   E) are supposed to replace / would have got

6. **Though there were many attempts to create something that ---- everywhere at the same time, the Internet ---- until the 2000s to become fully appreciated.**
   A) may have reached / used to wait
   B) could reach / had to wait
   C) would have reached / must have waited
   D) will have to reach / ought to have waited
   E) had to reach / can wait

7. **Mathematical models ---- in natural sciences and engineering disciplines as well as other disciplines because they ---- mathematics for their calculations.**
   A) are used / need
   B) have been used / will be needed
   C) use / had been needed
   D) could be used / will need
   E) are using / would need

8. **When tobacco ---- to Europe by Sir Walter Raleigh in medieval times, only the rich ---- to smoke it since the quantity was little, thus expensive.**
   A) has been introduced / may have afforded
   B) had introduced / were afforded
   C) used to be introduced / should have afforded
   D) was introduced / could afford
   E) introduced / would be afforded

REVISION

REVISION

Test 7

1. **By the end of the first quarter of 2020, over 50 cruise ships ---- cases of COVID-19 and at least 65 deaths ---- among passengers and crew.**
   A) confirmed / were occurring
   B) will have confirmed / occur
   C) have confirmed / have occurred
   D) had confirmed / had occurred
   E) were confirming / have been occurring

2. **For billions of people across the world, staple cereal grains like wheat, maize and rice ---- the most accessible form of energy, and these cereals ---- major foodstuffs for millennia.**
   A) have been providing / have been
   B) provided / would be
   C) are providing / are
   D) provide / used to be
   E) had provided / were

3. **Throughout centuries, people ---- to live in river deltas and floodplains that are fertile enough for agriculture, but it seems that this trend ---- soon.**
   A) chose / has changed
   B) were choosing / is changing
   C) have chosen / will change
   D) had chosen / would change
   E) are choosing / will be changing

4. **Some people just ---- by the cold, no matter how low the temperature is, and the reason behind this ---- in their genes.**
   A) shouldn't bother / must be
   B) will not be bothered / might have been
   C) mustn't be bothered / used to be
   D) may not bother / was
   E) cannot be bothered / may be

5. **Before we ---- our goals in life, we ---- the right path to success; otherwise, we cannot realize what we have been dreaming of for ages.**
   A) could achieve / had to follow
   B) can achieve / should follow
   C) need to achieve / may follow
   D) achieve / have followed
   E) had achieved / needed to follow

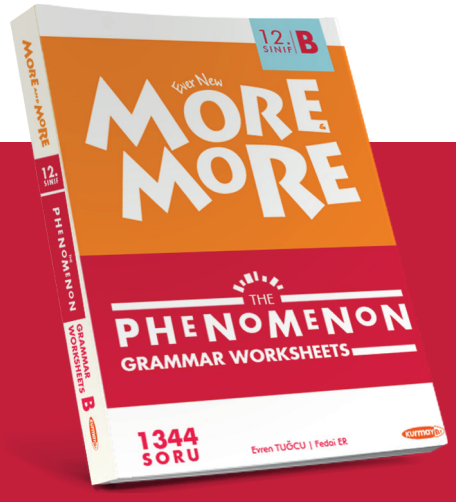
6. **Last night, we ---- a large dinner for our guests because we had plenty of time, but we preferred to order takeaway instead, which was more convenient and time-saving.**
   A) could have prepared
   B) had to prepare
   C) should prepare
   D) might have prepared
   E) must have prepared

7. **In ancient Rome, distances ---- by counting steps and the word "mile" ---- from the Latin phrase mila passum, meaning 1,000 paces which accounts for about 2,000 steps.**
   A) used to be measured / may be derived
   B) had been measured / would be derived
   C) could be measured / might be derived
   D) were measured / was derived
   E) may have been measured / has been derived

8. **Sinkholes ---- naturally when minerals below the land surface ---- gradually in rainwater to form cavities.**
   A) have been occurred / may be dissolved
   B) occurred / dissolve
   C) occur / are dissolved
   D) are occurring / will be dissolved
   E) are occurred / dissolved

MOREMORE

(141)



GRAMMAR WORKSHEETS

1344 SORU

Path to Grammar kitabında anlatılan konuları ölçme ve pekiştirme amacıyla hazırlanmış sorulardan oluşmaktadır. ÖSYM tarafından sorulan soruların incelenmesiyle özgün olarak yazılmış soruları içermektedir. Üst düzey dil bilgisi öğrenmelerinin gerçekleşip gerçekleşmediğini ölçmeye yarayan, ayrıca sınavlarda karşımıza çıkma olasılığının yüksek olduğu kelimelerin kullanıldığı içeriklere sahiptir. İçerikler konu sıralamasına bağlı kalınarak hazırlanmıştır.

- 128 sayfa
- Çek-kopar kullanımına uygun
- YDT, YDS ve YÖKDİL soru tarzları dikkate alınarak hazırlanmış sorular
- Her ünitede 7 test, 88 soru
- 13 genel tekrar testi, 376 soru
- Toplam 88 test, 968 soru

Part 1

VERB TENSES

Test 1

1. **The fossil history of modern sharks ---- back to the Permian period, nearly 296 million years ago, and they ---- much throughout the years.**
   A) reached / have not been evolving
   B) has reached / are not evolving
   C) was reaching / did not evolve
   D) reaches / have not evolved
   E) is reaching / had not evolved

2. **A famous novelist, George Orwell ---- to publish his 1984 novel under the name of *The Last Man in Europe*, but the publisher ---- it as *1984*, gaining fame with it.**
   A) has wanted / had named
   B) wanted / named
   C) wants / will have named
   D) had wanted / was naming
   E) had been wanting / had been naming

3. **Understanding whether Mars ---- once able to support life ---- a major driving force for Mars research over the past 50 years, which makes scientists look to the planet.**
   A) had been / will have been
   B) was / has been
   C) has been / was
   D) is / had been
   E) will be / is

4. **An international team of palaeontologists ---- in China that a cat-sized dinosaur ---- a single footprint by around 100 million years ago, which could lead to a chain of new research.**
   A) discovered / was leaving
   B) had discovered / leaves
   C) is discovering / has left
   D) was discovering / had left
   E) has discovered / left

5. **With complications emerging afterwards, vaccine hesitancy ---- considerably in major countries as well as in the underdeveloped ones, but governments ---- vaccination schedules.**
   A) increased / are not ceasing
   B) had increased / do not cease
   C) has increased / have not ceased
   D) will increase / had not ceased
   E) was increasing / will not have ceased

6. **Medical authorities cannot diagnose asthma before it ---- severe in individuals; therefore, more than 300 million people worldwide ---- from this life worsening condition.**
   A) grows / suffer
   B) has been growing / are suffering
   C) grew / were suffering
   D) will have grown / will be suffering
   E) had grown / will have been suffering

Part 2

MODALS

Test 1

1. **Ancient rocks in many parts of the world ---- due to climate change because the process ---- many things belonging to the planet.**

A) could have degraded / would harm
B) are likely to degrade / could have been harming
C) should degrade / will have harmed
D) might degrade / is supposed to harm
E) may be degrading / may harm

2. **Human beings ---- nests to get protected against the harsh weather conditions and external threats that ---- danger to their existence, as has been the case for centuries.**

A) have to build / may have been posing
B) would rather build / had to pose
C) used to build / had better pose
D) should build / could pose
E) would build / could have been posing

3. **As they ---- lots of difficulties later in life, people ---- new ways to involve children more directly in various aspects of life.**

A) will have to face / need to consider
B) would have faced / used to consider
C) should face / had to consider
D) had better face / may consider
E) might face / had had to consider

4. **Scientists discovered that an existing therapy used to treat Alzheimer's ---- on patients with another type of dementia that ---- the language area of the brain.**

A) could have been working / should destroy
B) has to work / would have destroyed
C) might work / can destroy
D) ought to work / would prefer to destroy
E) needs to work / must destroy

5. **A person ---- against the law in any part of the world; moreover, they ---- others living in the same environment.**

A) mustn't act / could respect
B) is not allowed to act / must respect
C) might not act / had better respect
D) is not supposed to act / would respect
E) has not had to act / are used to respecting

6. **According to experts, feeling younger ---- protect middle-aged and older adults against the damaging effects of stress, and avoiding a life full of stress ---- to extending life.**

A) could help / might contribute
B) may have helped / can contribute
C) must help / has to contribute
D) would help / should contribute
E) is supposed to help / must contribute

Part 3

ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

Test 1

1. **The novel *1984*, written by George Orwell after *Animal Farm*, ---- one of the most impressive dystopias of the 20th century, and the author himself ---- as one of the best authors of all times.**
   A) was considered / regarded
   B) has considered / used to be regarded
   C) considered / has been regarded
   D) is considered / is regarded
   E) had considered / was regarded

2. **The term "Artificial Intelligence" ---- in the 20th century when it ---- to be used all over the world in all areas of technology.**
   A) has been coined / was started
   B) coined / may have been started
   C) was coined / started
   D) would coin / used to be started
   E) had been coined / had to be started

3. **Because technology ---- our way of living to a great extent, smart applications ---- in many computerized environments.**
   A) improved / have been needed
   B) has been improved / may have been needed
   C) will have been improved / could be needed
   D) improves / needed
   E) has improved / are needed

4. **Research ---- out that males are more prone to premature deaths compared to females, due mostly to the hormone that ---- the risk to cause heart attacks and strokes.**
   A) was found / is bearing
   B) has found / bears
   C) found / has been born
   D) finds / bore
   E) has been found / may have born

5. **Earlier people ---- to have inhabited places such as caves in order to provide absolute protection against predators because these animals ---- them in seconds.**
   A) were known / had killed
   B) are known / could kill
   C) had known / used to be killed
   D) know / had better be killed
   E) have been known / might have killed

6. **Photography ---- throughout the years by many professionals; however, not all artists ---- the attention of art lovers across the world.**
   A) has practised / could be drawn
   B) practised / had been drawn
   C) is practised / may be drawn
   D) was practised / had been drawn
   E) has been practised / can draw

Part 4

IF & WISH CLAUSES

Test 1

1. **Roughly, the amount of sea level rise facing coastal cities as a result of ice melt ---- if the world ---- the Paris Agreement's toughest goal of holding climate change to 1.5°C of warming.**

A) may be halved / had been met
B) should be halved / is meeting
C) could be halved / meets
D) would be halved / has met
E) can be halved / met

2. **If current drug treatments ---- successful in containing psychotic symptoms, something ---- to prevent the deterioration of intellectual skills that leads to loss of autonomy.**

A) are / can be done
B) should be / has been done
C) will be / would be done
D) would be / could be done
E) had been / was done

3. **If, as some suggest, NASA-led Artemis programme ---- by several years, then the risk of extreme solar activity ---- at its peak when the mission takes place.**

A) had been delayed / will have been
B) were delayed / will be
C) has been delayed / would be
D) will be delayed / should have been
E) is delayed / could be

4. **If a ban ---- on the sale of new petrol and diesel cars, and they were replaced by electric cars, the result ---- a great reduction in carbon dioxide emissions.**

A) has been introduced / might have been
B) is being introduced / has to be
C) had been introduced / may have been
D) would be introduced / was
E) were introduced / would be

5. **Thermoelectric power generators making electrical power from waste heat ---- a useful tool to reduce greenhouse gas emissions if it ---- a very annoying problem.**

A) had been / hadn't been
B) would be / weren't
C) should have been / isn't
D) has been / won't be
E) could be / might not have been

6. **If you ---- the right kind of information, understand it and share it, you ---- power and profit from that.**

A) get / would gain
B) got / can gain
C) had better get / would be gaining
D) could get / could gain
E) had got / could be gaining

Part 5

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Test 1

1. **The current economic turmoil ---- has a profound effect particularly on the developing world will not be overcome unless stricter regulations ---- obeyed by all are enforced.**

A) which / that
B) who / by which
C) that / ----
D) where / through which
E) when / why

2. **In a learning environment ---- children are encouraged to take more part, more learning takes place compared to other places ---- the only actor is the instructor.**

A) when / that
B) that / which
C) ---- / how
D) where / in which
E) on which / where

3. **The reason ---- students give to their teachers on being late must be plausible; otherwise, those ---- get late will never be allowed to gain admission to the classroom.**

A) why / whom
B) where / in which
C) on which / that
D) when / where
E) which / who

4. **Elephants shape the landscape in many ways ---- benefit humans, and also, other animals ---- may be seen unnecessary provide as many benefits as possible for the planet.**

A) ---- / ----
B) that / that
C) which / where
D) where / which
E) which / in which

5. **The true approach to language learning ---- a foreign language is best learned is speaking because it is a skill ---- requiring the individual to practise the language as much as possible.**

A) through which / ----
B) in which / that
C) that / which
D) when / where
E) which / for which

6. **One of the most persistent problems ---- we are supposed to solve is the pollution of waters in the world, ---- consequences will aggravate in the years to come.**

A) that / where
B) which / why
C) out of which / when
D) whom / that
E) ---- / whose

Part 6

GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

Test 1

1. **Although the hottest days in the flame wars between Macs and PCs seem ----, both platforms have lost many users, and therefore, they have strived ---- as many users as possible.**

A) to pass / to be reached
B) to be passed / to be reaching
C) to have passed / to reach
D) passing / reaching
E) to be passing / being reached

2. **---- yourself from online threats, you need security software, and one increasingly popular option is ---- a cloud antivirus product.**

A) Protecting / to be used
B) Protect / having used
C) Being protected / using
D) To be protected / to be using
E) To protect / to use

3. **A recent study has suggested that there seems ---- a strong correlation between having a lot of old people around and ---- fewer babies.**

A) to be / having
B) to being / to have
C) to have been / to be had
D) having been / to be having
E) being / to be having

4. **One method ---- the lifespan of creatures such as mice is a calorie-restricted diet, and ---- this diet, a person must cut his caloric intake by 30 percent while still consuming all necessary nutrients.**

A) to be increased / following
B) increasing / to be followed
C) to have increased / to being followed
D) to increase / to follow
E) increase / follow

5. **We generate a hormone that is responsible for ---- us happy as we sleep, which is part of the reason why ---- enough sleep is so important for our health.**

A) to make / to be getting
B) making / getting
C) to be made / to have got
D) having made / get
E) to be making / to get

6. **As toddlers and children, we begin ---- better muscle control and motor skills, but as we move into adulthood, we stop ---- and reach physical maturity.**

A) to develop / to be grown
B) having developed / having grown
C) to being developed / to be growing
D) having been developed / to grow
E) developing / growing

Part 7

ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

Test 1

1. **Different groups of people today still share many parts of their culture with their ancestors and exhibit ---- characteristic features ---- them.**

A) the same / as
B) different / from
C) as / as
D) so / that
E) more / than

2. **If a country wants to become or remain ---- other strong ones in the world economy, it certainly needs a highly-skilled and educated workforce.**

A) more competitively than
B) so competitive that
C) as competitive as
D) competitively like
E) less competitive than

3. **As we see in many examples in history, ---- superiority a nation feels over all other ones, ---- they tend to resort to violence and genocide.**

A) more / than
B) the former / the latter
C) the more / the more
D) the most / the most
E) the less / the better

4. **While some people have no trouble adjusting to new environments, others especially find it ---- to accommodate themselves to new working conditions and make new friends.**

A) hardly
B) hard
C) the hardest
D) as hard as
E) no harder

5. **A giant swarm of cicadas, small insects mostly appearing at summer nights, can make ---- much noise ---- they can reach 100 decibels, which is no different from that of a chainsaw or a speaker at a concert.**

A) such / as
B) more / than
C) such / that
D) too / like
E) so / that

6. **Earth is home to such a large biodiversity that it holds ---- more plants, animals, fungi, and bacteria than most people would dare to count.**

A) by far
B) a lot
C) less
D) little
E) quite

Part 8

NOUN CLAUSES

Test 1

1. **In medieval times, the general public believed ---- diamonds were a luxury for the ultra-wealthy, and ---- most women preferred was that their future husbands would spend money on a house.**

A) which / the fact that
B) how / where
C) that / what
D) the fact that / that
E) when / why

2. **Coined by Frances Gerety, the slogan "A diamond is forever" meant ---- diamonds represented people's eternal love and affection for their beloved ones.**

A) who
B) which
C) why
D) when
E) that

3. **---- a human actually could live is ---- people have been asking for centuries, the answer of which has not been found yet.**

A) Where / when
B) That / the fact that
C) How much / why
D) How long / what
E) How / that

4. **It has been discovered that there is a relationship between people's chance of death and ---- rapidly and completely they recover from an illness.**

A) that
B) how long
C) how often
D) how
E) what

5. **---- researchers in Singapore, Russia and the US have discovered is ---- the maximum human lifespan is about 150 years, which is nearly impossible for now.**

A) When / which
B) How / how often
C) What / that
D) Which / the fact that
E) The fact that / whether

6. **Human growth hormone is ---- gives us our youth, vitality and strength, and without it, we would get old, but many people deny ---- they get older each passing day.**

A) where / that
B) what / the fact that
C) how / what
D) that / whether
E) whether / how often

Part 9

CONJUNCTIONS

Test 1

1. **---- many failed hypotheses throughout the human history, the multiverse theory seems to have science behind it by way of maths, probability and quantum mechanics.**

A) As
B) In addition to
C) Until
D) Due to
E) Unlike

2. **---- there are a number of ways that atoms can organize and arrange themselves in a random, complex system, another mirror earth that exists somewhere in space is virtually guaranteed.**

A) Although
B) Since
C) Even if
D) Unless
E) Just as

3. **---- we discovered space faster than light travel, we would still be talking about billions of years of travel time at superluminal speeds.**

A) Because
B) Before
C) As if
D) In case
E) Even if

4. **Many of us would probably feel disgusted when we see snakes; ----, if the world lacked those animals, we would be suffering from a lot of diseases that not only threaten us but also our plants and animals.**

A) furthermore
B) however
C) in contrast
D) therefore
E) instead

5. **Domesticated cats in many parts of the world can make for low-maintenance pets ---- they bond deeply with their owners and exhibit quirky personality traits.**

A) even though
B) unless
C) no matter
D) as
E) just as

6. **---- rats' teeth grow continuously, they chew just about anything to file down their teeth, from cinder blocks to metal sheeting to the electrical wiring in homes and vehicles, causing major damage and potential fire hazards.**

A) Though
B) Whereas
C) On condition that
D) Because
E) As soon as

Part 10

NOUNS, PRONOUNS, ARTICLES & QUANTIFIERS

Test 1

1. **---- researchers have put forward ---- popular multiverse theories about outer space, and in a limitless multiverse, the possibilities would be quite literally endless.**

A) Several / most of
B) A number of / many
C) Much / plenty
D) Every one / some
E) Both / no

2. **There is ---- hard scientific evidence to back up the idea that there are aliens in space, and the idea ---- is not even theoretical, but only hypothetical.**

A) no / itself
B) each / every
C) some / other
D) another / each
E) any / one

3. **There are ---- hypotheses that have not been ruled out by ---- known physics or scientific laws, but they are actually gaining popularity.**

A) several / no
B) some of / plenty of
C) much / few
D) a good amount of / many a
E) many / any

4. **---- scholars have put forward the idea that there is not just one alternate earth, but an unlimited number of them, ---- with a solar system and neighbouring stars that perfectly mirror our own.**

A) A few / much
B) A little / every
C) Many / neither of
D) Some / each
E) Either / both

5. **Quantum mechanics say that there are ---- interpretations related to the outer space, but ---- has been verified in scientific circles.**

A) a great deal of / both
B) a good amount of / each
C) a large quantity of / none
D) a good number of / no
E) a huge sum of / several

6. **It is common to hear stories of people having their skin change colour after consuming large quantities of ---- foods or chemicals, and ---- of the most popular food items in these stories is the carrot.**

A) several / none
B) plenty of / much
C) some / one
D) neither / both
E) no / any

Part 11

PREPOSITIONS

Test 1

1. **Travel sickness is a condition caused by the difference existing ---- a person's visually perceived movement and the vestibular system, which is the part ---- the body responsible for spatial orientation, movement and balance.**

A) beyond / at
B) through / for
C) in / over
D) among / via
E) between / in

2. **Until the late 1800s, diamonds were incredibly scarce ---- the total world production hovering around a few pounds per year, which made it available just ---- the ultra-wealthy.**

A) within / on
B) among / over
C) with / for
D) under / in
E) beneath / above

3. **In the 19th century, silver was mainly found ---- the rainforests of Brazil and in a few key riverbeds in India in quantities that were not really suitable ---- large scale mining operations.**

A) in / over
B) from / for
C) into / at
D) throughout / for
E) onto / from

4. **On timescales that are ---- our comprehension, things play out a bit differently ---- fossil fuels, since all non-renewable things degrade, decay and finish due to the limit.**

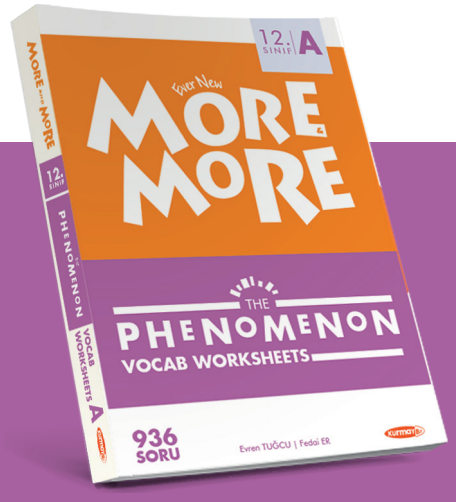
A) below / off
B) out of / across
C) around / onto
D) within / in
E) beyond / for

5. **---- the climate warming and wildfires becoming increasingly common, a number of birds cope with the burnt landscape because all fire and no rain makes them very dull birds, ---- leaving their bright feathers to adapt better.**

A) For / with
B) With / by
C) At / from
D) Into / without
E) Over / around

6. **Because they can squeeze ---- holes, survive falls of up to 15 meters, and swim for days ---- drowning, rats are expert survivors and climbers.**

A) through / without
B) into / at
C) over / from
D) in / on
E) off / for



VOCAB WORKSHEETS

936 SORU

ÖSYM sınavlarında en çok test edilen kelimeler dikkate alınarak hazırlanan özgün sorulardan oluşmaktadır.

- 80 sayfa
- Çek-kopar kullanımına uygun
- Kelime türleri ve soru sayıları:

  Verb 192

  Adjective 192

  Adverb 192

  Noun 192

  Phrasal Verb 168

VERB

Test 1

1. **It may not be a good idea to ---- your thoughts in a social environment in which you have not shared many things before.**

A) reveal B) attempt
C) allocate D) exploit
E) enhance

2. **In an attempt to find what makes people happy, a research team conducted a nationwide survey and ---- the results into a list in order for everyone to see.**

A) described B) generated
C) permitted D) compiled
E) withheld

3. **Boredom alone does not kill a person, in fact, boredom-prone people are more likely to ---- in activities including alcohol abuse, drug addiction, compulsive gambling and eating disorders.**

A) succeed B) consolidate
C) uphold D) engage
E) struggle

4. **When we experience joy and excitement in a new situation, a chemical messenger or neurotransmitter called dopamine ---- that response in our brains.**

A) determines B) overwhelms
C) corrupts D) asserts
E) triggers

5. **While it might seem that the height and slope of any landscape are fixed things, those measurements actually ---- over time due to dynamic changes within the Earth itself.**

A) shift B) collide
C) strike D) exchange
E) distinguish

6. **The National Space Society cites a variety of reasons for building colonies in space, one of which is that other worlds ---- vast amounts of metals and other natural resources.**

A) exceed B) contain
C) foster D) impair
E) flourish

7. **It can be dangerous to ---- certain gases into the atmosphere for several reasons, primarily due to their harmful effects on the environment and human health.**

A) abandon B) release
C) infect D) generate
E) enforce

8. **While walking, sensor receptors on your skin, joints and muscles ---- signals to the brain to make you aware that your right foot is in front of you even if your eyes are closed.**

A) determine B) convey
C) alter D) convert
E) require

9. **Proprioception, the ability to feel our bodies, plays a vital role in balance and orientation, ---- us to stand upright or walk, especially on uneven surfaces.**

A) arranging B) displaying
C) enabling D) accelerating
E) ceasing

10. **After 35, an average person who is not lifting weights is going to lose roughly a half-percent of their muscle mass per year, and that percentage starts to ---- into their late 50s.**

A) fulfil B) devise
C) contradict D) extinguish
E) accelerate

11. **If you follow any type of beauty regimen, you may hear about micellar water whose ability is to effortlessly ---- makeup, dirt and oil from the skin with just a couple swipes of a cotton ball.**

A) remove B) reinforce
C) contradict D) enforce
E) dismiss

12. **As computer systems become more sophisticated, so do the methods of those who ---- the technology and software systems for illegal intentions like hacking.**

A) exploit B) assess
C) undertake D) fulfil
E) boost

ADJECTIVE

Test 1

1. **Chemical energy is the most ---- form of energy available on Earth because we can come across it everywhere on the planet.**

A) sparse B) considerable
C) ubiquitous D) embarrassing
E) compelling

2. **The first time in any sport can be quite frightening and in some cases, slightly injurious, as ---- knowledge can result in accidents.**

A) insufficient B) abundant
C) available D) incredible
E) vast

3. **Whether you are newly employed or it has been 10 years since you started to work, your happy work life can be spoiled by your ---- relationship with your boss.**

A) anxious B) gentle
C) hostile D) beneficial
E) stunning

4. **History has witnessed the emergence of some of the most ---- artists in France, like Monet and Cezanne, both of whom did excellent jobs in their lives.**

A) compatible B) cautious
C) notorious D) content
E) renowned

5. **Over the centuries, there have been ---- scientists and intellectuals whose efforts have kept the wheels of progress turning.**

A) eternal B) countless
C) consistent D) persistent
E) affordable

6. **Fast food is becoming very popular because they are readily available, easy to cook, ---- for every palatal delight and mostly known for their yummy taste.**

A) convenient B) sustainable
C) countable D) disgusting
E) trifling

7. **Many people consider crab fishing in Alaska as a very ---- and well-paid activity, but nobody gives a thought to the dangers involved in it.**

A) ample B) inseparable
C) insignificant D) adventurous
E) cordial

8. **France, situated in Western Europe, is known for its ---- cultural heritage because all other countries respect the historical and cultural values there.**

A) distinguished B) hostile
C) fertile D) perished
E) barren

9. **The Italian flag has three ---- vertical bands starting with green on the left side followed by white and red.**

A) outward B) inward
C) sensible D) striped
E) horizontal

10. **Although garlic is an easy-to-grow plant, the most ---- aspect that many gardeners experience while growing it is to determine when and how to harvest it.**

A) stunning B) compelling
C) dashing D) appalling
E) fascinating

11. **Several years ago, rivers played a/an ---- role in the development of civilizations, and now they play an important role in the development of economies.**

A) elegant B) crucial
C) steady D) steep
E) abundant

12. **Though it is widely considered safe, ginseng may cause certain ---- effects in some consumers as they do not have a suitable digestive system for it.**

A) beneficial B) comprehensive
C) necessary D) diverse
E) adverse

ADVERB

Test 1

1. **Company sales improved ---- following a $2 million marketing campaign.**

A) accordingly B) dramatically
C) respectively D) unwillingly
E) motionlessly

2. **Because many ancient cultures and communities had mutual interactions, it is very difficult to ---- give a single answer to the question of what the oldest civilization in the world was.**

A) accurately B) efficiently
C) mutually D) carefully
E) dramatically

3. **Women are more likely to suffer from depression than men, due ---- to hormonal changes and social factors.**

A) originally B) mainly
C) initially D) respectively
E) accordingly

4. **A joint family consists of related members of a family living under the same roof, and ----, a nuclear family is just a single family.**

A) adamantly B) promptly
C) relatively D) motionlessly
E) conversely

5. **Many historians agree that Mahatma Gandhi is ---- one of the most influential leaders that the world has ever seen.**

A) accusingly B) undoubtedly
C) mournfully D) practically
E) effortlessly

6. **Life expectancies have gone up ---- over the past few years, but the actual process of human aging has never been tackled.**

A) considerably B) narrowly
C) initially D) harshly
E) previously

7. **Never crediting any part of genetic and subfields of it, the Soviet Union ---- declared genetic pseudoscience, swiftly firing all geneticists from their jobs.**

A) constantly B) additionally
C) officially D) excessively
E) drastically

8. **If you have ever come across a rabbit in the wild, you probably didn't get too close before it ---- ran away.**

A) rightfully B) unwillingly
C) markedly D) scarcely
E) swiftly

9. **Experts strictly warn that you should never ---- discharge your phone before plugging it in, instead, charge your phone a little at a time.**

A) reluctantly B) willingly
C) simply D) unlimitedly
E) fully

10. **A person with damage to the right brain hemisphere can develop a "joke addiction", a compulsive need to ---- make and tell jokes, which may last all lifelong.**

A) gradually B) temporarily
C) definitely D) constantly
E) collectively

11. **The Romans were ---- superstitious, so they always carried lucky charms or talismans to ward off the evil eye.**

A) scarcely B) hardly
C) highly D) solely
E) rapidly

12. **The lyrics of the *Happy Birthday to You* song was ---- *Good Morning to You*, but then, it was changed.**

A) idly B) currently
C) inexplicably D) initially
E) forcibly

NOUN

Test 1

1. **Amber has indeed a very wide ----, extending over a large part of northern Europe and occurring as far east as the Urals.**

A) outbreak B) distribution
C) wealth D) conservation
E) tranquility

2. **In Africa, despite visible advances in health recently, the prevalence of ---- is still unacceptably high due to limited access to essential food items.**

A) malnutrition B) unemployment
C) overconsumption D) murder
E) drought

3. **Global environmental problems, such as ---- and ozone depletion, should be tackled through intergovernmental agreements, rather than unilateral action.**

A) deforestation B) exploitation
C) exhaustion D) famine
E) depression

4. **The company management announces that all job applicants must first take a/an ---- test that measures their suitability and skills for the job.**

A) regression B) discrepancy
C) aptitude D) integration
E) objective

5. **The issue of aid packages and the ---- of other resources to those left homeless by the earthquake will be reviewed by the government next week.**

A) attachment B) amount
C) profit D) contribution
E) allocation

6. **The project was suspended due to ---- of funds, which was disappointing for us because we had been asking for additional non-deal support from sponsors for weeks.**

A) consumption B) wealth
C) abundance D) proportion
E) shortage

7. **Many people who had been following the news foresaw the ---- of the lockdown due to the pandemic and took all the precautions by rushing to shops.**

A) prosperity B) restriction
C) probability D) aspect
E) purpose

8. **Despite the ---- of evidence regarding the possible murder, the police still continue to treat it as a suicide case.**

A) scarcity B) solution
C) deficiency D) exposure
E) abundance

9. **Millions all around the world, especially in metropolitans, suffer from serious sleep ---- caused by long work hours and sometimes by night time parties.**

A) deprivation B) impact
C) episode D) functionality
E) balance

10. **In traffic accidents, many unavoidable factors may show up all of a sudden in addition to many human-induced causes such as the ---- of drivers.**

A) attraction B) negligence
C) attention D) attempt
E) deficit

11. **Most of the audience said they had felt regret for the time they had spent watching the movie because to them, there was no ---- between the first half and the second half of the movie.**

A) distraction B) conflict
C) coherence D) excess
E) incident

12. **The biggest ---- of Windows as an operating environment is its high power and memory requirements, so lately many people have been turning to other operating systems for their computers.**

A) advantage B) drawback
C) achievement D) function
E) discovery

PHRASAL VERB

Test 1

1. **When he realized that he was ---- during gambling, it was too late because he had lost everything he had.**

A) run into B) cut across
C) called off D) taken in
E) turned up

2. **Widely accepted as the greatest basketball player of all time, Michael Jordan once stated that if you ---- a wall, do not turn around and give up because you will make it in the end.**

A) run into B) look into
C) cope with D) get over
E) lay down

3. **In almost every country, there is a foundation known as the Companies Act which ---- a set of minimum requirements as a better unbiased trading policy, and all the companies have to obey it.**

A) lays down B) brings about
C) puts aside D) draws on
E) rests on

4. **In the tournament, due to bad weather conditions, all the teams missed their first games and had to play twice on the other day to ---- the time lost.**

A) come up with B) come down with
C) make up for D) do away with
E) get away from

5. **The parents waited for their son to turn back home after school for over an hour, but the boy never ----, so they wondered what happened.**

A) turned up B) came down
C) showed off D) gave up
E) stood for

6. **Terrorists were sentenced to 45 years in prison for trying to ---- the plane that departed the airport with tens of passengers.**

A) go off B) blow up
C) take off D) look up
E) call for

7. **The father got there just in time just before a truck ---- his young son who was unaware that it was going backwards and would crush him under its front wheel.**

A) came round B) ran over
C) passed away D) took over
E) turned down

8. **Police officers investigating the crime scene thought the killer might have ---- the house through an open window because there was no broken window or door.**

A) brought in B) come across
C) settled down D) cleared out
E) broken into

9. **The company which wants to build a touristic hotel in the green land ---- a great resistance from environmentalists and locals when it came to the land with construction equipment.**

A) made up for B) made do with
C) came up against D) stood up against
E) looked down on

10. **Due to their long-working hours and career plans, women who ---- having a baby for their available time often make the best mothers in the end because they are ready for their baby at the right time.**

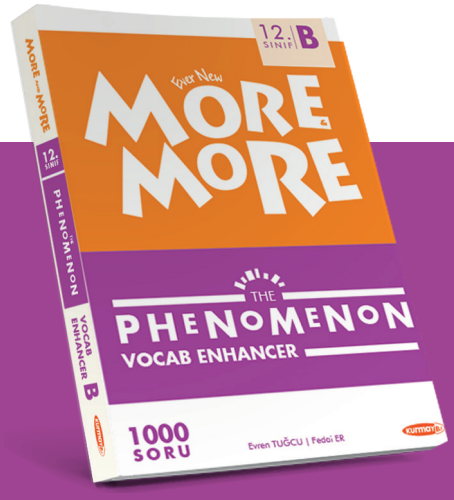
A) call off B) put off
C) draw on D) pass away
E) look after

11. **In an office, a secretary is responsible for ---- all bills, receipts and expenses and keeping detailed accounts for them.**

A) passing over B) counting on
C) finding out D) holding up
E) sorting out

12. **People who ---- others just because they cannot wear expensive clothes or luxurious jewellery are actually those who see themselves as worthless and try to cover it up by making fun of what others cannot do.**

A) look up to B) do away with
C) get along with D) look down on
E) fall behind with



VOCAB ENHANCER

1000 SORU

Vocab Enhancer, Vocabulary Revision kitabı olarak hazırlanmıştır. Bu nedenle soru sıralamasında bir bütünlük yoktur. İsim, fiil, sıfat, zarf ve phrasal verb soruları art arda gelebilmektedir.

- 96 sayfa
- Sınav diline uygun ve özgün sorular
- ÖSYM akademik sınavlarının seviyeleri dikkate alınarak hazırlanan sorular
- 47 Test

VOCAB ENHANCER

1. **In everyday conversation, people rarely ---- between terms such as culture and society, but the terms are slightly different in meaning, which is important to sociologists.**

A) share
B) distinguish
C) divide
D) emphasize
E) broaden

2. **Generally, people tend to ---- marriage as a chance between two people, based on mutual feelings of love.**

A) monitor
B) seem
C) view
D) encounter
E) deserve

3. **Language is constantly ----, as societies create new ideas, and in the age of technology, people have grown familiar to new words such as "e-mail" or "downloading".**

A) adopting
B) expending
C) examining
D) suppressing
E) evolving

4. **As opposed to other species who live out their instincts in the present moment, we can think about and ---- future events.**

A) foreshadow
B) overwhelm
C) anticipate
D) appreciate
E) attend

5. **When people have difficulty in getting sleep due to work or the demands of day-to-day life, they ---- more sleep time.**

A) expand
B) outweigh
C) count
D) need
E) contribute

6. **Men are 3 to 4 times more likely to ---- suicide and succeed than women.**

A) conclude
B) achieve
C) thrive
D) yield
E) attempt

7. **According to Police Act, the police have a general power to prevent and ---- crime, and preserve law and order.**

A) detect
B) suspect
C) participate
D) preserve
E) serve

8. **UK millennials have suffered a significant ---- in living standards compared with previous generation, setting them apart from most other developed countries.**

A) increase
B) decline
C) inclination
D) release
E) struggle

9. **To be ---- as unemployed, a person must be out of a job, currently available to work, and actively looking for work.**

A) regarded
B) released
C) ascended
D) sued
E) descended

10. **Herbal remedies such as liquorice tea, nettle tea, ginger and honey may help ---- symptoms like congestion and itchiness, since they reduce respiratory tract inflammation.**

A) aggravate
B) dominate
C) neglect
D) suffer
E) relieve

Test 1

VOCAB ENHANCER

11. **Fighting poverty mainly ---- employment and education policy measures for groups that are highly at risk such as people with disabilities, the elderly with low pension entitlements.**

A) takes up
B) drops on
C) takes after
D) looks into
E) calls for

12. **The writer of *Back To the Future,* Bob Gale has ---- that the trilogy's villain Biff Tannen is based on Donald Trump, putting an end to fan speculation.**

A) stimulated
B) revealed
C) demanded
D) contributed
E) yielded

13. **Beneficial health properties of garlic as well as its most common ---- effects, distinctive breath odour, are well known.**

A) diverse
B) invaluable
C) former
D) adverse
E) barren

14. **People like to think of their ---- as safely insulated from the outside world, but many types of spider can be found inside.**

A) dwellings
B) isolations
C) counterparts
D) properties
E) requirements

15. **With our modern ability to ---- volcanoes in many remote locations thanks to satellites, an eruption that might have gone unnoticed 100 years ago is bound to make headlines these days.**

A) measure
B) observe
C) regard
D) undermine
E) deduce

16. **The UN Children's Fund has warned that the Ebola outbreak in Democratic Republic of Congo ---- the health and well-being of children, and special care must be taken to help them survive.**

A) thrives
B) instructs
C) broadens
D) threatens
E) heals

17. **Ebola is highly ----, killing between 20 and 90 percent of its victims, and the UN Children's Fund is engaging communities in the fight against the disease.**

A) demanding
B) futile
C) contagious
D) subtle
E) vital

18. **In the world's largest cities that are ---- populated, economies are generally thriving and cosmopolitanism is embraced.**

A) accurately
B) nearly
C) clearly
D) intentionally
E) densely

19. **In some cities where population is sparse and shrinking, usually in rural places and small cities, economies are often ----, and populism sells.**

A) magical
B) immense
C) dramatic
D) conquered
E) hectic

20. **Historian Norman Castor, in his book Antiquity, said that the purpose of Aeschylus's drama was not to tell a story but to ---- a problem.**

A) enhance
B) explore
C) guide
D) grab
E) glorify

Test 45 VOCAB ENHANCER

13. **During ceasefire ---, whoever makes the first offer establishes a range of reasonable possibilities in each person' mind.**

A) negotiations B) communications
C) contradictions D) proposals
E) permissions

14. **We tend to listen only to the information that --- our preconceptions – one of the many reasons is that it is hard to have an intelligent conversation about any given subject.**

A) disproves B) allocates
C) allows D) precedes
E) confirms

15. **People --- the importance of information that is available to them; for instance, a person might argue that smoking is not unhealthy since he knows someone who lived 90 years and smoked a lot.**

A) overestimate B) overlook
C) undertake D) undergo
E) overtake

16. **Establishing a significant --- with nature will greatly influence and benefit your brain.**

A) formation B) installation
C) introduction D) connection
E) salvation

17. **We know that our --- of facts can vary depending on our beliefs.**

A) alteration B) indication
C) intention D) determination
E) interpretation

18. **During the rebellion against the administration, an attempt to --- the bank was prevented by the guards stationed there, but many houses were burnt to the ground, and all the books and documents were destroyed.**

A) call on B) stand out
C) bring down D) break into
E) blow out

19. **Permafrost is any stretch of ground – including soil and bedrock – that --- frozen for two years or more.**

A) remains B) ascends
C) crumbles D) emulates
E) strolls

20. **Lavender oil has a --- for relaxing people when applied topically, as its scent is quite soothing.**

A) relief B) notoriety
C) pace D) title
E) reputation

21. **The American President's economic policies risk creating growth that mostly benefits the rich and --- income inequality in the country.**

A) alleviates B) eliminates
C) legalizes D) formulates
E) worsens

22. **Red meat and fried foods typically --- rich amounts of saturated fat, which can cause or increase inflammation.**

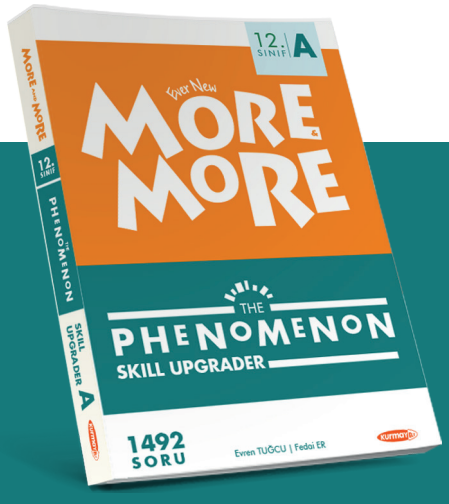
A) dismiss B) cultivate
C) contain D) persist
E) repel

23. **To be a professional poker player and to earn great amounts of money, it is vital to use --- to confuse and trick the opponents.**

A) theme B) illusion
C) arrogance D) fraud
E) deceit

24. **As the night was getting colder and there was nothing to generate heat, he --- himself in the blanket and tried to hold the heat inside.**

A) enclosed B) captured
C) sorted D) departed
E) clung



SKILL UPGRADER

1492 SORU

Son yıllardaki ÖSYM soruları detaylıca incelenerek hazırlanan özgün sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Kitabın içindeki bölümler sınavlarda test edilen bölümlerin sıralamasına uygun hazırlanmıştır.

- 256 sayfa
- Skill Upgrader kitabında ÖSYM sınavlarında test edilen alanların paralelinde hazırlanan bölümler ve soru sayıları:

  Part 1 - 125 Vocabulary

  Part 2 - 125 Grammar

  Part 3 - 120 Cloze Test

  Part 4 - 150 Sentence Completion

  Part 5 - 153 Passage

  Part 6 - 150 Dialogue

  Part 7 - 150 Translation (75 English-Turkish & 75 Turkish-English)

  Part 8 - 150 Restatement

  Part 9 - 150 Paragraph Completion

  Part 10 - 94 Situation

  Part 11 - 125 Irrelevant

Part 1

VOCABULARY

1. **When asthma is ---- by dusty air and malnutrition, it grows serious and treating it becomes more difficult.**

A) compelled B) abstained
C) accompanied D) reviewed
E) reconciled

2. **Unless a nation's politician paying a short visit to another country is murdered ----, that nation cannot declare war on the country in question according to international law.**

A) deliberately B) vaguely
C) preferably D) vividly
E) simultaneously

3. **Even though we have lots of technological devices, future is still not ----, since we never know what tomorrow will bring.**

A) spontaneous B) predictable
C) renewable D) affordable
E) relevant

4. **The ---- of any institution, whether public or private, is determined by some factors such as long-lasting human relationships and its accountability.**

A) regression B) calamity
C) occupation D) mortality
E) credibility

5. **In order to ---- two nations which are in conflict, usually their mutual and more powerful friendly nation intervenes and generally calms things down.**

A) volunteer B) maximize
C) reconcile D) establish
E) sustain

6. **---- use of antibiotics must be diminished as they are harmful to immune system, say doctors.**

A) Adequate B) Minimum
C) Effective D) Extensive
E) Decisive

7. **Babies are the most ---- to infectious diseases since their immune system is not settled and they need meticulous care.**

A) submissive B) disobedient
C) hazardous D) subsequent
E) vulnerable

8. **Scientists approach any kind of a newly put forward hypothesis ---- until its validity has been confirmed and signed as "scientific".**

A) intimately B) sincerely
C) suspiciously D) submissively
E) functionally

9. **There are now lots of countries which strictly punish those who ---- animals.**

A) retreat B) vanish
C) cheer D) afflict
E) maintain

10. **The ---- process of a hypothesis is a long and arduous one as it must be scientific and evaluated by a team of experts.**

A) confirmation B) renovation
C) innovation D) disposition
E) transmission

Part 2

GRAMMAR

1. **Nowadays, even the most controversial issues ----, which ---- possible just 50 years ago.**

A) would be discussed / could not be
B) used to be discussed / had better not be
C) can be discussed / was not
D) had better be discussed / has not been
E) will be discussed / can't have been

2. **According to experts, dinosaurs ---- extinct some 2 million years ago, but current evidence ---- they lived a bit more.**

A) have become / would suggest
B) would have become / will suggest
C) had become / must suggest
D) became / suggests
E) used to become / has suggested

3. **While the children of the 1900s ---- their own toys, children today ---- manufactured toys.**

A) produced / use
B) would have produced / will use
C) had to produce / had to use
D) should have produced / might use
E) were producing / were using

4. **Before Stephen Hawking ----, he ---- us that one day the Earth could be a burning ball, basing this assumption to the studies he was carrying out.**

A) would die / would warn
B) could die / warned
C) has died / has warned
D) had died / had to warn
E) died / had warned

5. **If we ---- the social norms in a peaceful environment we live in, we ---- lots of challenges and undesirable consequences, say researchers.**

A) would not obey / have had to face
B) do not obey / may have to face
C) have not obeyed / would face
D) should not obey / may face
E) had to obey / might have faced

6. **For the time being, hybrid car manufacturers ---- hard to invent a car that ---- 1000 miles with full charge.**

A) are trying / can cover
B) have tried / could cover
C) will try / has to cover
D) were trying / covers
E) have been trying / is covering

7. **By the time Germans ---- industrialization, many other Europeans ---- countries to exploit in Africa, which confined it into its own boundaries and work much harder.**

A) would have finished / could find
B) may have finished / should find
C) could finish / have had to find
D) finished / had found
E) could have finished / would find

8. **Since the Civil War of Syria ---- in 2011, many people ---- their lives and it seems that this case will continue.**

A) has started / lost
B) was starting / had lost
C) started / have lost
D) could start / had lost
E) had started / might lose

CLOZE TEST

Part 3

CLOZE TEST

1. The Louvre Museum in Paris is undeniably one of the biggest and finest art galleries in the world. Home to many famous works of art **(1)----** from Mesopotamian, Egyptian and Greek antiquities to masterpieces by artists **(2)----** Da Vinci, Michelangelo and Rembrandt, it is located at the heart of Paris. **(3)----** it began to serve as a palace, it was later converted into a museum. At first, it went on display under the **(4)----** of the Royal Academy, but since 1793, it has been open to public. If one wants to **(5)----** the history of the world, he/she must visit this unique place and it must be in one's bucket list.

1. A) overlooking B) switching C) ranging D) avoiding E) escaping

2. A) such as B) so as C) so that D) as E) as well

3. A) Because B) Since C) No matter D) Although E) If only

4. A) extinction B) permission C) exhibition D) division E) admission

5. A) make up B) turn up C) turn down D) trick into E) figure out

2. Dishwasher has a long story starting with Josephine Cochrane **(1)----** grandfather was the inventor of the steamboat. Having engineering in her blood, she **(2)----** the idea to invent a machine to get rid of broken crockery every day, and so the dishwasher was born in 1886. **(3)----**, the first recorded evidence of a dishwasher **(4)----** to 1850, when Joel Houghton patented a device roughly for cleaning dishes. Yet, Josephine's contraption was **(5)----** a different league. She built the first automatic dishwasher, a wooden wheel lying flat in a copper boiler. Later, this mechanism was improved and shaped into our current ones in our homes.

1. A) which B) who C) that D) why E) whose

2. A) dealt with B) came up with C) put up with D) turned into E) broke out

3. A) However B) Hence C) Besides D) For instance E) Consequently

4. A) dated back B) is dated back C) has dated back D) dates back E) would date back

5. A) out B) at C) in D) of E) to

MOREMORE

Part 4

SENTENCE COMPLETION

1. **While people in the Ecuador line always enjoy sunshine throughout the year, ----.**

A) it is the best time for those seeking for full satisfaction of the sun
B) those in the North and South hemispheres experience four seasons
C) the Greenwich in England is regarded as the initial meridian, by which many calculations are performed
D) some people carry out agricultural activities through certain methods indigenous to themselves
E) it is the country with much biological diversity and plant life due to extreme rains likely to occur any time

2. **Television may, in some respects, have some adverse effects on people, ----.**

A) unless watching it in moderate rates can give you the best emotions
B) since its invention led to a great excitement among nations
C) while too much time consumption may not always be a good idea especially on weekdays
D) as particularly middle-aged and aged people seem to find it amusing while sitting in front of it
E) yet it is still the best means through which people get enlightened about what is going on in the globe

3. **Coffee does not pose any threats to human health; ----.**

A) furthermore, it ensures some cardiologic benefits unless consumed excessively
B) for instance, it has become a momentous income bringing industry for Brazil and some others marketing it
C) thus, its seeds are manufactured differently since many people cannot afford to use them
D) otherwise, people who are in the habit of drinking two or three cups a day are usually white collar workers
E) rather, people just half a century ago could never find any opportunity to drink it

4. **Dark chocolate has become a trending phenomenon recently ----.**

A) in spite of fests and organizations requiring high budgets to praise it
B) because it was first invented and eaten by Honduras some 4000 years ago
C) nevertheless, it is beneficial to the health in some respects and at the same time, it is serotonergic
D) as people have increased their awareness on the health benefits it provides
E) however, Europe has been the leading producer of white and dark chocolate

5. **Once regarded as the most lethal disease, ----.**

A) scientists can now cure most diseases including cancer if detected in early phases
B) the history of mankind is full of agonizing incidents
C) plague can now be treated as easy as influenza due to medical advances
D) doctors of the era tried to come up with solutions to completely heal some diseases
E) it is an arduous work to find better treatments for any kind of disease, particularly if it is contagious

6. **A study suggests that some women show the tendency to have their hair dyed or cut, ----.**

A) whereas it was a common practice among Egyptians since it was a great sign to show respect to their husbands
B) which may be an indicator that they would like to make changes in appearance
C) because there has been an increase in hairdressing styles when compared with the past
D) as some nations put some laws into effect considering its outcomes
E) due to increasing awareness of the dangers of cosmetic products

PASSAGE

Part 5

PASSAGE

While California is known to all for its size, sun, surf, glamour and optimism, it is also named as an Earthquake State, a really susceptible region where giant earthquakes have constantly been occurring and are likely to occur any time. Californians, as well, are aware of the fact that a tremendous earthquake could well strike by or shortly after 2030, in accordance with the news circulated orally among people. Although there is such a great quake expected to occur in the immediate outlook, Californians are well experienced from former earthquakes and have already come up with solutions, one of which is to design and construct their settlements utilising enduring and sturdy materials. Of course, it is not known precisely, yet California is on the alert and perpetually under observation, using the latest technology. The crust of the planet is permanently monitored with high-tech seismographs located in universities and government research stations being watched by highly trained employees and volunteers from the California office of Emergency Services. Up until now, the worst quake, of 7.2 on the Richter scale, was registered in 2010, doing over a billion dollars' worth of damage in a far less populated area.

1. **According to the text, why is California always cautious for an earthquake?**

A) Because it is on the worst earthquake line.
B) Because of the weakness of its buildings.
C) Because an earthquake is well probable to happen at any time.
D) Because the technology used to monitor the city is high.
E) Because of its scarce earthquake frequency.

2. **Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?**

A) Californians, though not all, are alerted against a quake.
B) No other American state has been badly struck as California.
C) People employed in monitoring California needn't be educated.
D) The 2010 quake is among the worst California has experienced.
E) Californians have had something to learn from previous quakes.

3. **It can be concluded from the passage that ----.**

A) Californians have produced more than one solution in case of an earthquake
B) the buildings were strengthened with the latest technology
C) there may not be any quakes after 2018
D) the 2010 earthquake occurred in an averagely crowded place
E) 7.2 earthquake on the Richter scale was devastating for California but not for other states

MOREMORE

Part 6

DIALOGUE

1. Jack:

– ----

Adam:

– Well, it may be because they have lethal and severe effects such as genetic deformation on both humans and animal species.

Jack:

– Can it now be said that they encounter strong opposition due to this fact?

Adam:

– Certainly, but it must be noted that as long as the place they are kept and produced in is well preserved, they pose no threat.

A) In your opinion, what is the final consequence of a nuclear plant?

B) Why do people fiercely oppose the idea of establishing a nuclear plant?

C) Why does a nuclear plant release chemicals?

D) Why does radioactivity worsen certain diseases?

E) Why do governments always try to build nuclear plants?

2. Fiona:

– I have recently read a science magazine which warns about an approaching disaster.

Mary:

– ----

Fiona:

– You have a point, but I still think that people, including us, should pay attention to it.

Mary:

– I have examined the results of a questionnaire which show that science is always pessimistic, whose future predictions are inaccurate.

A) So, what science tells us is on behalf of us.

B) Scientists come up with conclusions after lots of thorough studies.

C) It is not easy for scientists to study future.

D) Science has always received great respect from people, so we should count on it.

E) I don't believe in science any longer because what they predict about future turns out to be a mistake.

3. Todd:

– I have not been feeling well for a couple of days, due to a reason I don't know.

Doctor:

– ----

Todd:

– As usual. I get up at seven, go to work, have lunch, come home and go to bed.

Doctor:

– Then, you must be having some psychological problem. Is there anybody or anything irritating you lately?

Todd:

– No, as far as I know, but wait! The boss who considers my pay rise superfluous!

A) Why do you feel exhausted after a usual day, as you do nothing annoying?

B) How do you usually spend your day from beginning to the end?

C) How much time do you have to spend in the office?

D) While knowing that working overtime is tiring, why do you keep working for long?

E) When do you have to do some office job?

Part 7
TRANSLATION

1. **Emerging from one of the world's oldest living cultures, contemporary Aboriginal art has taken to the global stage so as to tell tales of ancient landscapes and storylines.**

A) Aborijin sanatı, dünyanın yaşayan en eski kültürlerinden ortaya çıkmıştır ve dünya sahnesine çıkma amacı da eski manzaraları ve hikâyeleri anlatmaktır.

B) Aborijin sanatı, dünyanın yaşayan en eski kültürlerinin birinden ortaya çıkan çağdaş bir sanattır ve amacı eski manzaraları ve hikâyeleri dünya sahnesinde anlatmaktır.

C) Dünyanın yaşayan en eski kültürlerinden olan çağdaş Aborijin sanatı, eski manzaraları ve hikâyeleri anlatmak için dünya sahnesine çıkmıştır.

D) Dünyanın yaşayan en eski kültürlerinin birinden ortaya çıkan çağdaş Aborijin sanatı, eski manzaraları ve hikâyeleri anlatmak için dünya sahnesine çıkmıştır.

E) Yaşayan en eski kültürlerden biri olan çağdaş Aborijin sanatının dünya sahnesine çıkma amaçlarından biri de kültürünü dünya sahnesine çıkarmaktır.

2. **Bruce Lee, a master of martial arts, had such fast moves while fighting that filmmakers had to slow the scenes in order for the spectators to understand.**

A) Bruce Lee bir Uzak Doğu sporları ustasıydı ve dövüşürken çok hızlı hareket etmekteydi, bu da film yapımcılarını izleyiciler anlayabilsin diye sahneleri yavaşlatmak zorunda bırakmıştır.

B) Bir Uzak Doğu sporları ustası olan Bruce Lee, dövüşürken o kadar hızlı hamlelere sahipti ki, film yapımcıları izleyicilerin anlaması için sahneleri yavaşlatmak zorunda kalıyorlardı.

C) Bruce Lee bir Uzak Doğu sporları ustasıydı ve dövüşürken o kadar hızlı hamlelere sahipti ki film yapımcıları sahneleri izleyiciler anlayabilsin diye yavaşlatmak zorunda kalmışlardır.

D) Dövüşürken çok hızlı davranan Uzak Doğu sporları ustası Bruce Lee, film yapımcılarını filmi yavaşlatmak zorunda bırakıyordu çünkü hareketleri izleyiciler anlayamıyorlardı.

E) Bir Uzak Doğu sporları ustası olan Bruce Lee, dövüşürken çok hızlı hareketlere sahip olduğundan, film yapımcıları izleyicilerin anlaması için sahneleri yavaşlatmak zorunda kalıyorlardı.

3. **It has been revealed in a study that the pupil of the eye expands when the person stares at someone he deeply loves, yet it shrinks when the person in question recalls someone with great hatred.**

A) Son zamanlarda yapılan bir araştırmaya göre göz bebeğiniz, derinden sevdiğiniz birine dik dik baktığınızda büyür ancak nefret duyduğunuz birini görürseniz küçülür.

B) Bir çalışmada göz bebeğiniz, sevdiğiniz ya da nefret ettiğiniz kişiye göre değişebilir çünkü derinden sevdiğiniz birini gördüğünüz zaman göz bebeğiniz büyür ve nefret duyduğunuz birinde ise küçülür.

C) Bir çalışmada, göz bebeğinin bir kimsenin, birini büyük bir öfkeyle anımsadığında genişlediği ancak sözü edilen kişi derinden sevdiği birine dik dik baktığında küçüldüğü ortaya konmuştur.

D) Bir çalışma, bir insanın birine derin bir sevgi duyduğunda göz bebeğinin büyüdüğünü ancak birini nefretle hatırladığında küçüldüğünü ortaya koymuştur.

E) Bir çalışmada, göz bebeğinin, bir kimsenin derinden sevdiği birine uzun uzun baktığında genişlediği ancak sözü edilen kişi, birini büyük öfkeyle anımsadığında ise küçüldüğü ortaya konmuştur.

4. **The first digital camera was developed by Kodak in 1975, but then drawn from the market due to fears that it would threaten their photographic film business.**

A) Her ne kadar ilk fotoğraf makinesi 1975'te Kodak tarafından geliştirilse de firmanın fotoğrafik film işi faaliyetini tehdit edeceği korkusu yüzünden pazardan çekildi.

B) 1975'te Kodak tarafından geliştirilen ilk dijital fotoğraf makinesi onu geliştirenlerin fotoğrafik film endüstrisini tehdit edebilir korkusuyla pazardan çekildi.

C) İlk dijital fotoğraf makinesi 1975'te Kodak tarafından geliştirildi ancak sonra, fotoğrafik film işi faaliyetini tehdit edeceği korkusu yüzünden pazardan çekildi.

D) 1975'te Kodak tarafından geliştirilen ilk dijital fotoğraf makinesi, fotoğrafik film endüstrisinin faaliyetlerini tehdit edebilir korkusuyla pazardan çekildi.

E) İlk dijital fotoğraf makinesi 1975'te Kodak tarafından geliştirildi ancak fotoğrafik film endüstrisini tehdit edebileceği korkusu pazardan çekilmelerine yol açtı.

Part 8

RESTATEMENT

1. **The location, tallness, space, practicableness and modern styles of life are all combined to determine a house's price.**

A) While agreeing upon a house's price, where it is located, its height, space, usefulness and contemporary ways of life are all taken into consideration.

B) In order to determine how much money a house is, the location, how tall it is, how much space it has, practicableness and modern styles of life must be definitely known.

C) House prices are too high to buy a house and the location, tallness, practicableness and modern styles of life all play decisive roles.

D) Although where it is situated, tallness, space, usefulness and modern styles of life are all taken into account, the real price of the house can never be agreed upon.

E) While purchasing a house, its location, space, usefulness and modern styles it has are of vital importance.

2. **Although alligators and crocodiles are said to be from the same family, there is one main difference between them in that the former lives in America only while the latter inhabits places such as Africa and Asia.**

A) Alligators and crocodiles have a lot in common, yet there is a main difference between them, which is that some of them live in America, but others live in Africa and Asia.

B) Crocodiles and alligators are the same in appearance, but alligators live in America and crocodiles live in Africa and South Asia although people think they live in the same place.

C) People classify alligators and crocodiles in the same family, but they differ in that crocodiles live in Africa and Asia and alligators live in America, which is their major difference.

D) When classified, alligators and crocodiles are thought to be from the same family, but their habitats vary such as America, Africa and South Asia.

E) Even though alligators and crocodiles belong to the same family, their habitats change because alligators live in Africa and South Asia and crocodiles live in America.

3. **Although lots of things are practised to stop global warming, it does not seem to cease due to some indispensable matters of the world such as transportation, which is the major pollutant to the environment.**

A) We have practised many things to stop global warming, but because of transportation, one of the most serious threats to the environment, it does not seem to stop.

B) Countries have done their best to halt global warming, nevertheless, it cannot be stopped because of some important issues, including transportation which seems to have the least effect on the environment.

C) Major countries have endeavoured to give an end to global warming, hence, it can be stopped despite some indispensable matters such as transportation which is the major threat to the environment.

D) One of the most severe threats to the environment, is transportation gives the most damage to the environment, but it seems to be controlled in the future.

E) There are many things done to stop global warming, but on account of some issues which cannot be ignored like transportation, the most dangerous threat to the environment, it does not seem that it will stop.

4. **Globalisation and civilisation are totally different topics, yet while a country is globalising, it cannot violate the laws of its civilisation.**

A) While globalisation and civilisation are terms totally different from each other, they also have many things in common because they go hand in hand.

B) Although globalisation and civilisation are completely different from each other, they have to collaborate while a country is globalising.

C) We cannot seperate globalisation and civilisation from each other while evaluating a country's global degree.

D) We have some terms closely connected with each other such as globalisation and civilisation, and they are always assessed together in all terms.

E) Even though globalisation is superior to civilisation, they are taken as a whole while a country is evaluated as a globalised one.

Part 9

PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

1. **The spectacled bear is the only bear species in South America which is why it holds a prominent place in the continent's biological diversity. It is generally diurnal, one of the least talkative animals, peaceful and elusive. ---- So, they are usually solitary in all of their daily activities, but may frequently be found in relatively high concentrations when they come across their favourite food. They are black in colour and already show the white or yellowish spectacle markings, whose young, after six months, reach the weight of 10kg, which manifests that their growing process is relatively high compared to other bear species.**

A) There are other bear species preferring isolated parts of the country.
B) These dwindling animals are in the habit of refraining from human contact.
C) All bear species all over the world are critically under the threat of becoming extinct.
D) The WWF is trying to come up with solutions to protect these endangered species.
E) Their young are born with their eyes shut and dependent on their mothers up to two months.

2. **What Atatürk is for Turks, George Washington is for genuine Americans due to the invaluable things he did for his community. ---- It is respect with which Americans still live with in all regards. He, at the same time, endeavoured to supply economic prosperity to the public, which, he thought was a must for the society to settle peace in his community. While drafting the laws to get passed in the assembly, he always took his people's desires into consideration. He utilised all national budget for the sake of his country. When these are taken into account, it is not surprising that he locates a precious place in the hearts of Americans.**

A) He was the first American to be elected as the president to the US.
B) Although he had some rivals, he clearly surpassed all of them.
C) His common policy with others was economic independence.
D) Even if America was experiencing hardship those times, it was evident that it would overcome most of them.
E) He, after being inaugurated, first attempted to establish the most important social virtue within the society.

3. **The World Health Organisation (WHO) is a foundation targeting to detect and cure diseases all over the world and has the strength to apply sanctions to the countries refusing to obey globally accepted laws. ---- Hence, it was indispensable for it to be exposed to some of these sanctions. A call was made to apply embargo which resulted in economic failure in the 80s in which all the globe slightly had cash flow and dramatically fell behind its so-called friends which never intended to aid it. When things became impossible, it had nothing to do but to obey the orders given by the WHO.**

A) China and Indonesia are two leading countries refusing to obey these orders.
B) The US strictly obeys international rules as it gives great importance to its public health.
C) When an epidemic broke out in Malaysia, it did not opt to follow what was instructed by the WHO.
D) Japan is never exposed to these sanctions because it is self-sufficient in its health policies.
E) Drug abuse increased in Europe in the late 80s and the WHO thought it was time to intervene.

4. **Although antibiotics were regarded as a breakthrough when they were first introduced as they accelerate the speed of recovery, things have changed all over the world since their adverse effects to the body were discovered. ---- Therefore, many countries all over the world strictly monitor doctors prescribing these drugs for simple diseases such as influenza. Türkiye, with new regulations, can be said to be a latecomer in this respect, but things have greatly changed for the past few years. Now it is closely monitoring how many tablets of antibiotics are prescribed per day and investigates those with most prescription figures.**

A) It has been found that medical authorities easily prescribe these drugs even without examining patients.
B) Europe is the leading organisation which aims to curb antibiotics use.
C) Even though there are not strict laws for people using these drugs, people abstain from using them,
D) It is compulsory for some doctors in the world to examine patients thoroughly.
E) The costs of antibiotics have greatly increased due to little awareness in societies.

Part 10

SITUATION

1. **While you are walking to your office, a middle-aged young man who seems healthy approaches you and asks for money. You always think that people, unless disabled, should work to make their own living. So as a reply, revealing your thoughts, you say: ----**

A) It is really hard to work while there are lots of job opportunities, many of which are well-paid.
B) As for me, one must try his best to earn his living, most particularly when he is fine.
C) I see lots of people like you every day, yet none of them can deceive me. I am the most cunning man ever.
D) It is a pity you could not find a job in this economic recession, but I would like to help you.
E) I am sure you have saved so much money up to now. What about sharing?

2. **Having taken so many tests so far this week, you are sitting at a café, unable to speak a couple of words. Your cousin, famous for talking too much, phones you and asks your location telling you to wait as he is coming over to you. As you don't want to talk to anybody and you are weary, you suggest: ----**

A) What the hell are you going to do with me? Go out with your girlfriend and enjoy the sea scenery.
B) Everybody nowadays occupies others' time. I am afraid you are one of those spoilers.
C) Let's have some coffee here because it includes the flavour said to be unique in the city.
D) You had better take some homemade cookies with you since the ones here are inorganic.
E) What about arranging something once exams are over to enjoy our time better?

3. **Your 19-year-old son insists that he wants to have his own car claiming that all his friends have one. You already know that only a handful of his friends have cars and you also think that your son is inexperienced in driving. Explaining the reasons why you won't buy him a car, you say: ----**

A) Are you sure that all of your friends could afford to buy a car or is it made up?
B) I don't think your friends' parents are generous enough to grant them cars at such an age and besides, you haven't got a driving history.
C) I have forgotten how many times I've told you that I won't buy you a car due to the prices going up every day. Why don't you try waiting?
D) It would be good for you to learn driving at such an early age, but I have some doubts.
E) Experience, first of all, is everything especially on roads, and I know that not all your friends have cars. Why are you lying?

4. **The newspaper you have subscribed for has been giving biased news recently, which was not possible when you subscribed. You call the customer service to cancel your membership, but the woman there insists on asking why you are doing so. You have explained the reason several times, but she doesn't seem satisfied, so repeating your reason, you say firmly: ----**

A) Sorry, but I can no longer be a part of a newspaper conveying prejudiced content.
B) Don't you understand why I want to keep purchasing your newspaper?
C) Everybody is wearing a mask these days, but keep in mind that your masks will fall one day.
D) I have never seen such a weird person like you. Cancel my subscription.
E) Unless you make a discount for me, as I have been your long-term client, I will not continue buying your newspaper.

Part 11

IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

1. **(I)** Malaysia is the country with the most revenue compared to its neighbours in the region. **(II)** While some of its counterparts are experiencing really hard times financially, it has made great progress in this field and now is exporting many commodities everywhere in the globe. **(III)** The social success of it is due mostly to its governments which have altogether tried to strengthen the binds of the society. **(IV)** Its income per capita has greatly increased which is obvious from the life standards people have, which is easily understood simply by looking out of the window at luxury cars. **(V)** "Malaysia", says the Prime Minister, "has a long way to cover even though we have increased living conditions of our citizens to a great extent."

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

2. **(I)** Archery had been a prevalently used measure in warfare throughout the globe since humanity first evolved until the 19th century. **(II)** First instances of arches date back to the Neolithic Period in which people were still hunter-gatherers thus heavily dependent on man-made weapons. **(III)** Until 1500s, archery unit of the armies were of great importance and skilled archers could earn far better than any other unit in the army. **(IV)** In history, we see that some wars were won just with archers who scattered the enemy troops just by sending swift arrows which could take lots of lives of the soldiers. **(V)** Even though archery was a common practice not only in warfare but also in daily practices such as hobbies, it lost its popularity once fire guns were invented.

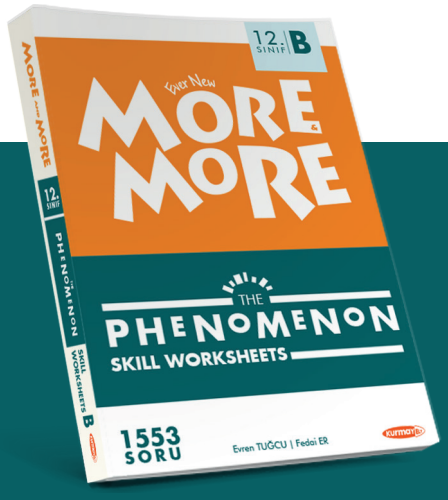
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

3. **(I)** People of the first decades of the 20th century had to experience one of the worst disasters mankind witnessed, the formation of which was not natural but man-made. **(II)** This was the First World War which ravaged many parts of the world with fierce ambition and due to which many people lost their lives. **(III)** It had so many profound effects on the generation that those having witnessed it developed some kinds of psychological disorders and they could not care for themselves. **(IV)** Therefore, it was inevitable for a deprived, in all terms, and unblissful generation to come into being who were brought up by confused parents. **(V)** So, wars have always been fierce and, as they can kill great masses of people, can be used by nations as a menace means.

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

4. **(I)** There are now many theories as to why some videos go viral especially among young people. **(II)** Some video channels such as the famous YouTube, now present the chance to the subscribers to display themselves and, in return, pay them for each click they receive. **(III)** One puts forward that as people share the links of some videos, it creates wonder among Internet users. **(IV)** Another theory is that as users' perceptions differ greatly, that is, a video containing many iconic matters mean many things for one, and others want to find out what these "deep" meanings are. **(V)** The last is that people cannot run out of all of their Internet quotas and as it is the best way to finish, they go over to the video channels or watch videos on social media sites.

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



SKILL WORKSHEETS

1553 SORU

ÖSYM sınavlarında test edilen ve okuma becerilerini ölçen sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Skill Upgrader kitabıyla elde edilen kazanımların daha üst seviyeye çıkarılması amaçlanmaktadır. İçerik oluşturmada ve kelime seçiminde ÖSYM referans alınmıştır.

- 288 sayfa
- Çek-kopar kullanımına uygun
- Bölümler ve soru sayıları:

Part 1 - 300 Cloze Test

Part 2 - 206 Sentence Completion

Part 3 - 189 Passage

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Part 6 - 96 Situation

Part 7 - 142 Paragraph Completion

Part 8 - 80 English-Turkish Translation

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Part 10 - 190 Irrelevant Sentence

Part 1

CLOZE TEST

Test 1

A

When you think of ancient mass **(1)**----, you probably think of the asteroid that killed the dinosaurs. But what if you considered the total number of life loss? Well, you **(2)**---- back several billion years. Nothing compares to the Great Oxygenation Event. To be fair, the Great Oxygenation Event did not kill off any cool-looking dinosaurs, **(3)**---- did it kill any bizarre sea creatures. The lives lost in this extinction were microscopic. For the first half of Earth's history, the atmosphere was completely **(4)**---- oxygen. Geologists know this by studying the oldest rocks on Earth, which contain certain chemical fingerprints that tell them the atmosphere was **(5)**---- mostly carbon dioxide, methane and nitrogen, instead of oxygen.

1. A) construction B) substitution C) extinction D) production E) degeneration

2. A) would have to go B) have had to go C) may have had to go D) had to go E) could have had to go

3. A) or B) either C) whether D) nor E) so

4. A) filled with B) full of C) devoid of D) linked to E) limited to

5. A) put up with B) made up for C) given rise to D) grown out of E) made up of

B

Over the last decades, astronauts **(6)**---- people of all ages. But what does it actually take to become an astronaut? NASA's list of minimum **(7)**---- for being an astronaut includes holding a bachelor's degree and passing a physical test. **(8)**----, only the 120 most highly-qualified applicants were invited to interview in 2016 **(9)**---- a record-breaking 18,300 applications. So, one may wonder what "soft skills" an applicant needs in order to rise to the top. Bravery, charisma, fitness, patience, ambition and a sense of humor are just **(10)**---- the qualities NASA looks for in an astronaut today.

6. A) have been inspired B) inspired C) had inspired D) were inspired E) have inspired

7. A) investments B) achievements C) requirements D) interventions E) negotiations

8. A) Because B) However C) Moreover D) To exemplify E) To sum up

9. A) over B) out of C) in D) with E) about

10. A) several B) most of C) plenty of D) some of E) either of

Part 2

SENTENCE COMPLETION

Test 1

1. **----, rather than served before or after a meal as a fruit along with other famous fruits.**
   A) Culinary science defines fruits as a sweet, fleshy food often used in desserts
   B) Serving the meal in a good way is one of the most essential factors for a prominent restaurant
   C) What separates tomatoes from fruits is that they are always served as a part of the main dish
   D) Ice cream contains sugar, just enough to stimulate your taste buds
   E) Once in many countries, fruits were not subject to import taxes

2. **The Sargasso Sea, located in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, is known to have no coastline, no beach, ----.**
   A) whether the edge of these large water resources can be seen from the air or not
   B) due to the boundary marked by a dramatic change in color to a deep blue
   C) moreover, the name of the beach originates from the 15th century thanks to Portuguese sailors
   D) nor come into contact with any land whatsoever
   E) which makes it a tourism attraction for those who enjoy beach volley

3. **Because they are most active in darkness, ----.**
   A) there are three species of bears in California that hibernate in caves
   B) bees collect nectar from flowers mostly in spring time when rains are almost over
   C) diurnal organisms are those that get around mainly during the daytime
   D) few people are aware of how many bats live around us and how valuable they are
   E) sunlight is the most effective weapon of desert scorpions to hunt their preys

4. **----, whether due to burns, trauma, disease, the inhalation of smoke, or eating fast food.**
   A) The cure of liquid breathing has been used for adults with acute respiratory failure
   B) Infants born prematurely can have underdeveloped lungs
   C) The process of delivering oxygen to lungs and removing carbon dioxide is not simple
   D) Smiling is proved to be extremely beneficial for the heart, even for the well being
   E) Scientists continue doing experiments with new methods to increase life expectancy

5. **Determining the age of the moon is important in order to understand ----.**
   A) because humankind took its first steps on it
   B) how and at which time the Earth formed
   C) how these planets evolved at the very beginning of the solar system
   D) that they formed approximately 4.51 billion years ago
   E) since it passed almost exactly 50 years after the first Apollo mission

6. **---- in order to help combat sugar consumption, which is blamed for rising obesity levels.**
   A) Even a small increase in sugar intake could lead to significant health problems
   B) Fighting against obesity across the globe has been ignored in undeveloped societies
   C) America takes out the top spot for sugar consumed per person each day
   D) Sugar is associated with many chronic problems such as decreased immunity
   E) A growing number of cities and countries have adopted taxes on sugary drinks

PASSAGE

Part 3

PASSAGE

Test 1

A

When a government official finally invented paper in AD 105, it was a big deal. It involved mashing up a bizarre mixture of cloth, peel of tree and nets with some water to form a paste. The new invention was a hit with the emperor – though initially it was only used for wrapping precious objects. But soon enough, paper began to change the world. Within 650 years, printing had arrived. The first books, playing cards and toilet paper soon followed. In the Middle East, the introduction of paper coincided with the Golden Age of Islam, allowing scholars to record their breakthroughs in the fields of astronomy, medicine, engineering, literature and mathematics. It took more than a thousand years to arrive in Europe, where people had to make do with writing on the skins of calves, goats and sheep. It is been estimated that Europeans slaughtered at least 4.2 million sheep alone between 1150 and 1850 to make parchment; the result was an expensive product largely confined to the wealthy. When large-scale paper milling finally reached Europe, it made mass literacy possible in the region for the first time.

1. **According to the passage, the first paper invented in AD 105 ----.**
   - A) marked an era in printing books, playing cards and making toilet papers
   - B) served a different purpose than writing on it
   - C) shed light on some fields of science such as astronomy, medicine, engineering and so on
   - D) reached directly Europe once it was released in public
   - E) made a huge impact on the scholars, who had invented the printing earlier

2. **Europeans massacred several millions of sheep to write because ----.**
   - A) people from all walks of life had access to the parchment
   - B) the parchment produced from sheep cost relatively cheaper than the paper
   - C) literacy rate was remarkably high through this slaughter
   - D) they couldn't get benefit from paper for one thousand year and even more
   - E) the best quality papers were obtained from sheep

3. **Which of the following is true in the passage?**
   - A) Europeans slaughtered 4.2 million animals, including calves, goats and sheep, to make parchment.
   - B) Scholars from the Islamic world are known to have invented the paper.
   - C) The invention of paper made it also possible for some facilities in life other than printing books.
   - D) There had been no scientific success before the invention of paper.
   - E) Only the wealthy people could make use of paper in Europe.

MOREMORE

Part 4

DIALOGUE

Test 1

1. Emre:

– **Are you of the opinion that the sanctions America is applying on Iran should be lifted when things are so gloomy?**

Ayşe:
– **First of all, I cannot figure out the reason why and how a country can apply sanctions on any other country.**

Emre:
– **----**

Ayşe:
– **So, you mean that the strongest survives only on the world arena, which resembles the famed theory of evolution.**

A) Iran has always been located where it has always occupied, so there is no need to worry on such things.

B) As far as I am concerned, countries such as Iran and Iraq have been exploited on account of the fact that they have been extracting oil for a considerable amount of time.

C) People in these countries have been in deep depression because of the fact that they have been deprived of some of the essential nutrients in life.

D) If a country is superior to others and dislikes something any other country is doing, it can deprive it of some of the things it needs to access.

E) There must have aroused some suspicion about the ruling countries of the world, which has begun to irritate some others.

2. Nancy:

– **----**

Nile:
– **It depends on what you're looking for in a city.**

Nancy:
– **A city should include many facilities ranging from entertainment to sport activities.**

Nile:
– **If so, this is not a city you will like.**

A) This city is not suitable for people, as it lacks many things.

B) Cities all over the world are fascinating especially those in Europe.

C) How much money is necessary in order for someone to live comfortably in a big city?

D) What needs to be done to improve life standards of a society?

E) Smart cities, built with the help of technology, sound excellent. Do you agree?

Part 5
RESTATEMENT

Test 1

1. **Many tribes in history refrained from consuming the meat of slow animals, believing that such a diet would make them slow, too.**

A) A considerable number of people in history could not help consuming the meat of the slow animals even if they expected such a diet could make them slow, too.
B) Slow animals are kept away from being eaten by most tribes now, contrary to the ones in history, who believed eating the meat of the slow animals would make them slow.
C) Quite a few tribes in history held the belief that if they happened to eat the meat of a slow animal, they would also be slow, so they avoided this kind of nutrition.
D) Avoidance of consuming the meat of a slow animal was a common behaviour of the tribes in history because they proved that such a diet was enough to make them slow.
E) Most of the people in history, except for the tribes, abstained from eating the meat of slow animals, on account of the belief that living on these animals would cause them to become slow, too.

2. **If a child generally lacks the comfort and security of a responsible caregiver, they will seek other outlets to satisfy their needs.**

A) In the case of any deprivation of relief and protection an infant often feels under a carer in charge, they will be in search of optional solutions to fulfil their needs.
B) A child may be deprived of the reassurance and confidence a caretaker has to provide them, then they are advised to resort to another way-out to feel comfortable.
C) Children who search for some options to meet their special needs always feel the absence of the comfort and security which are supposed to be provided by a caregiver.
D) Unless a child wants some relief and security of a responsible caregiver, people do not have to seek other solutions to satisfy their needs.
E) Should an infant commonly fall short of the comfort and security, a responsible nursemaid will take on the service and look for some outlets to satisfy their needs.

3. **As is true for any machine, our bodies wear down over time and perform at less than their top efficiency.**

A) Our bodies grow old and cannot work at peak as time passes, unlike machines which better perform within time.
B) Not only do our bodies work much less than any machine, but they also wear down in due course.
C) Just as any machine wears down and loses some amount of its top performance in the course of time, so too do our bodies.
D) Machines and our body show some similarities as well as differences when it comes to aging in time.
E) Our bodies perform at the top when they work in harmony with other machines, despite aging over time.

4. **In a society, when someone conforms to social norms, there is no external pressure to do so, while some rules require strict obedience.**

A) When someone complies with social norms in a society, the government will not apply to pressure to do so, which holds similarity to when they obey to strict rules.
B) In a community, someone, as long as they do not stand against some rules, will face no external pressure and obey social norms all the way.
C) In a society, whether people fall into external pressure or not depends on their unconditional obedience to some rules and social norms.
D) Within a societal context, adhering to social conventions occurs without external coercion, whereas certain regulations demand rigorous compliance.
E) Some rules are fixed and need obeying rigorously in a society, whereas in another community, people may come up against an oppression by outer force when they deny social norms.

MOREMORE

Part 6

SITUATION

Test 1

1. **You and your spouse are spending time at home. The doorbell rings when you are ready to sleep, and you see that your spouse's parents who live in another city have shown up to give you a surprise, thus dropped by unexpectedly. Showing a little bit of complaint, but not losing your respect to them, you say:** ----

A) I wish you had let us know about your visit before, then we wouldn't be caught such unprepared.

B) But this is called sudden raid, as if you were deliberate just to put us to shame. I did not expect it from you.

C) Is this seriously happening? Oh my lord! We couldn't be happier!

D) Normally, people inform each other about their visits. Apparently, you are not one of them.

E) Oh, welcome, but we were just going to sleep, so don't expect our attention at this hour.

2. **Your friend asked you for borrowing a newly-released book. As a generous person who likes sharing, especially exchanging books, you lent the book to her. But although two months have passed, she hasn't returned the book. Not offending her, but finding an excuse to take it back, you say:** ----

A) It is weird of you, I mean, how come a person cannot finish a book in two months?

B) Sorry, but my sister also wants to read it. So, would you mind if I took it back?

C) OK, you can keep it, but you should know, I will not wait for another two months.

D) No offence, but would you give my book back please? You must have finished reading it in such a long time.

E) Luck of you, I am a generous person; or else, I would press upon you to give it to me right now.

3. **You made an order for a product from an international online shopping website. You made the payment, and your order was confirmed. But soon, an epidemic broke out in that country, and you learned that all the orders were called off for the fear of virus transmission. Putting all the happening jokingly on yourself, you say:** ----

A) Oh my bad luck again! But what can I do now? Sometimes things go out of control.

B) It was so apparent because people over there eat everything, so it would happen anyway.

C) I hope the virus will not pass on me, as I don't think I can get away with it.

D) Even if I get my order, I will not open the cargo package. Just in case!

E) I know, that virus has just lain in wait for me to make this order, there is no other way!

4. **Your roommate snores too loudly while sleeping at night. You put up with him for a while, but it became so intolerable that you finally decide to talk to and persuade him about seeing a doctor. But he responds back to you in such an offensive way that you are disappointed so much. You make your decision to part ways with him and live in a different house. So you say:** ----

A) This is my offer, and your last chance. Either you accept to see a doctor, or I will leave you.

B) Would you please try to use a nose strip? I really think it will work, then we will both take a good sleep.

C) Put yourself in my shoes, what would you do? I bet you would have already left me.

D) Why don't you sleep in another room? There are two more rooms in the house. Choose one please.

E) To be honest, I really get frustrated with your reaction. So, there is no option but to go our separate ways.

Part 7

PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

Test 1

1. **In times of intense stress, people sometimes let out their anger with an outcry, and a new study suggests that plants might do the same. Unlike human screams; however, plant sounds are too high-frequency for us to hear them. But when researchers from Tel Aviv University in Israel placed microphones near stressed tomato and tobacco plants, the instruments picked up the crops' ultrasonic squeals from about 4 inches away. ---- It is a volume that could easily be detected by humans from up to several meters away.**

A) Animals and plants might listen and react to the silent screams of plants, and perhaps humans could, too.

B) It really worked and the noises fell within a range of 20 to 100 kilohertz.

C) Plants may release smelly chemical compounds or change their color and shape in response to drought.

D) Animals seem to recognize and respond to a botanical stress signal.

E) Plants that are stressed by drought or physical damage may emit ultrasonic squeals.

2. **An Ohio scientist, William Romoser claims to have found photographic proof of "insect and reptile-like" life on Mars. He has compiled photographs from NASA Mars rovers that he says are evidence of life on Mars. ---- Therefore, they may be highly deceptive and misleading. According to David Maddison, a professor in the integrative biology department, this so-called proof from Romoser's observations is likely just an example of pareidolia, a phenomenon in which people see fake patterns in random data.**

A) As he asserts in his book, the images show the shapes of life-forms that look similar to reptiles and bee-like insects.

B) This observation relies on a living creature on the surface of Mars.

C) The evidence shows an apparent diversity among the Martian insect-like fauna.

D) But Romoser's evidence for this alleged Martian life comes only from his interpretation of these photographs.

E) He continues to extensively study the Martian landscape, soil, and animal life.

Part 8

ENG - TUR TRANSLATION

Test 1

1. **It is normal for you to sneeze when you have a cold because the inside of the nasal cavity becomes swollen and more sensitive than usual.**

A) Nezle olduğunuzda hapşırmanız normaldir çünkü burun boşluğunun içi şişer ve normalden daha hassas hale gelir.

B) Soğuk alındığında hapşırmanız normaldir çünkü burun boşluğunuz genişler ve normalden daha hassas olur.

C) Hapşırmanız soğuk aldığınızın normal bir işaretidir çünkü burnunuzun iç tarafı şişip normalden daha hassas hale gelir.

D) Burnunuzun içi şişip hassas hale geldiğinden soğuk aldığınızda hapşırmak oldukça normal bir durumdur.

E) Nezle olup hapşırdığınızda normalden daha hassas hale gelirsiniz çünkü burun boşluğunun içi şişmiş olur.

2. **Rather than just fight off the Germanic and Celtic hordes, Caesar decided to push north and conquer the whole of Gaul, which had roughly the same borders as modern France.**

A) Sezar, Cermen ve Kelt ordularını defetmekle kalmadı, aynı zamanda kuzeye saldırıp şimdiki Fransa ile hemen hemen aynı sınırlara sahip olan Galya'nın tamamını da istila etti.

B) Cermen ve Kelt ordularını kovmaktan ziyade kuzeye saldıran Sezar, modern Fransa ile neredeyse aynı sınırlara sahip olan Galya'nın bütününü ele geçirmeye karar verdi.

C) Sezar, Cermen ve Kelt ordularını sadece püskürtmek yerine, kuzeyi sıkıştırmaya ve modern Fransa ile neredeyse aynı sınırlara sahip olan Galya'nın tamamını işgal etmeye karar verdi.

D) Sezar, Cermen ve Kelt ordularıyla savaşmak üzere kuzeyi sıkıştırmaya ve modern Fransa ile tamamen aynı sınırlara sahip olan Galya'yı işgal etmeye karar verdi.

E) Günümüz Fransası ile tamamen aynı sınırlara sahip olan Galya'yı ele geçirmeye azmeden Sezar, Cermen ve Kelt ordularını savaşarak uzaklaştırmak için kuzeyi baskı altına aldı.

3. **Having found that traditional anti-pest devices were all either using harmful chemicals or did not work, two German engineers designed a genius device, perfect for clearing your home of all flying pests.**

A) Geleneksel haşere karşıtı cihazların zararlı kimyasallar kullandıklarını tespit eden iki Alman mühendis, tüm haşereleri evinizden kovmakta mükemmel olan usta işi bir cihaz tasarladı.

B) İki Alman mühendis geleneksel haşere karşıtı cihazların ya zararlı kimyasallar kullandıklarını ya da işe yaramadıklarını tespit etti bu yüzden haşereleri bütünüyle evinizden arındırabilen dahiyane bir cihaz tasarladı.

C) Geleneksel haşere karşıtı cihazların ya zararlı kimyasallar kullandıklarını ya da işe yaramadıklarını tespit eden iki Alman mühendis, tüm haşereleri evinizden arındırmakta mükemmel olan dahiyane bir cihaz tasarladı.

D) Geleneksel haşere karşıtı cihazların hem zararlı kimyasal içerdiklerini hem de çalışmadıklarını gören iki Alman mühendis, dahiyane bir cihaz tasarlayarak tüm haşereleri evinizden arındırdı.

E) İki Alman mühendis, geleneksel haşere karşıtı cihazların ya zararlı kimyasallar kullandıklarını ya da çalışmadıklarını tespit etti ve üstelik tüm haşereleri de evinizden arındırabilen bir cihaz tasarladı.

4. **If your daily diet is full of junk foods, it means you face with major health problems.**

A) Günlük beslenmeniz abur cuburlardan ibaret ise, büyük sağlık problemleri riskiniz var demektir.

B) Bir günde çok fazla abur cubur yerseniz, büyük sağlık sorunları ile karşılaşacaksınız demektir.

C) Günlük beslenmeniz abur cuburlarla doluysa, sağlık problemleri riskiniz de büyük demektir.

D) Günlük beslenmeniz abur cuburlarla doluysa, büyük sağlık problemleriniz var olacak demektir.

E) Günlük beslenmeniz abur cuburlarla doluysa, büyük sağlık problemleri ile karşı karşıyasınız demektir.

Part 9

TUR - ENG TRANSLATION

Test 1

1. **Kuzey Yarımküre'de gece gökyüzüne bakarsanız, gök cisimlerinin geri kalanının onun etrafında hareket ettiği Polaris adlı parıldayan nesneyi fark edebilirsiniz.**

A) If you watched the night sky in the Northern Hemisphere, you would realize a glowing object called Polaris, which revolves around the rest of the other objects.

B) Should you look at the night sky in the Northern Hemisphere, you can notice the gleaming object called Polaris, which the rest of the heavenly bodies move around.

C) You were possibly aware of the sparkling object when you had a stare at the night sky in the Northern Hemisphere, and this object is known as Polaris, which orbits other heavenly bodies.

D) Provided you happen to take a look at the sky in the Northern Hemisphere at night, you will definitely see an outstanding object called Polaris, around which the rest of the celestial objects move.

E) Whether you looked at the night sky in the Northern Hemisphere does not mean that you noticed the glowing object labelled as Polaris, which the rest of the heavenly objects move around.

2. **Kuzeybatı Pasifik'e özgü olan Coho somon balığı, hayatına tatlı su akıntılarında başlar, ardından açık okyanusa yerleşir.**

A) Indigenous to the Pacific Northwest, Coho salmon fish begins its life in freshwater streams, then relocates to the open ocean.

B) Coho salmon fish, which originates from the Pacific Northwest, begins its life in the open ocean, later moves to freshwater streams.

C) Coho salmon is a fish that starts its life in freshwater streams, and then heads towards the open ocean, which makes it native to the Pacific Northwest.

D) Peculiar to the Pacific Northwest, Coho salmon fish is known to live in freshwater streams, but in fact, it belongs to the open ocean.

E) Coho Salmon fish which begins to live in freshwater streams in the Pacific Northwest later settles in the open ocean.

3. **Eski Krallık'taki Mısırlı gökbilimciler, yaklaşık 4,700 yıl önce sembolik olarak bir dişi su aygırı şeklinde betimledikleri bir Kuzey Yıldızı'na sahipti.**

A) Egyptian astronomers in the Old Kingdom, 4,700 years ago, knew a North Star in the sky, which was emblematically depicted as a female hippopotamus.

B) A female hippopotamus illustrated the North Star approximately 4,700 years ago, when Egyptian astronomers in the Old Kingdom symbolically thought about it.

C) Egyptian astronomers in the Old Kingdom, some 4,700 years ago, had a North Star, which they symbolically described in the form of a female hippopotamus.

D) Egyptian astronomers in the Old Kingdom, nearly 4,700 years ago, had a female hippopotamus, which they symbolically depicted in the shape of a North Star.

E) If Egyptian astronomers in the Old Kingdom had had a female hippopotamus roughly 4,700 years ago, they presumably would have linked it to a North Star, which had a symbolic form.

4. **1919'da bir Boston depolama tankı patladığında, 21 kişinin ölümüne yol açan ve birkaç yapıyı yıkan 8.7 milyon litrelik pekmez dalgasını salıverdi.**

A) Once a Boston storage tank exploded in 1919, it gave off a 8.7-million-liter wave of molasses and claimed lives of 21 people, even demolished several structures.

B) Scarcely did a Boston storage tank blow up in 1919 when it pulled a few structures down and killed 21 people, following a 8.7 million-liter wave of molasses released.

C) After a Boston storage tank burst in 1919, a 8.7-million-liter wave of molasses fell onto the road and let 21 people die, as well as demolishing some structures.

D) Subsequent to a Boston tank explosion event, some 8.7 million liters of molasses were scattered around, killed 21 people and destructed several structures.

E) When a Boston storage tank burst in 1919, it let loose a 8.7-million-liter wave of molasses that caused 21 people to die and demolished several structures.

Part 10

IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

Test 1

1. **(I)** Marine biologists are fighting coral bleaching, but their pace is too slow to keep up with bleaching due to climate change. **(II)** Climate change affects ecosystems, through sea level rise, changes to the frequency and intensity of tropical storms. **(III)** This is challenging because warming waters swipe entire reefs in a matter of weeks. **(IV)** But, biologists need months to nurture enough corals to restore a couple of square meters. **(V)** Reef restoration seems like an impossible task, but it must be done to give corals a chance, so they are doing it.

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

2. **(I)** It is not easy to accurately predict what humans want and when they will want it. **(II)** We are demanding creatures, expecting the world to deliver speedy solutions to our increasingly complex and diverse modern-day problems. **(III)** Therefore, researchers have recently developed a range of pretty effective mathematical solutions that can allocate resources across a variety of industries and scenarios. **(IV)** In this way, they can attempt to keep up with the daily demands our lives place on them. **(V)** Some problems are collectively known as dynamic resource allocation problems, and they may appear everywhere.

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

3. **(I)** Adults in megacities today are consuming less water than in past years, while in the US, sales of bottled water recently surpassed sales of soda. **(II)** We have been bombarded with messages telling us that drinking litres of water every day is the secret to good health, more energy and great skin. **(III)** Commuters are encouraged to take bottles of water onto the London underground, school pupils are advised to bring water into their lessons. **(IV)** Fuelling this appetite for water is the "8x8 rule": the unofficial advice recommending we drink eight 240 ml glasses of water per day, totalling just under two litres, on top of any other drinks. **(V)** That "rule", however, isn't backed by scientific findings – nor do UK or EU official guidelines say we should be drinking this much.

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

4. **(I)** If there was such a thing as a perfect food, eggs would be a contender, as they are readily available, easy to cook, affordable and packed with protein. **(II)** The egg is meant to be something that has all the right ingredients to grow an organism, so obviously it is very nutrient dense. **(III)** Eating eggs alongside other food can help our bodies absorb more vitamins, too. **(IV)** But for decades, eating eggs has been controversial due to their high cholesterol content, which some studies have linked to an increased risk of heart disease. **(V)** For example, one study found that adding an egg to salad can increase the level of vitamin E we will get from the salad.

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

5. **(I)** If your dog has been alive and kicking its paws about for a decade, the widely held belief is that it has aged as much as a human would have done over 70 years. **(II)** The underlying assumption about it is that each calendar year a dog lives through is equivalent to seven human years at any stage of a dog's life. **(III)** But new research suggests that things aren't so simple, and if we look at some basic developmental milestones, it is clear why. **(IV)** To make matters more complicated, dogs' life expectancy depends significantly on where and how they live. **(V)** For example, most dog breeds reach reproduction period between the ages of six and 12 months, and the upper end of that range corresponds to a human age of seven.

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

6. **(I)** For some historians, great civilisations are not murdered, instead, they take their own lives. **(II)** They think civilisations are often responsible for their own decline; however, their self-destruction is usually assisted. **(III)** Despite the abundance of books and articles, historians do not have an explanation as to why civilisations collapse. **(IV)** The Roman Empire, for example, was the victim of many different ills including overexpansion, climatic change, environmental degradation and poor leadership. **(V)** The empire covered 4.4 million sq km in 390, 2 million sq km five years later, and by 476, the empire's reach was zero in the end.

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

IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

Test 15

1. **(I)** Every bank transaction, whether online or on an ATM, is accompanied by a feeling of uneasiness. **(II)** For some, it is because of their bank numbers rolling down, but for most, it is the risk of losing important personal data, and consequently their hard-earned money. **(III)** Credit card skimmers are so well-produced that most customers are completely unaware of their presence. **(IV)** Anyone with your card number and the pin, for example, could withdraw money from your account, from any ATM. **(V)** They can obtain those data of yours through credit card skimming, a type of credit card fraud.

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

2. **(I)** The Internet became widely popular among the general public with the introduction of Windows 95. **(II)** It has been more than 3 decades since then, and the essential nature of the Internet has yet to stop increasing. **(III)** However, it is safe to say that with the advent of the Internet, our language has certainly been affected. **(IV)** So much so that for the young generation, a day without being connected to a network seems almost impossible. **(V)** On the other hand, older generations like our grandparents seem relatively unaffected, almost as if it doesn't exist.

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

3. **(I)** All of us, at some point in time, have come across a laser light in our lives, but you may have wondered why they often give out red light. **(II)** Long story short, it's simply cheaper to produce laser pointers that emit a red light over any other variations. **(III)** Different methods are utilized to produce different color lasers, and the red laser is produced by using a simple semiconductor diode to produce light. **(IV)** Brilliant minds have developed laser pointers in other colors, but red laser pointers continue to make the most economic sense. **(V)** Therefore, they're the product of choice for mass production and thus the most popular item on the shelf.

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

4. **(I)** When making a car purchase decision, people may often buy a particular vehicle for the safety 'features' available in that car. **(II)** Automotive safety in a car can be broadly classified into two parts, namely active safety and passive safety. **(III)** Active safety refers to all those safety maneuvers and mechanisms that are aimed at avoiding an accident in the first place. **(IV)** Passive safety, on the other hand, enlists the provisions built into the vehicle that come into action when an accident actually happens. **(V)** Thus, a safe car can be defined as one that behaves predictably and is reliable to drive, while also protecting the passengers in the case of an adverse event.

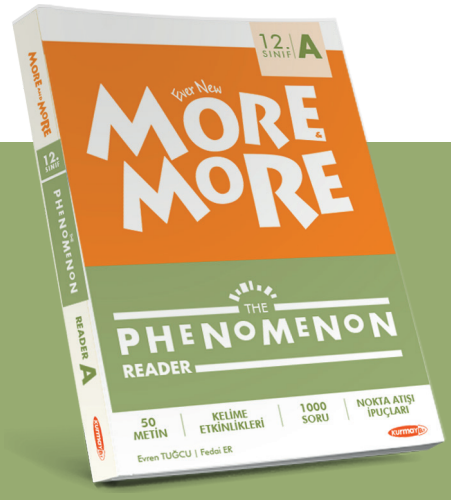
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

5. **(I)** Astronomy and the wonders of the universe seem to greatly surprise us every single day. **(II)** This makes sense, of course, because the more we learn about celestial objects, the more fascinating they become. **(III)** The best part about this field of science is that we never seem to run out of things to research. **(IV)** Like all other things in the universe, comets especially have long been associated with signs from God. **(V)** There are countless things that we don't know or fully understand, which keeps us ready and eager for more.

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

6. **(I)** Kobe Bryant, NBA legend, was travelling in a private helicopter when it burst into flames, which caused him to die at the age of 41. **(II)** The LA County Sheriff's department said four other people also died in the helicopter crash in January, 2020, with no survivors. **(III)** Bryant's 13-year-old daughter, Gianna, was also among those killed. **(IV)** Eyewitnesses told news site *TMZ* they had heard the helicopter's engine spluttering before it went down. **(V)** Five-time NBA champion Bryant played his entire 20-year career with the Los Angeles Lakers, and retired in April 2016.

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



READER A

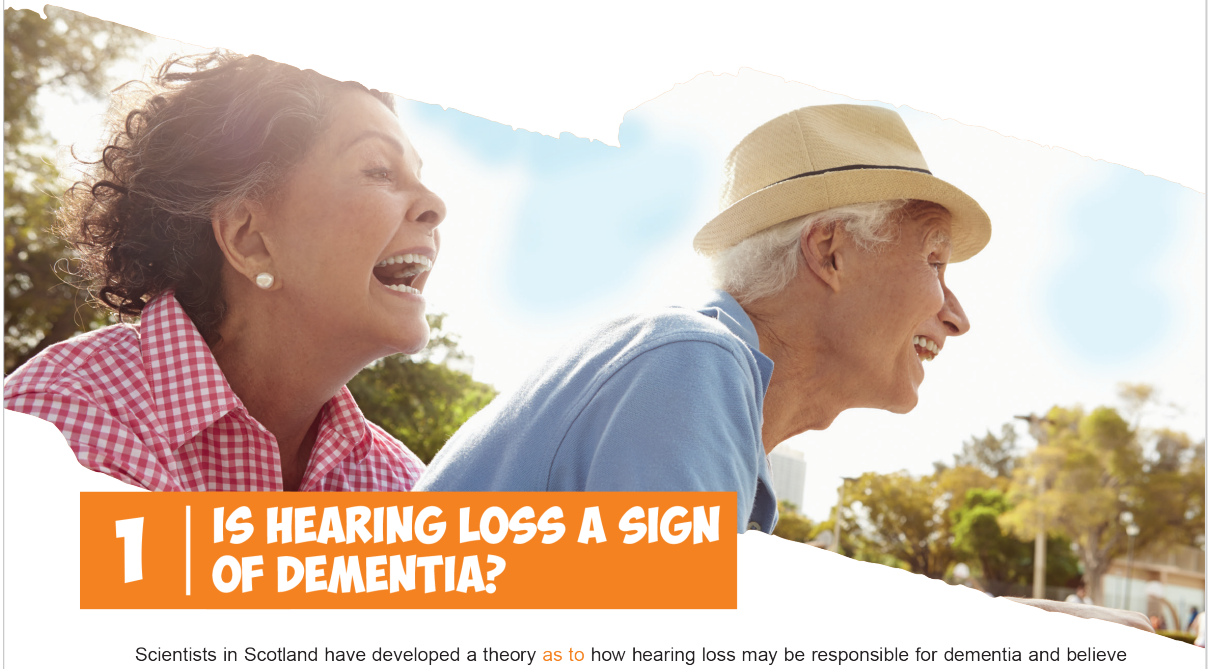
1000 SORU

Okuduğunu anlama becerisini ve kelime dağarcığını geliştirmek, aynı zamanda adayların en hızlı sürede doğru cevabı bulmasını sağlamak amacıyla sarmal ve yapılandırmacı eğitim anlayışına göre hazırlanan kitaplardır.

- 256 sayfa
- Tamamen ÖSYM tarafından sorulan metinler ve metin konuları esas alınarak hazırlanan 50 okuma metni
- Sınavlarda en çok karşılaşılan ve adayların olmazsa olmazları arasında yer alan kelimeler
- Ek kelime çalışmaları
- ÖSYM sınav mantığına göre hazırlanan okuma sonrası etkinlikler
- Her metin sonrası metne bağlı kalınarak o metin ile ilişkili gelebilecek tüm kelime, dil bilgisi ve beceri sorularının sorulduğu 20 soruluk mini deneme
- Nokta atışı soru-çözüm stratejileri

PASSAGE 1

READER A



1 IS HEARING LOSS A SIGN OF DEMENTIA?

Scientists in Scotland have developed a theory as to how hearing loss may be responsible for dementia and believe that handling this sensory impairment early may help prevent the disease. Hearing loss has been shown to be linked to dementia in epidemiological studies and may be responsible for a tenth of the 47 million cases worldwide.

Now, scientists have provided a new theory to explain how a disorder of the ear can lead to Alzheimer's disease - a concept never looked at before. They hope that this new understanding may be a significant step towards advancing research into Alzheimer's disease and how to prevent the disease for future generations.

Experts have taken three key aspects into consideration; a common underlying cause for hearing loss and dementia; lack of sound-related input leading to brain shrinking; and cognitive impairment resulting in people having to engage in more brain resources to make up for hearing loss.

They have proposed a new angle which focuses on the memory centres deep in the temporal lobe. Their recent work indicates that this part of the brain, typically associated with long-term memory for places and events, is also involved in short-term storage and manipulation of auditory information.

They consider explanations for how changes in brain activity due to hearing loss may directly promote the presence of abnormal proteins which cause Alzheimer's disease, thus triggering the illness.

The head expert said: "The challenge is to explain how a disorder of the ear can lead to a degenerative problem in the brain", and continued: "We suggest a new theory based on how we use what is generally considered to be the memory system in the brain when we have difficulty listening in real-world environments."

However, there are other scientists and experts having other claims. For instance, a professor from Australia said: "This memory system engaged in difficult listening is the most prevalent site for the onset of Alzheimer's disease", and continued: "We propose that changed activity in the memory system which has been caused by hearing loss, and the Alzheimer's disease process trigger each other."

Though exciting, the finds are not mature enough to use in formal medicine. Let's hope they are true and used for the sake of humanity.

PASSAGE 1

PASSAGE 1

A. Fill in the gaps with a word or phrase given in the text according to the definitions or synonyms.

1	old enough, sophisticated, complete *adj.*	
2	start, beginning *n.*	
3	manner, direction, side, feature *n.*	
4	improve, develop, flourish, go further *v.*	
5	suggest, come up with an idea *v.*	
6	occupy oneself, pay attention *v.*	
7	careful thought, typically over a period of time *n.*	
8	state, express, show *v.*	
9	a mental illness marked by memory disorders which develops with age *n.*	
10	deteriorating, repressive *adj.*	
11	concerning, with respect to, regarding *conj.*	
12	encourage, foster, stimulate *v.*	
13	considering, on behalf of, for *trans.*	
14	deficient, not have, be deprived of *v.*	
15	operation, action, course, development *n.*	

16	common, widespread *adj.*	
17	utilisation, usage *n.*	
18	basic, fundamental *adj.*	
19	narrow, shorten, slim *v.*	
20	bring about, induce *v.*	
21	compensate for *phr. v.*	
22	damage, destruction, deterioration, disorder *n.*	
23	mental, intellectual *adj.*	
24	linked to, related to, connected to *adj.*	
25	auditory, sensual *adj.*	
26	important, vital, prominent, crucial *adj.*	
27	hamper, block, impede *v.*	
28	a. each side of a geometric shape *n.* b. perspective, point of view *n.*	
29	because of, owing to *conj.*	
30	not permanent *adj.*	

PASSAGE 1

READER A

B. Answer the questions related to the passage you have read. Some of the questions may be irrelevant to the passage.

1. **Dementia is one of the diseases that is commonly ---- with age, meaning the more you live, the more chance you have to get the disease.**

A) derived B) associated
C) prevented D) proposed
E) indicated

2. **There are various ---- causes of dementia but the most prevalent factor is age because brain cells slow down as people get older.**

A) stimulating B) shrinking
C) underlying D) advancing
E) maturing

3. **Alzheimer's is claimed to be more ---- in places where people do not read or do some kinds of brain activities while the frequency is low in places where people love to read.**

A) temporal B) cognitive
C) significant D) vital
E) prevalent

4. **There is considerable amount of hearing loss as people get older; however, with the help of advancing technology, brain tissue can ---- for the loss to a great extent.**

A) degenerate B) compensate
C) indicate D) process
E) associate

5. **---- science has come up with a lot of breath-taking advances to cure many mental illnesses, it has yet to find an absolute treatment for dementia.**

A) As if B) When
C) Unless D) Although
E) Because

6. **Scientists are working hard to understand ---- whether dementia could be prevented at an earlier stage.**

A) as to B) for the sake of
C) regardless of D) due to
E) based on

7. **Scientists from Scotland have proposed a new angle ---- concentrates on the memory centres that are deep in the temporal lobe.**

A) which B) whose
C) where D) in which
E) why

8. **---- the deep centres of the temporal lobe, scientists have been able to detect some of the neurons responsible for the formation of dementia.**

A) To be studying B) Studying
C) To have studied D) Being studied
E) Studied

9. **Scientists from Scotland have ---- suggestions to prevent the cells in the temporal lobe from developing dementia.**

A) made up for B) resulted in
C) come up with D) fallen apart
E) given in

10. **While some scientists from respected universities have been able to detect the aging neurons in the brain ---- triggering the illness of dementia, there are some others who claim just the opposite.**

A) despite B) as to
C) but D) thus
E) because

11. **----, this does not come to mean something that will change the conventional treatment of the disease.**

A) However hard scientists have tried to solve the diseases related to the brain
B) Although we have come closer to understanding the underlying causes of dementia with the help of latest technology
C) When scientists from all over the globe have been able to reach a consensus as to whether we will be able to cure dementia
D) If there is a general agreement about the drugs to be used in the treatment of dementia
E) While some drugs have been proven to have no beneficial value to treat the disease many elderly suffer from

PASSAGE 1

12. **Even though science has come up with marvellous developments to cure many mental diseases, ----.**

A) some societies are obliged to prefer to employ conventional methods due to lack of financial aid

B) surgeons from all over the world make use of these developments which increase the chance of success

C) we still have many applications that have the ability to detect whether a person is likely to get the disease dementia

D) statistics indicate that some doctors are aware of the developments and advancements of medicine observed in the 21st century

E) death reports from some countries claim that we have limited time to solve mental illnesses that terrify the elderly

13 ve 14. soruları metne göre cevaplayınız.

13. **The main purpose of the passage is to ----.**

A) draw attention to the fears of the elderly

B) indicate the correlation between age and the likelihood of catching dementia

C) warn the general public about the dangers of mental illnesses

D) come up with solutions to treating dementia patients

E) show the association of hearing loss with dementia

14. **According to the view of the author of the passage, ----.**

A) science has a lot to go before coming to a conclusion for the exact formation of dementia

B) there are a lot of fabulous improvements science has had but they have gone unnoticed

C) we cannot say that we have obtained the exact cause of dementia

D) hearing loss and dementia have a close association, which has been explained by scientists from Scotland

E) if a person has a problem in his ears, he is more likely to suffer from dementia later in life

15. **Dementia is one of the worst diseases experienced by the elderly in later lives. The onset of the disease is hard to detect, but science always comes up with hypotheses in order to figure out the underlying causes of the disease. ---- Therefore, even weaker economies can allocate money for academicians with the intention of finding the causes and probable solutions for the disease. Even though we have not been able to find an exact cure for the disease, science is hopeful in that they will be able to find the absolute treatment for it.**

A) People diagnosed with dementia are taken to hospitals at which they are reminded of their past activities.

B) Some academicians claim that they have discovered the potential causes of the disease dementia, but this is no more than a hypothesis.

C) Sparing a heavy budget for the detection and treatment of the disease dementia is not necessary, and the process is not very expensive.

D) The average age at which people have the probability to get dementia is over 75.

E) No matter what has been done so far, the absolute reason of dementia has not been discovered yet, but people are hopeful in that issue.

16. **Alzheimer's occurs due to physical changes in the brain, including a build-up of certain proteins and nerve damage, and the people worst affected are those living alone.**

A) Alzheimer hastalığı belirli proteinlerin birikmesi ve sinir hasarı ile beraber beyindeki fiziksel değişiklikler nedeniyle ortaya çıkar ve hastalığın en kötü etkilediği insanlar, tek başına yaşayan kişilerdir.

B) Belirli proteinlerin birikmesi ve sinir hasarı da dahil olmak üzere beyindeki fiziksel değişiklikler nedeniyle ortaya çıkan Alzheimer, en çok tek başına yaşayan kişileri etkilemektedir.

C) Alzheimer, belirli proteinlerin birikmesi ve sinir hasarı da dahil olmak üzere beyindeki fiziksel değişiklikler nedeniyle ortaya çıkmaktadır ve yalnız yaşayan insanlar bu hastalıktan en çok etkilenen insanlardır.

D) Alzheimer, belli başlı bazı proteinlerin birikmesi ve sinir hasarı da dahil olmak üzere beyindeki fiziksel değişiklikler nedeniyle ortaya çıkabilir ve en çok tek başına yaşayan kişileri etkilemektedir.

E) Alzheimer, belirli proteinlerin birikmesi ve sinir hasarı da dahil olmak üzere beyindeki fiziksel değişiklikler nedeniyle ortaya çıkar ve en kötü etkilenen insanlar, yalnız yaşayanlardır.

PASSAGE 1

READER A

17. **Demans, ilerleyici ve ölümcül bir hastalıktır ve hafızada bozukluk, günlük yaşam aktivitelerinde ilerleyici gerileme, çeşitli psikiyatrik semptomlar ve davranış bozukluklarıyla karakterizedir.**

A) Dementia progresses fatally and is characterized by memory impairment, and there is a progressive decline in activities of daily living, various psychiatric symptoms and behavioural disorders.

B) Dementia is characterized by a progressive and fatal disease, memory impairment, progressive decline in activities of daily living, various psychiatric symptoms and behavioural disorders.

C) Characterized by memory impairment, progressive decline in activities of daily living, various psychiatric symptoms and behavioural disorders, dementia is a progressive and fatal disease.

D) Dementia is a progressive and fatal disease and is characterized by memory impairment, progressive decline in activities of daily living, various psychiatric symptoms and behavioural disorders.

E) Dementia is regarded as a progressive and fatal disease and it is usually characterized by memory loss, progressive decline in activities of daily living, different psychiatric symptoms and behavioural disorders.

18. **With the advancements of science, we have come closer to understanding the underlying causes of some mental diseases, the pioneering of which is dementia.**

A) Through the developments of science, we have been able to understand the minor causes of some mental diseases, such as dementia.

B) Thanks to the improvements achieved by science, we no longer have much way to cover so as to understand what is responsible for some mental diseases, which dementia tops the list in.

C) Unless science had been able to make progress to understand the reasons of dementia and a few others, we would have lost a lot of people to this awful disease.

D) Although science has made a lot of progress into the understanding of the underlying causes of dementia and other mental diseases, we still have much way to go.

E) With the help of the improvements that science has achieved so far, we have been given clear explanations about what causes dementia and other mental diseases.

19. **(I)** Alzheimer's disease is the most prevalent as well as degenerative disease among all dementias. **(II)** The first complaint reported by patients' relatives on behalf of patients is usually forgetfulness. **(III)** Losing the way and deterioration in calculation are among the other common complaints. **(IV)** Memory impairment is insidious at first, and family members or friends may not realize that there is a problem until the disease progresses and symptoms become apparent. **(V)** Symptoms of any disease can range from mild to severe, and the most appropriate treatment should be advised by a scholar.

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

20. **(I)** Parkinson's disease occurs as a result of the disruption of the cells in the brain that produce the substance called dopamine, which allows brain cells to communicate with each other. **(II)** There are also other diseases that have the potential to kill anyone. **(III)** The cells producing dopamine in the brain are responsible for the control, harmony and fluency of movements. **(IV)** The disease, manifesting itself with slowness in movements, tremors while at rest, and psychiatric disorders, is mostly seen in people over the age of 60. **(V)** However, it can be found in the 40s due to genetic reasons.

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

PASSAGE 1

EXAM TIP & SHORT CUTS

Q. 1	Kelime sorularında boşluğun sağına ve soluna "Ne, nasıl" sorularını soralım. **"Bunama"**, **"yaş"** ile beraber ne yapılır? İlişkilendirilir.
Q. 2	**Underlying causes** (ardındaki sebep) olarak short-cut yapın.
Q. 3	Prevalent = **common** = **widespread** (yaygın).
Q. 4	**"Beyin dokusu"**, **"kaybı"** ne yapabilir? Telafi edebilir.
Q. 5	Bağlaç sorularında cümleyi **olumlu**, **olumsuz** diye ikiye ayırın. Burada ilk bakmanız gereken virgül olmalıdır. Virgülün **sağı solu** diye ayırırsanız işiniz çok daha kolay olacaktır. Örneğin; **"---- science has come up with a lot of breath-taking advances to cure many mental illnesses, it has yet to find an absolute treatment for dementia."** cümlesinin ilk kısmında **breath-taking advances**, **yani nefes kesen gelişmeler** var: Olumlu bir anlam. İkinci kısım ise **bunamaya kesin bir tedavi bulamadı**: Olumsuz bir anlam. (+,- veya -,+ anlamlarda zıtlık bağlacı aranır.)
Q. 6	**As to** ile **whether**'ı short-cut yapın. Sık kullanılırlar. **As to:** ile ilgili olarak, hakkında.
Q. 7	**Relative Clause**'larda boşluktan hemen sonraya bakın. Fiil var ise **who** veya **which** (her ikisini de karşılayan **that**) kullanımı yaygındır.
Q. 8	**Reduction** soruları genelde ya **–ing** ya da V_3 alır. Aktif ise **–ing**, pasif ise V_3. *Studying ..., scientists: ... inceleyen bilim insanları.*
Q. 9	**Phrasal verb** sorularında boşluktan hemen sonra **idea**, **solutions**, **suggestions**, **theories** gibi yeni ortaya atılan bir şey var ise **come up with** phrasal verb'ünün cevap olma olasılığı yüksektir. **Come up with**: (yeni bir fikir) ortaya atmak, (fikir) üretmek.
Q. 10	**Thus** ile beraber **–ing** ve V_3 kullanımı yaygındır. **Thus reducing**, **thus seen …** gibi.
Q. 11	Cümle tamamlama sorularında önceliği zıtlık bağlaçlarına verin. ÖSYM çoğunlukla bu yapıları sentez yapıp yapamadığınızı ölçmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Olumlu - olumsuz ilişkisini kurmayı unutmayın.
Q. 12	Olumlu - olumsuz: Zıtlık bağlacı. **Marvellous developments** × **conventional methods**
Q. 13	Yazarın amacı soruluyor. En genel ifade aranmalı.
Q. 14	En genel ifade aranmalı; bu yüzden bütün parçanın taranması gerekiyor.
Q. 15	Paragraf tamamlama sorularında boşluktan sonraki cümle %70, boşluktan önceki cümle ise %30 öneme sahiptir. Ayrıca kullanılan bağlacın görevi çok iyi bilinmelidir. Bu soruda **therefore**, yani **"böylece**, **bu yüzden"** anlamını veren bir sebep-sonuç bağlacı kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca bu tip sorularda öğrencilerin sentezleme becerisi de ölçülür. Örneğin; **"---- Therefore**, **even weaker economies" zayıf ekonomiler bile …"** anlamını veren bir yapı var. Bu nedenle şıklarda ilk önce arayacağımız nesne ekonomik, para, finans, bütçe gibi kelimeler olmalıdır.
Q. 16	İngilizce Türkçe çeviri sorularında ana fiili bulmak hız ve zaman kazandırır. Ana fiili bulduktan hemen sonra şıkların sonuna bakarak short-cut yapabiliriz. Ancak ana fiili bulmak için **and**, **but**, **so**, **because**'dan (ve aynı anlama gelen diğer bağlaçlar) sonraki fiile bakılmalıdır. Relative clause'un (who, which, that, where, when, etc.) ve diğer bağlaçların fiili ana fiil değildir.
Q. 17	Cümlemizde iki adet ana fiil ve yüklem var: ... *hastalıktır* ve *karakterizedir.* Bunların görülmesi gerekir: *is ... disease and ... is characterized ...*
Q. 18	**Restatement** (eş anlamlı cümle) sorularında soru kökünün çok iyi okunup anlaşılması gerekir ve özellikle sıfatların ve zarfların dengi bulunmalıdır. Bağlaç da ayrıca önemlidir. Soru kökü ile doğru olduğunu düşündüğünüz şık arasında eksik parça kalmamalıdır.
Q. 19	Bu **irrelevant sentence**, (ilgisiz cümle) sorusunda Alzheimer hastalığından bahsedilmiş ancak bir cümlede başka bir hastalıktan bahsedilmiş. Ayrıca **irrelevant sentence** sorularında 1-3-5, 2-4 yapmayı öğrenmek gerekmektedir. Örneğin bir soruda 2. cümle sizi rahatsız ettiyse 1. cümle ile hemen ardından 3. cümleyi okumalısınız. 1. ve 3. cümlede bir bütünlük var ise işaretlenmesi gereken şık genelde 2. cümle olur. Aynı şekilde 4. cümle tuhaf geliyorsa, 3. ile 5. cümleyi art arda okumanız gerekmektedir. 1. cümle giriş cümlesi olduğundan parçanın tamamından sorumludur. 5. cümle ise sonuç cümlesidir. Bunların göz önünde bulundurulması gerekir.
Q. 20	**Irrelevant sentence** sorularında **also** kelimesine şüpheyle bakılması gerekir. Çünkü **also** bizi parçanın seyrinden uzaklaştırabilir ve bu da uygunsuz cümleye sebep olabilir.

PASSAGE 8

PASSAGE 8



8 | THE IMMORTAL ANIMAL: TARDIGRADE

The tardigrade, or water bear, as it is more commonly known, may be an eight-legged microscopic creature. However, they are perhaps the most durable species in the world. And they can be synonymous to the adjective resilient.

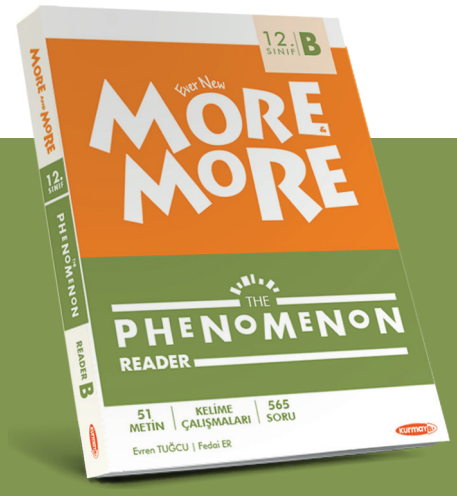
Recently discovered new species in Japan, water bears are only 300 to 700 micrometres tall. Water bears, whose body look like a caterpillar but have eight legs, have a mouth shaped like the letter "O". The main food source of water bears, which generally live in water or on algae, is micro-organisms called rotifers, which are smaller than themselves. They are thought to have lived for about 520 million to 100 million years. Scientists say that water bears, which can withstand 150 degrees of heat and -272 degrees of cold, can survive even in space.

"We're talking about a species that witnessed the emergence and extinction of dinosaurs," says microbiologist Ralph Schill of the University of Stuttgart in Germany. In 2007, the European space research agency sent a series of micro-organisms into low orbit and followed them. Water bears, which continued to live for days despite being dehydrated, could survive for 12 days outside the atmosphere.

Another feature of them is their resistance to radiation. It is stated that water bears, which can withstand high doses of radiation that can exterminate a large number of living things in a short time, can survive even cosmic disasters that can almost completely end life on earth.

A. Fill in the gaps with a word or phrase given in the text according to the definitions or synonyms.

1.	an animal living on leaves *n.*		7.	strong enough to stay for long, resistant *adj.*	
2.	the process of becoming visible after being concealed, appearance *n.*		8.	completely finish as a species, die out *n.*	
3.	stay without water *adj.*		9.	have the same meaning *adj.*	
4.	a family of any existence *n.*		10.	a catastrophe, terrible event *n.*	
5.	kill all members of a family *v.*		11.	resist, endure *v.*	
6.	see an event when it is happening *v.*		12.	where something comes from *n.*	



READER B

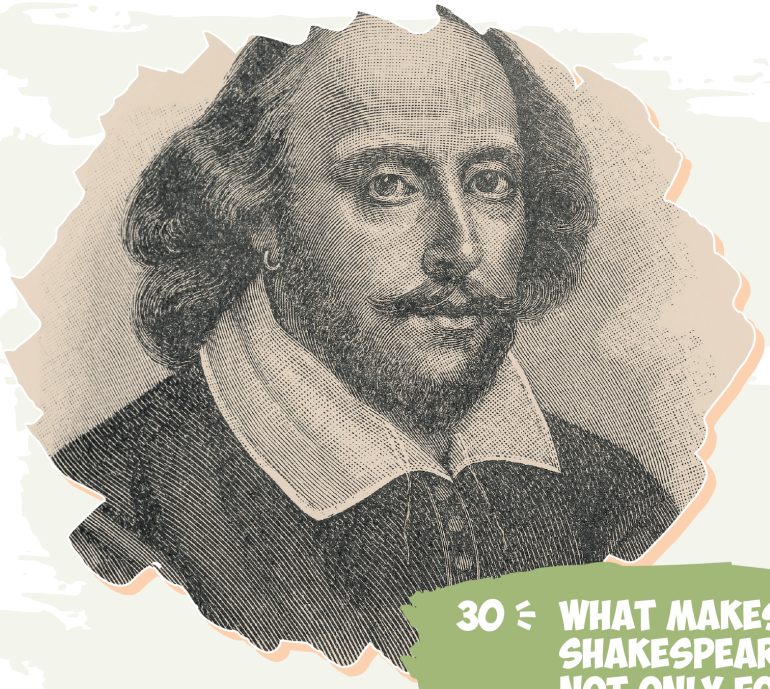
571 SORU

Okuduğunu anlama becerisini ve kelime dağarcığını geliştirmek, aynı zamanda adayların en hızlı sürede doğru cevabı bulmasını sağlamak amacıyla sarmal ve yapılandırmacı eğitim anlayışına göre hazırlanan kitaplardır. Reader B ile amaçlanan Reader A kitabında edinilen kazanımların daha uzun metinlerle pekiştirilmesi, sınava yaklaşırken daha terimsel ifadelere farkındalık kazandırılmasıdır. Ayrıca adayların dikkat seviyesinin en üst düzeye çıkarılması hedeflenmektedir.

- 304 sayfa
- Tamamen ÖSYM tarafından sorulan metinler ve metin konuları esas alınarak hazırlanan 51 okuma metni
- Sınavlarda en çok karşılaşılan ve adayların olmazsa olmazları arasında yer alan kelimeler
- Ek kelime çalışmaları
- ÖSYM sınav mantığına göre hazırlanan okuma sonrası etkinlikler
- Her metin sonrası metne bağlı kalınarak o metin ile ilişkili gelebilecek tüm kelime, dil bilgisi ve beceri sorularının sorulduğu 10 ile 16 arasında değişen soru sayısına sahip mini deneme

PASSAGE 30

PASSAGE 30



30 ≤ WHAT MAKES SHAKESPEARE GREAT NOT ONLY FOR THE ENGLISH BUT ALSO FOR THE WHOLE WORLD?

Sources from William Shakespeare's lifetime spell his last name in more than 80 different ways, ranging from "Shappere" to "Shaxberd." In the handful of signatures that have survived, the Bard never spelled his own name "William Shakespeare," using variations or abbreviations such as "Willm Shakp," "Willm Shakspere" and "William Shakspeare" instead. However, it's spelled, Shakespeare is thought to derive from the Old English words "schakken" ("to brandish") and "speer" ("spear"), and probably referred to a confrontational or argumentative person.

history.com

William Shakespeare is one of the best literary figures humanity has ever seen.

In this passage, we will take a glance at his life and the properties making him magnificent.

PASSAGE 30

READER B

VOCABULARY STUDIES

	Target Vocabulary		Synonym or Definition	Turkish Meaning
1	supremely	adv.	superbly, magnificently, greatly, hugely	
2	select	v.	choose, opt, elect	
3	convince	v.	persuade, make sb. believe in sth., encourage	
4	verbal	adj.	oral, with words, spoken, rhetorical	
5	dexterity	n.	skill, proficiency, artfulness	
6	assassination	n.	killing of sb., massacre	
7	complex	adj.	complicated, vague, incomprehensible	
8	pattern	n.	example, instance, model	
9	vice	n.	sin, wrong according to a religion	
10	virtue	n.	good deed, doing well according to religion	
11	fellow	n. / adj.	peer, friend, companion, dude	
12	employee	n.	worker, attendant, labourer	
13	plot	n.	the main events of a play, novel, film, or similar work	
14	ill-fated	adj.	the end of sth. will be bad	
15	relevant	adj.	interested, engaged, associated, integrated	
16	division	n.	separation, distinction, distinguishing	
17	appeal	v. / n.	address, allure, attract, charm	
18	virtually	adv.	nearly, approximately, practically, almost	
19	equip	v.	armour, have the qualifications	
20	vast	adj.	great, enormous, tremendous, giant, gigantic	
21	verse	n. / v.	a. lines of a poem or a play (in literature) b. express sth. through poem	
22	naval	adj.	about sea	
23	fauna	n.	animals of a specific place	
24	scholar	n. / adj.	expert, specialised, student	
25	attest	v.	show, connote, point, sign, signify, manifest	
26	essayist	n.	a person writing essays	
27	virtuoso	n. / adj.	the most important person in sth.	
28	unparalleled	adj.	unmatched, unique, have no equivalence	

PASSAGE 30

PASSAGE 30



WHY IS WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE REGARDED AS ONE OF THE GREATEST PLAYWRIGHTS IN HISTORY?

Initially, because he was supremely gifted at selecting the right words and arranging them into convincing representations of reality in all its forms, material and immaterial. His verbal dexterity was nothing short of amazing. If Shakespeare could not find a word to fit his meaning, he invented one. Radiance, zany, lonely, laughable, eyeball, assassination, alligator, obscene, advertising, and some more than 1,500 other words we use today were all associated with Shakespeare.

Well, why is he respected that much and seen as one of the most distinguished literary figures in history?

Firstly, he shaped his main characters into complex men and women who behave like living, breathing human beings with distinct behavioural patterns, vices and virtues, as well as strengths and weaknesses. Sometimes, he allowed mysteries about them to go unsolved, well knowing that in real life most people do not know all the secrets about their neighbours, their fellow employees, their leaders, or even themselves.

Then, his plots and themes are timeless. The story of the ill-fated love of Romeo and Juliet is just as relevant in modern America, with its racial, ethnic, and class divisions that set family against family, as it was in Elizabethan England.

After that, his plots and themes have universal appeal. Every culture has a Macbeth, a King Lear, and an Othello. Versions of his plays appear in virtually every language.

Afterwards, he equipped himself with vast knowledge, obtained through self and formal education that he used in his writing to make it authentic and believable. He was versed in or familiar with many languages (including Latin, French, and Italian). He also knew history, law, medicine, geography, naval technology, fauna and flora, politics and government, Greek and Roman mythology, medieval lore, religion, the Bible, and other topics, as well as being an expert of human nature.

Lastly, because highly respected scholars in writing and literature have attested to the exceptionality of Shakespeare's writing. Down through the ages, important essayists, poets, dramatists, and critics have acclaimed Shakespeare as a virtuoso of unparalleled creative and technical skill.

PASSAGE 30

READER B

1. **William Shakespeare was utterly ---- at choosing the right words at the right time, which makes him one of the most conspicuous playwrights of all times.**

A) relevant B) verbal
C) ill-fated D) complex
E) skilled

2. **Because a person is made of a lot of ---- qualities, William Shakespeare tried to depict his characters utilising many traits, good and bad.**

A) complex B) relevant
C) unparalleled D) supreme
E) naval

3. **---- there were many others writing about the same topics, none could achieve what Shakespeare did in his relatively short life span.**

A) Unless B) Whether
C) On condition that D) Even though
E) Since

4. **Shakespeare had a vast knowledge of languages, the ability to create new words when he could find nothing to write about, ----.**

A) even though Shakespeare always wanted to create something new for the public
B) whether or not he intended to make his living through his plays is uncertain
C) which makes him an unparalleled literary figure of all times
D) because the era he lived in was really well depicted in his plays
E) though the plots continuously reflected his own lifestyle

5. **Shakespeare is one of the well-received literary figures of all time and in almost every country ----.**

A) because of the style he utilised imitating others such as Othello
B) since the characters he created are available everywhere, appealing to all
C) while the era in which he had to live paid great attention to literary devices
D) as some other playwrights from the whole world wanted to plagiarise his works
E) even though there were some faults in other playwrights' works

PASSAGE 30

PASSAGE 30

Shakespeare occupies a great place in the world in terms of literature since he **(6)**---- himself with vast knowledge, obtained through self-education. He was familiar with many languages **(7)**---- Latin, French, and Italian. He also knew history, law, medicine, geography, naval technology, fauna and flora and **(8)**---- politics and government, Greek and Roman mythology, not the least of which was human nature. And lastly, the plots he uses have themes with universal appeal, **(9)**----, they are widely read and studied all over the world. These qualities are **(10)**---- makes Shakespeare unique in literature.

6.

A) integrated
B) documented
C) perceived
D) conducted
E) armoured

7.

A) such as
B) as
C) as well as
D) regardless of
E) by means of

8.

A) made out
B) looked up
C) consisted of
D) set aside
E) put forward

9.

A) for instance
B) nonetheless
C) thus
D) by the same token
E) still

10.

A) why
B) what
C) which
D) for which
E) how

11. **"To be or not to be! That's the whole point!" is exclaimed in Hamlet, one of Shakespeare's outstanding plays. ---- It is about Prince Hamlet's desire to take revenge on his uncle Claudius, who killed his father and married his mother and took the throne. But for some reason, Hamlet can't kill his uncle during the game. In the end, his mother and himself die, along with his uncle.**

A) There are other plays that have managed to make quite a name in literature.
B) Extraordinary traits make Hamlet one of the most performed plays all over the world.
C) What makes Shakespeare distinguished is his literary gifts used in his plays.
D) Written between 1599 and 1601, the play takes place in Denmark.
E) Hamlet is a play that intensively uses literary devices to convey messages.

12. **Tarih boyunca çok az oyun yazarı William Shakespeare gibi dili etkili bir şekilde kullanmıştır işte bu yüzden de Shakespeare diğer edebi kişiliklerin çoğuna üstünlük sağlamıştır.**

A) Not many playwrights have used language as effectively as William Shakespeare, and due to this fact, Shakespeare has been able to outperform most other literary figures throughout history.
B) Few playwrights throughout history have used language effectively like William Shakespeare, which is why Shakespeare outperformed most other literary figures.
C) There were many playwrights who have used language as much effectively as William Shakespeare, and because of this, he could have outperformed most other literary figures in history.
D) As there have not been many playwrights having used language as effectively as William Shakespeare, he managed to outperform many other literary figures in the course of history.
E) It was not possible for many playwrights to use language as effectively as William Shakespeare, so he outperformed many other literary figures in history.

PASSAGE 30

READER B

VOCABULARY REVIEW

Use the words given in the sentences below. Pay attention to the verb form if necessary.

select	fauna	scholar	convince	virtually
vast	virtue	appeal	attest	pattern

1. His doctor tried to _____ the patient that he wasn't really ill and that it was all in the mind.

2. It is clear from many respects that the _____ of family life has been changing over recent years.

3. Respect for self is the beginning of developing _____ in men and women.

4. Both his poetry from 1926 on and his essays in literary criticism _____ to the author's spiritual independence.

5. The lecture given by a well-known _____ yesterday was above the heads of the high-school students.

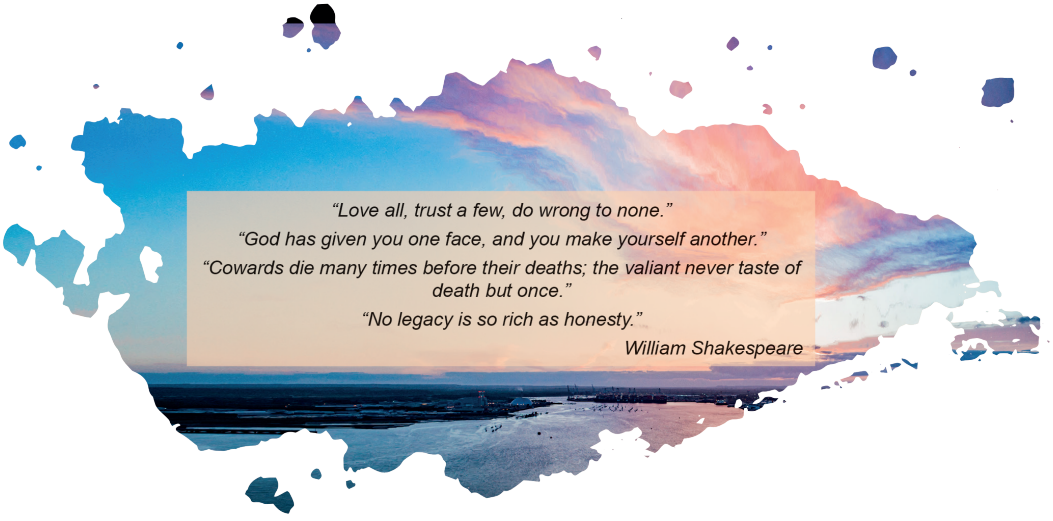
6. A mouse is a device which makes it easier to _____ different options from computer menus.

7. This book, which tells a lot about how to be the popular guy in a group, will definitely _____ to teenagers and young adults.

8. In addition to spray drift, intensive farming has a destructive effect on the surrounding _____ and flora of the region.

9. Written sources are considered _____ indispensable for today's history teaching.

10. Police reports showed that the _____ majority of crime committed by children was carried out by beggars.



PASSAGE 48

PASSAGE 48



48 ≤ VICTORIA FALLS: A REALLY BREATHTAKING EXPERIENCE IN AFRICA

Victoria Falls is one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World and the major waterfall on the Zambezi River in Africa. It is famous for being the largest waterfall in the world, in the wet season. The African people who live around the falls call it Mosi-oa-Tunya which means "smoke that thunders". The water makes a roaring noise as it falls over the cliff and down into the Zambezi River below. A cloud of water vapor is always seen around the falls.

softschools.com

Victoria Falls is a must-see in Africa and in this passage, we aim to inform you about this fabulous, splendid landscape. Follow us.

PASSAGE 48

READER B

VOCABULARY STUDIES

	Target Vocabulary		Synonym or Definition	Turkish Meaning
1	sole	adj.	only, mere, alone	
2	mist	n.	fog, steam, smog, haze	
3	tribe	n.	separated community formations in a society	
4	preach	v.	to give religious messages	
5	obstacle	n.	setback, impediment, barrier	
6	inconvenience	n.	trouble, effort, bother	
7	fascinate	v.	charm, captivate, ravish	
8	accompany	v.	befriend, go along, guide, escort	
9	struggle	v. / n.	fight, tackle, strive, combat	
10	heritage	n.	legacy, left from the ancestors	
11	crustal	adj.	related to the surface	
12	fault	adj. / n.	a. wrong, false, guilt b. a crack in the earth's surface where the rock has divided into two parts	
13	divide	v.	separate, detach, disjoin	
14	roar	v.	shout (lions usually do)	

PASSAGE 48

PASSAGE 48



VICTORIA FALLS: HAVEN'T YOU VISITED?

Victoria Falls is the sole waterfall in the world with a length of more than a kilometre and a height of more than hundred meters. It is also considered to be the largest fall in the world.

The noise of Victoria Falls can be heard from a distance of 40 kilometres, while the spray and mist from the falling water is rising to a height of over 400 meters and can be seen from a distance of 50 kilometres. No wonder that the local tribes used to call the waterfall Mosi-oa-Tunya "the smoke that thunders".

Scottish missionary and famous explorer of Africa, David Livingstone (1813-1873) named it after Queen Victoria. Livingstone, who was the first European to cross Africa from south to north, discovered this awe-inspiring waterfall in 1855, while preaching Christianity in Africa. That is why Livingstone was not very pleased with his discovery; it was just an obstacle on his way.

Despite the inconveniences, he was fascinated by the beauty of the falls. In 1857, Livingstone wrote that no one in England could even imagine the beauty of this scene. Religious Livingstone also wrote that most probably angels admire the scenery while flying nearby. He was accompanied by soldiers, but only two of them took the risk of approaching the waterfalls with Livingstone. For centuries, local African tribes had a sacred fear from the waterfall.

The waterfall was hardly visited by people up until 1905 when a railway to Bulawayo was constructed. Since then, Victoria Falls quickly gained popularity until the end of the British colonial rule. At the end of the 1960s, the number of tourists started to decrease due to the guerrilla struggle in Zimbabwe. After Zimbabwe gained independence, the region has been in relative peace and Victoria Falls started to attract a new wave of tourism.

By the end of 1990, nearly 300,000 people had started to visit the falls each year. Victoria Falls is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and the citizens of both Zambia and Zimbabwe no longer have fear of the "the smoke that thunders" and are successfully developing the tourism on both sides of the river.

The falls had been formed in a zone of crustal faults. On the peak of the fall, numerous islands divide the main flow into several branches. During floods, the water flow capacity reaches half a million litres of water per minute.

The water level varies throughout the year; it is at its peak in April, at the end of the rainy season when on average 500 million of litres of water flow and it is at its lowest level in October and early November.

Interestingly, during the dry season, the water level in the Zambezi River drops sharply, and it becomes possible to walk through some parts of the waterfall. However, during the rest of the year, Victoria Falls is a roaring machine that strikes anyone with its power.

PASSAGE 48

PASSAGE 48

By the end of 1990, it was reportedly recorded that approximately 300K people **(6)----** the falls each year. Victoria Falls has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and the citizens of both Zambia and Zimbabwe **(7)----** have fear of the "sacred" Victoria Falls, since the conflict is now over and these two countries have accomplished many things to develop tourism on both sides of the river. The Victoria Falls **(8)----** in a zone of crustal faults. On the crest of the fall, there are numerous islands dividing the main flow into several branches. **(9)----** floods, the water flow capacity reaches half a million litres of water per minute, **(10)----** creates a wondrous view and lures many visiting there.

6.

A) can visit
B) could have been visited
C) had been visited
D) used to visit
E) had to be visited

7.

A) any longer
B) any more
C) no longer
D) somehow
E) anyway

8.

A) had to be formed
B) had been formed
C) must be formed
D) has been formed
E) was formed

9.

A) Following
B) During
C) As to
D) As of
E) Even

10.

A) that
B) why
C) which
D) what
E) in which

11. **It is not always possible to grasp the power of the Victoria Falls. Although it is neither the tallest nor the longest waterfall in the world, it is breathtaking to watch about 1 million litters of water pouring 108 meters down from the 1.7 kilometre wide area per second. ---- On a 12-minute tour, you can fly on both sides of the border and look around "through the eyes of angels' as Livingstone wrote in his diary, and take a 25-minute flight to Zambezi National Park and view elephants, zebras and other wildlife from a bird's eye view.**

A) In recent years, some countries have managed to transform waterfalls into tourist destinations contributing to the national income.

B) Since rainbows are formed over the falls, it is really stunning to watch the mist of the waterfalls of the world.

C) Even though it is arduous to cross waterfalls from one edge to the other, it gives great pleasure to the adventurer.

D) You can see the most impressive landscapes, rainbows formed in the scattered waters, and the Victoria Falls Bridge between the two countries.

E) One needn't pay lots of money to enjoy all the waterfalls of the world, since they are located at accessible areas.

12. **(I)** There are 3 criteria that determine the size of a waterfall: Its width, height and flow rate. **(II)** Victoria Waterfall is not the "most" for any of these criteria, since it lacks the necessary criteria listed. **(III)** But when evaluated together, it is one of the largest waterfalls in the world along with Niagara and Iguazu. **(IV)** When it comes to the flow rate, it should be noted that it is vital for communities to be able to harness power from the speed of the flow of the waterfalls they have. **(V)** These qualities make the waterfall one of the most charming falls of the planet, drawing the attention of many all over the globe.

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

PASSAGE 48

READER B

VOCABULARY REVIEW

Use the words given in the sentences below. Pay attention to the verb form if necessary.

sole	roar	heritage	divide	obstacle
fault	tribe	struggle	accompany	mist

1. We could barely see because the view over the lake was obscured by a veil of _____ hanging in the air.

2. Non-verbal behaviours need to _____ and reinforce what you are saying, that is to say, your verbal behaviour.

3. The two countries share an overlapping cultural _____, yet in many ways, the tension between them is more impressive.

4. Lack of childcare provision can be a major _____ for most of the women wishing to work.

5. Although human intervention has a large share on global warming, it cannot be the _____ factor.

6. Most of the companies all along the globe, particularly manufacturers, were _____ hard against financial difficulties for more than three years due to global pandemic.

7. His apartment was on a main road and there was a constant _____ of traffic from down below.

8. At the end of the lecture, the teacher wanted all the students to be _____ into small discussion groups.

9. She has an annoying inclination to find _____ wherever she goes, so she will never find a friend or a place to go in the end.

10. Members of the _____ were spread out over tens of square miles to find and hunt deer.





SUPER MINI PRACTICE TESTS

400 SORU

Super Mini deneme sınavları, adayların tüm soru türlerini en hızlı şekilde görmelerini ve en üst dikkat seviyesi ile cevaplayabilmelerini sağlamak amacıyla hazırlanmış, asıl sınavın bir çeyreği olarak tasarlanmış deneme sınavlarıdır.

- 80 sayfa
- Çek-al kullanımına uygun
- Birebir ÖSYM soru mantığını yansıtan ve her biri 20 sorudan oluşan deneme sınavları
- Her deneme föyü sonunda yer alan optik formlar ve optik okuma desteği (More & More Optik Pro)
- Beceri alanlarının 1/4'ünü ölçme hedefine uygun
- Toplam 20 super mini deneme sınavı

TEST 1

THE PHENOMENON SUPER MINI PRACTICE TESTS

Bu testte 20 soru vardır. Cevaplama süresi 30 dakikadır.

1. **If any country is to prosper, it should first ---- the needs of its citizens so that they can do their best to contribute to the well-being of the country in question.**

A) accompany
B) fulfil
C) accommodate
D) register
E) illustrate

3. **Chemists from respected universities in Europe ---- a discovery that supports a surprising new view of how life ---- on our planet.**

A) have made / originated
B) make / originates
C) used to make / could have originated
D) will make / was originating
E) are making / would originate

6. **---- there is a close link between skin cancer and fair skin, doctors have never been able to clarify this relationship.**

A) Just as
B) As though
C) Since
D) Even though
E) Once

7. **Teachers are expected to utilise ---- teaching methods in the classroom environment rather than a single one because there are ---- types of intelligence among students, and teachers must be aware of this fact.**

A) several / many
B) another / some
C) a few / no
D) much / little
E) little / each

9. **Bacteria in the tooth have long been known to cause inflammation within the oral cavity, ----.**

A) however, science always comes up with new technologies to cure once fatal diseases
B) even though the risk to die of inflammatory diseases has diminished greatly recently
C) and systemically increase the level of pain in the body, leading to an enduring unrest
D) therefore, we can describe such diseases as non-lethal among others
E) yet there is always something that can be done in order to prevent such diseases

Exercise has long been known to **(10)----** physical well-being and mental health. However, impacts of everyday activities, **(11)----** climbing stairs, walking, or going to the tram station instead of driving, on a person's mental health have hardly been studied so far. For example, it is not yet clear which brain structures are involved. A team of researchers has studied everyday activities that make up the highest share of our daily exercise. "Climbing stairs every day **(12)----** us feel awake and full of energy. This enhances well-being," the study's first authors explain.

10. A) review
B) boost
C) distinguish
D) relieve
E) intervene

11. A) rather than
B) similar to
C) likewise
D) in case of
E) such as

12. A) ought to help
B) is used to be helping
C) has to help
D) may help
E) had better help

SUPER MINI PRACTICE TESTS

Test 20

It takes years to remove carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases from the atmosphere because these gases are well-mixed gases in the atmosphere. They are not affected by temperature and pressure changes in the atmosphere, so they are not like rain and snow condensed water and cannot be easily removed from the atmosphere. The long stay of these gases in the atmosphere causes them to have a permanent effect on global warming and climate change. Water quickly reacts to changes in temperature and pressure in the atmosphere by evaporating and condensing. Thus, the effect of greenhouse gases primarily circulates through water vapour and increases the warming caused by greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are gases that maintain and strengthen the greenhouse effect. In fact, greenhouse gases are not gases that should never be in the atmosphere. The problem is that increasing amounts of it hold more heat and cause climate change by creating an effect. In other words, the presence of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is not a problem, but it is a problem that they reach higher amounts than they should be with human activities.

12. **Why is it difficult to take carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases out of the atmosphere?**

A) Because they are the main components of the air that we breathe.

B) Because of their prevalent existence in the layers of the atmosphere surrounding us.

C) Because we need these gases in order that we can breathe appropriately.

D) Because we may never be able to inhale and exhale unless these gases are present in the air.

E) Because they have been integrated gases that are present in the atmosphere.

13. **Even though minor amounts of greenhouse gases may be beneficial, ----.**

A) if they are present in the air at long periods, they contribute to both global warming and climate change

B) some gases that are highly beneficial for us to maintain our existence must continue to be with us

C) major greenhouse gases are usually very dangerous for the planet, and even for the living organisms

D) when we consume these gases, there will be no life on the planet as we all need them

E) it is a good idea to get rid of these gases if we are to have a healthy life here on Earth

14. **The main aim of the author to write such a text is to ----.**

A) explain why we should keep away from greenhouse gases in the atmosphere

B) give brief information as to what greenhouse gases are and how they affect the atmosphere

C) describe what greenhouse gases are and note down the reasons why they should all be removed from the air

D) highlight the importance of greenhouse gases on all living organisms of the planet

E) discuss whether greenhouse gases are important for the planet or not

15. Arthur:

– The article I have read says that weight is so important for Africans while getting married.

Alex:

– ----

Arthur:

– Just the opposite of traditional European view of slim woman.

Alex:

– I really did not know about this fact. Interesting.

A) How do people manage to afford so much money on marriages?

B) How often does a person get married in Europe?

C) Does marriage play a vital role in people who are overweight?

D) How does it describe the ideal woman to marry then?

E) When is the ideal age for one to marry and have children?

16. **Computers have eased the way we lead; however, they have also threatened our lives since the Internet emerged.**

A) When the Internet came into use, we were granted a lot of things, but there are so many things that we have been threatened by it.

B) With the advent of the Internet, computers have been menacing our lives, but they have also facilitated our way of living.

C) While computers have the ability to ease our lives to a great degree, it can be said to threaten our lives to the same degree.

D) Although computers that use the Internet can pose great threat to our existence, it can also threaten the existence of all the creatures.

E) Our lives have been eased very much even though they have also been threatened due to the existence of the Internet and computers that are used by computers.



MINI PRACTICE TESTS

800 SORU

Mini deneme sınavları, adayların tüm soru türlerini hızlı bir şekilde görmelerini ve cevaplayabilmelerini sağlamak amacıyla hazırlanmış, asıl sınavın yarısı olarak tasarlanmış deneme sınavlarıdır.
Mini deneme sınavlarının amacı, adayların sınavlarla ilgili daha önce elde ettikleri kazanımların devamını sağlamaktır.

- 160 sayfa
- Birebir ÖSYM soru mantığını yansıtan ve her biri 40 sorudan oluşan deneme sınavları
- Her deneme fasikülü sonunda yer alan optik formlar ve optik okuma desteği (More & More Optik Pro)
- Beceri alanlarının 1/2'sini ölçme hedefine uygun
- Toplam 20 mini deneme sınavı

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

TEST 1

THE PHENOMENON MINI PRACTICE TESTS

Bu testte 40 soru vardır. Cevaplama süresi 60 dakikadır.

Vocabulary & Grammar

1. **Because all species favour specific environments indigenous to themselves, it is generally a hard process for them to ---- to new environments, which usually fails.**

A) contribute B) exceed
C) concentrate D) intensify
E) adjust

4. **Upon landing on the Americas, Christopher Columbus had allegedly ---- the navigation tools of the time which facilitated his discoveries there.**

A) drawn on B) fallen apart
C) got through D) torn down
E) taken over

5. **Materials made from algae ---- by some university students to create a range of biodegradable packaging that ---- as green alternative to plastic packaging.**

A) had been used / may be served
B) have been used / could serve
C) had better be used / will have served
D) could have used / ought to serve
E) should be using / has been served

8. **Japan has constructed sturdy buildings and strengthened its skyscrapers along with many others ---- unanticipated tsunamis and other natural phenomena occur.**

A) in case B) whenever
C) although D) just as
E) before

CLOZE TEST

Cloze Test

Two things that **(10)----** anxiety in a manufacturing environment are downtime and capital investments. Concern over these issues **(11)----** prohibiting many manufacturers from implementing energy efficiency programs. Managers fear that working on energy efficiency upgrades will create extreme downtime, and they fear that the expenditures **(12)----** those upgrades will compete with other much-needed capital improvements. **(13)----**, unknown among many plant managers, downtime can be **(14)----** during energy upgrades, and the result will often both improve equipment uptime and reduce capital expenditures in the long run.

10. A) would have caused B) are causing C) may cause D) will be causing E) had to cause

11. A) ends up B) takes away C) takes over D) does away E) keeps away

12. A) within B) out of C) at D) beyond E) on

13. A) For instance B) Therefore C) Henceforth D) However E) As a consequence

14. A) aggravated B) moderated C) boosted D) rehearsed E) justified

SENTENCE COMPLETION

Sentence Completion

15. **The Second World War had the most disastrous effects that cannot be confined to the number of life losses, ----.**

A) and the First World War somehow managed to make graves as many people as possible

B) while the war of Vietnam was fought in battlefields, which could be either a rice farm, church or houses themselves

C) as the survivors' mental health deteriorated also, which should be taken into account while assessing

D) due to the fact that dispersed ethnic minorities constituted the majority of all life losses throughout the century

E) because those having lost their lives had to alter their weapons while fighting

PASSAGE

Passages

Does the camera have the capability to lie or does the shutter reveal everything it is ordered to see? The answer is both. Professionals know it; they take pictures in raw, which enables the artist to manipulate and shape the illustration as much as desired. Pre and post periods of camera images, after issued, may have great differences, turning a queen into a witch or vice versa. Besides DSLR cameras, smartphone cameras are equipped with so many features, making it virtually impossible to distinguish whether a picture has been taken via a DSLR or a smartphone. The advancements of technology in all terms cannot be underestimated and the expectations of the consumer is of great importance as they shape the handcraft of the manufacturer so as to stay alive in this competitive world. "It will not surprise me when a human eye-like camera is developed in the immediate outlook, or may be being developed right now, who knows?" says Alfred Richardson, an expert on photography.

22. **What is likely to happen in the near future about camera technology?**

A) People may be able to see everything from a DSLR camera's point of view.

B) Technology will eventually come up with superior ideas in order to enhance camera technology while it can't now.

C) What we have had so far can be substituted by other improvements on human-eye technologies.

D) A camera as sharp and competent as a human's eye could be on the stage.

E) Earlier technologies on DSLR cameras will definitely be replaced by other smartphone technologies.

23. **Photography experts prefer to take pictures in raw state because ----.**

A) its pre and post periods are very different when compared

B) this process can let them make changes on the photo as is desired by others

C) it covers low space on DSLR cameras in order that more photos can be stored

D) people taking photos can find it hard to distinguish a smartphone photo or a DSLR one

E) consumers wish to have improved states of pictures on their smartphones

24. **People's consuming styles are crucial for producers since ----.**

A) people have great influence on the formation of long-lasting habits among other customers

B) those producers do not have the chance to sell their products to someone reluctant to buy domestically

C) manufacturers can sell their produce in accordance with what customers hope to find

D) expectation is the key element to understanding how further all those technological devices will go

E) everything, from what we sell and to what we buy, is in a heated rivalry in this competitive world

3

DIALOGUE

Dialogue

25. Erdem:

– **The point our history teacher has made is nonsense. Why does a powerful navy need to trick on a much weaker one?**

Sema:

– ----

Erdem:

– **In my opinion, if such a powerful navy wants to establish superiority, it just arrives there and opens fire, which will not be resisted much by the other.**

Sema:

– **Things are not as you know in a war. Great leaders try to give as little loss as possible, so this strategy is one of them.**

A) The method he told about was a common practice in medieval times and worked so well for many navies.

B) It is, I agree with you. But things have changed over the years, but I do not know what to say over this topic.

C) This strategy has been manipulated throughout centuries and modified as time has progressed.

D) As leaders cannot be understood on their own day, it is not surprising that people changed their warring techniques.

E) Considering how few battles have been won using this strategy, it is not surprising to find only a few navies using this kind of strategy.

26. Nil:

– ----

Ömer:

– **Money, as far as I am concerned.**

Nil:

– **Doesn't anything else play a role in it?**

Ömer:

– **Definitely yes, but money possesses the greatest share, as does on other issues, whether this is a country or not.**

A) What is the key element to determining a country's happiness?

B) What has the biggest share to decide what to do in the future?

C) Has anybody got the ability to determine the destiny of a specific place?

D) Are you of the opinion that we should develop some kind of concern for countries that are impoverished?

E) Do you believe in collaboration with other countries in order to improve overall?

MOREMORE

RESTATEMENT

Restatement

27. **Without any kind of assistance, whether from the West or the UN, few African countries can survive the last dramatic drought, causing lethal diseases across the continent.**

A) It seems that this severe drought will kill all the people in African countries unless some countries from the West and especially the UN help them survive.

B) If the West and the UN had kept helping African countries get rid of the famine related to drought, some African countries would be able to maintain their existence across the continent now.

C) Even if the West and the UN financially aid African countries for the current drought, it is such a dramatic drought that not many countries are expected to survive it along with famine.

D) With the financial aid from the West and the UN, some countries in Africa continent have been able to survive they worst drought the have ever faced, and this drought brings along some lethal diseases.

E) Just a handful of numbers of countries manage to get rid of the last severe drought which is paving the way for mortal illnesses throughout Africa unless they receive aid either from Europe or the UN.

29. **Even though nothing extraordinary for the planet Earth, an earthquake occurred on Mars in April 2019, recorded by InSight, which excited scientists studying the planet.**

A) An earthquake happened on Mars in April 2019 and according to many scientists who work on Mars, this was the best thing they would ever come across while working on this planet.

B) Although an earthquake is no surprise for the planet Mars, whose photo was taken by InSight in April 2019, it has drawn the attention of the scientists filming both the planet Earth and Mars.

C) Because an earthquake is not a surprise for the scientific community working on the planet Earth, it would be an exciting event for the planet Mars because such thing has never been observed, which occurred in April 2019.

D) It may not be an unusual thing for our world, but when InSight filmed an earthquake having taken place on Mars in April 2019, scientific circles on the planet were excited by this event.

E) The earthquake that took place on Mars in April 2019 surprised all the people on Earth, but such an event has never been talked over by scientific communities all around the world.

MOREMORE

PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

Paragraph Completion

31. **Standing at up to 2.6 metres tall, with thick, muscular legs and sharp wolverine-like claws, the giant ground sloth was not an animal to underestimate. ---- Researchers from Bournemouth University and the University of Arizona have found a series of footprints indicating that our ancestors often tracked down this wild animal. The team found the tracks, dating back to over 12.000 years, on a remote salt flat in New Mexico's White Sands National Monument.**

A) Some terrifying hypotheses have been put forward by some respected universities, especially in China.

B) Those with sufficient knowledge about the animals of the antiquity know that there existed many weird animals.

C) The thesis that all animals became extinct due to some sloths has not drawn the attention of scientific grounds.

D) However, people of the antiquity tried their best to preserve their habitats of themselves.

E) Yet it seems, that did not stop ancient humans from hunting them.

32. **---- After analysing 800 ancient skulls discovered in Peru having undergone trepanation, a team of experts unearthed that the procedures were carried out so expertly that the survival rate was more than 75 percent, meaning doubling that of those who underwent similar procedures during the American Civil War many years ago. The question now is: How did the Incan surgeons have outcomes that far surpassed those of the surgeons during the American Civil War?**

A) Medicinal advancements have always fascinated humanity and are still the case even today.

B) When there appears to be a scientific discovery whether historical or geological, scientists rush to find sufficient evidence to back up their thesis.

C) According to a recently carried out study, Incan surgeons were surprisingly skilled at drilling holes in people's skulls.

D) The discovery of ethnic minorities having lived in ancient era caused a breakthrough.

E) Upon the finding of a new civilisation having inhabited the rural parts of the Americas, scientists are fascinated.

SITUATION

Situation

33. **Your friend has been in trouble with Maths for a long time and is always blaming the teachers having lectured you. While you like the way your teachers lecture you, he puts the blame on the teachers. Finally, you come up with a solution and say: ----**

A) I see no point in your blaming the teacher. If there is someone to be accused, it is no one but you!

B) Will you ever try to figure out what our lecturers advise us to do?

C) Actually, I am fine with the teachers, but if you're not, how about surfing video streaming sites on which you can find hundreds of instructors?

D) The people you consult must be knowledgeable enough to give plausible reasons.

E) You are one of the best students I have ever met in my life, and I think you will manage to pass all exams with a little more effort.

34. **Your sister has been spending a lot of time with her smartphone lately, which is evident from her exam results that are gradually on the decrease. Worried from the circumstance and thinking it is high time to warn her, you say: ----**

A) Unless you cease to have that device as a companion, you will inevitably have to repeat the grade you are in.

B) If you promise to pass all your exams, I will buy you a multifunctional smartphone.

C) No matter how many times I have advised you, you seem to be ignoring what I tell about your current condition.

D) I am responsible for your educational career and you will achieve everything through my advice.

E) I think you are never concerned about your future career and keep ignoring what we have said so far. But years will teach you everything.

MOREMORE

IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

Irrelevant Sentence

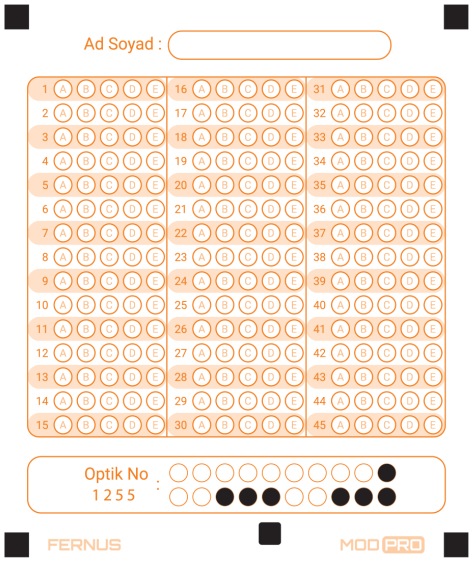
39. **(I)** A move to 100% renewable energy may be easy in our homes but not for companies requiring uninterrupted amount of energy to operate. **(II)** Google is relentlessly looking for a means to achieve this goal, a zero-emission operation 24 hours a day, in spite of reaching a similar goal. **(III)** The corporation that has reached the pseudo 100% clean energy wants to source all its energy from renewable sources 24 hours a day. **(IV)** The tech giant has recently published a discussion paper on its website to announce how much it has achieved. **(V)** However, the attempt to generate a non-stop renewable energy is not new, stemming from the requirements of people from all segments of people.

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

40. **(I)** What does the term "energy efficiency" mean to you? **(II)** For most organisations, it means consuming less fuel, and in turn, spending less money to power buildings, factories and even municipalities. **(III)** It also means a better bottom line; however, what may not come to mind is the important benefits found beyond monetary savings. **(IV)** The ultimate goal of any kind of energy efficiency, in broader terms, is to store as much energy as possible from renewable energy sources. **(V)** In fact, the non-energy benefits can far outweigh the reduction in energy costs, and rather it supports the greeneries and the wild life.

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

8





PROGRESSIVE PRACTICE TESTS

800 SORU

Progressive Practice Testler, öğrencilerin başından beri sahip oldukları hazır bulunuşluk düzeyi dikkate alınarak hazırlanan ve öğrencileri zorlamayan, daha kısa ve çoğunlukla ÖSYM kelime havuzundan seçilen kelimeler ve yapılardan oluşmaktadır. Amaç, sınava girecek adaylara sınav formatını tanıtmak ve öz güven kazandırmaktır.

- 320 sayfa
- Değişen ÖSYM soru yaklaşımlarına göre hazırlanmış deneme sınavları
- Her deneme fasikülü sonunda yer alan optik formlar ve optik okuma desteği (More & More Optik Pro)
- Son yıllarda üniversite giriş sınavlarında sorulan soruların detaylıca incelenmesiyle hazırlanan sorular
- Toplam 10 adet özgün deneme sınavı

DENEME 1

Progressive	İNGİLİZCE TESTİ	Deneme 1

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

1. - 15. sorularda cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **It is ---- for the historian to have chronological knowledge while interpreting a historical event because it is a systematic assessment.**

A) reluctant B) significant

C) convincing D) intentional

E) abundant

5. **Every minute, thousands of planes ---- one by one, as people nowadays prefer using airlines, due mostly to inexpensiveness of airways compared to past.**

A) look after B) take after

C) take off D) derive from

E) look over

6. **After Mehmed the Conqueror ---- İstanbul, he ---- freedom to non-Muslims about their choice of religion, which facilitated his gaining dominance over the city.**

A) has conquered / could have given

B) was conquering / may have been given

C) conquered / had given

D) had conquered / gave

E) will have conquered / used to give

9. **---- people wish to be rich, but not ---- them are aware of the problems brought by being rich.**

A) Most / neither

B) Many / all of

C) Some / many

D) Neither / none of

E) A few / a plenty

12. **---- their negative results in many respects, wars have never been desired and this will continue to be the case in the future.**

A) Thanks to B) Rather than

C) Because of D) On behalf of

E) In contrast to

13. **---- a lot of masterpieces, Shakespeare died at the age of 49, ---- some incomplete works.**

A) Writing / to leave

B) Written / left

C) To write / to be leaving

D) To have written / leave

E) Having written / leaving

Progressive

Deneme 2

16. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Every year, many pupils go to America for their education as it is home to many of the world's top colleges and universities. For example, The California Institute of Technology is a top **(16)----** college that focuses highly on science and engineering. Harvard University **(17)----** among the most well-known universities in the world since 1636, to which it **(18)----** back, making it one of the oldest universities in the world. University of California is another education institution **(19)----** fame has gone global. It is a prestigious and selective university **(20)----** large numbers of people applying for admission throughout the States.

16. A) world-ranked
B) up-to-date
C) well-conducted
D) wisely-received
E) externally-situated

18. A) is dating
B) has been dating
C) dated
D) would date
E) dates

19. A) which
B) whose
C) why
D) in which
E) by which

DENEME 4

Progressive

35. - 37. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Once a British colonial trading post, Singapore has made great progress in its recent years and taken its place among the wealthiest city states in the world. Located in south-east Asia, it is now a thriving global financial hub and described as one of the Asia's growing economic tigers. At the same time, it is renowned for its **conservatism**, sticking to the values of its community since its existence and strict local laws and the country boasts with its stability and security. As for the population, it is made up of Chinese with 75%, and the remainder consists of Malays and Indians, so Singapore can be said to be multicultural. It is a densely populated country and most of the people live in public-housing tower blocks. Its economy depends heavily on trade and it is usually foreign workers employed in this sector. It is estimated that by 2040, immigrants will have constituted more than half of the population. Since 1965, when the country gained independence from Malaysia, the People's Action Party has been ruling the country and its most challenging issues are rising cost of living, immigration, and income equality. According to 2022 figures, Singapore ranks as the most expensive country in the world.

35. **It is evident in the passage that ----.**

A) Singapore has a lot to go and complete so that it can compete with other city states in the world

B) the population is sparse in Singapore, which means other races are never welcomed into the country

C) Singapore is not multicultural when compared to other countries

D) Singapore is one of the richest countries in Asia, which is why it is classified among the Asian tigers

E) many people live in the suburbs of the country, but this trend has started to change lately

Deneme 4

36. **It is clear from the passage that the population in Singapore ----.**

A) is shared equally by Indians, Malaysians and Chinese

B) will have doubled by 2040 unless things go right

C) is homogeneous, which shows that they have no tolerance towards other nations

D) lives in every kind of housing, but they prefer to live in houses supported by the government

E) is, to a great extent, Chinese, making up three fourths

37. **In the passage, "**conservatism**" is closest in meaning to ----.**

A) violence

B) innovation

C) faithfulness

D) privilege

E) hindrance

DENEME 5

Progressive

44. - 48. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

44. İrem:

– I couldn't watch the end of the film last night. How did it finish?

Nazlı:

– ----

İrem:

– Luckily, I had fallen asleep. I can't stand movies with an unexpected ending.

Nazlı:

– Me neither. It was that kind of a film.

A) These days everybody wants to go to the cinema, and if I can find a company, I would like to go.

B) What did you expect from such a film? Its cast was totally unknown people.

C) People nowadays prefer to watch movies on their own, which is so selfish.

D) It had such a frustrating ending that I regretted having watched it.

E) Why didn't you watch it? It was totally a masterpiece, so wish you had watched it.

Deneme 5

46. Customer:

– How much will it cost me for a five-day holiday in Paris?

Trip Advisor:

– ----

Customer:

– What if I never have the opportunity to go out of the hotel and stay inside?

Trip Advisor:

– Then, you will have to pay for the hotel, which is 400 €.

A) It is a very lovely city with lots of historical sites and other remarkable monuments.

B) Prices there change seasonally, so you must be careful while buying gifts for your acquaintances.

C) From time to time, there are discounts on prices, so you must follow them if you want a cheap holiday.

D) Many people are thinking of going there, which means you had better hurry.

E) It depends on the things you will buy outside the hotel.

DENEME 6

Progressive

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

49. **People with lower income tend to show discontent in their lives and see no point in working.**

A) Those receiving lower revenue have got the tendency to exhibit dissatisfaction in their lives and think it is nonsense to work.

B) If a person has got difficulty living, s/he considers quitting working because they are not happy about the salary they receive.

C) Because some people have difficulty receiving their salaries on time, they find it difficult to work.

D) As a result of lower income, people feel dissatisfaction because they think it is nonsense to work.

E) Some people think that there is no point in working and consider quitting because they feel discontent in their lives, which leads them to have a sorrowful life.

Deneme 6

52. **Unless stricter precautions are taken about forest depletion, we will one day have to breathe difficultly and our next generations will be obliged to live in a deserted world.**

A) There have been some measures taken by governments, but up until now, deforestation has not been ended, so, as a result, our next generations will be obliged to live in a deserted world.

B) That strict measures are taken to prevent forest depletion does not necessarily mean that they will be overcome, so our next generations will be obliged to live in a deserted world.

C) While there were some precautions that have been taken against global warming for a long time, we still haven't been able to finish it, which means we will leave a deserted world for our next generations.

D) No matter how many measures have been taken so far, deforestation has not been overcome, so we will have to leave a deserted world for our next generations.

E) If we do not do something harder to prevent deforestation, people will have difficulty breathing and our offspring will have to live in a world without green areas.

DENEME 7

Progressive

54. - 58. sorularda verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

54. **You have recently developed a kind of sleeping disorder which has started to bother you rather much. You can't bear sleepless nights and finally decide to ask one of your friends about something to do it, so you say: ----**

A) You see I cannot sleep well enough. Tell me what to do about it.

B) I have trouble getting to sleep. Do you have a brilliant idea to solve the problem?

C) Do you have a pill that will make me hibernate?

D) Tomorrow, we are seeing a good doctor that will solve my sleeping trouble, right?

E) As you are experienced, why don't you tell me something about it?

Deneme 7

58. **A friend from Italy with whom you started talking through a chat page on the net is coming to see you to İstanbul. As you have just moved to İstanbul, you do not know the place well, but suddenly, you come up with a brilliant, practical idea and say: ----**

A) Actually I do not know many places here in İstanbul. What about visiting me with whole family after I have learned everywhere in Türkiye?

B) My house is spacious enough to host more people, so you can come here with as many people as possible because you will be more confident then.

C) Let's arrange to meet at my house at four o'clock tomorrow. But don't be late because I am afraid of here in the dark.

D) You seem intelligent enough to find my house through the net. Now, I am sending you a map of İstanbul.

E) We can meet at Topkapı Palace at two tomorrow, which is not difficult to find for both of us.

DENEME 8

Progressive

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

59. A team of researchers in the 1970s focused on the prevention of diseases by emphasizing the importance of lifestyles and behaviours of the individuals. Specific behaviours which were seen to increase the risks of diseases such as smoking, lack of fitness and unhealthy eating habits were targeted. ---- Lack of fitness followed it in comparison, and people exercising showed little chance to get caught by any disease in their early years.

A) However, in the 1960s, there were fewer investigations centred upon health benefits.

B) We can conclude that if a person wants to commit some crimes, he displays some odd behaviours, so he can easily be observed.

C) They came to conclude that the most threatening of these was smoking although those years, smoking was in fashion and advertised to be healthy.

D) Eating habits are of great importance to live as it has a great part in people and many people live to eat while others eat to live.

E) If a person lacked fitness, he would develop obesity and becomes more susceptible to diseases.

Deneme 8

62. In its basic terms, illiteracy is the inability to read. It may be said to be the cause of ignorance which frustrates all development efforts of government and the community. It is a very hard job to exterminate illiteracy in the nation but not impossible. To achieve this goal, many countries are struggling, and as a consequence of this, the illiteracy rate has dramatically decreased. ----

A) The next important issue waiting to be dealt is the poverty experienced especially by African nations.

B) When there is nothing to do, these people start reading whatever they find to enlighten themselves as much as possible.

C) To supply financial support, which is a must for these people, the European Union has come up with some solutions to be billed next week.

D) This is due to the efforts of governments and people who wish to understand what is going on in the world in which they live.

E) Communication in these countries has improved, which is absolutely an indicator of wellness of these countries.

Progressive

Deneme 9

67. **While some countries, such as Finland and Norway, two economical leaders of the European Union, have made substantial progress in education through projects, others allocate much money on education, but yet can take no step on behalf of development.**

A) Avrupa Birliğinin iki lider ülkesi olan Norveç ve Finlandiya gibi bazı ülkeler projeler yoluyla eğitimde azımsanamayacak ilerlemeler kaydederler, ancak diğerleri eğitime çok para ayırmalarına karşın gelişme adına bir adım atamazlar.

B) Avrupa Birliğinin iki ekonomik lideri olan Finlandiya ve Norveç gibi bazı ülkeler projeler yoluyla eğitimde kayda değer ilerlemeler gerçekleştirirken, diğerleri eğitime çok para ayırırlar, ancak yine de gelişme adına hiçbir adım atamazlar.

C) Projeler yoluyla eğitimde önemli ölçüde gelişme kaydeden Avrupa Birliğinin iki ekonomik lideri Finlandiya ve Norveç gibi bazı ülkeler eğitime çok para ayırırlar, ancak yine de ilerleme adına bir adım atamazlar.

D) Projeler yoluyla Avrupa Birliğinin ekonomik liderleri olmayı başaran Finlandiya ve Norveç gibi bazı ülkelerin azımsanmayacak ilerlemeler gösterdikleri gibi, diğerleri de eğitime çok para ayırırlar, ancak yine de gelişme adına bir adım atamazlar.

E) Eğitime çok para ayıran, ancak gelişme adına hiçbir adım atamayan ülkelere karşın Avrupa Birliğinin iki ekonomik lideri olan Finlandiya ve Norveç gibi bazı ülkeler projeler yoluyla eğitimde azımsanamayacak ilerlemeler kaydederler.

72. **Üstün hitabet gücü ve problemlere karşı hızlı çözüm önerileri geliştirme yeteneklerine sahip olan Mahatma Gandhi her Hintlinin kalbinde paha biçilemez bir yere sahiptir.**

A) Mahatma Gandhi had the capabilities of outstanding oratory power and developing swift solution offers, so he has an invaluable place in the heart of all Indians.

B) Because Mahatma Gandhi had the capabilities of outstanding oratory power and developing swift solution offers, he occupies an invaluable place in the heart of all Indians.

C) Among the capabilities Mahatma Gandhi had, it is the outstanding oratory power which develops swift solution offers, by which he has a great place in the heart of every Indian.

D) As Mahatma Gandhi used to have the capabilities of outstanding oratory power and developing swift solution offers, he holds an invaluable place in the heart of all Indians.

E) Mahatma Gandhi who had the capabilities of outstanding oratory power and developing swift solution offers has an invaluable place in the heart of each Indian.

DENEME 10

Progressive

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

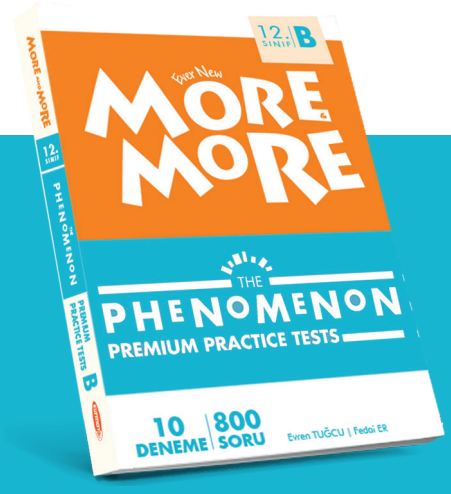
77. **(I)** A longitudinal study of 3525 Turkish high school students aged between 14 and 18 found poor-quality sleep was associated with late-night texting or calling. **(II)** This phenomenon was linked to a decline in mental health, such as depressed moods and declines in self-esteem and coping ability. **(III)** Depressed people, especially teenagers have been linked with unhappy lives due to some reasons such as parent incoherency or illiteracy, leading to a disastrous life. **(IV)** The lead researcher of the study said their findings were evidence of the need for curfews for teenagers to be established around use of devices in their bedrooms. **(V)** Adolescents who used their phones as alarms should replace them with clocks in order to maintain "physical boundaries", according to the conclusion of the study.

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

Deneme 10

80. **(I)** A good many people knowing about the eight sides of the pyramid Giza believe that it was discovered in 1940, but it was actually first mentioned in *La Description de l'Egypte* in the late 1700s. **(II)** It was by Sir William Matthew Flinders Petrie, an English Egyptologist and a pioneer of a systematic method in archaeology and preservation of artefacts. **(III)** He held the first chair of Egyptology in the United Kingdom and excavated many of the most important archaeological sites in Egypt with his wife, Hilda Petrie. **(IV)** Some consider his most famous discovery to be that of the *Merneptah Stele*, an opinion with which Petrie himself concurred. **(V)** Petrie developed the system of dating layers based on pottery and ceramic findings in places such as Sudan and Tunisia.

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



PREMIUM PRACTICE TESTS

800 SORU

Premium Practice Testler, ÖSYM sorularının zorluk seviyesine ve her beceri alanında ÖSYM tarafından kullanılan karakter sayısına bağlı kalınarak hazırlanan sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Sorular, Progressive Deneme Sınavlarına göre daha uzundur.
Bunun amacı, Progressive deneme sınavları ile edinilen kazanımların daha çok dikkat gerektiren sorularla üst seviyeye çıkarılması ve adayın dikkat seviyesinin artırılmasıdır. Hedeflenen bir diğer kazanım ise üniversite sınavına girecek adayların daha eleyici sorulara alıştırılmasıdır.

- 320 sayfa
- Değişen ÖSYM soru yaklaşımlarına göre hazırlanmış deneme sınavları
- Her deneme fasikülü sonunda yer alan optik formlar ve optik okuma desteği (More & More Optik Pro)
- Son yıllarda üniversite giriş sınavlarında sorulan soruların detaylıca incelenmesiyle hazırlanan sorular
- Toplam 10 adet özgün deneme sınavı

DENEME 1

Premium	İNGİLİZCE TESTİ	Deneme 1

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

1. - 8. sorularda cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **How birds move in groups without colliding may result from their potential ways to ---- energy from natural resources such as rivers or wind.**

A) observe
B) utilize
C) detect
D) intervene
E) release

5. **In the era of Google and Instagram, people may believe that exchanging ever-more information will ---- better-informed opinions and perspectives.**

A) cut off
B) put through
C) bring about
D) turn up
E) put down

6. **Researchers ---- that a major explosive eruption from the Red Hills on the Isle of Skye ---- a contributing factor to the massive climate disturbance that took place millions of years ago.**

A) had shown / might have been
B) have shown / may have been
C) show / will have been
D) showed / would have been
E) are showing / could be

9. - 15. sorularda cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

9. **While manufacturers and consumers struggle to substitute other materials ---- many uses, plastics are viewed simply ---- the best material available.**

A) to / among
B) in / about
C) of / through
D) for / as
E) about / for

12. **In nature, the presence of water can make volcanic activity more dangerous, ---- seen during past eruptions of Hawaii's Kilauea.**

A) if
B) after
C) once
D) as
E) until

14. **The young with low self-control put ---- in situations where they take a stand with ---- who tend to break the law.**

A) himself / others
B) yourselves / the ones
C) themselves / those
D) yourself / one another
E) ourselves / some others

Premium

21. – 28. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

21. Cities have the capability of providing something for everybody, ----.

A) while small towns lack in offering social activities to people

B) what's more, some cities supply people with only a few facilities

C) in contrast, metropolitans offer people big chances as they have effective life conditions

D) and nature lover people object to engines, bridges and cities, which are symbols of the imagination

E) that's why, supply cannot keep up with all the new demand

Deneme 3

27. Unlike many other species which highly depend on spring time temperature trends, ----.

A) some southern cities of Türkiye have been above seasonal normal in summer for decades

B) students have to go to schools about 8 months a year in almost all countries

C) hundreds of garter snakes come together in a cave to hibernate in cold seasons

D) many types of trees shed their leaves as a strategy to survive harsh weather conditions

E) flycatcher birds can breed and reproduce in large masses every season

DENEME 4

Premium

32. – 34. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Have you ever happened to think how tremendous space-occupying shopping malls usually classify their products? According to a recently carried out study, they play some tricks on us, placing them according to the motto: Who needs what when, considering the likely target group. In simpler words, eye-level placed products always seem to draw our attention while wandering in the mall. Take chewing gum products for example. They are usually found just in front of the cashier so that they are purchased by consumers while waiting in the queue, even though there is no need for them in the buyers' side. Mouth-watering chocolate bars can easily be spotted below waist since the target group for them is children obsessively asking their parents to buy these products. As to the music perpetually played in the background, it confuses customers who end up in the cashier point with many unnecessary products in their trolleys.

Deneme 4

33. It can be concluded from the passage that some products drawing the attention of children ----.

A) are intentionally placed below waist so that they attract children

B) cannot always be charming enough for consumers to buy them

C) are usually low-priced, so they can be thrown into the trolleys insensibly

D) have no nutritious value since they consist of inorganic products

E) target parents who cannot resist the demand of their children in every aspect

32. Why do supermarket owners put their products in specific places?

A) Because they want to have their expired products bought by customers.

B) Because the products displayed on the shelves can be discouraging for the customers who wish to fill in their trolleys.

C) Because their products must be sold out in a specific time period in order not to get expired.

D) Because products sold in a specific supermarket yield much more to the owner of great market chains.

E) Because their main aim is to draw the attention of the customers, making them much more attractive.

34. What is the best title to the passage?

A) Why Some Products Are Placed on Eye Level

B) The Inevitable Need of Some Clients and the Products They Buy

C) Products in a Supermarket Are Not Placed Randomly

D) How to Avoid Being Tricked in a Supermarket

E) What Should Be Done to Refrain from Being Tricked in Any Kind of Supermarket

DENEME 5

Premium

44. - 48. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

44. Safa:

– I really wonder why so many nations spend astronomic amounts of money on football.

Berhan:

– When you consider the benefits it brings, it is no surprising at all.

Safa:

– ----

Berhan:

– That is what you think, not people's. If money is involved, then everything is possible.

A) American football must be given enough opportunity to be practised across the globe.

B) I know you are talking about economy, but considering what they do actually, it is totally a waste of time.

C) Some footballers improve their skills while others stand still and focus on the money they will receive.

D) I think there are other sports that need to be encouraged by governments, especially in this country.

E) Money is the most important criterion to assess a country's football level, which makes football watched.

Deneme 5

47. Zeynep:

– The generation gap is getting widened as a result of technology, which means that generations no longer understand each other.

Nihal:

– ----

Zeynep:

– Well, younger generations are generally engaged with technological advances such as smartphones, tablet or other time-consuming materials.

Nihal:

– Yes, to a large extent, technological improvements have wiped out the talk between the young and the elderly.

A) Do you think that we will no longer be in contact with younger generations?

B) Do you think educators help them overcome those problems?

C) I think it is the root of the evil.

D) In your opinion, how does this happen?

E) How much time is necessary to overcome this kind of problem?

DENEME 6

Premium | **Deneme 6**

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

49. If you are nervous about speaking English in a new job, do not try to memorize complicated words as your coworkers will not be testing you on your grammar knowledge.

A) It is waste of time seeking to swallow all the difficult words provided you feel not relaxed because your coworkers will not be ready to test you in English since they have no time to do it.

B) Your grammar knowledge is not expected to be examined by your colleagues, so there is no point in learning puzzling words by heart if you are feeling tense around English in a new job.

C) When you have anxiety about expressing yourself in English, it is not advised to memorize words, much as you are endowed with grammar knowledge.

D) Because your colleagues are not ill-minded, you can do whatever you wish in a new job as long as you have much experience in language skills such as speaking in English.

E) Your coworkers may accuse you of not memorizing some complex words, as they want to test you in every aspect of language skills before accepting you in a new job.

52. Since dolphins are typically thought to be highly intelligent mammals, they are often portrayed that way in movies and TV shows.

A) The reason why dolphins are frequently illustrated as smart in movies and TV shows stems from their customarily recognition as greatly intelligent mammals.

B) Dolphins, considerably intelligent as they are, have been persistently disregarded by movie and TV show producers.

C) Movies and TV shows more or less get dolphins involved in their performances as they are considered to be one of the smartest mammals.

D) What is consistently displayed in movies and TV shows is no animal other than dolphins on account of their unprecedented intelligence among mammals.

E) If you turn the TV on and watch a movie, you are most likely to encounter dolphins because they are typically thought to be the most clever animals, unlike mammals.

DENEME 7

Premium

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

54. **Because you had a fierce quarrel with your friend a few days ago, he does not want to be in the same environment with you, which worries you a lot since you have many things in common. Eventually, you decide to put the problems on the table. Reminding him of your firm friendship, you say: ----**

A) Because we are close friends, I think it is high time we discussed the problem in detail.

B) You are always doing the same thing: Shout and abstain from everything.

C) Don't you think it is enough for us to keep away from each other? If you have a problem, share it with the headmaster.

D) People nowadays are so unbearable that they cannot get on well with others and I am sure you are one of them.

E) We used to be great friends in the past; however, you spoilt everything as normal friends do and ran out of my hopes for the future.

Deneme 7

58. **Your parents are always telling you to study pharmacy at university, which is totally a job opposite your dreams. You wish to study theatre at university because you think that you will express your feelings on the stage best and eventually be happy. So, trying to persuade your parents, you say: ----**

A) Do you want me to earn money and become unhappy, or happy with my dream job?

B) I could not agree more with your decision. I respect it and will do my best to gain admission to university and study pharmacy.

C) I really wonder why parents are stereotyped and sculpt their children. Can you explain why?

D) As far as I know, you have wanted me to be a pharmacist since I was born and it is time to do it.

E) I think you skipped your twenties and leaped into forties, which is the best explanation of your insistence.

DENEME 8

Premium | Deneme 8

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

59. Organic food has long been known to be beneficial to the body. Owing to this fact, a growing number of people allocate a great deal of money on foods reportedly grown in organic fields, isolated from artificial products and any man-made commodities, the leading of which is fertilizers. ---- A new study carried out lately has revealed that there is no difference between organic and inorganic foods, and its conclusion has been based on subjects reporting to have consumed each type. They said that they saw no difference.

A) Organic food must be grown up in places cleared from external pollutants so that they yield healthy food.

B) The way inorganic food is produced may vary country to country and even region to region.

C) However, it seems possible that this prevalent belief will not change in the very distant future.

D) The ingredients used while producing an organic food, in its essence, must not include any additives.

E) Some scientists usually come up with some sparkling information that has the potential to change eating habits.

62. In 2018, when mankind experienced sufferings to a great extent and witnessed tears of children, America declared to have recognized Jerusalem as Israeli capital. ---- Many people found themselves in streets with sayings in favour of Palestine and defended them with fierce protests in spite of brutal police opposition. No matter how many people gathered to deter America from its decision, it never stepped back.

A) Jerusalem is located in the heart of Middle East which makes it strategically important.

B) Jerusalem is regarded as the capital of three heavenly religions, which makes it indispensable.

C) As America is the financial capital of the globe, it can have many laws passed in its assembly and manage world politics.

D) When America declared its recognition of Jerusalem as Israeli capital, there aroused happiness in Israel.

E) This incident inevitably led to the rebel of Palestinians and sensitive global community to protest world-wide.

DENEME 9

Premium | **Deneme 9**

67. **Whether you believe, like 97 percent of climate scientists do, that climate change is caused by humans, or you believe it comes from natural causes, it is really happening.**

A) İklim değişikliğinin, insanlardan ya da doğal sebeplerden kaynaklanıp kaynaklanmaması iklim bilimcilerinin yüzde 97'sinin ve sizin bu olayın gerçekleştiğine inanmanız ile ilgilidir.

B) İster inanın ister inanmayın, iklim bilimcilerinin yüzde 97'si iklim değişikliğinin insanlardan ya da doğal sebeplerden meydana geldiği konusunda hemfikir ve bu olay gerçekten de oluyor.

C) İster, iklim bilimcilerinin yüzde 97'sinin inandığı gibi iklim değişikliğinin insanlardan kaynaklandığına inanın, ister doğal nedenlerden meydana geldiğine inanın, bu olay gerçekten yaşanıyor.

D) İklim bilimcilerinin yüzde 97'si, iklim değişikliğinin insanlardan ya da doğal sebeplerden meydan geldiğine inanıyor ama bu olay her hâlükârda gerçekten yaşanıyor.

E) İklim bilimcilerinin yüzde 97'sinin inandığı gibi, siz de iklim değişikliğinin insanlardan ya da doğal sebeplerden kaynaklandığına inanıyorsanız olayın gerçekten yaşanıyor olduğu gerçeğini göz ardı ediyorsunuz demektir.

72. **Yapay zeka robotu Sophia'ya baktığınızda ve onun kendisi hakkında konuştuğunu duyduğunuzda, onun bunu bilinçli yapıp yapmadığını sorgularsınız.**

A) If you examine the Artificial Intelligent Robot Sophia and witness her talk about herself, you suspect yourself about whether she is aware of what she is doing.

B) When the Artificial Intelligent Robot Sophia looks at you and hears what you are talking about herself, she questions whether you are doing this intentionally.

C) On looking at Sophia, the Artificial Intelligent Robot and giving an ear to what she is talking about, you ask her to answer the question as to whether she is doing this on purpose.

D) When you take Sophia, the Artificial Intelligent robot and her talking about herself into account, you know she makes you interrogate whether she can somehow be conscious.

E) When you look at Sophia, the Artificial Intelligence Robot, and hear her talk about herself, you question if she is doing this consciously or not.

DENEME 10

Premium

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

77. **(I)** The museum, Louvre was initially built as a fortress in 1190, but was reconstructed in the 16th century to serve as a royal palace. **(II)** Like other buildings, it was built and rebuilt over the years. **(III)** During its time as a royal residence, the Louvre saw enormous growth and practically every monarch expanded it. **(IV)** The museum was opened on 10 August 1793 with an exhibition of 537 paintings, the majority of which were royal and confiscated church property. **(V)** With these contributions, the museum today covers a total area of 60,600 square meters.

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

Deneme 10

78. **(I)** Stendhal syndrome was named after Marie-Henri Beyle, better known by his penname Stendhal. **(II)** When he visited a church, in which Niccolò Machiavelli, Michelangelo and Galileo Galilei are buried, he was overwhelmed by his own feelings. **(III)** He had been shown the frescoes in the church including those by Giotto. **(IV)** He felt rapid heartbeat, dizziness, fainting, confusion and even hallucinations once he was exposed to the experience of great personal significance, especially viewing art. **(V)** However, there is no scientific evidence to define the Stendhal syndrome as a specific psychiatric disorder.

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