

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

FEN BİLİMLERİ - 4

A

İçindekiler:

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

Uyarılar:

1. Bu testte 80 soru vardır. Bu sorular için toplam 3 saat (180 dakika) süre ayrılmıştır.
2. Soru türlerine ait giriş ve çıkış saatleri, sınavın sabah 9:30 - 12:30 arasında uygulanacağı varsayılarak belirlenmiştir. Soru türlerine giriş ve çıkış saatlerini, sınava başladığınız saati esas alarak değiştirebilirsiniz.
3. Düzeyinizi tam olarak belirlemek istiyorsanız, sınavı tek bir oturumda uygulayınız.
4. Önerilen süreleri aşmayınız.
5. Bir soru üzerindeki değerlendirmenizi bitirdikten sonra, o soruya tekrar dönmeyiniz.
6. Sorularınıza verdiğiniz cevapları daha sonra değiştirmeyiniz.
7. Cevabını iki seçeneğe kadar indirgediğiniz sorularda, size göre doğru çıkma ihtimali zayıf olan seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 4
CEVAP KAĞIDI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 4

A

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

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

1. In 1838, the area around the base of the Leaning Tower of Pisa was excavated to ---- columns that had sunk underground.

- A) descend B) complete
C) enforce D) establish
E) expose

2. In the first half of the 20th century many scientists ---- liquid crystals as chemical impurities with no scientific or practical merit.

- A) put down B) wrote off
C) let go of D) took care of
E) left out

3. I hope predictions that we'll begin to ---- oil around the year 2015 will convince people to use this precious resource more sparingly.

- A) run out of B) bring about
C) slow down D) make do with
E) send out for

4. It is now realised that forest sizes have a ---- influence on the climate.

- A) reliable B) compulsive
C) significant D) controversial
E) sensitive

5. Animal ---- that live in large communities are much more dependent on each other than was previously believed.

- A) instincts B) patterns
C) relatives D) species
E) habitats

6. I couldn't follow the section on quantum computers, but the rest is ---- easy to understand.

- A) comparatively B) permanently
C) consequently D) sensibly
E) comprehensibly

7. This comprehensive Encyclopaedia of Antarctica spans subjects ranging ---- the history of exploration ---- glaciology, geology and biology.

- A) through / in B) of / with
C) in / of D) from / to
E) over / for

8. ---- industry is concerned, money spent on research is money well spent.

- A) According to B) As much as
C) As far as D) Even so
E) With regard to

9. Laser beams, ---- are useful in both medicine and industry, were first predicted in science fiction some fifty years ago.

- A) which B) what
C) whatever D) where
E) whose

10. Traffic congestion is frequently not caused by overloading ---- by small disturbances in the flow.

- A) as B) but
C) as well as D) more
E) than

11. Physicists certainly know more about the universe now than ---- , but if anything they are ---- puzzled.

- A) once more / so
B) once before / too
C) ever before / even more
D) at such times / as much
E) ever since / the more

12. The texture of the rock suggested it came from an asteroid and not from a loose, sooty ice ball ---- a comet.

- A) including B) like
C) as D) as well as
E) such

13. In order to establish the date of these footprints he ---- a technique that ---- when the sand grains were last exposed to light.

- A) uses / measured
B) will use / has measured
C) has used / will measure
D) had used / would measure
E) used / measures

14. In his report he ---- that the scanning technology ---- with novel textile manufacturing techniques.

- A) may recommend / has been combined
B) recommends / was combined
C) has recommended / had been combined
D) recommended / should be combined
E) had recommended / would have been combined

15. Soon, a revolutionary new steam engine ---- speedboats more safely and efficiently than a conventional outboard motor.

- A) has been powering
B) would have powered
C) may be powering
D) might have powered
E) can have powered

16. He assures me that the Department of Marine Biogeochemistry, which ---- up in the 1970s, ---- ever since.

- A) was set / has been expanding
B) had been set / was expanding
C) would be set / will expand
D) has been set / is expanding
E) would have been set / will be expanding

17. To protect yourself from computer viruses, start by not opening attachments you ---- , and ---- suspicious mail immediately.

- A) haven't expected / to delete
B) are not expecting / deleting
C) were not expecting / to be deleted
D) didn't expect / having deleted
E) won't expect / to have deleted

18. To underline its confidence ---- the venture, one space company is already developing a US-based space port to be ready ---- the first flights in 2005.

- A) with / against B) of / with
C) for / by D) at / into
E) in / for

19. - 23. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralandırılmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:48
Bitiş saati : 09:53
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

The more technologically enhanced we become, the more we are going to (19) ---- from people in the developing world who have never (20) ---- made a phone call. As scientists we must think of imaginative ways (21) ---- the developing world can leap forward from the 19th century into the 21st century. (22) ---- , the gap never will be bridged and we (23) ---- ourselves in a world that really is unsustainable.

19. A) exceed B) distinguish
C) distract D) diverge
E) proceed

20. A) even B) but
C) still D) just
E) enough

21. A) whether B) in which
C) as if D) surely
E) since

22. A) Similarly B) Whatever
C) Accordingly D) Therefore
E) Otherwise

23. A) would find B) have found
C) are going to find D) were finding
E) had to find

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

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

24. ---- that is open to the amateur as well as the professional.

- A) Today we know a lot about meteor showers and planetary weather
- B) Astronomy is one of the few sciences
- C) The mapping of solar, lunar and planetary surfaces has been accurately carried out
- D) Thanks to advances in modern astronomy, more discoveries have been made about asteroids, comets, novae and supernovae
- E) Through the use of computers and electronic imaging devices, our knowledge of the celestial constellations has grown rapidly

25. ---- how acid rain would affect trees.

- A) The decrease in sulphur deposition has been so marked
- B) The death of forests became a major concern in the 1980s and led to dire predictions
- C) There were many erroneous ideas about
- D) In the 1980s and 1990s, there were concerns in the West
- E) Some geologists have argued

26. Just as railway bridges were the great structural symbols of the 19th century, ---- .

- A) highway bridges became the engineering emblems of the 20th century
- B) the invention of the automobile created an irresistible demand for better roads
- C) most highway bridges carry lighter loads than railway bridges do
- D) the type of bridge needed for cars and trucks is fundamentally different from that needed for trains
- E) an arch bridge curves upwards to support the roadway

27. ---- what everybody assumed to be true.

- A) The truly outstanding achievement of the principle of natural selection had been
- B) Many biological ideas proposed during the past 150 years stood in stark conflict with
- C) The theory of evolution by natural selection is thought to explain
- D) Another aspect of the new philosophy of biology concerns
- E) The scientific foundation created by Darwin has been

28. ---- because each type behaves differently and has a different effect on human health.

- A) On a global scale, most particulates come from natural sources
- B) Solid particulates include grit from building sites and soot from industrial chimneys
- C) Fortunately larger particles do not pose a health risk
- D) Field experiments on wind-borne sand and dust had already been carried out
- E) The study of particulates is an arduous one

29. As space shuttles are designed to work in a vacuum, ---- .

- A) NASA engineers are hoping to cut takeoff weights by half
- B) about 85 per cent of its weight is fuel
- C) the method is obviously inefficient but better ones have yet to be found
- D) they have to carry not only fuel but the oxygen to burn it
- E) such craft could accelerate to about ten times the speed of sound

30. The new sports car has a glass windbreaker ---- .

- A) as if acceleration were its best feature
- B) since driver and passenger could talk without shouting
- C) if this weren't one of the standard features
- D) which keeps cabin wind to a minimum
- E) once it goes into production in the autumn

31. Even today, few people outside the scientific world know the name of the Scottish physicist ---- .
- A) who discovered the physics of radio, TV and light itself
- B) whose research into the nature of light had still to be confirmed
- C) since he never lived to see the triumphant vindication of his work
- D) though a law governing the behaviour of atoms would be called Maxwellian Distribution
- E) if he were one of the greatest scientists of the 19th century

32. The Earth is thought to be 4.6 billion years old ---- .
- A) because rocks dating back to the early geological ages have been discovered in some parts of California
- B) even though almost half the Earth is still wilderness
- C) so that astronomical observations and measurements could be made far more accurately
- D) though until recently few geological traces have been found that date back further than 3.6 billion years
- E) since at the beginning it was a lifeless planet still being bombarded by asteroids and comets

33. Atomic clocks keep time by tracking the waves which atoms emit ---- .
- A) as they oscillate between different energy levels
- B) though there are other viable ways to improve it
- C) because they lose only 1 second in 150 million years
- D) before they can replace the clocks which are currently in use
- E) while researchers have been working on an alternative

34. ---- , it might be able to perform far more complex tasks than today's machines.
- A) As the device is still in the early stages of development
- B) Even though no such computer as yet exists
- C) Once the theory has been adequately tested
- D) Unless there is fresh evidence to the contrary
- E) If such a computer could be made

35. By the early 1960s, geologists were discovering ---- .
- A) according to which theory the continents of the Earth had once all been joined together
- B) since continental drift actually meant the continents were moving further away from each other
- C) that hot molten rock was seeping up from inside the Earth in giant cracks under the oceans
- D) so that continental drift is now regarded as absolute fact
- E) if the shapes of South America and Africa do indeed fit like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle

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

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

36. Some American organisations are supporting Russian research efforts to upgrade the country's technology, but this is a slow and agonising process.
- A) Birtakım Amerikan kuruluşları, yavaş ve eziyetli bir yöntem olsa da, Rus araştırma çabalarını destekleyerek ülkenin teknolojisini ilerletiyor.
- B) Bazı Amerikan kuruluşları, Rus araştırma çabalarını ülkenin teknolojisini ilerletmek için destekliyor, ancak bu, yavaş ve eziyetli bir süreç.
- C) Rus araştırma çabalarını ülkenin teknolojisini ilerletmek için destekleyen bazı Amerikan örgütleri yavaş ve zor bir süreç geçiriyor.
- D) Amerikan kuruluşları, ülkenin teknolojisini ilerletmek için Rus araştırma çabalarının bir kısmına destek veriyor, ama bu yavaş olduğu kadar zor bir süreç.
- E) Bazı Amerikan kuruluşları, hem yavaş hem de eziyetli bir süreçte, Rus araştırma çabalarını ülkenin teknolojisini ilerletmek için destekliyor.

37. With a population of roughly 10 billion people in 2050, some experts predict that the world will need five times more power than we generate today.

- A) Bazı uzmanlara göre, bugün ürettiğimizden beş kat daha fazla elektriğe gereksinim duyacak olan dünyamızın 2050'deki tahmin edilen nüfusu 10 milyardır.
- B) Dünya nüfusunun 2050'de 10 milyar olacağını düşünen bazı uzmanlar bugün üretilenden beş kat fazla elektriğe gereksinim duyulacağını tahmin etmektedir.
- C) Bazı uzmanlara göre, 2050'de dünya nüfusu 10 milyar olacak, fakat elektrik gereksinimi artarak bugün ürettiğimizden beş katına çıkacaktır.
- D) Bazı uzmanların öngördüğü gibi, 2050'de dünya nüfusu 10 milyara çıkmakla kalmayacak, elektrik gereksinimi de bugünkünün beş katına çıkacaktır.
- E) Bazı uzmanlar, 2050'de yaklaşık 10 milyar nüfusu ile dünyanın, bugün ürettiğimizden beş kat daha fazla elektriğe gereksinimi olacağını tahmin etmektedir.

38. Scientists have come up with a type of computer memory that uses atoms to store information.

- A) Bilim adamları, bilgi depolamak için atomları kullanan bir bilgisayar bellek türü buldular.
- B) Bir tür bilgisayar belleği geliştiren bilim adamları, bilgi saklamak için atomları kullanıyorlar.
- C) Bilginin saklanması atomları kullanan bilim adamları, bir tür bilgisayar belleği geliştirdiler.
- D) Bilim adamları, atomları kullanarak bilgi saklayan bilgisayar belleğinin bir türünün geliştirilmesini öneriyorlar.
- E) Atomları kullanarak bilgi depolayan bilim adamları, bunu bilgisayar belleği geliştirmede kullandılar.

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

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

39. Kimyacılar, fırın sıcaklığında şekerlerin ve amino asitlerin sıkı kimyasal bağlar oluşturduğunu 1912'den beri bilmektedirler.

- A) It was realised in 1912 that, at oven temperatures, sugars and amino acids combined to form tight chemical bonds.
- B) In 1912, chemists discovered that sugars and amino acids formed tight chemical bonds at oven temperatures.
- C) Since 1912, chemists have known that, at oven temperatures, sugars and amino acids form tight chemical bonds.
- D) Chemists first realised in 1912 that tight chemical bonds could be produced between sugars and amino acids at oven temperatures.
- E) It was noted in 1912 that oven temperatures were sufficient to cause tight chemical bonds between sugars and amino acids.

40. Pek çok kişi, tepkime odasında karbonu hidrojen gazıyla çok yüksek sıcaklıkta karıştırarak hidrokarbon oluşturmaya çalışmış, ancak hiçbir zaman başarılı olamamıştır.

- A) Though scientists have tried to combine carbon and hydrogen gas in reaction chambers at very high temperatures, they now admit that it is impossible to produce hydrocarbons.
- B) There have been many attempts to produce hydrocarbons through the combination of carbon with hydrogen gas in a reaction chamber at reasonably high temperatures, but without success.
- C) Efforts to produce hydrocarbons by combining carbon with hydrogen gas at high temperatures in reaction chambers have never been successful.
- D) Many people have tried to produce hydrocarbons by combining carbon with hydrogen gas in a reaction chamber at very high temperatures, but they have never been successful.
- E) Scientists have never managed to produce hydrocarbons in spite of their efforts to combine carbon and hydrogen gas at extremely high temperatures in reaction chambers.

41. Elmaslar yerkürenin derinliklerinde oluşur ve sadece güçlü yanardağ patlamaları ile yüzeye taşınabilir.

- A) The diamonds which form well below the Earth's surface only emerge after powerful volcanic eruptions.
- B) Diamonds form deep within the Earth and can only be brought to the surface by powerful volcanic eruptions.
- C) Powerful volcanic eruptions are needed to bring to the surface diamonds which have formed deep below the Earth's crust.
- D) Violent volcanic eruptions have forced diamonds buried deep within the Earth to surface.
- E) Diamonds have been brought to the surface of the Earth by violent volcanic activity, but they are formed deep within the Earth.

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

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

42. Some people believe that solar power stations on the moon could provide enough electricity to power the Earth by the year 2050. ---- . This would be sent to Earth-based receivers using a microwave beam, and converted back into electricity.

- A) There would be no need to ship raw materials to the moon because they are already present in the moon's dusty surface
- B) As the population of Earth increases, more and more power is required
- C) The moon has no weather so a lunar power station there would not be affected by clouds or rain
- D) To achieve this, large banks of solar panels would be built on the moon to collect sunlight and turn it into electricity
- E) In fact, just one per cent of the solar power received by the moon would meet man's needs

43. A volcano in Papua New Guinea is threatening to erupt and has put thousands of lives at risk. ---- . Fifteen thousand people have already been evacuated and scientists fear the worst may be yet to come.

- A) As a precaution, the Papuan government is considering increasing food supplies to the area
- B) For almost 500 years now there has been virtually no action
- C) The mission is proving to be one of the team's most difficult so far
- D) In fact, some areas are only accessible by helicopter
- E) For two months now it has been slowly pumping out lava, and occasionally rocks and ash

44. On the whole, only one-third of the oil in an oilfield can be brought to the surface. Some is forced out by gas pressure when a well is drilled, and engineers can sometimes pump water to drive out more. ---- . And although plastics can be used to block stringers or even to increase the viscosity of the water, they are very expensive. It has been suggested that the problem can be solved effectively with the help of tiny bacteria that form biofilms to block fissures.

- A) When oil companies want to squeeze more crude oil out of an oil well, they usually turn to experts in physics, chemistry or engineering
- B) But if the water escapes through layers of permeable rock called stringers, this strategy will fail
- C) When an oil well shows signs of running dry, it is time to call in experts to stop it leaking away
- D) Biofilms grow on every surface where there are bacteria
- E) Biofilms can make oil wells up to 20 per cent more productive

45. The simplest way to measure gravity is with a gravimeter, basically an extremely sensitive weighing device comprising a mass hanging on a spring. ---- . But gravimeters are sensitive to movement, so it takes time to set up the equipment and this makes surveys expensive.

- A) Gravity surveys are also used to detect ore bodies of minerals
- B) It is simple to use and get results quickly
- C) The stronger the gravity field, the further the spring extends
- D) However, magnetic storms can interfere with the measurements
- E) Small variations in the Earth's gravitational pull show up well in such cases

46. Smoke is a mixture of gases and particles. It is usually the product of a combustion process and, in this case, its composition depends on the fuel and the technology used. The main gas involved in smoke processes is carbon dioxide.
---- .

- A) But other gases such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and sulphur dioxide might also be present
- B) The warm air is higher than the cold air, so there is little vertical turbulence to carry smoke upwards
- C) Smoke rises because it is part of a stream of hot gases that are normally warmer than the surrounding air
- D) The vertical and straight nature of the smoke plume depends very much on the wind conditions
- E) Wood smoke is often seen in a layer above houses where it is burnt and sometimes it subsequently descends to street level

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

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

47. Malcolm: Do rocket launches damage the ozone layer?

Jude : At present, no. The emission of ozone-damaging nitrogen compounds is negligible.

Malcolm: ----

Jude : That would be a different story. Dangerous emissions would soar.

- A) Are all rockets launched by means of the same solid fuels?
- B) And also, of course, there aren't many space launches happening.
- C) But what if they start to launch rockets with hydrazine?
- D) I thought hydrazine was a nitrogen-based fuel.
- E) But can we be sure of that? New studies keep revealing new facts!

48. David : Have you had a good look at the new seismic hazard map yet?

Adam : ----

David : But it makes one very important point: the greatest hazard areas contain half the world's largest cities.

Adam : Is that so? That's pretty scary, isn't it?

- A) No, I haven't. It looks pretty informative, though.
- B) Yes, I have, It's been well-compiled and well-annotated, hasn't it?
- C) Why do you say that? Did you find something interesting in it?
- D) No, I haven't. Just a quick glance. It didn't seem to say much.
- E) Yes. It's good. You ought to take a look at it yourself.

49. Louis : Have you considered getting a handheld computer instead of a desktop?

Mavis : ----

Louis : That's not true at all. The handheld is a miracle of miniaturisation. And they can exchange information with desktop PCs.

Mavis : I didn't realise that. I must look into the matter further.

- A) No, I haven't. They do little more than store your diary and address book.
- B) No. I couldn't possibly afford one of them!
- C) Well, what do you think? I really don't know anything about them.
- D) Except for size, I suppose they are not very different from desktop PCs. Are there any other big differences?
- E) I always assumed that recharging them would be a problem. Is it?

50. Harry : Have you read that article on global warming that I put on your desk?
- Clive : Yes I have. I was rather impressed by the assertion that changes in land use aren't being sufficiently taken into consideration.
- Harry : ----
- Clive : It does indeed.

- A) So was I. It stands to reason that forests help to cool the atmosphere as water evaporating from leaves absorbs heat.
- B) In fact the planting of forests to absorb carbon dioxide can actually lead to warming in areas of heavy snowfall.
- C) The subject is far more complex than I had realised.
- D) Obviously a great deal more research into the subject is required.
- E) Among the factors they included were estimated changes in forest sizes and areas of farmland.

51. Gerald : My son seems to be set on getting a job in air traffic control.

Roger : ----

Gerald : Oh yes. Academically he's fully up to the job. But the strain must be terrible! Think of the responsibility!

Roger : Some people like it!

- A) All I know is that current networks won't be able to cope with the increasing amount of aircraft in Europe.
- B) I tried it once; but it wasn't the right sort of job for me!
- C) It's a job that attracts a lot of young people. Let him try it.
- D) Don't you agree that the monitoring of traffic through our airports mustn't be taken lightly?
- E) And presumably you're not too keen on the idea? Has he got the right qualifications?

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

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

52. (I) Gravity has always been regarded by scientists as the most important force in the universe. (II) Cosmic expansion was triggered by the Big Bang 15 billion years ago. (III) They also believed that gravity was gradually slowing down cosmic expansion. (IV) Recently, however, there is evidence to suggest that the universal expansion is actually accelerating. (V) If this is so, then it would seem that gravity is actually being opposed by an even more powerful cosmic force.

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

53. (I) A new kind of cat's-eye is now being tried out on some UK roads. (II) These new road studs flash without a headlight beam passing over them. (III) However, they just might be useful for attracting the driver's attention for a pedestrian crossing. (IV) They include high-intensity light-emitting diodes (LEDs) to provide illumination. (V) The studs are solar-powered and contain rechargeable batteries to store energy over long periods of bad weather.

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

54. (I) The use of radio waves as a medium for making interstellar contact is discouraging. (II) The galaxy's enormous distances inevitably require fantastic measures such as stunningly high transmitter power or huge antennas and impracticably narrow beams. (III) Certainly the kinds of systems that would be needed to mount a realistic project to beam a signal to a group of stars are probably beyond the resources of the world. (IV) Furthermore, even if contact could somehow be made, the time delay before a response to a message could be received might very well stretch into many centuries. (V) For four decades, researchers have sporadically scanned the heavens for any radio signals.

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

55. (I) Wind power is gaining in favour all across Europe. (II) Indeed, it is only the building of a wind-farm that is expensive, running costs are low. (III) There are several reasons for this. (IV) One is that all the technical obstacles that previously existed have been overcome. (V) Another is the increase in efficiency, which means that wind can now compete directly with traditional power-generation methods.

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

56. (I) Water filters are particularly useful if you live in a hard water area. (II) Hard water contains a higher concentration of calcium than soft water. (III) It is this that causes lime scale in kettles, irons and other electrical appliances. (IV) The main function of a filter is to improve the appearance and the taste of water. (V) It also means that you have to use more soap than you would in soft water areas.

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

5 dakika dinlenme arası.

Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

57. - 80. sorular

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

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

57. - 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It seems that a programme designed to destroy Columbia's huge illegal drugs business could be poisoning farmers and damaging the environment. Backed by 1.3 billion of US government funds, drug enforcers routinely identify fields of coca plants and opium poppies, and spray them from the air with herbicide. Around 120,000 hectares have been sprayed with the herbicide "glyphosphate". But although glyphosphate is considered to be relatively safe for humans and the environment, the Colombian government has received over a thousand complaints from people who claim to have suffered ill effects after coming into contact with the chemical. Reported symptoms range from skin and eye irritations to coughing and vomiting. Some critics suspect additives to the spray are responsible. Others on the ground complained that the spray had killed food crops when it drifted onto them from nearby fields.

57. According to the passage, the herbicide "glyphosphate" ---- .

- A) seems not to be as harmless as it was thought to be
- B) has turned out to be an agent of fatal disorders
- C) works most effectively when sprayed from the air
- D) is rarely effective except on coca plants and opium poppies
- E) has been developed, at great expense, with the support of the US government

58. We learn from the passage that, though the Colombian government is trying to destroy opium and coca fields by using herbicide, it ---- .

- A) is nevertheless seriously concerned about the health of its people
- B) actually realises that a certain amount of illegal drug-trafficking cannot be prevented
- C) may, in fact, be endangering human health and the environment at the same time
- D) has remained indifferent to the health hazards of its people
- E) refuses to recognise the widespread ill effects of this practice

59. According to the passage, there is a difference of opinion as to ---- .

- A) how genuine the complaints being made by farmers actually are
- B) the methodology to be used in the effective spraying of glyphosphate
- C) whether glyphosphate actually can cause stomach upsets
- D) whether it is the glyphosphate itself, or the additives used with it, that have been causing health problems
- E) the extent to which eye and skin irritations may be due to glyphosphate

60. As it is clear from the passage, one of the drawbacks of spraying opium and coca fields with herbicide is that ---- .

- A) it is so expensive that it can only be carried out through the American funding
- B) the chemical may be spreading to neighbouring fields and damaging the crops
- C) nearly the whole country is being adversely affected by it
- D) thousands of people have been exposed to deadly poisoning
- E) it has a particularly damaging effect upon the whole respiratory system

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

To understand topics such as the origin of the universe, the ultimate fate of black holes and the possibility of time travel, we need to understand how the universe works. We now have a good idea about what the basic building blocks of matter might be. Physics in the 20th century was built on the twin revolutions of quantum mechanics (a theory of matter) and Einstein's theory of space, time and gravitation known as relativity. But it's extremely unsatisfying to find two ultimate descriptions of reality when you're looking for just one. Trying to unify the two theories presents formidable technical and conceptual obstacles that have challenged some of the finest theoretical physicists for decades.

61. According to the passage, the quantum theory of matter and Einstein's theory of relativity ---- .

- A) present two separate views of reality
- B) together present a coherent description of reality
- C) enable us to have a comprehensive perception of reality
- D) made physics a popular subject in the 20th century
- E) have contributed equally to the possibility of time travel

62. It is pointed out in the passage that those physicists who have tried to combine the theories of matter and relativity ---- .

- A) have finally admitted that it cannot be done
- B) have come up with several proposals
- C) have pioneered a new understanding of physics
- D) have faced insurmountable challenges
- E) suspect that there may be other concepts of reality yet unformulated

63. It is emphasised in the passage that ---- .

- A) the progress of studies in physics has been hampered by the desire to unify the quantum and relativity theories
- B) the origin of the universe has been satisfactorily explained by the quantum theory
- C) the best physicists of our time have all devoted themselves to gaining an understanding of the universe
- D) the nature of matter has been fully explored with the help of the quantum and relativity theories
- E) there is a lot we don't know about the way the universe works

64. According to the passage, there is little chance of getting to understand various subjects such as how the universe came into being ---- .

- A) unless the theory of quantum mechanics and the theory of relativity can be reconciled
- B) until we have a surer knowledge of the way the universe works
- C) until time travel has been realised
- D) unless there are further great technological advances
- E) as there are so many conceptual obstacles in the way of such knowledge

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In terms of pure science, the discovery that the universe is in the grip of a strange "anti-gravity" force that is making it expand ever faster is the most significant of the last decade. The possibility that such a force might exist has been known for years, with theorists finding that it kept reappearing out of Einstein's theory of gravity. For years they tried to avoid it coming up with all sorts of arguments for why the force couldn't really exist. Now they're being forced to face it, and to face the embarrassing fact that they can't explain the single most important force in the universe.

65. According to the passage, the expansion of the universe ---- .

- A) is now slowly losing speed
- B) has been explained with reference to the anti-gravity force
- C) seems to contradict the existence of an anti-gravity force
- D) cannot continue indefinitely
- E) will result, in the end, in the elimination of the anti-gravity force

66. As it is pointed out in the passage, the idea that there might be an anti-gravity force in the universe ---- .

- A) is by no means a recent one
- B) was pioneered by Einstein
- C) has hardly ever received any serious scientific interest
- D) has little connection with any serious scientific theory
- E) is now completely outdated

67. According to the passage, scientists involved in the study of the universe ---- .

- A) were eager to establish the existence of an anti-gravity force
- B) have, for many decades, focussed on the effects of the anti-gravity force
- C) are the only ones to be interested in an anti-gravity force
- D) have now come to question the validity of Einstein's theory of gravity
- E) attempted, for a considerable time, to demonstrate that there was no anti-gravity force

68. As we learn from this passage, it is scientifically discomfoting that the anti-gravity force ---- .

- A) seems to be gaining in strength
- B) seems to refute Einstein's theory of gravity
- C) threatens the very existence of the universe
- D) has as yet not been explained convincingly
- E) is only recognised by a small number of theorists

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Can coal ever become a friend of the environment? Coal-fired power stations supply half the electricity used in America, and a similar amount in many other industrial countries, but are responsible for 80% of the power industry's emissions of carbon dioxide-the most worrisome of the so-called "greenhouse gases". Because of special exemptions, much of the country's coal-derived electricity comes from plants that are more than 30 years old. Many of these plants are approaching the end of their commercial lives, and the thought of having to replace a lot of dirty old power stations with new ones that will have to comply with the Clean Air Act is causing a nightmare in the power industry. Suddenly, energy engineers are talking about "clean coal" technology. That message has been heard before. There was similar excitement over clean coal in the mid-1980s and early 1990s. Large sums of taxpayers' money were handed out to firms developing clean coal. The difference this time, say energy engineers, is that a number of electricity suppliers have actually started building facilities that use clean coal.

69. We understand from the passage that, since many of the coal-fired power stations in the US have almost completed their economic lives, they ---- .

- A) have all been transformed into clean coal facilities
- B) are being renovated to extend their usefulness
- C) can no longer produce as much electricity as formerly
- D) have now become an economic nightmare for the government
- E) need to be pulled down and new ones built in their place

70. It is clear from the passage that the new coal-fired power stations ---- .

- A) seem to have no beneficial effect as regards the reduction of greenhouse gases
- B) were first introduced in the mid-1980s
- C) are proving exceedingly costly to build
- D) must be built and operated in accordance with the Clean Air Act
- E) have not received any popular support outside the US

71. We learn from the passage that power stations using coal ---- .

- A) provide over three-quarters of the electricity needed in America
- B) have been shut down due to the Clean Air Act
- C) account for an extremely high percentage of carbon dioxide emissions
- D) have a commercial life-span of under 30 years
- E) are rapidly being replaced by other systems of energy production

72. As it is pointed out in the passage, "clean coal" technology ---- .

- A) may not be, according to energy engineers, as beneficial to the environment as was at first expected
- B) was developed well before the Clean Air Act went into effect
- C) has been widely practised throughout the world for over three decades
- D) was first introduced in America some thirty years ago
- E) has only recently been utilised

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When it is completed late next year, a 39-storey apartment building under construction in San Francisco will be the tallest precast concrete structure ever built in an area of high seismic activity. Its builders are using an innovative new structural connection that could revolutionise the way buildings are built in seismic zones. Conventional cast-in-place and precast systems survive earthquakes by dissipating the energy through the structure, often doing irreparable damage to themselves in the process. The new connection, developed with help from the University of Washington, consists of high-strength steel reinforcing cables and "mild" steel bars that stretch slightly during an earthquake, then pull the building back into place. The steel components also considerably reduce seismic energy before it can attack the structure. This means less damage to beams, walls and ceilings.

73. As we understand from the passage, a new building technique presently being used in San Francisco ---- .

- A) is recommended only for structures in earthquake regions
- B) has already been adopted by many construction firms elsewhere in America
- C) is expected to bring about radical changes in construction methods in earthquake areas
- D) is effective because it holds the whole structure rigidly in place
- E) is the first effort to make a building withstand intense seismic activity

74. As it is explained in the passage, with the new construction technique, ---- .

- A) the use of high-strength steel cables has finally become standardised
- B) the walls and the beams of a building are never damaged in an earthquake
- C) San Francisco has gained recognition as the leading city in earthquake-safe buildings
- D) the cost of high rise buildings has been reduced remarkably
- E) a building is better able to cope with the force of an earthquake

75. According to the passage, the usual precast concrete building ---- .

- A) is specially designed to withstand seismic activity
- B) can disperse seismic energy through its parts but is itself damaged as it does so
- C) has now given way to a new type using "mild" steel bars
- D) can be reinforced through the addition of high-strength steel cables
- E) is capable of stretching somewhat in the event of an earthquake

76. It is pointed out in the passage that the city of San Francisco ---- .

- A) is situated in a region where earthquakes frequently occur
- B) has always been well-known for its earthquake-proof skyscrapers
- C) has constantly come up with revolutionary building techniques
- D) has few tall buildings using precast concrete systems
- E) has frequently encouraged builders to experiment with radical building techniques

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Air-starved soil could have been a key player in the largest extinction ever to strike Earth. The claim follows the discovery of a rare mineral in ancient soil collected from Antarctica. The extinction, at the end of the Permian period 250 million years ago, wiped out virtually all marine life and some 70 per cent of land animals. But the reason for the extinction, which preceded the rise of the dinosaurs, has been a long-standing puzzle. Now a team of geologists think they have found what could be a major factor in the extinction. They collected fossilised soil samples that formed in Antarctica just after the Permian period ended. The soil contained nodule-shaped minerals that have been identified as berthierine. This iron-rich mineral forms only in environments where oxygen is scarce. So, if the oxygen levels in the soil were low enough to allow berthierine to form, then it follows that the soil would not have been able to support plant life. Such intolerably low levels of oxygen would be enough to kill the plants off completely.

77. We learn from the passage that berthierine ---- .

- A) has never been discovered in places other than Antarctica
- B) can only develop in soils that are virtually lacking in oxygen
- C) seems to have no practical use whatsoever
- D) prevents the depletion of oxygen in the soil
- E) only forms in soil which is devoid of iron

78. According to the passage, the mystery surrounding the massive destruction of life on Earth at the end of the Permian period ---- .

- A) seems to have been solved by the discovery of berthierine-rich fossilised soil in Antarctica
- B) has been stimulating current geological research projects
- C) has come to the attention of geologists through recent environmental studies
- D) is likely to be solved through more detailed studies of the dinosaurs
- E) has aroused a great deal of controversy among scientists in different fields

79. It is clear from the passage that soil that produces berthierine ---- .

- A) always contains high levels of oxygen
- B) has for many centuries intrigued scientists and been thoroughly researched
- C) cannot possibly provide the conditions essential for plant and animal life
- D) characterises many hostile environments in various parts of the world
- E) can only be found in Antarctica

80. One understands from the passage that the great extinction that occurred at the end of the Permian period ---- .

- A) has been explained by scientists in several different ways
- B) must have first taken place in Antarctica
- C) was only one of a series of similar disasters
- D) was followed by the period of the dinosaurs
- E) brought about a hostile environment in all parts of Earth

Önemli Not:

- Kalan 30 dakika sürenin 15 dakikasını seçeneklerinizi saymak ve boş bıraktığınız soruları, cevap kağıdınızda sayıca en az çıkan seçeneğe göre işaretlemek için ayırınız.
- Son 15 dakikalık süreyi, sınavın normal süresi içinde bakmadığınız sorular için kullanabilirsiniz. Daha önce üzerinde uğraştığınız sorulara tekrar geri dönmeyiniz.

TEST BİTTİ !

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 4
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

1. **A** B C D E
2. A **B** C D E
3. **A** B C D E
4. A B **C** D E
5. A B C **D** E
6. **A** B C D E
7. A B C **D** E
8. A B **C** D E
9. **A** B C D E
10. A **B** C D E
11. A B **C** D E
12. A **B** C D E
13. A B C D **E**
14. A B C **D** E
15. A B **C** D E
16. **A** B C D E
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18. A B C **D** E
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26. **A** B C D E
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36. A **B** C D E
37. A B C **D** E
38. **A** B C D E
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56. A B C **D** E
57. **A** B C D E
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66. **A** B C D E
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72. A B C **D** E
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78. **A** B C D E
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93. A B C **D** E
94. A B C **D** E
95. A B C **D** E
96. A B C **D** E
97. A B C **D** E
98. A B C **D** E
99. A B C **D** E
100. A B C **D** E

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
FEN BİLİMLERİ - 4
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **leaning** = yana yatmış, eğri
excavate = kazı/hafriyat yapmak, kazıp ortaya çıkarmak, **unearth**, zıt anl. = bury
sink = batmak, gömülmek
descend = alçal(t)mak, in(dir)mek, **lower**, zıt anl. = ascend
enforce = 1) kuvvetlendirmek, takviye etmek, **strengthen**; 2) mecbur etmek, (uymaya) zorlamak, uygulamak, yerine getirmek, **impose, prosecute**
expose = maruz bırakmak, etkisine açık bırakmak, **reveal, uncover**, zıt anl. = shroud, conceal
- Soru 2. **impurity** = kirlilik, katışık şey
merit = değer, erdem, fazilet, **worth, virtue**, zıt anl. = disadvantage
put down = 1) yazmak, kaydetmek, **enter**; 2) (yere, geri veya aşağı) koymak, **lay**
write off = 1) başarısız görmek/addetmek; 2) (muhasabede) hesaptan düşmek
let go = serbest bırakmak, koyuvermek, salıvermek
leave out = dışarıda bırakmak, hariç tutmak, atlamak
- Soru 3. **run out (of)** = 1) yit(ir)mek, bit(ir)mek, tükenmek, tüketmek, **exhaust, deplete**; 2) geçerliliğini yitirmek, **expire**
slow down = yavaşla(t)mak, hızını kesmek
make do with = yetinmek
send out for = (bir şeyin) gönderilmesi için sipariş vermek
- Soru 4. **compulsive** = zorlayıcı, **compelling**, zıt anl. = flexible
sensitive = duyarlı, hassas, alıngan; duygulu, **delicate; emotional**, zıt anl. = insensitive; thick-skinned
instinct = içgüdü
- Soru 6. **permanently** = kalıcı/daimi/sürekli olarak, **for good**, zıt anl. = temporarily
consequently = sonuç olarak, dolayısıyla, bu nedenle, **accordingly, subsequently**
sensibly = mantıklı bir şekilde, akıllıca, **reasonably**, zıt anl. = foolishly
- Soru 7. **comprehensive** = geniş, kapsamlı, etraflı, **inclusive, in depth**, zıt anl. = exclusive, limited
span = (bir süreyi) kapsamak, **stretch**, (isim=) süre, **duration, term**
- Soru 8. **as far as (is) concerned** = —i ilgilendirdiği kadarıyla, — söz konusu olduğunda
with regard to = konusunda, —e gelince
- Soru 9. **beam** = ışın
- Soru 10. **congestion** = tikanıklık, sıkışıklık, izdiham, **blockage**
overloading = aşırı yüklemek, doldurmak
disturbance = rahatsızlık, kargaşa, **annoyance, distraction**
the now = içinde bulunulan an
- Soru 11. **if anything** = eğer bir fark varsa
puzzle = şaşırtmak, hayrete düşürmek, **confuse, baffle**
- Soru 12. **texture** = desen; sertlik derecesi
sooty = isli, kurumlu, duman rengi
comet = kuyruklu yıldız

Soru 13. **establish** = 1) saptamak, tespit etmek, **authenticate, verify**; 2) kurmak, tesis etmek, oturtmak, **form, found, constitute**
footprint = ayak izi

Soru 14. **novel** = yeni, yeni çıkmış
combine = birleş(tir)mek, **unite, embody**, zıt anl. = separate

Soru 15. **revolutionary** = devrimci, çığır açan, devrim niteliğinde
speedboat = sürat motoru
outboard = kıçtan takma
power = itici güç vermek

Soru 16. **assure** = temin etmek, güvence vermek, **certify, guarantee**

Soru 17. **suspicious** = kuşkulu, şüpheli, **doubtful**, zıt anl. = trustworthy

Soru 18. **underline** = vurgulamak, altını çizmek, **stress, emphasise**
confidence = güven, itimat, **trust**, zıt anl. = distrust
venture = girişim
space port = uzay limanı

19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

enhance = artırmak, yükseltmek, çoğaltmak, geliştirmek, **increase, improve**, zıt anl. = decrease, weaken

enhanced = gelişmiş

imaginative = yaratıcı, **creative**

leap forward = ileriye doğru sıçramak, atlamak, fırlamak

gap = açık, fark, uçurum

unsustainable = sürdürülemez, (aynı şartlarda) devam edemez

Soru 19. **distinguish (between)** = (arasında) ayırım yapmak, ayırmak, ayırt etmek, **recognize, identify, tell (the difference)**
distract = (dikkati) başka tarafa çekmek, meşgul etmek, **confuse, disturb**, zıt anl. = concentrate
diverge = ayrılmak, (birbirinden) uzaklaşmak, sapmak, farklı olmak, **branch off, deviate**, zıt anl. = converge, unite
proceed = ilerlemek, devam etmek, **advance, continue**, zıt anl. = stop

Soru 24. **meteor shower** = meteor yağmuru
planetary = gezegenlerle ilgili
solar = güneşle ilgili
lunar = ayla ilgili
thanks to = sayesinde, **owing to**
imaging = görüntüleme
celestial = gök ile ilgili
constellation = takımyıldız, burç

Soru 25. **deposition** = çökme, tortu
marked = belirgin, göze çarpan, **obvious, noticeable**, zıt anl. = inconspicuous
dire = 1) acil, çok ciddi; 2) korkunç, dehşetli, berbat, **critical; dreadful, terrible**
erroneous = yanlış, hatalı, **wrong, incorrect**, zıt anl. = right, correct

Soru 26. **arch** = kemer
curve upwards = yukarı doğru bombe yapmak

- Soru 27. **propose** = önermek, teklif etmek, ileri sürmek, **recommend, offer, suggest**
conflict = anlaşmazlık, ihtilaf, çatışma, **disagreement, fight**, zıt anl. = accord, peace
- Soru 28. **particulate** = çok küçük tanecik, zerre
wind-borne = rüzgarla taşınan
arduous = güç, çetin, yorucu
- Soru 29. **space shuttle** = uzay mekiği
takeoff = havalanma, kalkış
- Soru 30. **windbreaker** = yel kesen
- Soru 31. **triumphant** = muzaffer, galip, **victorious**
vindication = temize çıkarma, suçsuzluğunu kanıtlama
- Soru 32. **wilderness** = (el değmemiş) boş arazi, çöl, kır
bombard = bombalamak, (top vs. ile) dövmek
- Soru 33. **track** = izlemek, iz sürmek, izini takip etmek, **pursue, trail**
oscillate = salınmak, gidip gelmek, dalgalanmak
- Soru 34. **as yet** = henüz, şimdiye kadar, **so far**
adequately = yeterince, **enough, sufficiently**, zıt anl. = inadequately
to the contrary = aksine, karşıt
- Soru 35. **molten** = erimiş, sıvılaşmış
seep up = yukarı doğru sızmak
jigsaw puzzle = parçalara ayrılmış bir resmi tekrar bir bütün haline getirme şeklindeki bilmece
- Soru 42. **bank** = küme, yığın
- Soru 43. **erupt** = (volkan) patlamak, püskürmek
put at risk = tehlikeye atmak, riske sokmak
pump out = dışarı pompalamak, püskürtmek
- Soru 44. **well** = kuyu
drill = delmek, **make a hole**
drive out = çıkarmak, yerinden oynatmak
block = tıkmak, engellemek, kesmek, **obstruct, cut off**, zıt anl. = let go, release
stringer = geçirgen kaya
tiny = küçücük, minicik, **minuscule**, zıt anl. = enormous, huge
fissure = (toprak veya kayada derin) yarık, çatlak
squeeze = ezmek, sıkmak, suyunu çıkarmak, zorlayarak almak, **press, extract, extort**
turn to = başvurmak, yardımını istemek, **invoke, refer to, resort to**
permeable = geçirimli, geçirgen
call in = davet etmek, **invite**
leak away = sızarak tükenmek/kaybolmak
- Soru 45. **comprise** = kapsamak, içermek, —den oluşmak, oluşturmak, **constitute, consist of, make up**
show up = gözükmek, meydana çıkmak, **appear**, zıt anl. = disappear
- Soru 46. **involved (in)** = (olaya) karışmış, işin içinde olan
turbulence = çalkantı, girdap
stream = akım, cereyan
smoke plume = havada uzanan duman

- Soru 47. **negligible** = önemsiz, kayda değmez, **trifling, trivial**, zıt anl. = significant
soar = yükselmek, artmak, (yukarıya) fırlamak; süzülerek uçmak, **ascend**
- Soru 48. **scary** = korkutucu, ürkütücü
compile = derlemek, **collect, accumulate**, zıt anl. = disperse
well-compiled = iyi derlenmiş
annotate = dipnot koymak, açıklayıcı notlar koymak
well-annotated = dipnotlarla iyice açıklanmış
glance = göz atma
- Soru 49. **exchange** = değiş tokuş etmek, **trade, swap**
look into = araştırmak, soruşturmak, incelemek, **check out, inspect**
- Soru 50. **assertion** = savunma, iddia; açıklama, bildiri, **affirmation; declaration**
sufficiently = yeterince, **enough, adequately**, zıt anl. = insufficiently
- Soru 51. **be set on** = kararlı/azimli olmak, **be determined**
be up to = (bir işi) yapabilecek düzeyde/yetenekte olmak, **be able to do**
strain = gerginlik, stres, **stress, tension**, (fiil=) (kendini) zorlamak, çok gayret etmek,
strive, struggle, zıt anl. = laze
- Soru 52. **suggest** = 1) izlenimini bırakmak, hissini vermek, **indicate, imply**; 2) ileri/öne sürmek,
önermek, **advise, propose**
oppose = karşı koymak, karşı çıkmak, itiraz etmek, **protest, resist**, zıt anl. = support
- Soru 53. **stud** = dikme, saplama, saplanmış çubuk
headlight beam = far ışığı
pass over = üstünden geçmek
pedestrian crossing = yaya geçidi
illumination = aydınlatma
- Soru 54. **medium** = araç, medya (tekil)
discouraging = cesaret kırıcı, **unfavourable**, zıt anl. = encouraging
inevitably = kaçınılmaz bir şekilde, **unavoidably**, zıt anl. = avoidably
stunningly = akıl almaz (şekilde, boyutlarda vs.)
impractically = uygulanamaz/gerçekleştirilemez/mantıksız bir şekilde
stretch (into) = (boyunca) uzamak, yayılmak
sporadically = münferit, dağınık, düzensiz, tek tük
- Soru 55. **gain in favour** = rağbet görmek, taraftar toplamak
obstacle = engel, mani, **hindrance**
- Soru 56. **lime scale** = kireç tortusu
- 57. - 60. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
back (up) = desteklemek, arka çıkmak, **support, reinforce**
drug enforcer = narkotik polisi
opium poppy = haşhaş
herbicide = bitki öldürücü ilaç
ill effect = kötü etki
irritation = tahriş
additive = katkı maddesi
- Soru 57. **at great expense** = büyük harcamalar yapılarak

Soru 59. **genuine** = 1) içten, samimi, **sincere**; 2) gerçek, hakiki, **real**
stomach upset = mide bozukluğu

Soru 60. **drawback** = sakınca, mahzur, dezavantaj, **disadvantage**, **inconvenience**, zıt anl. =
 advantage, convenience
respiratory system = solunum sistemi

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

building blocks = yapı taşları

unify = birleştirmek, bir bütün haline getirmek, **combine**, **unite**, zıt anl. = detach,
 separate

formidable = dişli, zorlu, çetin, **difficult**, zıt anl. = easy

conceptual = kavramsal

Soru 61. **coherent** = tutarlı, uygun, ahenkli, mantıklı, **consistent**, **rational**, zıt anl. = incoherent
perception = algılama, algı, idrak, sezgi, **understanding**, **apprehension**, **viewpoint**

Soru 62. **insurmountable** = başa çıkılmaz, güç yetmez

Soru 63. **hamper** = engellemek, güçleştirmek, **prevent**, **hinder**, **impede**, **obstruct**, zıt anl. = help,
 facilitate

Soru 64. **reconcile** = uzlaştırmak, aralarını bulmak, **harmonise**, **integrate**, zıt anl. = alienate

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

grip = sıkı tutma, kavrama

be in the grip of = (bir şeyin) yönetiminde/denetiminde/kontrolünde olmak

embarrassing = rahatsız edici; utanç verici

Soru 65. **with reference to** = —e ilişkin olarak, ile ilgili olarak

Soru 66. **by no means** = asla, katiyen, hiçbir şekilde, **in no sense**, **certainly not**
pioneer = yol açmak, öncülük etmek, **initiate**, **lead**

Soru 67. **eager** = istekli, hevesli, **willing**, zıt anl. = reluctant
validity = geçerlilik, meşruluk, **legitimacy**, zıt anl. = invalidity

Soru 68. **discomforting** = rahatsız edici
refute = (delillerle) çürütmek, yanlışlığını kanıtlamak, **discredit**, **invalidate**, zıt anl. =
 confirm

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

worrisome = endişe/kaygı verici

so-called = 1) sözde; 2) denilen, adı verilen (fazlaca bilinmeyen şeyler için)

exemption = muafiyet, bağışıklık, **immunity**

derive (from) = elde etmek, çıkarmak, türemek, **obtain**, **originate**

coal-derived = kömürden elde edilen

comply with = uymak, uygun davranmak, itaat etmek, **conform to**, **abide by**, zıt anl. =
 disregard, resist

nightmare = kabus, karabasan

excitement = heyecan

hand out = (elden) dağıtmak, bölüştürmek, **deliver**, **distribute**

Soru 69. **transform (into)** = dönüştürmek, değiştirmek, **change**, **convert**, zıt anl. = preserve
renovate = yenilemek, tadilat yapmak, **recondition**, **restore**
pull down = yıkmak, **demolish**, **destroy**, zıt anl. = erect, set up

Soru 71. **shut down** = kapamak, faaliyetini durdurmak, **close down**
life-span = ömür, **lifetime**

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

precast concrete = önceden dökülmüş beton

innovative = yenilikçi, yaratıcı, **creative**, zıt anl. = conservative

cast-in-place = yerinde dökülmüş

dissipate = dağıtmak, dağılmak, yay(ıl)mak, **scatter, spread**, zıt anl. = gather, collect

irreparable = onarılamaz, tamir edilemez

reinforcing = destekleyici, takviye edici

beam = kiriş

Soru 73. **adopt** = 1) benimsemek, **accept**, zıt anl. = reject; 2) evlat edinmek

hold in place = yerli yerinde tutmak

rigidly = sıkıca, sağlam bir şekilde, **stiffly**, zıt anl. = loosely

Soru 76. **skyscraper** = gökdelen

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

air-starved = havasız kalmış

claim = iddia, talep, hak talebi, **assertion, demand, request**, zıt anl. = disclaimer

wipe out = silip süpürmek, ortadan kaldırmak, **destroy**

precede = önce gelmek, önde olmak, **come first**, zıt anl. = succeed, follow

nodule = yumru, düğüm

scarce = az bulunur, kıt, **rare, scant**

intolerably = dayanılmaz bir şekilde, **unbearably**

kill off = teker teker öldürmek

Soru 77. **depletion** = tükenme

devoid = mahrum, yoksun

Soru 78. **mystery** = gizem, sır, muamma

come to the attention of = —in dikkatini çekmek

Soru 79. **intrigue** = merak veya ilgisini çekmek

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