ZAFER HOCA
DİL AKADEMİSİ

ÜCRETSİZ KAYNAK

DENEME SINAVI

YÖKDİL Fen Bilimleri Deneme Sınavı 1 (Cevap Anahtarlı)

Gerçek sınavın soru tiplerine, sırasına ve zorluk düzeyine göre hazırlanmış 80 soruluk YÖKDİL Fen Bilimleri denemesi. Parçalar fizik, kimya, biyoloji, yer bilimleri, astronomi ve çevre bilimi gibi fen alanlarından seçildi. Kâğıt YÖKDİL'de de e-YÖKDİL'de de soru tipleri ve sayıları aynı olduğu için deneme ikisi için de geçerli; sonda cevap anahtarı ve en çok hata yapılan soruların çözüm ipuçları var.

22 sayfa · İleri · 180 dakika, tek oturum + değerlendirme

Sesli çalış · tanıtım

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UYGUN OLDUĞU SINAVLAR: YDS · YÖKDİL · YDT · e-YÖKDİL · e-YDS · e-TEP

İçinde neler var?

- 80 soru, 180 dakika; her doğru 1,25 puan, yanlışlar doğruları götürmez
- Gerçek sınavdaki sırayla 8 bölüm: kelime ve dil bilgisi (20), cloze test (10), cümle tamamlama (11), iki yönlü çeviri (6 + 6), paragraf tamamlama (6), anlamı bozan cümle (6), okuma (15)
- Fen alanlarından metinler: hava kirliliği, okyanus akıntıları ve iklim, fotosentez, kirlenen nehirler, X-ışını görüntüleme, kara delikler
- Beş okuma parçası, her birine üç soru: fosillerin tarihlendirilmesi, balinaların sesleri, bilimsel bakış açısı, yapay örümcek ipeği, yerin derinliklerinde bulunan bir organizma
- Bölüm bölüm süre planı önerisi (örneğin okuma parçalarına 45–50 dakika)
- 80 soruluk cevap anahtarı ve en çok hata yapılan 15 sorunun kısa çözüm ipuçları: zamanlar, koşul cümleleri, devrik yapı, bağlaçlar, çeviri ve okuma

Kimler için?

- YÖKDİL ve e-YÖKDİL Fen Bilimleri sınavına hazırlanan adaylar
- Fen alanının akademik metinlerinde kendini gerçek süreyle denemek isteyenler
- Süre yönetiminde zorlanan ya da hangi soru tipinde puan kaybettiğini görmek isteyenler

SEVİYE
İleri

SÜRE
180 dakika, tek oturum + değerlendirme

Nasıl çalışmalısın?

1. Saat tut ve 180 dakikada ara vermeden çöz; süre planındaki bölüm sürelerine uymaya çalış
2. Cevaplarını ayrı bir kâğıda yaz; bitince cevap anahtarıyla karşılaştır ve doğru sayını 1,25 ile çarp
3. Yanlış yaptığın soru çözüm ipuçlarındaysa önce açıklamayı oku, sonra soruya dönüp ipucunu kendin bul
4. Çeviri ve okuma sorularında bilmediğin fen terimlerini kelime defterine yaz; en çok yanlış yaptığın soru tipini sonraki haftanın çalışma konusu yap

Sınavda nasıl karşına çıkar?

YÖKDİL ve e-YÖKDİL Fen Bilimleri'nde 80 soru 180 dakikada cevaplanır; sorular fen bilimleri alanının akademik metinlerinden gelir ve her doğru 1,25 puandır. Bu deneme soru tiplerini sınavdaki sıra ve sayılarla verir: çeviri ve okuma sorularında fen terimlerini, cümle tamamlama ve paragraf sorularında akademik cümle yapısını sınav temposunda denersin.

ZAFER HOCA DİL AKADEMİSİ

Bu kaynağı sevdiysen, hazırlığını bizimle tamamla

- **70+ puan garantili** YDS, YÖKDİL, YDT, e-YÖKDİL, e-YDS ve e-TEP programları
- 6 ciltlik kitap seti adresine
- Eşsiz dersler, günlük planlama ve ödevlendirme
- **1.000+** öğrencimizin yorumu sitemizde

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Sınav hakkında

Bu kitapçık, Zafer Hoca Dil Akademisi'nin **YÖKDİL Fen Bilimleri Deneme Sınavı 1**'idir. Sorular gerçek sınavın soru tiplerine, sırasına ve zorluk düzeyine göre hazırlanmıştır; parçalar fizik, kimya, biyoloji, yer bilimleri, astronomi ve çevre bilimi gibi fen alanlarından seçilmiştir.

YÖKDİL, ÖSYM tarafından kâğıt ve elektronik (e-YÖKDİL) oturumlarla yapılır. Her iki oturumda da soru tipleri ve sayıları aynıdır; bu deneme ikisi için de geçerlidir.

Soru sayısı	Süre	Puanlama
80 soru	180 dakika (3 saat)	Her doğru 1,25 puan; yanlış cevaplar doğruları götürmez.

Soru bölümleri

Sorular	Soru tipi	Soru sayısı
1 – 20	Kelime ve dil bilgisi (cümlede boşluk doldurma)	20
21 – 30	Paragrafta boşluk doldurma (cloze test)	10
31 – 41	Cümle tamamlama	11
42 – 47	İngilizceden Türkçeye çeviri	6
48 – 53	Türkçeden İngilizceye çeviri	6
54 – 59	Paragraf tamamlama	6
60 – 65	Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümle	6
66 – 80	Okuma parçaları (5 parça × 3 soru)	15

Adayların dikkatine

- Kitapçıkta toplam 80 soru vardır; toplam cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır.
- Her sorunun yalnız bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden fazla seçenek işaretlenirse o soru yanlış sayılır.
- Yanlış cevaplar için puan indirimi yapılmaz. Bu nedenle hiçbir soruyu boş bırakmaman yararına olur.
- Sorulara istediğin sıradan başlayabilirsin. İşaretlediğin bir cevabı değiştireceksen eskisini iyice sil.
- **Ham puan = doğru sayısı × 1,25.** Örneğin 60 doğru 75 puan eder.

Süre planı önerisi: 1–30. sorular (kelime, dil bilgisi, cloze test) için 30–35 dakika; 31–53. sorular (cümle tamamlama ve çeviri) için 45–50 dakika; 54–65. sorular (paragraf tamamlama, anlamı bozan cümle) için 25–30 dakika; 66–80. sorular (okuma parçaları) için 45–50 dakika. Kalan süreyi kontrole ve cevapları kâğıda aktarmaya ayır. Bu plan yol göstericidir; kendi hızına göre uyarlayabilirsin.

Nasıl kullanmalısın? Denemeyi gerçek sınav gibi, saat tutarak ve ara vermeden çöz. Cevaplarını ayrı bir kâğıda yaz; bitirince kitapçığın sonundaki **Cevap Anahtarı** ile karşılaştır, sonra yanlış yaptığın sorular için **Çözüm İpuçları** bölümüne bak.

1. – 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The cells of all living organisms have the _____ to harvest energy from the breakdown of organic fuel molecules.

A) amount
B) clarity
C) performance
D) reliance
E) ability

2. Bacteria are truly remarkable in terms of their adaptations to extreme environments and their abilities to survive in parts of Earth that are _____ to other forms of life.

A) distasteful
B) cordial
C) inhospitable
D) persuasive
E) discreet

3. In December 1831, at the age of 22, Darwin began a round-the-world sea voyage that _____ influenced his thinking.

A) obscurely
B) legitimately
C) hopefully
D) respectfully
E) profoundly

4. All organisms have some capacity to adapt to environmental changes, but the extent of this adaptive capacity _____ greatly.

A) executes
B) varies
C) discards
D) abolishes
E) merges

5. The geological history of the Grand Canyon region _____ to be a lot more complex than previously thought when scientists examined the area in more detail.

A) put off
B) gave up
C) brought about
D) turned out
E) set out

6. Most space rockets plunge into the oceans or become space litter when they are _____ completely.

A) taken up
B) fallen out
C) given out
D) made up
E) used up

7. Scientists _____ that by the year 2050, robot brains based on computers that have the ability to execute 100 trillion instructions per second _____ rivalling human intelligence.

A) are predicting / are starting
B) have predicted / would start
C) predicted / would have started
D) predict / will start
E) would predict / will have started

8. NASA _____ experiments on the surface of the moon for eight years when they _____ them down in 1977 for financial reasons.

A) conducted / would have to shut
B) has been conducting / have to shut
C) had been conducting / had to shut
D) was conducting / have had to shut
E) would have conducted / would have had to shut

9. It is predicted that the world's fossil fuel sources _____ completely by the turn of the century unless strict policies to use them wisely _____ at present, before it is too late.

A) will have been exhausted / are implemented
B) will be exhausted / would be implemented
C) would be exhausted / would have been implemented
D) would have been exhausted / were implemented
E) were exhausted / were to be implemented

10. If microchips _____ back in the late 1950s, computer technology _____ as advanced as it is today.

A) weren't developed / isn't
B) hadn't been developed / wouldn't be
C) wouldn't have been developed / weren't
D) wouldn't be developed / wouldn't be
E) weren't being developed / won't be

11. It is hoped that alternative forms of energy, such as wind energy and geothermal energy, _____ more widely used in the near future, once technical problems _____ completely resolved.

A) become / had been
B) are becoming / will be
C) will become / are
D) have become / were
E) would have become / have been

12. Insects that live in colonies, such as ants, bees, wasps, and termites, have long fascinated everyone, _____ naturalists _____ artists.

A) among / with
B) about / between
C) in / of
D) between / above
E) from / to

13. A gene giving humans a preference _____ sweet foods was recently identified _____ researchers.

A) over / among
B) on / with
C) to / at
D) for / by
E) into / within

14. The existence of galaxies was not recognized until the early 20th century, _____ since then galaxies have become one of the focal points of astronomical investigation.

A) even
B) because
C) but
D) if
E) whether

15. A gemstone used in the making of jewellery must be durable, _____ it cannot withstand the process of being handled or shaped.

A) thus
B) even if
C) although
D) or else
E) while

16. _____ it has a great potential for creating new organisms, experimental recombination of genes is viewed by some scientists as dangerous and unethical.

A) As long as
B) Unless
C) Just as
D) Before
E) Because

17. _____ does geology provide a better understanding of the Earth's evolution and its present features, but it also serves society in a variety of practical ways.

A) Either
B) So
C) Not only
D) So long as
E) Not once

18. Geometry, _____ name is derived from Greek words meaning "earth measurement," is one of the oldest branches of mathematics.

A) as
B) which
C) that
D) whose
E) its

19. By the time the research team _____ the final results of their experiment, they _____ on the project for over three years.

A) announced / had been working
B) have announced / were working
C) will announce / have been working
D) had announced / have worked
E) would announce / are working

20. The extent _____ which climate change affects marine biodiversity _____ still a subject of intense scientific debate.

A) to / remains
B) in / has remained
C) by / remained
D) at / would remain
E) for / will remain

21. – 30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

21. – 25. sorular

Air pollution is one of the major challenges that most major cities face. The task of cleaning up air pollution, (21) _____ difficult, is not believed to be insurmountable. Use of fuels that are low in pollutants, such as low-sulphur forms of petroleum; more complete burning of fossil fuels, often in (22) _____ with a recycling of the pollutants; and the shift to less polluting forms of power generation, such as solar energy (23) _____ place of fossil fuels – all are methods that can be used for controlling pollution. Over the past few decades, the example of London as well as of some other cities (24) _____ that 10 years or less is enough to control this problem to a certain extent. In fact, this period is (25) _____ enough to achieve major improvements in air quality.

21.

A) though
B) as if
C) unless
D) whether
E) in case

22.

A) discrimination
B) combination
C) purification
D) authorization
E) utilization

23.

A) over
B) at
C) for
D) by
E) in

24.

A) had shown
B) would have shown
C) will have shown
D) has shown
E) was showing

25.

A) nor
B) either
C) as well as
D) neither
E) also

26. – 30. sorular

Ocean currents play a vital role in regulating the Earth's climate. These large-scale movements of seawater (26) _____ heat from tropical regions to higher latitudes, thus maintaining a relatively stable global temperature. (27) _____ this natural heat distribution system, polar regions would be significantly colder and tropical areas much hotter. The Gulf Stream, which is one of the best-known ocean currents, (28) _____ warm water from the Gulf of Mexico across the Atlantic to Europe. This phenomenon explains (29) _____ parts of Northern Europe enjoy milder winters than regions at similar latitudes in North America. Scientists have recently become concerned that global warming could seriously disrupt these currents, (30) _____ potentially devastating consequences for climate patterns worldwide.

26.

A) transfer
B) transform
C) translate
D) withdraw
E) disperse

27.

A) Despite
B) Without
C) Beyond
D) Through
E) Along

28.

A) has carried
B) was carrying
C) carries
D) would carry
E) had carried

29.

A) what
B) which
C) where
D) whom
E) why

30.

A) with
B) for
C) by
D) from
E) at

31. – 41. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. Whereas ordinary solids have a definite size and shape, _____.

A) most liquids do, too
B) gases have none
C) their volumes are definite, as well
D) liquids don't take the form of the container
E) gases consist of a vast number of molecules

32. Although rain forests occupy a very small percentage of the land surface on Earth, _____.

A) it is true that, in addition to high rainfall and humidity, mild winters are good for them
B) most governments have introduced severe measures to stop and eliminate environmental pollution
C) they contain a very large variety of plant and animal species that are mostly rare
D) many species living in those areas are faced with the threat of extinction
E) the Brazilian government has long-term plans to open up the Amazon basin for mining

33. _____, but a significant part of this land is unsuitable for either agriculture or habitation.

A) China's first nature reserve was established in the 1950s
B) China is located in Far East Asia
C) The population of China has been increasing dramatically
D) One of China's major problems is environmental pollution
E) China covers a vast area in Asia

34. Experts fear that, unless significantly higher yields are achieved with genetically modified (GM) crops, _____.

A) genetic engineers are determined to continue to work on crops that can grow in a shorter period of time
B) these trends led to economic development and a significant reduction in global hunger and poverty
C) certain circles are concerned about the possible negative effects of GM crops on human health
D) massive environmental degradation will be the inevitable result of trying to feed the world's increasing population
E) the impacts of climate change on agriculture will not be fully understood in the years ahead

35. _____, which, in turn, makes animal husbandry more profitable than it used to be in the past.

A) People with rising incomes consume more meat and livestock products
B) The world's poor have been getting poorer and less able to produce food
C) Much of the world's starving population lives in the sub-Saharan region, where farming is poor
D) Debate continues over whether climate change will further reduce the world's ability to feed itself
E) Most countries in Africa need to invest more in their agriculture sectors

36. Physicists have established that, before the universe existed in its present form, _____.

A) the Milky Way is one of billions of galaxies in the universe
B) astronomy attracted many high school students to study it in depth
C) all of its matter was concentrated in one mass
D) they knew what to look for
E) their existence would not have been questionable

37. Experts differ greatly in their estimates of the number of plant and animal species, _____.

A) since the exact number of these species has only recently been identified
B) but they all agree that the distribution of these species is highly uneven
C) in case many of the currently endangered species go extinct in the near future
D) unless they focus their attention on those species that have increased in number
E) despite the fact that the populations of certain species have soared dramatically

38. Atoms have several properties _____.

A) in case they have different numbers of protons and electrons
B) in which they are the smallest particles of all matter
C) that help distinguish one type of atom from another
D) because physicists have split the atom into many subatomic particles
E) while the electrons in an atom are very much smaller than the protons and neutrons

39. Quantum theory specifies new rules for describing the universe, _____.

A) although efforts to explore it are continuing
B) as it is considered an ancient science
C) unless the universe cannot be described with the help of its principles
D) just as it has introduced new ways of thinking about matter and energy
E) for it has not been proven or validated scientifically

40. Climatologists are not certain about the number of hurricanes that occurred worldwide before 1970, _____.

A) although the historical data are too inconsistent to allow firm conclusions
B) given that sea-surface temperatures are a key driver of hurricane formation
C) since an unprecedented four hurricanes hit Florida in the summer of 2004
D) which global warming has led to more intense storms
E) when satellite observations became routine

41. Some of the world's natural resources, such as natural vegetation and solar energy, are renewable, _____.

A) which cannot be renewed easily at a low cost
B) while others like fossil fuels are non-renewable
C) since they are not reliable sources of energy
D) if conserving them is not possible
E) some of which are non-renewable

42. – 47. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. According to some physicists, the universe is just a little lighter than a black hole of the same size.

A) Bazı fizikçilere göre, bir kara delik, aynı boyuttaki evrenden sadece biraz daha ağırdır.

B) Bazı fizikçiler, evrenin, aynı büyüklükteki bir kara delikten sadece biraz daha hafif olduğunu öne sürmektedir.

C) Bazı fizikçiler, evrenin, aynı boyuttaki bir kara delik kadar hafif olduğunu varsaymaktadır.

D) Bazı fizikçilere göre, evrenin ağırlığı, aynı boyuttaki bir kara deliğin ağırlığını geçmemektedir.

E) Bazı fizikçilere göre, evren, aynı boyuttaki bir kara delikten yalnızca biraz daha hafiftir.

43. The discovery in Japan of a 130-million-year-old lizard fossil may re-determine the date when flowering plants are believed to have emerged on Earth.

A) Çiçekli bitkilerin yeryüzünde ortaya çıktığı tarihin yeniden belirlenmesi, Japonya'da 130 milyon yaşında bir kertenkele fosilinin keşfiyle gerçekleşmiştir.

B) Japonya'da 130 milyon yaşında bir kertenkele fosili keşfedildikten sonra, çiçekli bitkilerin yeryüzünde ortaya çıktığına inanılan tarih yeniden belirlenmiştir.

C) Japonya'da 130 milyon yaşında bir kertenkele fosilinin keşfi, çiçekli bitkilerin yeryüzünde ortaya çıktığına inanılan tarihi yeniden belirleyebilir.

D) Japonya'da 130 milyon yaşında bir kertenkele fosilinin keşfedilmesinden önce, çiçekli bitkilerin yeryüzünde daha yakın bir zamanda ortaya çıktığına inanılıyordu.

E) Japonya'da 130 milyon yaşında bir kertenkele fosilinin keşfedilmesiyle, çiçekli bitkilerin yeryüzünde ortaya çıktığına inanılan tarih yeniden belirlenmiştir.

44. With an estimated 200,000 species of plants and animals, Madagascar is among the top five most biologically diverse countries in the world.

A) Aşağı yukarı 200.000 bitki ve hayvan türüne sahip olan Madagaskar, biyolojik çeşitliliği en fazla olan dünyadaki ilk beş ülkeden biridir.

B) Biyolojik çeşitlilik bakımından dünyanın en önemli beş ülkesinden biri olan Madagaskar, tahminî olarak 200.000 bitki ve hayvan türüne sahiptir.

C) Madagaskar'ın sahip olduğu bitki ve hayvan türü 200.000 civarındadır ve böylece dünyada biyolojik çeşitliliği en zengin olan ilk beş ülke arasındadır.

D) Madagaskar, gerek zengin biyolojik çeşitliliği gerek sahip olduğu 200.000 civarındaki bitki ve hayvan türüyle dünyanın ilk beş ülkesi arasında yer almaktadır.

E) Tahminî 200.000 bitki ve hayvan türüyle Madagaskar, dünyada biyolojik olarak en çok çeşitliliğe sahip ilk beş ülke arasında yer alabilir.

45. The development of antibiotics in the 20th century revolutionized the treatment of bacterial infections and significantly increased life expectancy worldwide.

A) Antibiyotiklerin 20. yüzyılda geliştirilmesi, bakteriyel enfeksiyonların tedavisinde devrim yaratmış ve dünya genelinde yaşam beklentisini önemli ölçüde artırmıştır.

B) 20. yüzyılda geliştirilen antibiyotikler, bakteriyel enfeksiyonların tedavisini kolaylaştırmış ve dünya genelinde yaşam süresini bir miktar uzatmıştır.

C) Bakteriyel enfeksiyonların tedavisinde devrim niteliğindeki antibiyotikler, 20. yüzyılda geliştirilmiş ve yaşam beklentisini artırmıştır.

D) 20. yüzyılda antibiyotiklerin geliştirilmesiyle birlikte bakteriyel enfeksiyonların tedavisi tamamen değişmiş ancak yaşam beklentisi üzerindeki etkisi sınırlı kalmıştır.

E) Antibiyotiklerin 20. yüzyılda gelişimi, yalnızca bakteriyel enfeksiyonların değil, aynı zamanda birçok hastalığın tedavisini de köklü biçimde değiştirmiştir.

46. Although solar energy is considered a clean and renewable resource, the manufacturing of solar panels requires significant amounts of raw materials and energy.

A) Güneş enerjisi temiz ve yenilenebilir bir kaynak olarak kabul edilse de güneş panellerinin üretimi önemli miktarda ham madde ve enerji gerektirmektedir.

B) Güneş panellerinin üretimi büyük miktarda ham madde ve enerji gerektirdiğinden, güneş enerjisi her zaman temiz bir kaynak olarak değerlendirilmemektedir.

C) Temiz ve yenilenebilir bir kaynak olan güneş enerjisinin kullanımı, güneş panellerinin üretimindeki ham madde ihtiyacı nedeniyle sınırlı kalmaktadır.

D) Güneş enerjisi temiz bir kaynak olmasına rağmen, güneş panellerinin üretiminde kullanılan ham maddeler çevre için tehlikeli olabilmektedir.

E) Güneş panellerinin ham madde ve enerji bakımından maliyetli üretimi, güneş enerjisinin temiz ve yenilenebilir bir kaynak olup olmadığı tartışmasını başlatmıştır.

47. Recent studies have shown that deforestation in tropical regions not only reduces biodiversity but also contributes significantly to global carbon emissions.

A) Son çalışmalar, tropikal bölgelerdeki ormansızlaşmanın yalnızca biyolojik çeşitliliği azaltmakla kalmadığını, aynı zamanda küresel karbon emisyonlarına önemli ölçüde katkıda bulunduğunu göstermiştir.

B) Tropikal bölgelerdeki ormansızlaşmanın biyolojik çeşitliliği tehdit ettiği ve küresel karbon emisyonlarını artırdığı, son yapılan çalışmalarda ortaya konmuştur.

C) Son araştırmalara göre, tropikal bölgelerdeki ormanların yok edilmesi hem biyolojik çeşitliliğe hem de karbon emisyonlarına zarar vermektedir.

D) Tropikal bölgelerdeki ormansızlaşmanın biyolojik çeşitliliğin azalmasının yanı sıra küresel ısınmaya da neden olduğu son çalışmalarda ileri sürülmüştür.

E) Son çalışmalarda, tropikal ormansızlaşmanın biyolojik çeşitliliği olumsuz etkilediği ve küresel karbon salınımına katkıda bulunduğu kanıtlanmıştır.

48. – 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

48. X-ışını görüntüleme yöntemleri, kırıkların tanılanmasını bir yüzyıldan fazla zamandır daha kolay kılmıştır; ancak X-ışınları, daha ince ayrıntıların saptanmasında her zaman yardımcı olamaz.

A) Although the diagnosis of fractures has been easier for over a century, thanks to X-ray imaging methods, X-rays do not always help to detect the finer details.

B) X-ray imaging methods have made diagnosing fractures easier for more than a century, but X-rays cannot always help to detect the finer details.

C) For over a century, it has been much easier to diagnose fractures thanks to X-ray imaging methods, even though X-rays fail to detect the intricate parts.

D) X-rays have helped to detect the inner parts of fractures, and, therefore, the diagnosis of fractures has been much easier for over a century.

E) Thanks to X-ray imaging methods, the diagnosis of fractures has been possible for more than a century, but the details of fractures cannot always be detected fully.

49. Her element, başka herhangi bir elementin atomlarından farklı olan tek tip atomdan oluşur.

A) An element contains only one type of atom, entirely different from other atoms.

B) The kind of atom that makes up an element is usually different from the atoms of other elements.

C) Each element consists of one kind of atom, which is different from the atoms of any other element.

D) The atoms that each element has are completely different from those of other elements.

E) Each element has one set of atoms which are very different from the atoms of all the other elements.

50. Çin'deki sanayileşme öyle büyük çevresel değişikliklere yol açmıştır ki fabrikaların yarattığı kirlilik, dağlık alanlardaki yağışı yüzde 50'ye varan oranda düşürmüştür.

A) Industrialization in China has brought about such massive environmental changes that pollution created by factories has reduced the rainfall in mountainous areas by as much as 50 per cent.

B) Massive environmental changes in China have resulted from industrialization, and, consequently, the rainfall in mountainous areas has dropped as much as 50 per cent due to the pollution caused by factories.

C) The amount of the rainfall in the mountainous areas in China has fallen by as much as 50 per cent because of the pollution caused by factories, as massive industrialization led to environmental changes.

D) Industrialization in China has caused so much environmental change that the amount of the rainfall in the country's mountainous areas has fallen 50 per cent due to the pollution brought about by factories.

E) China's industrialization has led to extensive environmental changes – so much so that, because of the pollution caused by factories, the rainfall in mountainous areas has dropped to 50 per cent.

51. Dünya'nın manyetik alanı, Güneş'ten gelen zararlı radyasyona karşı doğal bir kalkan görevi görmekte ve böylece yeryüzündeki yaşamın korunmasına yardımcı olmaktadır.

A) The Earth's magnetic field acts as a natural shield against harmful radiation from the sun, thus helping to protect life on the planet.

B) The magnetic field of the Earth protects against dangerous radiation by acting like a natural barrier that keeps life safe.

C) Acting as a shield, the Earth's magnetic field blocks the sun's harmful radiation, making it possible for life to exist.

D) The natural shield formed by the Earth's magnetic field is effective in preventing the sun's radiation from harming all life on Earth.

E) Life on Earth is protected by the planet's magnetic field, which serves to block the harmful effects of solar radiation.

52. Yapay zekâ alanındaki hızlı gelişmeler, birçok sektörde verimliliği artırırken aynı zamanda istihdam konusunda ciddi kaygıları da beraberinde getirmektedir.

A) Rapid developments in the field of artificial intelligence are increasing efficiency in many sectors while also bringing serious concerns about employment.

B) The efficiency of many sectors has been improved by the rapid progress in artificial intelligence, although this has created some employment concerns.

C) While artificial intelligence develops rapidly, it is known to increase efficiency in various sectors but also causes employment problems.

D) Artificial intelligence, which is developing at a rapid pace, improves efficiency in several sectors; however, employment concerns remain limited.

E) The fast growth of artificial intelligence has led to improvements in many sectors, yet the concerns it raises about employment cannot be ignored.

53. Bilim insanları, Mars'ın yüzeyindeki eski nehir yataklarının, gezegenin bir zamanlar sıvı su barındırmış olabileceğine dair güçlü kanıtlar sunduğunu belirtmektedir.

A) Scientists state that the ancient riverbeds on the surface of Mars provide strong evidence that the planet may have once contained liquid water.

B) According to scientists, the riverbeds found on Mars's surface are clear evidence that the planet definitely had liquid water in the past.

C) Scientists have found that the old river channels on Mars prove that there was once flowing water on the planet's surface.

D) The ancient riverbeds discovered on Mars's surface are considered by scientists as the strongest proof that water existed on the planet.

E) Scientists point out that Mars's surface contains riverbeds which show that liquid water probably existed on the planet at some time.

54. – 59. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. Photosynthesis, the process by which green plants and certain other organisms use the energy of light to convert carbon dioxide and water into the simple sugar glucose, occurs in green plants, seaweeds, algae, and certain bacteria. These organisms are veritable sugar factories, producing millions of new glucose molecules per second. _____ Some plants produce more glucose than they use, however, and they store it in the form of starch and other carbohydrates in their roots, stems, and leaves.

A) The sugar we use in our everyday lives is derived from plants like sugar cane and is processed in factories.

B) An extremely important by-product of photosynthesis is oxygen, on which most organisms depend.

C) Being unable to produce it, humans and other animals rely on the glucose produced by these organisms.

D) Plants use much of this glucose as an energy source to build leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds.

E) In plants, photosynthesis occurs in leaves and green stems within specialized cell structures called "chloroplasts".

55. Insects are often regarded as pests because some bite, sting, spread diseases, or compete with humans over crop plants. _____ Without insects to pollinate flowers, the human race would soon run out of food because many of the crop plants that we rely on would not be able to reproduce. In addition, insects themselves are valued as food in many parts of the world. Also, they help to recycle organic matter by feeding on wastes and on dead plants and animals.

A) Therefore, humans use chemicals to get rid of harmful plants growing among agricultural crops.

B) Scientists have so far been able to identify about one million species of insects.

C) Nevertheless, they are of undeniably great value to nature and to humans.

D) Pollination is the process by which most plants reproduce, but there are exceptions.

E) While some insects protect themselves with their poison, others use camouflage.

56. _____ As a residential fuel, it is burned in furnaces, water heaters, cooking stoves, and clothes dryers. As an industrial fuel, it is burned in special furnaces to bake bricks and ceramic tiles and to produce cement. In addition to its use as a fuel, natural gas serves as a raw material for creating petrochemicals, which are used as a base product for fertilizers, detergents, pharmaceuticals, plastics, and numerous other goods.

A) Historical records show that natural gas was burned as a fuel as early as 250 A.D. in China.

B) There is a growing concern among developed nations about the future availability of energy sources.

C) Among the most common residential fuels are natural gas, coal, and bottled butane and propane.

D) Natural gas is used both as a fuel and as a raw material in the manufacture of chemicals.

E) The use of fossil fuels is generally regarded as harmful to the environment, since it is a major cause of global warming.

57. Ecology is the study of the relationship of plants and animals to their physical and biological environment. The physical environment includes light and heat or solar radiation, moisture, wind, nutrients in soil, water, and atmosphere. The biological environment includes organisms of the same kind as well as other plants and animals. _____ For this reason, it draws upon such fields as climatology, hydrology, oceanography, physics, chemistry, geology, and soil analysis as well as animal behaviour, taxonomy, physiology, and mathematics.

A) Different kinds of organisms often share the same environment, which makes the relationship between them significant.

B) However, due to the climate and other natural factors, physical and biological environments show great diversity in the world.

C) An increased public awareness of environmental problems has made ecology a common but often misused word.

D) Our understanding of environmental problems has increased by a very large extent over the last few decades.

E) Although the field is a distinct scientific discipline, it has a close relationship with other disciplines.

58. The principle of all the sciences, including physics, is generally considered to be the ordering of the complex appearances detected by our senses. In other words, this is the ordering of what we often refer to as the "world around us". In fact, many people think of science as a mechanical process of collecting facts. _____ Essentially, science is a creative activity that in many respects resembles other creative activities of the human mind.

A) This is not the case at all.
B) Aristotle believed that the natural state of an object is to be at rest.
C) It was Galileo who founded our modern view of motion.
D) As a result of Einstein's theory of relativity, our concepts of space and time have been completely altered.
E) The list of ways in which physics, for example, relates to other fields is extensive.

59. The human brain is one of the most complex organs in nature. It contains approximately 86 billion neurons, each connected to thousands of other neurons through synapses. _____ This intricate network is responsible for everything from basic bodily functions like breathing and heartbeat to complex cognitive processes such as reasoning, creativity, and emotional regulation.

A) Despite its complexity, the brain uses only about 20 per cent of the body's total energy.
B) The total number of connections in the brain is estimated to exceed 100 trillion.
C) Scientists have long debated whether consciousness arises from the brain alone.
D) Brain injuries can sometimes result in remarkable changes in personality and behaviour.
E) Modern imaging techniques have greatly advanced our understanding of brain function.

60. – 65. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

60. (I) The Anacostia River, which flows through the heart of Washington, DC, is just one of dozens of severely polluted rivers in the US. (II) It is contaminated with the molecular remnants of dyes, plastics, asphalt, and pesticides. (III) Recent tests have shown that up to 68% of the river's brown bullhead catfish suffer from liver cancer. (IV) Water pollution comes from many sources, such as wastewater from textile and pulp mills, agricultural waste, and residential sewage. (V) Wildlife officials recommend that anyone who catches the river's fish toss them back uneaten, and swimming has been banned.

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

61. (I) Weight, lift, thrust, and drag are the four primary forces acting upon an airplane. (II) Since the 1950s, aircraft technology has developed at an amazing speed, making especially great advances in thrust. (III) Weight, which is the force caused by gravity, is also the force that offsets lift, which is the upward force on the plane, because it acts in the opposite direction. (IV) Thrust, which is provided by a propeller or a jet engine, or a combination of the two, is the force that pushes the airplane forward in the air. (V) The fourth force, drag, is created by the friction that the airplane produces when moving through the air.

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

62. (I) Volcanic eruptions in populated regions are a significant threat to people, property, and agriculture. (II) The danger is mostly from fast-moving hot flows of explosively erupted materials, falling ash, and highly destructive flows of lava and volcanic debris. (III) On the contrary, volcanoes can also be rich in natural resources, especially in the materials that they erupt. (IV) In addition, explosive eruptions, even from volcanoes in unpopulated regions, can eject ash high into the atmosphere, posing a danger to distant populations. (V) Such explosions also create drifting volcanic ash clouds that represent a serious hazard to airplanes.

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

63. (I) Water vapour is the most common greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, accounting for about 60 to 70 per cent of the natural greenhouse effect. (II) Humans do not have a direct effect on water vapour levels in the atmosphere. (III) But human activities do increase the concentration of other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, producing warmer temperatures. (IV) Indeed, global warming has now become one of the most passionately argued issues of our time. (V) This results in an increase in the evaporation of oceans, lakes, and rivers, raising the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere.

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

64. (I) For a long time, science was more or less a united whole known as "natural philosophy," and was not that far removed from art. (II) Then, in the 18th century, the distinctions between the scientific fields began to appear. (III) Later, in the 19th century, to take two examples, physics and chemistry went their separate ways. (IV) Actually, several physicists in the 1930s and 1940s tried to apply their knowledge to microbiology. (V) So, the sharp border that we now see between the arts and sciences is only a few centuries old.

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

65. (I) The periodic table, first developed by Dmitri Mendeleev in 1869, organizes chemical elements based on their atomic number and chemical properties. (II) It is one of the most important tools in chemistry, providing a systematic framework for understanding element behaviour. (III) Mendeleev's original table had gaps, which he predicted would be filled by elements yet to be discovered. (IV) The development of nuclear energy has been a controversial topic among scientists and the public for decades. (V) Remarkably, several of these predicted elements were indeed found later, confirming the validity of his classification system.

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

66. – 80. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçalara göre soruları cevaplayınız.

66. – 68. sorular

Palaeontology was once limited to digging up fossils and trying to deduce their age with inaccurate methods. However, fossil analysis improved dramatically in the 1960s, with the advent and refinement of two techniques: radiometric dating and stratigraphy. The first radiometric method was also known as carbon-14 dating, and it was usable for specimens younger than 50,000 years. Later, potassium-argon dating revolutionized the field by enabling scientists to detect the radioactive decay of elements found naturally in rocks and soil surrounding much older fossils. Stratigraphy, which is the study of rock layering, was actually developed well before the 1960s, but that was the decade scientists began to better understand how geological conditions, earthen layers, and fossil records all relate. The resulting refinement of biostratigraphy, i.e., the study of the complete life of a stratum of earth, allowed scientists to determine the environment and lifestyle of human ancestors based on fossilized flora and fauna found within the same layer as the hominin fossils. Since the 1960s, DNA testing has come to be used widely. As all living organisms have the same genetic code, scientists can use DNA variations as a molecular clock. After splitting from a common ancestor, each generation develops a constant rate of genetic mutations. The molecular clock allows scientists to calculate how long ago the split occurred based on the number of differences between species. The method is now helping scientists map the routes that humans took out of Africa.

66. It can be understood from the passage that the carbon-14 method _____.

A) involves the use of radioactivity to make fossils decay
B) can be used to date fossils of any age
C) revolutionized potassium-argon dating
D) was no longer practised after the 1960s
E) was the earliest form of radiometric dating

67. It is clearly stressed in the passage that, before the development of different dating methods, _____.

A) the molecular clock was used by scientists to determine the age of fossils
B) the age of fossils could not be determined reliably
C) palaeontology was regarded as a field of study that was only concerned with the excavation of fossils
D) it was impossible to know whether Africa was the home of the first human beings
E) only the age of fossils which were older than 50,000 years could be determined accurately

68. According to the passage, stratigraphy _____.

A) helped scientists to understand the relationship among only fossil records
B) deals mainly with vegetative life in a given region
C) started to be used in the study of fossils long after its emergence as a science
D) later established the basis for DNA dating
E) allowed scientists to refine the methods of biostratigraphy

69. – 71. sorular

Baleen whales and toothed whales each have a unique way of vocalizing. Only baleen whales produce long sequences of deep sounds known as whale songs. They have a larynx, an organ at the top of the trachea, which may be involved in sound production. Researchers are unclear about the organ's role in the songs as whale larynxes are unlike those of humans, which have vocal cords. Toothed whales, on the other hand, rely on sequences of high-pitched clicks and whistles for both echolocation and communication with their mates. Their phonic lips, a structure analogous to human nasal passages, press together when air is forced through them, vibrating the surrounding tissue. The sound waves then penetrate an oily organ in the whale's head, called the "melon", where they are focused into a beam of sound. When this beam strikes a fish, the seabed, or another object, the sound is reflected back to the whale as an echo. Toothed whales can thus locate prey and navigate in total darkness. However, during their long, deep dives, toothed whales cannot inhale air every time they want to produce a sound. So they collect it in a sac at the back of their head and reuse it.

69. It is pointed out in the passage that there is some uncertainty as to _____.

A) why both baleen and toothed whales use sounds in order to find their ways
B) whether toothed whales can travel long distances in the sea without inhaling fresh air
C) how a baleen whale's phonic lips function in the production of sound
D) how baleen whales produce sound
E) how far whale songs travel in the sea when whales communicate with their mates

70. According to the passage, baleen whales are different from toothed whales because they _____.

A) use their trachea to produce sounds
B) communicate with other whales through whistles
C) can dive to immeasurable depths and find their ways in full darkness
D) are much more efficient in locating feeding areas in the sea
E) produce what is called the "whale song"

71. It is clear from the passage that toothed whales _____.

A) can hardly find where their prey is located
B) navigate through the echoes of the sounds they make
C) often come up to the sea surface to inhale enough air
D) generally swim close to the seabed while they are hunting
E) are better hunters than baleen whales, especially in deep waters

72. – 74. sorular

A scientific view of something is always an intimate mixture of theories and observed facts. The theories are broad, general ideas together with arguments based on them. The arguments are designed to show that, if the general ideas are accepted, then this or the other thing ought to be observed. If this, that, or the other actually is observed, then the theory is a good one; if not, then the theoreticians have to think again. Thus, theoretical ideas and arguments are continually subjected to the severe test of comparison with the facts, and scientists are proud of the strictness with which this is done. On the other hand, theories often suggest new things to look for; in other words, they lead to predictions. These predictions are frequently successful, and scientists are entitled to be proud of that, too. But it follows that no theory is immutable; any scientific view of any subject may, in principle, be invalidated at any time by the discovery of new facts.

72. The point made in the passage is that theories are subject to revision or may lose their validity _____.

A) if and when new facts are brought to light
B) so long as they are not supported through arguments
C) because the arguments about them are not based on facts
D) even though they have been tested and compared with facts
E) due to the fact that most of the observations they are based on cannot be tested

73. It is asserted in the passage that, when something is understood scientifically, _____.

A) it shows how essentially the theory rather than the observation is important
B) this involves not only the relevant theory but also an observation of facts themselves
C) this means the rejection of the arguments put forward against it
D) the predictions made so far lose their significance and are not taken into consideration
E) this is because new facts have not been discovered yet

74. It is clear from the passage that theories _____.

A) usually provide guidelines for new discoveries
B) always arouse a great deal of controversy among scientists
C) sometimes exist separately from observed facts
D) can be maintained unless they are validated by new facts
E) are specific formulations that are taken for granted by many scientists

75. – 77. sorular

Scientists are exploring ways of producing spider silk artificially, a process that is difficult to replicate effectively. A spider's silk gland is a very efficient chemical factory. Inside its gland, the spider stores a mixture of liquid proteins, which it is able to transform into light, strong fibres. Artificial spider silk could have many applications, from lightweight and durable packing materials to parachutes, surgical sutures, and even bullet-proof vests. Producing it synthetically is a two-part process: scientists must first manufacture the proteins and then find a way to form them into superfine threads. They have had success with the first part, by producing proteins through genetic modification. Binding proteins into fibres as thin and strong as spider silk, however, has proved to be a challenge. Recently, a group of German scientists have attempted to solve that problem by using a device modelled on a spider's glands. As in the arachnid method, the proteins are mixed with potassium phosphate, and then the pH is lowered before pressure is applied as the mixture flows through tiny channels, hardening and binding the proteins. So far, researchers have been able to make fibres only a fraction of an inch long, but they hope to be able to produce longer, stronger fibres in the future.

75. As stressed in the passage, with regard to the production of artificial spider silk, the main problem is _____.

A) the difficulty in mixing proteins with potassium phosphate
B) that scientists are not seriously interested in it
C) how to make fibres as fine and long as natural spider silk
D) whether the material can be used for various purposes
E) whether it can be commercially and technologically viable

76. According to the passage, artificial spider silk _____.

A) could have various uses in industry
B) is produced only in chemical factories
C) is commonly known as a very profitable product
D) is a material that has already had a wide range of applications
E) is currently being produced in threads longer than an inch

77. It is clear from the passage that natural spider silk is produced _____.

A) in large quantities for use in the production of various materials
B) only when the spider's silk gland has stored enough liquid proteins
C) shortly before the spider's silk gland undergoes a chemical reaction
D) through the transformation in the spider's silk gland of liquid proteins into fibres
E) even though the spider's silk gland fails to have an adequate amount of liquid protein mixture

78. – 80. sorular

An organism discovered deep in the ground has taken astrobiologists by surprise. The organism's unique ability to live in complete isolation from other species, or even light or oxygen, suggests it could be the key to life on other planets. It was discovered in fluid-filled cracks in a South African gold mine, nearly three kilometres beneath the Earth's surface. When US scientists analyzed the fluid, they expected to find genes from a mix of species. Instead, they found that 99.9 per cent of the DNA belonged to just one bacterium, a previously unknown species. Such a self-sufficient organism is virtually unheard of. It means that this organism extracts everything it needs from an otherwise dead environment. Almost all other known organisms on the Earth that do not use sunlight directly do use some product of photosynthesis. However, this newly found organism gets its energy from the radioactive decay of uranium in the surrounding rocks. It also has genes to extract carbon and nitrogen from its environment, both of which are essential for making proteins. Scientists believe that this organism is just the type that could survive on a planet other than the Earth.

78. As suggested in the passage, for scientists, the newly discovered organism _____.

A) can be useful in preventing environmental deformation
B) is unique only to Africa's ecosystem
C) can provide clues about life on other planets
D) seems to reveal the beginnings of life on the Earth
E) can survive only in an environment where there is plenty of protein

79. According to the passage, upon the analysis of the fluid found in a South African gold mine, scientists have learned that _____.

A) proteins discovered in it were made through carbon and nitrogen
B) it contained only one type of organism, unlike any of those already known
C) the Earth and other planets have similar environmental conditions
D) the radioactive effects of uranium can be seen very deep down in the Earth
E) all kinds of organisms can be found not only on the Earth but also on other planets

80. It is clear from the passage that what makes the newly found organism unique is that it _____.

A) lives in an environment that lacks any kind of organic life
B) can survive only through photosynthesis
C) feeds on the remains of dead organisms
D) does not have to produce proteins
E) exists only in the depths of the Earth

TEST BİTTİ. Cevaplarını kontrol et; ardından cevap anahtarına geç.

Cevap Anahtarı

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

Çözüm İpuçları

Aşağıda denemenin en çok hata yapılan sorularının kısa çözümleri var. Yanlış yaptığın soru buradaysa önce açıklamayı oku, sonra soruya dönüp ipucunu kendin bul.

- **7. soru (D):** İlk boşluk genel geçer bir tahmin bildirdiği için Simple Present (*predict*); by the year 2050 gelecekteki bir zamanı gösterdiği için ikinci boşluk will start.

- **9. soru (A):** by the turn of the century (yüzyılın sonuna kadar) Future Perfect ister: *will have been exhausted*. unless ile kurulan zaman yan cümlesinde gelecek anlamı Simple Present ile verilir: *are implemented*.
- **10. soru (B):** Karma koşul cümlesi: geçmişteki bir durum (back in the late 1950s → *hadn't been developed*) bugünkü bir sonucu (today → *wouldn't be*) etkiliyor.
- **15. soru (D):** "Dayanıklı olmalı, or else (yoksa / aksi hâlde) işlenmeye dayanamaz." Zorunluluk (*must*) + olumsuz sonuç ilişkisi *or else / otherwise* ile kurulur.
- **16. soru (E):** Yeni organizma yaratma potansiyeli, deneyin tehlikeli ve etik dışı görülmesinin nedenidir; sebep-sonuç bağlacı Because gerekir.
- **17. soru (C):** Boşluktan sonra gelen devrik yapı (*does geology provide*) ve cümlenin devamındaki but it also, Not only ... but also kalıbını gösterir.
- **20. soru (A):** the extent to which (... ne ölçüde) kalıplaşmış bir yapıdır. Özne *the extent* tekildir ve "hâlâ" (*still*) süren bir durum anlatılır: *remains*.
- **25. soru (E):** *either, neither, nor* ikinci bir öge ister; *as well as* sıfattan önce kullanılmaz. "Bu süre büyük iyileşmeler sağlamaya da yeter" anlamını yalnız also verir.
- **29. soru (E):** "Bu olgu, Kuzey Avrupa'nın bazı bölgelerinin neden daha ılıman kışlar yaşadığını açıklar." explain why bir sebebi açıklar; boşluktan sonra eksiksiz bir cümle geldiği için *what / which* olmaz.
- **40. soru (E):** 1970 bir zaman bildirir;, when ile kurulan sıfat cümleciği o yılı tanımlar: "uydu gözlemlerinin olağan hâle geldiği 1970'ten önce". A'daki *although* ise zıtlık kurar; oysa verinin tutarsız olması belirsizliğin nedenidir, zıddı değil.
- **44. soru (A):** *With an estimated 200,000 species* → "yaklaşık 200.000 türe sahip olan"; *is among the top five* → "ilk beş ülkeden biridir". E'deki "yer alabilir" bir olasılık bildirir, oysa İngilizce cümle kesin bir yargıdır.
- **54. soru (D):** Boşluktan sonraki cümle however ile "bazı bitkiler kullandığından fazlasını üretir" diyor. Öncesinde bitkilerin bu glikozu kullandığını söyleyen bir cümle gerekir; *this glucose* da bir önceki cümleye bağlanır.
- **63. soru (D):** V. cümledeki This, III. cümledeki sıcaklık artışını gösterir. Araya giren IV. cümle (küresel ısınmanın tartışmalı bir konu olması) bu bağı koparır.
- **68. soru (E):** Parçadaki "*The resulting refinement of biostratigraphy*" ifadesi, stratigrafideki gelişmelerin biyostratigrafinin iyileştirilmesini sağladığını söyler. C'deki "fosillerde ancak çok sonra kullanılmaya başlandı" bilgisi parçada yoktur.
- **75. soru (C):** Parçada asıl zorluk açıkça belirtilir: "*Binding proteins into fibres as thin and strong as spider silk ... has proved to be a challenge.*" Son cümle de liflerin henüz çok kısa olduğunu vurgular.

ZAFER HOCA DEVAMI ONLİNE PAKETTE

Bu kaynak bir başlangıç. Devamı online paketlerimizde.

453
PDF kaynak online paketlerimizde

YDS, YÖKDİL, YDT, e-YÖKDİL, e-YDS ve e-TEP'e hazırlanan öğrencilerimiz için online paketlerimizde bu kaynağın devamıyla birlikte yüzlerce PDF kaynak, onlarca video ders ve her gün hazır bir çalışma programı var.

10 **denemelik YÖKDİL Fen Bilimleri serisi**
Elindeki PDF serinin **1. denemesi**. **9 Fen denemesi daha**, toplamda 40 deneme ve 15 YÖKDİL çıkmış sınavı online paketlerimizde.

Online pakette seni bekleyen kaynaklar

100 **Reading Mastery modülü**
İleri düzey (B2–C1) metin okuma, etkinlik ve çözümlemeler

73 **Özel Kelime Çalışması**
İsim, fiil, sıfat, zarf, edat, bağlaç ve phrasal verb grupları

60 **Makale Çevirisi modülü**
Fen, Sağlık ve Sosyal alanlarından makale çevirileri

60 **Hikâye – Metin Okuma**
İngilizce hikâyeler ve Türkçe çevirileri

40 **Deneme Sınavı**
10 YDS + 10'ar YÖKDİL Fen, Sağlık, Sosyal

34 **Master Soru Bankası**
Zamanlardan devrik yapılara her gramer konusu ayrı modül

21 **Kelime listesi ve tablo**
Alan kelimeleri, eş anlamlılar, collocation sözlüğü

15 **YÖKDİL çıkmış sınavı**
Fen, Sağlık ve Sosyal Bilimler

14 **Soru tipi strateji modülü**
Kelime, çeviri, cloze test, cümle tamamlama, paragraf

11 **Çözümlü Soru Bankası bölümü**
Ayrıntılı çözümleriyle soru bankası seti

9 **Temel Çeviri çalışması**
Çeviriye sıfırdan, adım adım başlangıç

4 **Akıllı defter**
Kelime, önemli kurallar, çağrışım ve hata defteri

Ve 12 özel modül daha: Gramer Revizyon, Önemli Kalıplar, Phrasal Verbs Konu Anlatımı, Ders Çalışma Planı, Önemli Kurallar ve Resimli Kelimeler etkinlikleri, YÖKDİL Son Gün Tüyoları...

Pakete dahil hizmetler

- **Onlarca video ders**
  Konular sıfırdan başlar; günlük kullanım, gramer, özgün stratejiler, çıkmış soru analizleri ve çeviriyle tamamlanır.
- **Günlük ödev programı**
  Her gün ne çalışacağın hazır; ilerlemeni ve kalan işini panelde gör.
- **Akademik Sözlük**
  28.000+ kelime: Türkçe okunuş, anlam, örnek cümle ve çevirisi.
- **Hafıza teknikleri**
  Resimli ve çağrışımlı kelime etkinlikleriyle kalıcı kelime öğrenimi.
- **Senkron ve asenkron gruplar**
  Ödevler gün gün açılsın ya da hepsi baştan açık olsun: çalışma düzenine uygun grubu seç.
- **Deneme ve test sistemi**
  Süreli denemeler ve konu testleri; sonuçların başarı grafikleriyle izlenir.
- **Kişisel takip**
  Eğitim ekibimizin takip aramaları ve günlük bildirimlerle programdan kopma.
- **Sertifika ve 70+ puan garantisi**
  Ödevlerinin en az %80'ini tamamlayana paket sonunda sertifika.

Paketleri incele, hazırlığını bugün başlat

Karekodu okut ya da **zaferhoca.com.tr/magaza** adresine gir. Önce denemek istersen demo sınıf ücretsiz: **zaferhoca.com.tr/demo**

ZAFER HOCA ONLİNE SINIF

Hazırlığının her adımı tek bir ekranda.

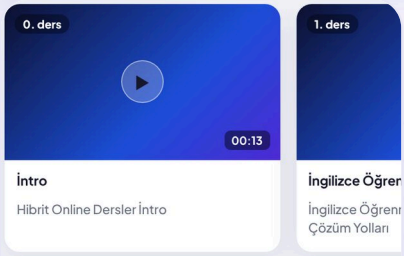
Seviyene göre
günlük plan
senkron · asenkron · ödev · test

Bu kaynakta çalıştığın konuların derslerini, günlük ödev programını, okuma-



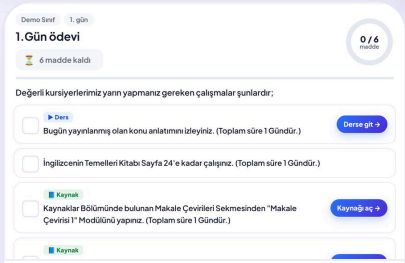
Seri ve günlük hedef
Her gün biraz, düzenli ilerle

Dinleme hızı
0,5× – 1,5×, cümle tekrarı



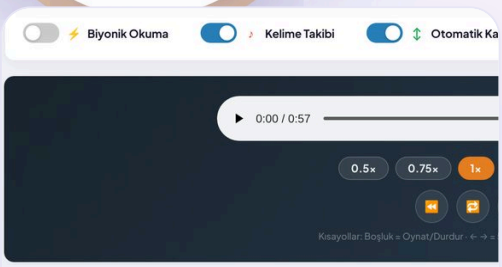
1 Video dersler

Zafer Hoca'nın konu anlatımları; istediğin zaman, istediğin kadar tekrar izle.



2 Günlük ödev programı

Her gün ne çalışacağın hazır: maddeleri işaretle, kalan işi ve ilerlemeni gör.



3 Oku & Dinle laboratuvarı

Metni dinle, hızı ayarla, Türkçe çeviriyle karşılaştır; bilmediğin kelimeyi sepete at.



4 Akademik sözlük

28.000+ kelime: okunuş, anlam, örnek cümle ve sınav etiketiyle.



5 Konu testleri ve denemeler

YDS, YÖKDİL, YDT, e-YÖKDİL, e-YDS ve e-TEP tarzı sorular; süreli ya da çalışma modunda, çözümleriyle.

Demo sınıfa ücretsiz gir

Kayıt olmadan dersleri, ödevleri ve testleri dene. Karekodu okut ya da zaferhoca.com.tr/demo

ZAFER HOCA

SIRADAKİ ADIM

Bu kaynağı bitirdin. Şimdi puanını yükseltme zamanı.

Ücretsiz kaynaklarımız bir başlangıç. Planlı bir programla, eşsiz derslerle ve düzenli ödevlerle hedef puanına çok daha hızlı ulaşırsın.

ÜCRETSİZ

Demo dersi izle

Kursun nasıl işlediğini kayıt olmadan, kendi gözünle gör.

2 DAKİKA

Seviyeni öğren

Ücretsiz seviye testiyle nereden başlaman gerektiğini gör.

SANA ÖZEL

İndirim kazan

Kaynağın sayfasında e-postanı bırak: 7 günlük plan ve sana özel indirim kuponu.

Hazırlığını hızlandıracak paketler

BU KAYNAĞIN DEVAMI

Soru Çözüm ve Sınav Stratejileri Paketi

72 PDF çalışma, 15 PDF deneme, 700 kelime kartı; çözümlü soru bankaları, soru tipi bazlı analiz ve çözüm stratejileri.

İncele →

EN ÇOK TERCİH EDİLEN

Ekim Ultra Hazırlık Grubu (2027)

70+ puan garantili senkron program. Pazar ve çarşamba dersleri, günlük planlama ve ödevlendirme, 6 ciltlik kitap seti.

İncele →

KENDİ HIZINDA

Sıfırdan Hazırlık Asenkron Grubu

Tüm dersler, etkinlikler ve ödevler yüklü; kendi hızında ilerle, ortalama 3,5 ayda bitir. 70+ puan garantili.

İncele →

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Web sitemiz
zaferhoca.com.tr

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