



1. - 8. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

1. ---- Some believe a free press is essential to a healthy democracy. Others feel that journalists may abuse their freedom. It has been argued that politicians should have no secrets from the people they represent and that it is the duty of journalists to expose corrupt politicians who don't deserve the confidence of the public. On the other hand, many people feel that even public figures deserve some privacy and that journalists may be selective about what they report.

- A) Reporters Without Borders established a ranking of countries in terms of their freedom of the press.
- B) More than a third of the world's people live in countries where there is no press freedom, though.
- C) Some things must remain secret for reasons of national security.
- D) People in the UK have very different opinions about the freedom of the press.
- E) While such freedom maybe dangerous, it is also necessary.

2. Laptop and desktop computers are very similar. They have the same basic hardware, software and operating systems. ---- A desktop computer includes a motherboard, video card, hard drive and other components in a large case. The monitor, keyboard, and other peripherals connect wirelessly or with cables. A laptop, however, is much smaller and lighter than even the most compact PC tower. Its screen is an integrated part of the unit, as is its keyboard.

- A) As the personal computer became feasible in the early 1970s, the idea of a portable personal computer followed.
- B) The primary difference is how their components fit together.
- C) So, laptop CPUs have advanced power-saving features and produce less heat than desktop processors.
- D) Some laptops in this class use a limited range of desktop components to provide better performance for the same price.
- E) Another advantage is carrying a laptop means having instant access to various information.

3. The Middle Ages is a period of European history from the 5th century to the 15th century. ---- It is the middle period in a three-period division of history: Classical, Medieval, and Modern. The term "Middle Ages" was coined in the 15th century and reflects the view that this period was a deviation from the path of classical learning, a path supposedly reconnected by Renaissance scholarship.

- A) Historians wrote a lot about this period beginning in AD 1453 and lasting to AD 1789.
- B) Few large stone buildings were built within his period.
- C) The period followed the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476, and preceded the Early Modern Era.
- D) Many of these trends were reversed later in the period.
- E) The Early Middle Ages saw the continuation of trends set in Late Antiquity.

4. Snow blindness is basically a sunburn of your eyes caused by too much exposure to too much ultraviolet all at once. Just like you get sunburn on your skin, you can get sunburn on your eyes. ---- They get the direct sunlight from the sun and the reflected sunlight from the snow. You can also get snow blindness on water for the same reason. Snow blindness is incredibly painful. Fortunately, it doesn't cause any long-term damage as long as you don't get repeatedly exposed to it.

- A) The injury may be prevented by wearing eye protection that blocks most of the ultraviolet radiation.
- B) This typically happens when people go skiing without sunglasses.
- C) Symptoms of it include increased tears and a feeling of gritty pain in the eyes.
- D) Additionally, they should have large lenses and side shields to avoid incidental light exposure.
- E) Treatment consists of easing the pain temporarily with eye drops.

5. Thousands of newspapers, hundreds of magazines and dozens of books roll from the presses daily, speeded by technological invention. ---- We hurry all day long - workers hurry to their jobs in the morning and they hurry through the working hours in an attempt to accomplish as much as possible. After work they hurry home to hurry out in the evening to a business dinner or a social function.

- A) There is more reading to be done than ever before.
- B) Therefore, many newspapers and magazines are going online today.
- C) While most of them are printed, the development of the Internet has led to the rise of online newspapers and magazines as well.
- D) However, no one has enough time to read as much as they wish.
- E) Online newspapers and magazines are a truly green way to publish.

6. Forests are the lifeguards of the snowy peaks of the Alps. ---- But the skiing industry is damaging the environment. Forests have been felled to make way for more ski runs, car parks, and hotels, and Alpine meadows have been abandoned by farmers keen to exploit tourism.

- A) Consequently, the avalanche has now become a common phenomenon.
- B) They provide a natural barrier against avalanches and landslides.
- C) It is said that two-thirds of the several thousand avalanches each year are the result of forest depletion.
- D) They are widespread in tropical and subtropical developing countries.
- E) On the one hand, forests are threatened by the impacts of climate change

7. Henry Ford was a car builder. ---- The Germans Daimler and Benz had invented it, but Ford was the first to use the assembly line for mass production. His Model-T car was the first to be produced on the assembly line.

- A) He was not the first to have the idea of the horseless coach.
- B) The car lacked certain luxuries; still, it could be relied on and did not need much looking after.
- C) Eventually, it became the people's most favourite car.
- D) It was the most inexpensive car on the market.
- E) He was the father of modern assembly lines used in mass production

8. In many countries, a profitable business has developed around the subject of astrology. ---- Many people prefer to believe this than to read the scientific explanations of the development of human character and personality put forward by psychologists and doctors.

- A) Astrologers want us to believe that our characters are formed as soon as we are born.
- B) What most people know about astrology is their "sign", which refers to one of the 12 constellations of the zodiac.
- C) Many astrologers will tell you that this form of astrology is so simplistic that it produces very limited results.
- D) Even within western astrology, there is a considerable diversity of methods and philosophies.
- E) There is no single unified theory or practice of astrology.

5. The introduction of vaccines has transformed modern medicine by preventing millions of deaths from infectious diseases worldwide. Illnesses such as smallpox have been eliminated, while many others have become far less common because of widespread immunisation programmes. Despite these remarkable achievements, maintaining high vaccination rates remains essential for protecting both individuals and communities from preventable diseases. ---- As new infectious diseases emerge and global travel increases accordingly, public health authorities continue encouraging vaccination to reduce outbreaks and protect vulnerable populations. Consequently, governments invest in research, education, and immunisation programmes to ensure vaccines remain safe, effective, and widely available for future generations.

- A) In contrast, many infectious diseases disappear naturally without requiring any organised vaccination programmes.
- B) However, declining vaccination rates in some communities have increased the risk of preventable diseases returning and spreading more easily.
- C) As a result, antibiotics have completely replaced vaccines as the primary method of preventing infectious diseases worldwide.
- D) Therefore, all vaccines provide lifelong immunity after a single dose regardless of the disease they are designed to prevent.
- E) Moreover, many pharmaceutical companies have shifted their attention entirely from vaccine development to producing nutritional supplements.

6. Urban trees contribute to city life in ways that extend far beyond their visual appeal. They provide shade during hot weather, improve air quality by filtering pollutants, and create habitats for birds and insects that might otherwise disappear from heavily built-up areas. Researchers have also found that neighbourhoods with more green spaces often experience lower surface temperatures during the summer months than areas covered mainly with concrete and asphalt. For this reason, many city planners now regard trees as an essential part of urban infrastructure rather than merely decorative features. ---- Their benefits become even more significant as expanding cities continue to face rising temperatures associated with climate change.

- A) Botanists continue identifying new plant species in tropical forests despite increasing pressure on natural ecosystems.
- B) Several cities organise annual festivals celebrating historic parks that have become popular tourist attractions.
- C) Different tree species produce flowers and fruits at different times of the year depending on local climatic conditions.
- D) Tree-planting programmes are increasingly designed to improve both environmental conditions and the quality of urban life.
- E) Urban parks frequently contain statues and historical monuments reflecting the cultural heritage of local communities.

7. Citizen science has become an increasingly important source of information for researchers working in fields such as ecology, astronomy, and public health. Instead of relying solely on professional scientists, many research projects now invite members of the public to collect observations, upload photographs, or record environmental changes using digital platforms. Although volunteers may have different levels of experience, the large amount of information they contribute often enables scientists to identify patterns that would otherwise remain unnoticed. Researchers still examine and verify the collected data before drawing conclusions from it. ---- As a result, scientific investigations that once required years of fieldwork can sometimes be completed much more efficiently while also encouraging greater public interest in scientific research.

- A) Several universities now organise public lectures to increase awareness of recent scientific discoveries among local communities.
- B) Professional researchers continue developing more sophisticated laboratory equipment to improve the accuracy of experimental measurements.
- C) Modern communication technologies have made it much easier for thousands of volunteers to contribute information from widely separated locations.
- D) Many environmental organisations encourage schools to establish nature clubs that introduce students to local wildlife.
- E) Some scientific journals have begun publishing simplified summaries to make complex research findings accessible to wider audiences.

8. Long before printing became widespread, knowledge was preserved by copying texts by hand. This process required highly skilled scribes who spent years learning different writing systems and copying techniques. Even a short manuscript could take months to complete, and producing multiple copies demanded considerable time and effort. Because handwritten texts were expensive, they were generally owned by religious institutions, wealthy families, or centres of learning. ---- The spread of printing gradually transformed this situation by making written material more widely available and reducing the cost of producing books.

- A) Access to written knowledge therefore remained limited to a relatively small section of society for many centuries.
- B) Ancient libraries frequently collected works covering philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, and medicine from different regions.
- C) Decorative illustrations often increased the artistic value of handwritten manuscripts produced by experienced craftsmen.
- D) Different civilisations developed distinctive writing materials according to the natural resources available in their environments.
- E) Historians continue discovering previously unknown manuscripts that contribute to our understanding of early societies.