

Japanese is something unique; **one of the major languages of the world**, **spoken by well over a hundred million people**, yet with no known linguistic relatives. Naturally, attempts have been made **(1)---** finding **links between** Japanese and other languages. Research has **concentrated on** an apparent relationship that might exist **(2)---** the Altaic language family. But the results so far are anything but certain, as can be seen from a recent survey article which speculates whether Japanese may be a mixed language, deriving its lexical and grammatical properties from both Austronesian and Altaic. But **(3)---** such varied influences, a language would have been sited at a crossroads of Asia, rather than on an offshore archipelago. **(4)---**, in historic times, the Japanese islands were involved rather little in migration and ethnic mixture, a fact that certainly helps to explain why Japanese has no obvious links to other languages. Although Chinese and Japanese are often thought to be similar, they are utterly different from each other. However, Chinese has **(5)---** enormous cultural influence on Japanese throughout its known history.

1.

- A) in comparison with – kıyasla
B) **in pursuit of – arayışında, amacıyla**
C) regardless of – e bakılmaksızın / irrespective of
D) despite – e rağmen
E) as a result of – sonucunda

2.

- A) on
B) by
C) **with**
D) towards
E) off

Unique: eşsiz

Attempt: çaba, girişim

Apparent: açık / evident / explicit

Relationship with / to ...

Japanese is something unique; one of the major languages of the world, spoken by well over a hundred million people, yet with no known linguistic relatives. Naturally, attempts have been made (1)---- finding links between Japanese and other languages. Research has concentrated on an apparent relationship that might exist (2)---- the Altaic language family. But the results so far are anything but certain, as can be seen from a recent survey article which speculates whether Japanese may be a mixed language, deriving its lexical and grammatical properties from both Austronesian and Altaic. But (3)---- such varied influences, a language **would have been sited at a crossroads of Asia**, rather than on an offshore archipelago. (4)----, in historic times, the Japanese islands were involved **rather little in migration and ethnic mixture**, a fact that certainly helps to explain why Japanese has no obvious links to other languages. **Although** Chinese and Japanese are often thought to be **similar**, they are utterly **different** from each other. However, Chinese has (5)---- enormous cultural influence on Japanese **throughout** its known **history**.

3.

- A) undergo
- B) undergoing
- C) to be undergoing
- D) to have undergone**
- E) having undergone

4.

- A) Otherwise – aksi takdirde
- B) Thus – bu yüzden
- C) In fact – aslında**
- D) Similarly – benzer şekilde
- E) For instance - mesela

5.

- A) exerted – uygulamak**
- B) diminished – azalmak
- C) retrieved – geri çekmek
- D) simulated – simule etmek
- E) detected – tespit etmek

AKTİF

Ving

Having V3

After...

To Verb

To have V3

PASİF

V3

Being V3

having been V3 (cümle başı)

to be V3

to have been V3: verb +

Undergoing: geçen

To undergo: geçmek için

Having undergone: geçirdikten sonra

To have undergone: geçirmiş olmak için

To verb / to be V3

1. mek / mak için

2. sıfat + to verb

3. the first / the second + to verb

4. superlative + to verb

5. pasif + to verb

6. for + noun + to verb

7. how / where / what / when + to verb

8. verb + object + to verb

9. ecek / acak / meli / malı: to verb

10. soyut isim + to verb

Best known for his choral compositions, which became the basis of an entire era of English music, George Frideric Handel was born in Germany in the same year as Johann Sebastian Bach. (6)---- showing considerable musical talent as a boy, he briefly studied the law to please his father, but then he devoted himself to music. He eventually became Kapellmeister (music director) to George, Elector of Hanover, later England's King George I. It was in England that Handel (7)---- his greatest successes. (8)---- London was a great centre of music-making and attracted many other great composers at the time, Handel lived there for over 36 years and his home is now a museum – the Handel House. His oratorios (dramatic settings of religious texts for orchestra, choir, and soloists) (9)---- at the heart of English choral tradition since they were first performed. Handel's career was closely bound up with events at the English court – he was asked to write many pieces for royal occasions. His anthem, *Zadok the Priest*, is one of four anthems composed for the coronation of King George II (George I's son) in 1727, has been sung (10)---- the coronation of every British monarch since. It is also the anthem for the UEFA Champions League soccer matches.

6.

- A) Thanks to – sayesinde, den dolayı
- B) In conjunction with – ile ilişkili olarak
- C) In spite of – e rağmen
- D) As a result of – sonucunda
- E) Instead of – yerine

7.

- A) abandoned – terketmek
- B) compromised – anlaşılmak, taviz vermek
- C) evaluated – değerlendirmek
- D) undermined – baltalamak
- E) attained – kazanmak

Devote: adanmak

Eventually: in turn, finally: nihayetinde

Best known for his choral compositions, which became the basis of an entire era of English music, George Frideric Handel was born in Germany in the same year as Johann Sebastian Bach. **Despite** showing considerable musical talent as a boy, he briefly studied the law to please his father, but then he devoted himself to music. He eventually became *Kapellmeister* (music director) to George, Elector of Hanover, later England's King George I. It was in England that Handel **attain** his greatest successes. (8)---- London was a great centre of music-making and attracted many other great composers at the time, Handel **lived** there for over 36 years and his home **is** now a museum – the Handel House. His oratorios (dramatic settings of religious texts for orchestra, choir, and soloists) (9)---- at the heart of English choral tradition **since** they **were** first **performed**. Handel's career **was** closely bound up with events at the English court – he **was asked** to write many pieces for royal occasions. His anthem, *Zadok the Priest*, **is** one of four anthems composed for the coronation of King George II (George I's son) in 1727, has been sung (10)---- the coronation of every British monarch since. It is also the anthem for the UEFA Champions League soccer matches.

8.

- A) Just as – tıpkı... diği gibi
- B) Although – se de
- C) Even if – se bile
- D) Because – diği için
- E) As though – mış gibi

Look / seem / appear / act / behave / treat / describe as if / as though

Just as 1. Özne, 2. Özne

9.

- A) were going to remain
- B) have remained
- C) will have remained
- D) had remained
- E) would have remained

10.

- A) to
- B) on
- C) by
- D) at
- E) with

TENSE

- 1. have-has V3
- 2. V2
- 3. V1

Continuous: uzak durmak...

Had v3 / had V3: şıkta olamayaktır...

The alpine mountains are threatened by many angles. Humans are having an impact on the Alps (11)---- an expansion of urban areas. The rise of urbanisation can disrupt animals and fragment their habitat, damaging their long-term survival and reproductive success. Also, the mountain range is **filled with** thousands of glaciers. They **have been monitored over several years** and are all **receding at** an unprecedented **rate**. Since the Earth's climate changes and the global temperature increases, the future of the Alps will (12)---- threat. If the glaciers melt, it will cause flooding on a large scale and destruction of many animals' mountain habitats. Additionally, (13)---- the climate has been warming, plants have been shifting their range to further up the mountains. They are gradually growing in higher and colder ground in an effort to keep their surroundings (14)---- an optimum constant temperature. This means that the animals depending on these plants (15)---- to higher elevations to survive as well, pushing them into even more extreme environments.

11.

- A) in comparison to – kıyasla
- B) due to – den dolayı
- C) in spite of – e rağmen
- D) similar to – benzer şekilde
- E) rather than – den ziyade

12.

- A) come under -
- B) cut down – azaltmak
- C) take over – üstlenmek
- D) break away – parçalanmak
- E) turn off – kapatmak

Impact / influence / effect ON

The alpine mountains are threatened by many angles. Humans are having an impact on the Alps (11)---- an expansion of urban areas. The rise of urbanisation can disrupt animals and fragment their habitat, damaging their long-term survival and reproductive success. Also, the mountain range is filled with thousands of glaciers. They have been monitored over several years and are all receding at an unprecedented rate. Since the Earth's climate changes and the global temperature increases, the future of the Alps will (12)---- threat. If the glaciers melt, it will cause flooding on a large scale and destruction of many animals' mountain habitats. Additionally, (13)---- the climate **has been warming**, plants have been shifting their range to further up the mountains. They are gradually growing in higher and colder ground in an effort to keep their surroundings (14)---- an optimum constant temperature. This means that the animals depending on these plants (15)---- to higher elevations **to survive** as well, pushing them into even more extreme environments.

13.

- A) in case – r diye – tedbir...
- B) even if – se bile
- C) until – e kadar – zaman bağlacı
- D) as – ken, diği için, diği gibi, dıkça**
- E) once – ar ... amaz – zaman bağlacı

14.

- A) off
- B) on
- C) at**
- D) by
- E) across

15.

- A) might move
- B) would have moved
- C) should have moved
- D) could have moved
- E) have to move**

*** continuous ... while / as...

*** As the weather is getting worse,...

Calendars **are deemed** precise according to how well they accommodate the variations in larger celestial cycles. Clocks, on the other hand, have historically been judged precise **(16)----** the average duration of the Earth's rotation around the Sun – that is, by how well they keep 'mean time'. **(17)----** calendrical standards have remained **fairly stable**, the clock's units of measure have **gradually shifted** away from using the Earth-Sun relationship as a norm. **(18)----** the introduction of mechanical clocks, clock time became increasingly removed from cyclical events in the sky, for the cycles on which mechanical clocks base their measures are independent of Earth and Sun. A pendulum clock, for example, measures only the beat of its pendulum, not any part of a 'real' day. The pendulum clock **(19)----** the modern search for the perfect clock, a timepiece governed by a naturally cycling period that operated free from mechanical friction and fatigue. In 1927, W. A. Marrison invented a clock that operated via a tiny quartz crystal. The crystal vibrated at an ultrasonic frequency when **(20)----** to an electric field.

16.

- A) in relation to – ilişkili olarak
B) as opposed to – aksine
C) prior to – meden önce
D) with the goal of – hedefiyle, amacıyla
E) by means of – vasıtasıyla

17.

- A) Unless – mezse
B) Whether – ip...ımadığı
C) As though – mış gibi
D) Because – diği için
E) While – ken, se de

18.

- A) Among
B) Into
C) To
D) By
E) With

Unless +, modal olumsuz...

*** eğer boşluk edat sorusunda cümle başındaysa genellikle WITH edatı doğru cevap olur...

Ya da eğer boşluk virgül sonrasında ise yine WITH edatı genellikle doğru cevap olur...

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19.

- A) dealt with – ele almak
- B) abstained from – uzak durmak
- C) set out – yola çıkmak, başlamak
- D) got off – inmek
- E) went through – geçmek, geçirmek / undergo

20.

- A) being exposed – pasif
- B) exposing – aktif
- C) exposed – pasif – en yaygın
- D) to expose – aktif
- E) to be exposing – aktif – hiç doğru cevap olmadı

Exposed: BEING V3 / HAVING BEEN V3

A baby **develops** sleeping patterns **between the 28th and 36th weeks of pregnancy**. (21)----, **even before then** a foetus experiences active and calm phases that **can be interpreted as sleep**. As early as the 8th to 12th week of pregnancy, unborn babies can move in a variety of ways and have bursts of activity alternated (22)---- periods of rest. It is during the last three months of pregnancy that the foetus's circadian rhythms (23)----. These rhythms, based on a 24-hour cycle, are what make us feel alert during daylight and sleepy at night. At 32 weeks, a baby in the womb spends up to 90% of its time in a sleeping state, (24)---- a newborn. Some of these hours are spent in deep sleep, others in REM sleep – the sleep of dreams. Scans of foetal brain waves show similarities to adult brain scans recorded during sleep, (25)---- that babies in utero can dream – and indeed, may spend a large proportion of their time doing so. During REM sleep, the foetus's eyes flicker just as an adult's do when they dream.

21.

- A) Similarly – benzer şekilde
- B) Otherwise – aksi takdirde / would / could
- C) Eventually – nihayetinde
- D) However – ancak**
- E) Rather - ziyade

22.

- A) with**
- B) at**
- C) for**
- D) through
- E) from

23.

- A) inquire – question – sorgulamak
- B) aggravate – kötüleştirmek
- C) emerge – ortaya çıkmak**
- D) rotate – dönmek
- E) radiate – yaymak

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24.

- A) in terms of – bakımından
- B) on behalf of – namına, adına
- C) owing to – den dolayı
- D) by means of – vasıtasıyla
- E) similar to – benzer şekilde**

25.

- A) to suggest
- B) suggesting**
- C) being suggested
- D) to be suggested
- E) having been suggested

, Ving...

, Ving

- 1. ki bu
- 2. ve
- 3. en / an
- 4. erek / arak

Hippocrates wisely stated back in 400 BCE, "Let food be your medicine and medicine be your food." Modern research (26)---- this doctrine. Today we know that what we eat is a major (27)---- of health, and that food provides both nutritive and healing properties. Functional foods, as defined by the International Food Information Council, are "foods or dietary components that may provide a health benefit beyond basic nutrition." (28)----, these foods provide more than just vitamins and minerals; they contain compounds that have beneficial actions in the body and can reduce the risk of chronic disease. The apple is one such example as it can provide both soluble and insoluble fibre. Apple skins are a major food source of a type of flavonoid called quercetin, which is a potent antioxidant that helps protect (29)---- heart disease and cancer. These flavonoids, (30)---- vitamin C, give apples immune-bolstering properties. So, there is a lot of truth to the saying, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

26.

- A) has validated
- B) is going to validate
- C) had validated
- D) was validating
- E) used to validate

27.

- A) hazard – risk
- B) causality – nedensellik
- C) obstacle – engel
- D) consequence – sonuç
- E) determinant – belirleyici – indicator

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28.

- A) Still – yine de
- B) In other words – diğer bir deyişle
- C) Conversely – aksine
- D) Even so – böyle olsa bile
- E) Otherwise – aksi takdirde

29.

- A) into
- B) by
- C) with
- D) against
- E) through

30.

- A) according to – e göre
- B) in opposition to – nin aksine
- C) on behalf of – namına, adına
- D) with the aim of – amacıyla
- E) along with – nin yanısıra

Vaccination against illnesses...

31. **Although** any school's measure of educational success and achievement **should extend well beyond** standardised test scores, ----.

A) most people assume that private schools provide superior education compared to public schools

B) there is no consistent pattern in achievement score differences across different tests and years

C) the impact on student achievement is negligible, at least in reading and math, the two subjects tested most regularly

D) the vast majority of evaluations of educational programs focus, often exclusively, on testing outcomes

E) a majority of students are dissatisfied with their test results throughout their academic careers

Measure: ölçmek

Success: başarı

Achievement: başarı

Extend: uzanmak, aşmak, geçmek

Beyond: ötesinde

Should: gereksede...

Bu soru grubu genelde zıtlık...

32. **While the Dutch Republic was the smallest of the European powers, ----.**

- A) a group of merchants built the Dutch Stock Exchange as a place to meet with traders and exchange information
- B) **it** created a **vasi** overseas trading empire through seagoing expertise, a strong navy, and clever business practices
- C) **it came into being in 1581** when seven northern provinces of the Spanish Netherlands united to free themselves from Spanish control
- D) Dutch painters such as Rembrandt and Frans Hals painted portraits and scenes of everyday life that showed people working or enjoying themselves
- E) the capital city of Amsterdam was the leading city in Holland and the largest of the Dutch Republic's seven provinces

Referans kelime takibi

You – you /// we – we

Önce zıtlıklar...

Tarih tarihi çeker

Sayılar sayısal ifadeleri çeker

Navy: donanma

Vast: geniş

Practice: uygulama

Province: bölge, vilayet

33. **Although** coffee originated in Ethiopia and is grown throughout Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Indonesia, ----.

A) Americans consume roughly the same amount of coffee as **Italians**, though consumption has been increasing lately

B) the leading coffee consumers are not the countries that produce coffee but ironically Scandinavians with Finland, Norway, and Denmark in a clear lead

C) most scholars believe the antecedents of modern brewed coffee drinks were developed in the late 14th century

D) it is not only a modern beverage but also an ingredient in desserts, including coffee ice creams and coffee-flavoured cakes

E) it is believed that Ethiopians did not brew coffee from the roasted beans as it is recognised in the 21st century

Grow: yetiřtirmek

Consume: tüketmek

Roughly: kabaca

Consumption: tüketim

Clear lead: açık liderlik

Antecedent: ataları

Beverage: içecek

Dessert: tatlı

Ingredient: içerik, bileşen

34. **Once social values and norms** are internalised, ----.

- A) **they** can direct the behaviour of individuals **irrespective of external influences**
- B) they **also** are susceptible to change throughout history due to environmental changes
- C) individuals become aware of **other** cultures and customs by studying them
- D) **these properties cannot be considered** as part of one's behaviour anymore
- E) **individuals quit behaving** in accordance with those internalised factors

Once Subject V1 / have-has V3, modal acayip sever...

Value: değer

Internalize: içselleştirmek

Direct: yönlendirmek

Irrespective of: e bakılmaksızın

Susceptible to: savunmasız

Custom: gelenek, gümrük

Property: özellik

Consider: düşünmek

Quit: bırakmak

In accordance with: ile uyumlu

35. While both originality and appropriateness are required for an idea to be creative in advertising, ----.

- A) the development of highly creative advertisements is a core focus of the advertising industry
- B) consumers will be more willing to attend to the advertisement
- C) effective creative advertising ideas will present appropriate brand messages in a novel way
- D) it is not easy to determine which one is more needed to reach organisational success
- E) brands should invest in advertising if they want to increase their profit

Appropriateness: uygunluk
Require: necessitate: gerektirmek
Creative: yaratıcı
Advertising: reklam
Core: temel, çekirdek
Willing: istekli
Attend: katılmak
Brand: marka
Novel: yeni, roman / fresh, new
Determine: belirlemek
Reach: ulaşmak
Invest: yatırım yapmak
Increase: artırmak
Profit: kar

36. **Although** the first serious submarines were built in the 19th century, ----.

A) the **process of developing warships** was quite similar to the development of armaments on land

B) many countries had to come up with an array of defence mechanisms to avoid submarine attacks

C) the naval tactics in wars against assaults by submarines **were mostly underestimated** in the World Wars

D) nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed submarines **are** nearly always the last resort in wars

E) **it took World War I** (TARİH) and German war engineers to give the submarine a decisive role in warfare

Serious: ciddi

Submarine: denizaltı

Armament: silahlı ???

Come up with: bulmak, gelmek

Avoid: sakınmak

Assault: saldırı

Underestimate: hafife almak

Armed: silahlı

Resort: nokta, danışılan yer

Decisive: kararlı

0542 673 1351 – sertan

37. **Hearing live music** may be more thrilling than listening to a recording of the same tune ----.

- A) in case live performances of happy songs lead to more brain activity than sad songs
- B) because **it** triggers greater activity in the part of the brain **linked to processing emotions**
- C) although music conveying negative emotions is less harmonious and includes more minor chords
- D) as though recorded music is not adaptive to how a listener is responding
- E) unless live music intensifies people's emotional response due to its dynamic nature

Thrilling: heyecan verici

In case: r diye

Lead to: yol açmak, sebep olmak

Process: işleminden geçirmek

Trigger: tetiklemek

Convey: taşımak, aktarmak

Harmonious: ahenkli

Respond: tepki vermek

Intensify: yoğunlaştırmak

38. In Ancient Greece, **creating things manually** was a sign of **inferior status**, ----.

- A) **even if** the Ancient Greek civilisation provided many inventions and discoveries in applied fields
- B) while the motivation for creativity was regarded as lying outside of the mind of the creative individual
- C) **whereas** in earlier civilisations **artisanship** was **highly praised**, sitting at the heart of creativity
- D) even though the craftsmen there were regarded as no more than skilled imitators of the real world
- E) given that the Ancient Greek conceptualisation of creativity gave great prominence to individual people

Inferior: alt

Even if: se bile – koşul – if clause...

Even though: se de

39. Almost all classical literature has come down to modern times from medieval monks, **selective** in what they resolved to copy; ----.

A) instead, lost works of classical literature or records of science might be discovered

B) **as a result**, **relatively little** original writing from antiquity exists today

C) **for example**, researchers employ advanced imaging technologies to read papyrus scrolls

D) conversely, some classical authors are **not well-known** despite writing 10 times more than others

E) at least, some classicists think even more texts could remain in Herculaneum

NO / NOT olumsuz ifadeler arar... instead

Come down to: gitmek, gelmek

Selective: seçici

Resolve: başvurmak

Relatively: göreceli olarak

Exist: var olmak

Employ: kullanmak

Advanced: ileri

Conversely: aksine

At least: en azından

Remain: kalmak

40. It is difficult to know how people adorned their bodies in prehistoric times ----.

- A) since most of the remains are only bones, which do not yield enough information
- B) just as jewellery and cosmetics were used for magical purposes
- C) supposing that people have always used cosmetics of some kind
- D) as prehistoric peoples used paints and dyes of various kinds to enhance their appearances
- E) as long as some ancient tribes painted themselves and used tattoos as part of a war ritual

Adorn (with): süslemek

Remain: kalıntı

Yield: oluşturmak, vermek

Purpose: maksat, amaç

Prehistoric: tarih öncesi

Dye: boya

Appearance: görünüş

Ritual: ritüel

Tattoo: dövme

41. **Unlike modern nations**, Rome did not have professional diplomats, nor were there permanent offices or institutions to deal with foreign powers; ----.

A) otherwise, Rome's main contribution to diplomacy **was the establishment** of a set of rules for declaring war and negotiating peace

B) **however**, the Romans **carried out many formal diplomatic exchanges**, **creating almost all the elements of modern diplomacy**

C) likewise, Roman foreign relations **focused on making nations feel they owed loyalty to Rome**, without taking away their independence

D) **so, envoys, temporary officials, were** protected and almost always given safe passage even in times of war

E) for example, one of the most important tasks of diplomacy was that of negotiating treaties that established territorial boundaries

Unlike: aksine

Permanent: kalıcı

Deal with: ele almak

Otherwise: aksi taktirde

Contribution: katkı

Establishment: kuruluş

Set of rules: kurallar takımı

Declare: deklare etmek

Negotiate: uzlaşmak

Carry out: yapmak

Likewise: benzer şekilde

Owe: borçlu olmak

Envoy: elçi

In times of war: savaş zamanlarında

Treaty: anlaşma

Boundary: sınır

Territory: bölge