

Close Test



The term “Third World” is used to (19) ---- the poor nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America (20) ---- opposed to the “Second World” of communist, developed nations. The terminology is (21) ---- satisfactory, as there is a great social and political variation within the “Third World”. (22) ----, there are some countries where extreme poverty (23) ----, and these could be regarded as a “Fourth World”.

19.

- A) punish B) excuse C) denote
- D) Blame E) accuse

20.

- A) as B) since C) yet
- D) far from E) besides

21.

- A) more B) far from C) less
- D) the most E) more than

22.

- A) However B) While C) Despite D) Indeed E) Meanwhile

23.

- A) halts B) spreads C) scatters
- D) Envy E) prevails

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- opposed to = tersine, aksine, -den farklı olarak
- poverty = fakirlik, yoksulluk
- denote = nitelendirmek
- blame = suçlamak, accuse
- far from = (bir şey olmak)tan çok uzak
- meanwhile = bu esnada
- halt = durmak, durdurmak, stop, cease
- scatter = etrafa yaymak, saçmak
- envy = kıskanmak, imrenmek, be jealous of
- prevail = yaygın olmak

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Criminal activities occur all over the world. (19) ----, in different communities the (20) --- - of crime may be different. Indeed, (21) ---- that may be regarded as a criminal offence in one country may be regarded as perfectly acceptable behaviour (22) ---- . Similarly, when it comes to punishment, there are many (23) ---- in the degree of severity.

19.

- A) Wherever B) However C) Which
- D) While E) If ever

20.

- A) adjustment B) opinion C) assessment
- D) condition E) cooperation

21.

- A) whatever B) something C) whether
- D) such E) as

22.

- A) to others B) each other C) by the others
- D) for one another E) in another

23.

- A) disturbances B) exceptions C) complaints
- D) discrepancies E) deceptions

Criminal activities occur all over the world. (19) ----, in different communities the (20) ---- of crime may be different. Indeed, (21) ---- that may be regarded as a criminal offence in one country may be regarded as perfectly acceptable behaviour (22) ---- . Similarly, when it comes to punishment, there are many (23) ---- in the degree of severity.

- **criminal = 1) suç oluşturan, suça ait; 2) suçlu**
- **offence = kusur, kabahat, suç**
- **severity = sertlik, şiddet, harshness**
- **adjustment = ayarlama, adapte olma, regulation, setting, orientation**
- **assessment = değerlendirme, değer biçme, evaluation, judgement**
- **disturbance = rahatsızlık, kargaşa, annoyance, distraction**
- **complaint = şikayet, yakınma, grievance**
- **discrepancy = farklılık, fark, ayırım, çelişme, tutarsızlık, uyumsuzluk, conflict,**
- **distinction, variance, zıt anl. = agreement, consistency**

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D) While E) If ever

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Charles Fort, though he died in 1932, still attracts considerable attention. (19) ---- a journalist and writer, he was fascinated by all manner of unexplained stories. He was a (20) ---- writer of both fiction and non-fiction, but it is believed that he (21) ---- many of his manuscripts before they ever came to publication. One of his friends (22) ---- the Fortean Society, which published Fort's articles before and after his death; and the Fortean Society Magazine, which (23) ---- became the Fortean Times, is still being published.

19.

- A) For B) As C) Even
- D) Like E) Just

20.

- A) various B) confidential C) loyal
- D) vague E) prolific

21.

- A) would destroy B) was destroyed
- C) destroys D) destroyed
- E) would have destroyed

22.

- A) set up B) fixed up C) put on
- D) brought on E) made up

23.

- A) generally B) eventually C) completely
- D) frequently E) exceptionally

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- be fascinated by/with = —e kendini kaptırmak, be wrapped up in
- **all manner of = her çeşit**
- **non-fiction = kurgusal olmayan düz yazı**
- **fortean = olağandışı ve tuhaf olaylarla ilgili**
- various = çeşitli, miscellaneous
- confidential = gizli, secret, zıt anl. = open, public
- loyal = sadık, vefalı, faithful, zıt anl. = disloyal
- fix up = 1) ayarlamak, arrange; 2) bulmak, temin etmek, provide
- put on = 1) (üzerine) yüklemek, exert; 2) giymek
- bring on = ortaya çıkarmak, sebep olmak, produce
- eventually = sonunda, at last, finally
- exceptionally = istisna olarak, fevkalade, extraordinarily

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D) Like E) Just
20. A) various B) confidential C) loyal
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C) destroys D) destroyed
E) would have destroyed
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D) brought on E) made up
23. A) generally B) eventually C) completely
D) frequently E) exceptionally

- No one was surprised when Eric Shipton was chosen by the Himalayan Committee to repeat England's success in 1953, when Hillary and Tenzing conquered Everest. But (19) - --- immediately the committee members had second thoughts. Shipton had certainly shown flair, but his inattention to detail was (20) ---- ; on one occasion he had (21) ---- forgotten his backpack. And now the committee had a new worry: foreign competition. (22) ---- the British fail this time, the French or the Germans (23) ---- there first.

19.

- A) thus B) quite C) as
D) almost E) while

20.

- A) traditional B) notorious C) random
D) sensitive E) abundant

21.

- A) rather B) once C) still
D) just E) even

22.

- A) Could B) Had C) Will
D) Should E) Were

23.

- A) have got B) would have got
C) might get D) used to get
E) must have got

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- flair = yetenek, kabiliyet, ability, talent
- inattention = dikkatsizlik, ihmal, neglect, carelessness, zıt anl. = attention, carefulness
- **backpack = sırt çantası**
- notorious = dile düşmüş, aşikâr, well-known, obvious
- random = rasgele, tesadüfî, haphazard, accidental, zıt anl.= systematic
- abundant = bol, bereketli, ample, zıt anl. = scant, scarce, inadequate

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A) thus B) quite C) as
D) almost E) while

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D) used to get E) must have got

The poet Robert Browning was lucky in his parents. His father, who (19) — in a bank, was a man (20) — genuine intelligence, who owned a library of six thousand volumes and seems (21) — them all. His mother, (22) — was a devoutly religious woman, gave Browning a tenderness and optimism he would need (23) — in life.

19.

- A) having been employed
- B) has been employed
- C) has employed
- D) was employed
- E) will be employed

20.

- A) from B) about C) for D) in E) of

21.

- A) reading B) to read C) to have read
- D) to be reading E) have read

22.

- A) which B) who C) whose
- D) that E) whom

23.

- A) never B) hardly C) scarcely
- D) frequently E) fairly

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- genuine = gerçek, hakiki, içten, samimi, real, true, sincere
- devoutly = içten, ciddi, kendini adanmış, sincerely, devotedly
- tenderness = sevecenlik, şefkat, kindness, affection

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- B) has been employed
- C) has employed
- D) was employed**
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The European Parliament is comprised of 626 members. It (19) ---- significantly stronger since its inception. (20) ---- , the Parliament was simply an advisory body, but its responsibilities were widened (21) ---- the Single European Act and Treaty of the European Union of 1993. Three major responsibilities of the Parliament are legislative power, control over the budget and supervision of executive (22) ---- . The European Commission (23) - --- community legislation to the Parliament. The Parliament must approve the legislation before submitting it to the Council for adoption.

19.

- A) became B) had become
- C) has become D) would become
- E) becomes

20.

- A) Further B) Consequently
- C) Occasionally D) Initially
- E) Accordingly

21.

- A) on B) at
- C) over D) in
- E) through

22.

- A) decisions B) reasons
- C) obstacles D) results
- E) commodities

23.

- A) determines B) requires
- C) presents D) recognizes
- E) approves

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- be comprised of = (bir şey)'den oluşmak, (bir şey)'den ibaret olmak, consist of
- significantly = önemli ölçüde, büyük oranda, considerably
- **inception = başlangıç, başlama**
- **advisory body = danışma organı, yetkisi tavsiye vermek ile sınırlı kurum**
- **legislative = yasa yapma ile ilgili, yaşamaya ait**
- approve = onaylamak, authorise, ratify, zıt anl.= disapprove, deny, reject
- submit = arz etmek, sunmak, present
- **adoption = benimseme, acceptance, zıt anl.= rejection**
- consequently = sonuç olarak, dolayısıyla, bu nedenle, accordingly, subsequently
- occasionally = bazen, ara sıra, now and then, from time to time, once in a while, zıt
- anl.= frequently, often
- initially = başlangıçta, önceleri, in the beginning
- accordingly = dolayısıyla, bu nedenle, so, consequently
- obstacle = engel, difficulty, hindrance
- **commodity = (ticari) mal, good**
- recognize = 1) farkına varmak, realise, be aware of; 2) tanımak, identify;
- acknowledge

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A) became B) had become

C) has become D) would become

E) becomes

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E) approves

A market economy provides plenty of opportunities to people, but there are risks. Your level of success in a market economy how much income you earn and how much wealth you accumulate - will depend on your innate intelligence (19) ---- your efforts. But there is also an element of luck: Your fate (20) ---- affected by where you were born, what occupation you choose, and your genetic makeup and health. There are also chance events, such as natural disasters and human accidents, that can affect your (21) ---- . Given the uncertainty of market economics, most governments have a “social safety net” (22) ---- provides for citizens who do not succeed in the market economy. The safety net includes programmes that redistribute income from the rich to the poor and (23) ---- programmes of support.

19.

A) owing to B) in case of C) by means of
D) as well as E) on behalf of

20.

A) was B) is C) had been
D) would have been E) should have been

21.

A) account B) demand C) prosperity
D) requirement E) schedule

22.

A) what B) of which C) when
D) that E) wherever

23.

A) one another B) other C) another
D) each other E) every other

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- **innate = tabiatında olan, (bir şeye) özgü / has; kalıtsal, inherent, intrinsic, zıt anl.=**
- acquired
- **fate = akıbet, yazgı, kader, destiny**
- makeup = yapı, structure, composition, formation
- given = (bir şey)'i gerçek / gerçekleşmiş / olmuş kabul edersek
- uncertainty = belirsizlik
- **social safety net = sosyal güvenlik ağı (vatandaşların temel ihtiyaçlarını güvence**
- altına almak amacıyla devletin sağladığı sağlık, iş bulma, evsizleri barındırma gibi
- hizmetlerin bütünü)
- **redistribute = dağılımını değiştirmek, yeniden dağıtmak**
- by means of = vasıtasıyla, yoluyla
- account = 1) anlatım, narrative; 2) hesap
- demand = talep, request, claim
- requirement = gereksinim, ihtiyaç, talep, necessity, claim
- schedule = program, tarife

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A) owing to B) in case of C) by means of
D) as well as E) on behalf of

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Statutes are usually framed in more or less general terms, and, in order to apply these general terms to particular cases, interpretation becomes necessary. (19) ---- the famous Byzantine Emperor Justinian but also the framers of the Prussian and Napoleonic Codes (20) ---- to take away this power of interpretation from the judiciary. But these efforts and similar ones all failed because interpretation is (21) ---- whenever a written formula has to be applied to a particular case. When interpreting the meaning of a legal rule, the judge must first discover the true facts of the case before him, and secondly, he must find out (22) ---- the legislator intended him to do (23) ---- the existing circumstances.

19.

- A) Not only B) Even if C) The more
- D) Both E) As

20.

- A) may have attempted
- B) attempted
- C) are attempting
- D) have been attempting
- E) could have been attempted

21.

- A) influential B) incomparable C) impressive
- D) plausible E) unavoidable

22.

- A) that B) which C) why
- D) what E) whoever

23.

- A) after B) towards C) on
- D) over E) under

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- statute = kanun, yasa, tüzük
- frame = şekil vermek, tasarlamak, düzenlemek, build, plan, compose
- more or less = aşağı yukarı, az çok
- **interpretation = yorum, yorumlama**
- **code = kanun, yasa**
- take away = elinden almak, alıp götürmek
- **judiciary = yargıçlar, adliye**
- **legislator = yasa yapıcı**
- **circumstance = olay, vaka, durum, koşul, situation, case, incident**
- influential = sözü geçen, nüfuzlu, powerful
- incomparable = = kıyaslanamaz; eşsiz, uncomparable
- impressive = (iyi yönde) etkileyici, remarkable, striking, zıt anl.= ordinary
- plausible = akla yakın, makul, reasonable, logical, zıt anl.= implausible, unlikely
- unavoidable = kaçınılmaz, inevitable, inescapable, zıt anl.= avoidable, avertable

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D) Both E) As**

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**A) may have attempted
B) attempted
C) are attempting**

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**A) that B) which C) why
D) what E) whoever**

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D) over E) under**

The Spanish people take particular pride in their cultural heritage. (19) -- -- the traditional art form of flamenco dance and the three-act drama of the bullfight (corrida), the theatres and opera houses of Spanish cities provide one of the best ways of sharing the cultural experience (20) -- -- Spain. Many activities (21) ---- well after midnight, and so taking full advantage of the afternoon siesta is a good way to (22) ---- for the evening ahead. Further, Spain's mountain ranges, woodlands and extensive coast offer great potential for scenic tours and sports vacations (23) ---- alternatives to sunbathing on the beach.

19.

- A) In opposition to
- B) As a result of
- C) In addition to
- D) Dependent on
- E) In spite of

20.

- A) at
- B) for
- C) by
- D) of
- E) from

21.

- A) begin
- B) began
- C) are to begin
- D) have begun
- E) was to begin

22.

- A) maintain
- B) prepare
- C) complete
- D) identify
- E) participate

23.

- A) just
- B) like
- C) such
- D) even
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- **take pride in = (bir şey)'den gurur duymak**
- **heritage = miras, kalıt**
- traditional = geleneksel, conventional
- **flamenco dance = Flamenko Dansı (İspanya'ya özgü, Endülüs Halk Müziği eşliğinde yapılan**
- bir çeşit dans)
- **three-act = (tiyatro oyunu, gösteri vs. için) üç perdeden / bölümden oluşan**
- **bullfight = boğa güreşi**
- provide = sağlamak, temin etmek, supply, zıt anl.= withhold
- experience = deneyim, tecrübe
- well after = (bir olaydan / bir zamandan) çok sonra
- take advantage of = (bir şey)'den faydalanmak / istifade etmek
- **siesta = siesta (İspanya ve Latin Amerika'nın İspanyol etkisi altındaki kesimine özgü**
- geleneksel öğle uykusu), şekerleme
- ahead = gelecek, yaklaş(ıl)makta / gelmekte olan, ilerideki
- **mountain range = dağ sırası / silsilesi**
- **woodland = ağaçlık arazi / alan**
- extensive = geniş, uzayıp giden, wide, zıt anl.= limited, narrow
- offer = sunmak, sağlamak, present
- **scenic = manzaralı**
- **vacation = tatil**
- alternative = alternatif, (farklı bir) seçenek, option
- **sunbathing = güneşlenme**

19.

- A) In opposition to B) As a result of
- C) In addition to D) Dependent on
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- D) of E) from

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- Soru 19. in opposition to = (bir şey)'e karşı / muhalif olarak, contrary to
- as a result of = (bir şey)'in sonucu olarak
- in addition to = (bir şey)'e ek olarak
- dependent on = (bir şey)'e bağımlı, reliant, zıt anl.= independent, self-reliant
- in spite of = (bir şey)'e rağmen / karşın, regardless of, despite
- Soru 22. maintain = 1) muhafaza etmek, bakmak, keep, retain; 2) sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, sustain
- prepare = hazırlanmak, get ready
- identify = 1) tanı(m)lamak, teşhis etmek, determine, diagnose; 2) kimliğini teşhis etmek
- participate = katılmak, yer almak, take part

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

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

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- 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
- 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

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D) were finding

E) had to find

Nuclear energy is now making a serious comeback. The design (19) ---- of the new nuclear reactors have taken a huge step forward. (20) ---- being safer and less (21) ---- to terrorism than current nuclear plants, the new reactor (22) ---- double duty; it has to generate electricity and produce hydrogen, which is the probable automobile fuel (23) --- - the future.

19.

- A) delays B) complexities C) facilities
- D) requirements E) replacements

20.

- A) Even so B) On the other hand
- C) As regards D) In contrast E) Besides

21.

- A) vulnerable B) impulsive C) conducive
- D) compulsive E) disruptive

22.

- A) had to do
- B) must have done
- C) must be done
- D) must do
- E) would have to do

23.

- A) at B) to C) with D) over E) of

Nuclear energy is now making a serious comeback. The design (19) ---- of the new nuclear reactors have taken a huge step forward. (20) ---- being safer and less (21) ---- to terrorism than current nuclear plants, the new reactor (22) ---- double duty; it has to generate electricity and produce hydrogen, which is the probable automobile fuel (23) --- - the future.

- **comeback** = geri dönüş
- **take a huge step forward** = çok büyük ilerleme kaydetmek
- **facility** = 1) tesisat; tesis; 2) kolaylık, imkan
- **requirement** = gereksinim, ihtiyaç, talep, necessity, claim
- **replacement** = yedek, substitute
- **impulsive** = tepisel, instinctive, emotional, zıt anl. = thoughtful, cautious
- **conductive** = iletken, geçirgen

19.

- A) delays B) complexities C) facilities
D) requirements E) replacements

20.

- A) Even so B) On the other hand
C) As regards D) In contrast E) Besides

21.

- A) vulnerable B) impulsive C) conducive
D) compulsive E) disruptive

22.

- A) had to do
B) must have done
C) must be done
D) must do
E) would have to do

23.

- A) at B) to C) with D) over E) of

Natural disturbances, including hurricanes and earthquakes, have affected coral reefs for millions of years. They are typically acute but have short-lived (19) ——. Reef areas (20) —— human influences often recover within a few years (21) —— water and substratum quality remain high. Indeed, acute natural disturbances can actually help (22) —— diversity on coral reefs by knocking back dominant species and allowing (23) — — competitive species to re-establish themselves.

19.

- A) products B) conditions C) concerns
- D) effects E) explanations

20.

- A) down to B) up to C) up against
- D) out of E) away from

21.

- A) so that B) unless C) though
- D) if E) whether

22.

- A) to have maintained
- B) maintaining
- C) having maintained
- D) to be maintained
- E) to maintain

23.

- A) much B) little C) as D) less E) least

Natural disturbances, including hurricanes and earthquakes, have affected coral reefs for millions of years. They are typically acute but have short-lived (19) ——. Reef areas (20) —— human influences often recover within a few years (21) — — water and substratum quality remain high. Indeed, acute natural disturbances can actually help (22) —— diversity on coral reefs by knocking back dominant species and allowing (23) —— competitive species to re-establish themselves.

- disturbance = kargaşa, çalkalanma, düzeni bozucu şey, turmoil, zıt anl. = order,
- stillness
- **acute = ağır, vahim; (tıp) akut**
- **short-lived = kısa süreli, geçici**
- recover = iyileşmek, kendine gelmek, eski haline dönmek, improve, get well, zıt anl. =
- deteriorate
- **substratum = alt tabaka, temel**
- **knock back = (içki vs.) yutmak, devirmek**
- re-establish = eski haline dönmek, restore

19.

A) products B) conditions C) concerns
D) effects E) explanations

20.

A) down to B) up to C) up against
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Computers are now part of our everyday lives and there seems to be nothing out of the ordinary about them. However, the computers of the (19) ---- are a different proposition. They are already beginning to sound (20) ---- science fiction. Supercomputers, many (21) ---- more powerful than today's fastest machines, could be contained in a tiny drop of liquid. (22) ---- would not be built of silicon, (23) ---- DNA, the stuff of life itself.

19.

- A) future B) current C) present
- D) recent E) next

20.

- A) according to B) along with
- C) like D) close by E) up to

21.

- A) conditions B) ways C) times
- D) degrees E) tests

22.

- A) Theirs B) These C) Any of them
- D) The latter E) Which

23.

- A) but of B) rather than
- C) instead of D) though E) except

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- **proposition = mesele, matter**
- **stuff = şey, thing**
- the latter= iki şeyden ikincisi

19.

A) future B) current C) present
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20.

A) according to B) along with
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21.

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We can certainly hear external sounds while we are dreaming. Otherwise, a dreamer couldn't be (19) ---- by shouting. Around 40 to 50 per cent (20) ---- dreams also contain sounds, while touch, smell, taste and pain are present in a (21) ---- smaller percentage of dreams. Sounds occurring near a sleeper (22) ---- is already dreaming can be incorporated into the dream. However, the sounds (23) ---- will not cause the sleeper to dream.

19.

A) ensured B) awakened C) heard
D) embarrassed E) calmed

20.

A) by B) to C) for D) of E) in
21.

A) too B) more C) much
D) very E) most

22.

A) who B) what C) where
D) when E) how

23.

A) which B) themselves C) of whom
D) whatever E) itself

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- ensure = garanti etmek, sağlamak, temin etmek, secure, guarantee
- awaken = uyandırmak, wake, zıt anl.= put to sleep
- **embarrass = utandırmak**
- calm (down) = sakinleş(tir)mek, pacify, zıt anl.= excite
- whatever = bütünü, hepsi, her hangi, her ne, ne olursa

19.

- A) ensured **B) awakened** C) heard
D) embarrassed E) calmed

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

19.

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

20.

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

21.

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

22.

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

23.

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- **fruit fly = meyve sineği (genetik arařtırmalarda sıklıkla denek olarak kullanılan bir**
- sinek türü)
- **end = uç, taraf**
- **ovary = yumurtalık**
- **unfertilized = döllenmemiş**
- **follicle = kesecik, folikül (anatomide bir grup hücrenin arasında yer alan küresel**
- formlu boşluk)
- **turn on = aktif hale getirmek**
- **localise = belirli bir yere sınırlamak**
- **mRNA = taşıyıcı ribonükleik asit (genetik bilgiyi DNA'dan ribozoma taşıyan RNA**
- molekülü), messenger ribonucleic acid
- **axis = (çoğul: axes) aks, eksen**

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23.

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

- **dispel = dağıtmak, defetmek, gidermek**
- **embrace = sarılmak, kucaklamak, kabullenmek, hug, accept, zıt anl.= reject, shun**
- identify = tanımlamak, teşhis etmek; kimliğini teşhis etmek, determine, diagnose
- stimulate = (örneğin biyoelektriksel veya biyokimyasal olarak) uyarmak, excite
- on the contrary = aksine, bilakis
- similarly = benzer şekilde

Names and numbers were causing trouble long before the Internet age. Biology had a naming crisis in the 17th and 18th centuries. The problem wasn't so much a shortage of names but an excess of (19) ---- . Plants and animals (20) ---- by many different names in different places. Then came the great reform of Carolus Linnaeus and his system of Latin binomials, (21) ---- each organism by genus and species. The new scheme revolutionized taxonomy, not because there is any magic in Latin or in two-part names, but because Linnaeus and his (22) ---- laboured to preserve a strict one-to-one mapping between names and organisms. Official codes of nomenclature continue to enforce this rule – one name, one species – although rooting out synonyms and homonyms is a (23) ---- struggle.

19.

A) them B) that C) theirs D) those E) themselves

20.

A) were to be known B) would be known

C) are known D) were known E) will be known

21.

A) to have been identifying

B) identified

C) to have identified

D) to be identifying

E) identifying

22.

A) participants B) followers C) occupants

D) suppliers E) practitioners

23.

A) constant B) primary C) rapid

D) similar E) partial

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- **naming = isimlendirme**
- shortage = eksiklik, kıtlık, deficiency, scarcity; zıt anl.= abundance
- excess = aşırılık, fazlalık, artık, surplus, zıt anl.= shortage
- **binomial = iki terimli isim (örn: calystegia soldanella)**
- **genus = (çoğul: genera) soy, takım**
- species = (hem tekil hem çoğul) cins, tür
- **taxonomy = sınıflandırma bilimi**
- **magic = sihir, büyü**
- **labour = çalışmak, emek vermek**
- preserve = korumak, maintain
- strict = tam, birebir, exact
- **one-to-one mapping = birebir eşleme**
- **nomenclature = terminoloji**
- enforce = mecbur etmek, (uymaya) zorlamak, uygulamak, yerine getirmek, impose,

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A) were to be known B) would be known

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E) identifying

22.

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D) suppliers E) practitioners

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A) constant B) primary C) rapid

D) similar E) partial

- prosecute
- **root out = ayıklayıp atmak, kökünü kazımak. kökünden sökmek**
- **homonym = eşsesli**
- struggle = çaba, uğraşı, mücadele
- participant = katılımcı
- **follower = takipçi, mürit**
- **occupant = bir yeri işgal eden, işgalci**
- **supplier = tedarikçi, bir malı sağlayan kişi ya da firma**
- **practitioner = pratisyen**
- constant = sürekli, devamlı, continuous, perpetual, relentless, zıt anl.= terminable
- partial = kısmi, zıt anl.= complete

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

19.

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

20.

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

21.

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

22.

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

23.

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

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- safe = güvenli, emniyetli, zıt anl.= dangerous
- **risk-taking = risk alan**
- **trust one's life to = canını (birisine / bir şeye) emanet etmek**
- accident = kaza
- rate = oran
- effective = efektif, gerçek, fiili, actual
- highway = otoyol
- existing = var olan, hali hazırda bulunan, present, current
- **fleet = filo**
- **knot = (deniz mili / saat) olarak ölçülen hız ölçme birimi**
- raise = yükseltmek, arttırmak, increase, zıt anl.= lower, decrease
- eventually = sonunda, finally
- compete (with) = (birisi / bir şey) ile rekabet etmek / yarışmak, rival (with)
- **jetliner = jet motorlu büyük yolcu uçağı, jumbo jet**
- pollution = kirlenme, kirlilik, contamination
- generate = üretmek, produce
- noise = gürültü
- operation = çalışma, işleme, running, functioning
- far = çok daha, much (more)
- vary = değış(tir)mek, çeşitlen(dir)mek, change, differ, alter, zıt anl.= remain, stay

19.

- A) to have reduced B) reducing
- C) having reduced D) to reduce
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- **rental site = (araç vs. için) kiralama noktası**
- radically = alışılmışın çok dışında bir şekilde, extraordinarily
- reliable = güvenilir, emin, sağlam, trustworthy, dependable, zıt anl.= unreliable
- maintain = 1) bakım yapmak, muhafaza etmek, bakmak, service, keep, retain; 2) sürdürmek,
- devam ettirmek, sustain
- quality = kalite, nitelik
- revolution = devrim
- reduce = azal(t)mak, decrease, zıt anl.= increase
- in that = şu bakımdan ki, because
- **tentative = deneme amaçlı (olarak yapılan)**
- consistent = tutarlı, steady, undeviating, zıt anl.= inconsistent, changing
- deliberate = 1) kasıtlı, on purpose; 2) temkinli, careful
- reluctant = isteksiz, gönülsüz, unwilling, hesitant, zıt anl.= willing, eager
- recurrent = yinelenen, tekrarlayan, repetitive, zıt anl.= single, unique

In the past a significant amount of the acid in rainfall was neutralized by alkaline materials, notably the calcium-rich minerals in windblown dusts. But recently there has been a slow (19) ---- in levels of alkaline materials in the air; this is partly because there are fewer unpaved roads which were an important (20) ---- of dust in the past. Recently, ammonia emissions (21) ---- on the increase in many parts of the world. One might presume that this is a good thing because ammonia is alkaline. Unfortunately, however, it (22) ---- with SO₂ to produce ammonium sulphate, which is converted (23) ---- nitric acid in soil.

19.

- A) replacement B) discrepancy C) prevention
- D) decline E) relief

20.

- A) delivery B) improvement C) source
- D) action E) expression

21.

- A) would be
- B) have been
- C) would have been
- D) had been
- E) are being

22.

- A) impairs B) accumulates C) relates
- D) exchanges E) reacts

23.

- A) through B) from C) of D) to E) out of

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- A) impairs B) accumulates C) relates
- D) exchanges **E) reacts**

23.

- A) through B) from C) of **D) to** E) out of

- significant = kayda / dikkate değer, önemli, considerable, important, zıt anl.= insignificant,
- unimportant
- amount = miktar
- **rainfall = bir bölgeye, belli bir zaman aralığı içinde düşen toplam yağış**
- **neutralize = nötralize etmek (asidik veya bazik bir çözeltiyi nötr hale getirmek)**
- **alkaline = alkali (bir alkali veya toprak alkali metalin oluşturduğu ve suda çözüldüğünde pH değeri**
- 7'den yüksek olan iyonik bileşik)
- material = madde
- notably = dikkate değer bir şekilde, remarkably
- **calcium-rich = kalsiyum bakımından zengin**
- **windblown = rüzgar tarafından taşınan**
- **dust = toz**
- recently = yakın zamanda, lately
- level = seviye, düzey
- partly = kısmen, partially, zıt anl.= completely
- **unpaved = (yol için) parke taşı / asfalt döşenmemiş**
- **ammonia = amonyak (kimyasal formülü NH₃ olan, renksiz ve kötü kokulu bir gaz)**
- **emission = dışarı verme, yayma**
- increase = artış, rise, zıt anl.= decrease, fall
- **one might presume that = şöyle bir tahmin yapılabilir ki..., denilebilir ki...**
- unfortunately = maalesef, zıt anl.= fortunately
- **SO₂ = sülfür dioksit (volkanlardan ve kimi endüstriyel işlemlerden ortaya çıkan, çevre için zararlı,**
- bozuk yumurtaya benzeyen kokusu ile tanınan bir gaz)
- convert = değiştirmek, dönüştürmek, çevirmek, transform, turn into
- **nitric acid = nitrik asit (kimyasal formülü HNO₃ olan, oldukça aşındırıcı ve zehirli, kuvvetli bir asit)**
- soil = toprak(lar)

- discrepancy = farklılık, fark, ayırım, çelişme, tutarsızlık, uyumsuzluk, conflict, distinction, variance, zıt
- anl.= agreement, consistency
- prevention = önleme, engelleme, avoidance, protection
- decline = azalma, düşüş, gerileme, drop, zıt anl.= upturn
- relief = 1) ferahlama, rahatlatma, alleviation; 2) yardım, help
- delivery = 1) teslim, dağıtım, handing over, distribution; 2) doğum, giving birth
- improvement = gelişme, düzelme, ilerleme, progress, advance, zıt anl.= deterioration, impairment
- source = kaynak
- action = 1) hareket, eylem, zıt anl. = inaction; 2) etki, effect
- expression = ifade, anlatım, dışavurum
- impair = bozmak, zayıflatmak, damage, hurt, weaken, zıt anl.= enhance, improve
- accumulate = toplama(n)mak, yığı(l)mak, biriktir(mek), gather, collect, zıt anl.= disperse, scatter
- relate = 1) (olaylar, durumlar, insanlar) arasında bağlantı kurmak; 2) (bir şey) ile ilgili olmak
- exchange = değiş tokuş etmek, alış veriş etmek, trade, swap
- react = 1) (kimyasal) tepkimeye girmek; 2) (birisine sözle vs.) tepki göstermek, oppose