

= 45 in

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

1. Due mainly to the increase in online learning over the last decade, we still witness a tendency to convert most school programmes into online classes ---- hands-on practice or real-time apprenticeship is nothing but imperative.

A) whereas

B) in case

✓ C) unless

D) though

E) just as

angora  
inEnglish

angora  
enEnglish

2. Though familiar today ---- most of us, the civil rights movement initially began as a mass protest against racial prejudice and discrimination ---- the southern US during the mid-1950s.

A) for / among

B) with / against

C) to / in

D) in / for

E) by / over

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilish

3. Austerity measures, though undesirable and avoided ---- administrations can, are implemented when it becomes manifest that a government is no longer able to pay its debts.

A) unless

B) so that

C) after

D) as long as

E) while

possible

if  
once  
as soon as  
the moment  
the minute

after

angora  
inEnglish

angora  
enGlish



4. In especially big cities with a lot of hustle and bustle, ---- exhaustion at the end of a hectic day, TVs and online blogs **offer** a **new recipe**, each and every day, ---- one more strength and energy.

- A) to avoid / to give 14 in  
B) avoiding / giving  
C) to be avoided / to be given  
D) avoided / given  
E) avoid / give

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilish

but

5. The release of certain things, be it a film or a book dealing with innovative yet controversial issues, can be put off as it may ---- yet another great controversy over delicate matters in a country.

A) address

B) ignore

C) resemble

D) identify

✓ E) spark trigger / induce

angora  
inSilizceangora  
enSilish

6. Following the new regulations as to the effective management of the budget, only if formal ---- has been granted by the highest official body in a given city can a research project team be recruited.

✓ A) consent

B) recognition

certain  
specific

C) subsidy

D) concession

indirim  
taviz , imtiyaz

E) notice

angora  
inEnglish

angora  
enEnglish



7. The concept of witchcraft in the Western world dates from the ages-old ancient religious texts and became mainstream in the Early Modern Period, **affecting** the lives of people ---- until its disappearance not long ago.

A) eligibly

B) convertibly

**C) profoundly**

D) instantly

E) sufficiently

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilish

45m

8. The specialists on national security and those in foreign affairs in the US ---- for a while that the country ---- heavy sanctions should Mexico continue to support illegal immigration.

A) recommended / would impose

B) are recommending / could impose

C) have recommended / will impose

✓ D) have been recommending / should impose

E) recommend / had better impose

how long?



9. In order for the classroom activities ---- optimal learning, they ---- engaging and personally meaningful and their meaningfulness depends on a number of preconditions.

A) to facilitate / must be

B) to be facilitated / has to be

C) to have facilitated / can be

D) facilitating / could be

E) facilitated / may be

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilish

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilish

10. Some education models ---- with a view to / for the sake of a concern for the raising of critical consciousness on the part of students and teachers, but also within the minds, hearts, and policies of those who control the environments for learning.
- A) result in B) take on  
C) emerge from D) give up  
E) go through

concern: endise / konu / amaç / ilgilendirmek / endiselendirmek

11. There are certain books which are not **meant** ---- in any particular order, but readers prefer reading any item simply from start to finish, or as the avid readers ---- it, cover to cover.

A) reading / have put

B) read / is put

C) **to read** / is putting

D) **to be read** / **put** → 2y

E) to have read / will put

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilish



12. **It is sensible to be cautious with the daily intake levels of certain chemicals like acrylamide ----- there is no definite evidence that the item in question is carcinogenic, that is it leads to cancer in humans.**

A) whereas

B) so

C) unless

D) even if

E) just as

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilish



13. We have come to realize that plants and animals **would be adversely affected** by ultraviolet radiation from the Sun ----- the Earth's atmosphere functioning as a natural filter.

A) with the help of

B) instead of

C) for the sake of

D) in case of

E) if it weren't for  
without  
but for

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilish

14. For most scholars, deeming censuses that occur only every ten years as a ---- source of data is just a bit more than optimism, if not a totally unscientific means.

A) scarce

B) dependable

C) restricted

D) peculiar

E) redundant

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilish

15. For long-term health benefits, an active social life, which is harder to maintain ---- the economic crises, is highly recommended as a means to a healthier future besides avoiding cigarettes, according to a new research.

A) by means of

B) in the face of

C) on behalf of

D) irrespective of

E) instead of

angora  
inSilizce

angora  
enSilizce



16. Given the increase in obesity rates and the absence of any guidance, --- proper exercise, for the youth, parents themselves must model appropriate amounts of physical activity for their children in their daily lives.

A) except for

✓ B) let alone

C) due to

D) in terms of

E) thanks to

17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz

Intonation is a feature of pronunciation and common to all languages. Other features of pronunciation include stress, rhythm, connected speech and accent. (17) ---- these other features, intonation is about how we say something rather than what we say. At its simplest, intonation could be described as 'the music of speech'. A change or variation in this music (or pitch) can affect the meaning of what we say. We can therefore think of intonation (18) ---- referring to the way we use the pitch of our voice to express particular meanings and attitudes. Intonation is an important aspect of pronunciation. (19) ----, it is worth remembering that you should use it correctly much of the time. Even if your intonation sounds robotic, like a cab driver, it is unlikely (20) ---- a breakdown in communication. However, if you want to be more confident about your intonation in English, and especially if you want to use it with precision and (21) ----, then it is certainly worth spending time noticing how others use it, imitating their use, and listening to a recording of your own voice.

17. As in

A) As with

C) As to

E) As for

B) As such

D) As of

18.

A) in

C) during

E) as

B) by

D) for

19.

A) Therefore

C) Similarly

E) For example

B) However

D) In contrast

20.

A) caused

C) to have caused

E) causing

F) to cause = to be causing

D) to be caused

21.

A) frustration

C) reflection

E) acquaintance

B) obscurity

D) subtlety

skill  
dexterity

22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz

The coronavirus pandemic is still a global emergency affecting all countries, (22) ---- immediate and sustained international action. While mitigating the terrible human and economic toll worldwide is rightly uppermost in our minds, we are also (23) ---- concerned about the underlying problems this emergency exposes, especially for those most at risk for severe consequences – older people, poor households, the undernourished, and those who live in remote rural areas without access to services or help. Some 736 million people currently live (24) ---- extreme poverty, which is a root cause of many global problems, from ill health to social unrest to migration. (25) ----, hunger was already on the rise for several years before the pandemic. It already devastated the lives of up to 828 million people, robbing them of a future (26) ---- weakening their immunity and health – a more dangerous combination than ever in the present crisis.

22.

- A) to require  
B) required  
C) requiring  
D) being required  
E) having required

23.

- A) obscurely  
B) relentlessly  
C) gravely  
D) urgently  
E) separately

24.

- A) on  
B) in  
C) with  
D) by  
E) for

25.

- A) Meanwhile  
B) Conversely  
C) Hence  
D) Otherwise  
E) For instance

26.

- A) by means of  
B) by virtue of  
C) rather than  
D) as well as  
E) thanks to

27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

27. ----, whereas in villages it is common to do so; the water comes from natural springs.

- A) Most people in cities suffer from air and water pollution
- B) In some big cities it would be suicidal to drink the tap water
- C) Villages are now sparsely populated and have limited economic activities
- D) The urban population tends to eat more fast food
- E) In cities, drought seems to pose a greater danger in the years to come

28. Though not as widely spoken as Spanish or Portuguese in the world, ----.

- ✓ A) Italian still has more than 63 million native speakers all over the world
- B) their Latin roots also allow for a sizable chunk of cognates such as "futuro" for "future"
- C) German has become less popular in Asian countries
- D) the reason why people opt for Italian is the ease to learn its language
- E) Turkish is still incredibly difficult for English speakers to master

29. With the global population swelling and industrialization on the rise in developing nations, ----.

- A) our dependence on fossil fuels extracted from deep within the Earth's crust will come to a halt
- B) greenhouse gases will no longer be a contributor of climate change
- C) there are billions of people who do not have access to modern communication services
- D) some four billion people still cook using simple stoves that burn wood
- E) humanity's need for food and energy has reached unprecedented levels

1f  
30. If our planet suddenly began to revolve the opposite way, or even slowed to a crawl, ----.

- A) both actions will give birth to further problems for our very species
- B) one thing is for sure, neither would be a smooth outcome for civilization**
- C) such a rotation of the Earth would have created devastating weather systems
- D) our plans to generate much of our energy from solar will be more feasible
- E) water scarcity had already become a problem in the semi-desert regions

Type 2

11  
+  
31. In France, notorious for its slow bureaucracy, waiting long for a reply upon a single application may become a thing of the past ----.

- A) despite a new software developed to solve the problem of long official procedures
- B) since it is impossible to keep up with the advances in science
- C) thanks to a new online application system to be installed in the following year
- D) just as computers have taken over most of the labour done by civil servants
- E) while communication technology has long been nothing but a dream



32. A number of artists think that the Renaissance was a plain cultural advance from the Middle Ages ----. <sup>distinct separate</sup>

A) while for others, it is difficult to determine whether an advance is a matter of location

B) whereas social and economic historians regard it as the continuity between the two eras <sup>several</sup>

C) they, for example, were sure that the period was only the cultural heritage of the past

D) however, without doubt, they didn't actually deny its actual origin

E) because it was totally at odds with the issues regarding ancient periods

A school in the US is now being harshly criticized for an assignment that asked children aged ten to create posters depicting slave auctions. Some parents reacted angrily when they attended the school and saw the posters hanging in a hallway, all of which are about where and how slaves were sold. One angry parent wrote: "I really wonder how this project could be an effective way to teach any student in any age group about American history." School officials and history teachers, on the other hand, claimed that children needed to learn about the uglier parts of their past, but accepted the posters should not have been hung without context. The school principal apologized for any unintended pain, anger or offence caused by the assignment. The principal also had the posters removed from the hallways the other day and is also considering a community meeting to discuss the issue. He added that the project had been going for a decade, but he admitted how disturbing these images were and acknowledged that the trouble caused by the assignment was exacerbated by the fact that the displays did not include an explanation of the assignment or its learning objectives.

amaç  
aim  
target  
goal

33. The word "unintended" in the text is closest in meaning to "something not -----."

- A) underestimated  
C) avoided  
E) condemned  
KINAMAK denounce
- B) facilitated  
D) premeditated  
intended  
planned  
deliberate

34. The word "exacerbated" in the text is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) reinforced +, +  
C) improved + +  
E) prevented
- B) decreased  
D) promoted - -  
+ +

35. The word "objectives" in the text is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) points / concern  
C) environments  
E) views
- B) facilities  
D) problems

36. - 41. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Most people as well as cooks are aware of the four elemental tastes: bitter, salty, sour, and sweet. But central to Japanese cuisine is a fifth taste: umami. This Japanese word roughly translates to "savory" or "tastiness," and the flavor it describes is found in Parmesan cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, meat, soy sauce, miso, and other foods that you could describe as "meaty" or "savory." Umami was first identified in 1908 by a Japanese chemist named Kikunae Ikeda, who was trying to determine, in chemical terms, what makes dashi, a fundamental ingredient in Japanese cuisine, taste so good. Ikeda discovered that glutamate was responsible for dashi's umami. Researchers later discovered other compounds that provide the umami taste, such as inosine monophosphate. All that chemistry boils down to one essential culinary matter: yumminess. Umami is what helps make certain vegetarian or nearly-meat-free dishes so satisfying. In sixth-century Japan, the rise of Buddhism, which prohibited eating meat, made vegetarian diets commonplace. As a result, cooks found other ways to enhance their food with a savoriness that usually comes from meat. Buddhist food manufacturers in ancient Japan racked their brains for ways to make soybeans - among other foods- taste like meat.

36. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the pleasure most people get from umami is more than those from bitter
- B) sour is only one of the tastes that we can distinguish easily = one of
- C) people rather than cooks know four elemental tastes
- D) umami is found only in cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, meat, soy sauce and miso
- E) the flavor umami is peculiar to Japanese cuisine alone = unique to = found nowhere else

only

3

m4

the only tek

Most people as well as cooks are aware of the four elemental tastes: bitter, salty, sour, and sweet. **But central to Japanese cuisine is a fifth taste: umami.** This Japanese word roughly translates to "savory" or "tastiness," and the flavour it describes is found in Parmesan cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, meat, soy sauce, miso, and other foods that you could describe as "meaty" or "savory." **Umami was first identified in 1908 by a Japanese chemist named Kikunae Ikeda,** who was trying to determine, in chemical terms, what makes dashi, a fundamental ingredient in Japanese cuisine, taste so good. Ikeda discovered that glutamate was responsible for dashi's umami. Researchers later discovered other compounds that provide the umami taste, such as inosine monophosphate. All that chemistry boils down to one essential culinary matter: yumminess. Umami is what helps make certain vegetarian or nearly-meat-free dishes so satisfying. **In sixth-century Japan,** the rise of Buddhism, which prohibited eating meat, made vegetarian diets commonplace. As a result, cooks found other ways to enhance their food with a savoriness that usually comes from meat. Buddhist food manufacturers in ancient Japan racked their brains for ways to make soybeans - among other foods- taste like meat.

37. **Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?**

- A) It was Japanese chemist Kikunae Ikeda, who found the effect of inosine monophosphate on dashi.
- B) Dashi, a fundamental ingredient in Japanese cuisine, tastes good for all umami. despite
- C) Umami cannot be found in foods that you could describe as "meaty" or "savory."
- D) In order for researchers to identify the chemical structure of umami, first, four basic tastes must be studied.
- E) **Umami has been around for a long while though identified in the early 20th century.**

1,5

15

Most people as well as cooks are aware of the four elemental tastes: bitter, salty, sour, and sweet. But central to Japanese cuisine is a fifth taste: umami. This Japanese word roughly translates to "savory" or "tastiness," and the flavor it describes is found in Parmesan cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, meat, soy sauce, miso, and other foods that you could describe as "meaty" or "savory." Umami was first identified in 1908 by a Japanese chemist named Kikunae Ikeda, who was trying to determine, in chemical terms, what makes dashi, a fundamental ingredient in Japanese cuisine, taste so good. Ikeda discovered that glutamate was responsible for dashi's umami. Researchers later discovered other compounds that provide the umami taste, such as inosine monophosphate. All that chemistry boils down to one essential culinary matter: yumminess. Umami is what helps make certain vegetarian or nearly-meat-free dishes so satisfying. In sixth-century Japan, the rise of Buddhism, which prohibited eating meat, made vegetarian diets commonplace. As a result, cooks found other ways to enhance their food with a savoriness that usually comes from meat. Buddhist food manufacturers in ancient Japan racked their brains for ways to make soybeans - among other foods- taste like meat.

38. From the passage, we can infer that ----.

- A) Buddhism was the mainstream belief system in the sixth-century world
- B) vegetarian diets became commonplace as umami made vegetarian dishes so satisfying
- C) the pursuit of alternative tastes owes much to the rise of Buddhism
- D) cooks' desire to enhance food may have played a bigger role in the development of umami
- E) it was not until 1900 that Japanese cuisine made use of different tastes at the same time

mk

er  
more

Most people as well as cooks are aware of the four elemental tastes: bitter, salty, sour, and sweet. But central to Japanese cuisine is a fifth taste: umami. This Japanese word roughly translates to "savory" or "tastiness," and the flavor it describes is found in Parmesan cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, meat, soy sauce, miso, and other foods that you could describe as "meaty" or "savory." Umami was first identified in 1908 by a Japanese chemist named Kikunae Ikeda, who was trying to determine, in chemical terms, what makes dashi, a fundamental ingredient in Japanese cuisine, taste so good. Ikeda discovered that glutamate was responsible for dashi's umami. Researchers later discovered other compounds that provide the umami taste, such as inosine monophosphate. All that chemistry boils down to one essential culinary matter: yumminess. Umami is what helps make certain vegetarian or nearly-meat-free dishes so satisfying. In sixth-century Japan, the rise of Buddhism, which prohibited eating meat, made vegetarian diets commonplace. As a result, cooks found other ways to enhance their food with a savoriness that usually comes from meat. Buddhist food manufacturers in ancient Japan racked their brains for ways to make soybeans - among other foods- taste like meat.

39. The main aim of the writer is to ----.

- A) express how humans progressed in terms of cooking and finding alternative foods
- B) emphasize the impacts of Buddhism on the development of vegetarian foods
- C) make the reader aware of less known gustatory aspects and of alternative foods
- D) inform the reader about (yet) another taste we have with brief references to its past
- E) compare umami with other traditional tastes and give details about Japanese cuisine

Most people as well as cooks are aware of the four elemental tastes: bitter, salty, sour, and sweet. But central to Japanese cuisine is a fifth taste: umami. This Japanese word roughly translates to "savory" or "tastiness," and the flavor it describes is found in Parmesan cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, meat, soy sauce, miso, and other foods that you could describe as "meaty" or "savory." Umami was first identified in 1908 by a Japanese chemist named Kikunae Ikeda, who was trying to determine, in chemical terms, what makes dashi, a fundamental ingredient in Japanese cuisine, taste so good. Ikeda discovered that glutamate was responsible for dashi's umami. Researchers later discovered other compounds that provide the umami taste, such as inosine monophosphate. All that chemistry boils down to one essential culinary matter: yumminess. Umami is what helps make certain vegetarian or nearly-meat-free dishes so satisfying. In sixth-century Japan, the rise of Buddhism, which prohibited eating meat, made vegetarian diets commonplace. As a result, cooks found other ways to enhance their food with a savoriness that usually comes from meat. Buddhist food manufacturers in ancient Japan racked their brains for ways to make soybeans among other foods- taste like meat.

40. The underlined word boils down to is closest in meaning to ---

- A) results from
- B) differs from
- C) revolves around
- D) refrains from
- E) brings about

is all about  
is/has to do with  
depends on  
draws on

sth

be down to YDS score

41. The underlined word racked their brains

connotes something ----  
evoke  
imply  
hint

- A) bewildering
- B) challenging
- C) relieving
- D) misleading
- E) satisfactory

confusing

tricky / tough

42. - 43. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Certain vitamins may offer some protection against the impacts of air pollution, a small scale human trial suggests. It is claimed that high doses of these supplements may "completely offset" the damage caused by very fine particulate matter. Researchers say the effect is real but also emphasize the limitations of their work, as is the case with vitamin B. Follow-up studies are urgently needed, they assert, in heavily polluted cities like Beijing or Mexico. While the impacts of air pollution on health have become a cause of growing concern to people all around the world, the actual mechanics of exactly how dirty air makes people sick are not clearly understood. According to the World Health Organization, over 90% of the world's population live in areas where air pollution exceeds safety guidelines. One of the pollutants that is considered the most dangerous is very fine particulate matter, referred to as PM2.5, where particles have a diameter of less than 2.5 micrometres. These complex particulates come from diesel cars, wood burning stoves and as a by-product of chemical reactions between other polluting gases. In the study, ten volunteers were initially exposed to clean air while given a placebo to measure their basic responses. The same volunteers were later tested with large doses of B vitamins while exposed to air containing high levels of PM2.5. The researchers found that a four-week B vitamin supplementation limited the PM2.5 effect by between 28% and 76% at ten locations.

42. According to the text, diesel cars ----.

- 31
- A) are only one of the sources of very fine particulate matter
  - B) produce more particulate matter compared to wood burning stoves
  - C) have nothing to do with the air pollution and air quality in cities like Beijing or Mexico
  - D) should be subsidized in order to diminish the amount of complex particulates
  - E) may be the best solution to address the problem of air pollution in the short run

43. The researchers' attitude towards the offsetting effect of B vitamins is ----.

- A) favouring
- B) indifferent
- C) cautious wary / with a grain of salt
- D) satirizing
- E) neutral

but we need further data --



44. - 47. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

People want to stand out and do something remarkable in their lives. Almost all of us are motivated in some way or another to achieve – we want to run faster, be more creative, win more awards, cure more illnesses, and earn more money. And while doing so, **we all claim that we are open to any comment** as we want to improve ourselves. **But are we really ready to** receive honest feedback? **Probably not.** Most of us would rather not **hear it.** let alone accept and work on the negative ones. Our frail egos are partly to blame. We all want to meet our own expectations of ourselves, and so being satirized - or just the prospect of being critiqued - can present an enormous threat to our self-esteem and positive sense of identity. For this reason, rather than welcoming feedback with open arms, our first response is often a counterattack. Offensive reflexes serve to make us feel better about ourselves and yet, almost paradoxically, they also reveal our insecurities, character flaws, and unpleasant attitudes. Indeed, reaping the benefits of feedback is not something straightforward. Psychologists may offer advice on how to do this better, but ultimately, we are all free to take it or leave it.

44. The text is mainly about----

- A) a detailed **account** of feedback
- B) how to give and receive feedback
- C) **an alternative assessment** of feedback
- D) destructive and constructive criticism
- E) remaining positive in the face of criticism

appreciation  
approach

3

People want to stand out and do something remarkable in their lives. Almost all of us are motivated in some way or another to achieve – we want to run faster, be more creative, win more awards, cure more illnesses, and earn more money. And while doing so, we all claim that we are open to any comment as we want to improve ourselves. But are we really ready to receive honest feedback? Probably not. Most of us would rather not hear it, let alone accept and work on the negative ones. Our frail egos are partly to blame. We all want to meet our own expectations of ourselves, and so being satirized - or just the prospect of being critiqued - can present an enormous threat to our self-esteem and positive sense of identity. For this reason, rather than welcoming feedback with open arms, our first response is often a counterattack. Offensive reflexes serve to make us feel better about ourselves and yet, almost paradoxically, they also reveal our insecurities, character flaws, and unpleasant attitudes. Indeed, reaping the benefits of feedback is not something straightforward. Psychologists may offer advice on how to do this better, but ultimately, we are all free to take it or leave it.

45. One understands from the passage that ----.

- A) being more creative has precedence over earning more money ~~X~~
- B) one may both desire to be better and to avoid criticism
- C) one may reach his potential by analyzing his own weaknesses and strengths
- D) it is the timing and tone of words that matter most while receiving feedback ~~X~~
- E) it takes experience to criticize fragile people

People want to stand out and do something remarkable in their lives. Almost all of us are motivated in some way or another to achieve – we want to run faster, be more creative, win more awards, cure more illnesses, and earn more money. And while doing so, we all claim that we are open to any comment as we want to improve ourselves. But are we really ready to receive honest feedback? Probably not. Most of us would rather not hear it, let alone accept and work on the negative ones. Our frail egos are partly to blame. **We all want to meet our own expectations of ourselves, and so being satirized - or just the prospect of being critiqued - can present an enormous threat to our self-esteem and positive sense of identity.** For this reason, rather than welcoming feedback with open arms, our first response is often a counterattack. Offensive reflexes serve to make us feel better about ourselves and yet, almost paradoxically, they also reveal our insecurities, character flaws, and unpleasant attitudes. Indeed, reaping the benefits of feedback is not something straightforward. Psychologists may offer advice on how to do this better, but ultimately, we are all free to take it or leave it.

46. According to the text, one's self esteem----

- A) and a positive sense of identity are immune to any negative comment
- B) ~~needs to be studied~~ thoroughly by psychologists to offer better feedback
- C) can be improved only if one meets his expectations of himself first
- D) ~~helps welcome~~ feedback with open arms
- E) can be affected adversely even without being literally criticized

1  
2

odds  
likelihood  
chance

People want to stand out and do something remarkable in their lives. Almost all of us are motivated in some way or another to achieve – we want to run faster, be more creative, win more awards, cure more illnesses, and earn more money. And while doing so, we all claim that we are open to any comment as we want to improve ourselves. But are we really ready to receive honest feedback? Probably not. Most of us would rather not hear it, let alone accept and work on the negative ones. Our frail egos are partly to blame. We all want to meet our own expectations of ourselves, and so being satirized - or just the prospect of being critiqued - can present an enormous threat to our self-esteem and positive sense of identity. For this reason, rather than welcoming feedback with open arms, our first response is often a counterattack. Offensive reflexes serve to make us feel better about ourselves and yet, almost paradoxically, they also reveal our insecurities, character flaws, and unpleasant attitudes. Indeed, reaping the benefits of feedback is not something straightforward. Psychologists may offer advice on how to do this better, but ultimately, we are all free to take it or leave it.

✓ X

47. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) it is all up to us whether we benefit from professional advice or not
- B) our character flaws can be corrected thanks to the feedback we receive
- C) our first response to feedback is often embracing it without any prejudice in our minds
- D) the benefits of critical feedback can be reaped always in the long run
- E) without positive feedback, we cannot feel better about ourselves

4

1 | It's up to you

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

48.

**Michael:** Do you happen to know anything about the origins of "timekeeping", or "punctuality"?

**Brad:** Well, no one knows for sure when and where the first idea appeared, but a popular theory is that, historically, it stems from the need to cultivate harsh landscapes.

**Michael:** I see no connection between the two. What do you mean?

**Brad:** ----

**Michael:** Now, it makes sense. Timing is what counts most in agriculture.

A) What people really mean and understand from the word punctuality differ across cultures.

B) Landscape and the amount of harvest can change over time due to natural disasters.

C) Either you planted your crops on time and harvested them promptly or well, you starved.

D) Why don't you try to be more punctual next time?

E) There are lots of myths about punctuality, but this one also seems rational.

mk  
49.

**Ophelia:** What is so special about humans, and what makes us distinct from machines?

**Gertrude:** Neither skills like arithmetic or typing, nor rationality can be our difference.

**Ophelia:** ----

**Gertrude:** Perhaps, it is our radical creativity, irrational originality, even a dose of plain illogical craziness, instead of hard-nosed logic.

A) Then, what sets us apart from machines?

B) Why are people using technology?

C) So, what skills are needed to speak a language?

D) I don't think it is possible to be successful without basic maths.

E) Can technology make a meaningful difference in our interaction with machines?

50.

**Daphne:** Wherever we go, be it school or a birthday party, we make an impression on people.

**Lucy:** Certainly, but nowadays casual dress is fashionable. Ripped jeans, shirts worn inside out, all kinds of mix-and-match outfits ... the absurd list could go on and these are on ladies and men of all ages.

**Daphne:** ----

**Lucy:** Indeed, I am. <sup>he</sup> I like to wear smart and even formal clothes. People around me think it's crazy that I have a stylish skirt on just to go to the grocery store. Yet, I just want to look nice.

- A) Dress codes differ across cultures, don't they?
- B) You are always complaining about other people's clothing styles.
- C) Are you going to write a blog about the mistakes you notice about clothing?
- D) You seem to be disappointed with this sloppy style of clothing.
- E) Are you in favour of loose and comfortable clothes even at work?

51.

David: Did you know your pH could be making it more difficult to lose weight? <sup>2</sup>

Bill: To be honest, this is the first time I have heard such a term and such a claim. <sup>1</sup>

David: pH (potential of hydrogen) is a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution. It is measured on a scale of 0 to 14. The optimal pH level is between 7.2-7.4.

Bill: ---- <sup>2</sup>

David: Our modern diet is not very pH friendly. As most people don't get enough alkaline foods, this affects their health as well. The more pH, the better.

- A) Do you feel it is unfair for me not to learn such a topic?
- B) What about the difficulty in losing weight?
- C) Do you pay attention to pH values of water brands before you buy them?
- D) How can even drinking water make them gain extra weight?
- E) I see you disagree with what this article says.



75  
52. – 54. sorularda verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olanı bulunuz.

52. Humanity is fortunate indeed that William Shakespeare committed his energies to poetry rather than prose. nesir

- A) William Shakespeare dedicated his energies to poetry instead of prose, which is obviously much better for humanity.
- B) Humanity is definitely unfortunate because William Shakespeare devoted his energies not to prose but poetry.
- C) William Shakespeare committed his energies to prose rather than poetry, and that is why humanity is fortunate.
- D) William Shakespeare is fortunate because most people appreciated the fact that he devoted his energies to prose instead of poetry.
- E) What makes humanity so fortunate is that William Shakespeare dedicated his energies to not only prose but also poetry.

7.5  
53. **Mandarin Chinese and English are the most-spoken languages in the world, with over some one billion and 400 million native speakers respectively.**

- A) Spoken by one billion speakers, Mandarin Chinese is a more popular language across the world compared to English, which has only 400 million speakers.
- B) Mandarin Chinese and English are similar in that they are the most spoken and written languages across the world, with one billion and 400 million users.
- C) Spoken by more than about one billion native speakers, Mandarin Chinese and 400 million native speakers, English rank first and second most popular languages across the globe.
- D) With its 400 million speakers, Mandarin Chinese, along with English with its about one billion speakers, is one of the most spoken languages across the world.
- 4 E) Such languages as English and Mandarin Chinese, with more than nearly one billion and 400 million native speakers respectively, are the most widely spoken languages in the world.

1.5  
54. Before the house belongs to the owner, it first belongs to the guest, according to an old proverb.

- A) The guest is more important than and definitely has precedence over the proprietor, reads an old proverb.
- B) Before anything, the proprietor should welcome the guest first according to an old proverb.
- C) Guests are always welcome as in old proverbs, but they should not forget the fact that the house first belongs to the owner.
- D) As stated in a proverb, there are very few houses where people can feel at home while staying as a guest.
- E) According to an old proverb, before owning a house one needs to learn how to accommodate a guest.

before visiting

Sorularda paragrafta verilen boşluğa anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz

7.5  
55. Normally, trust that has been eroded for years cannot be rebuilt overnight. But these are not normal times. --- You can, for example, have bitter arguments with your siblings for years, but when some emergency occurs, you suddenly discover a hidden reservoir of trust and amity, and you rush to help one another. Instead of building a surveillance regime, it is not too late to rebuild people's trust in science, in public authorities and in the media. We should definitely make use of new technologies too, but these technologies should empower citizens. I am all in favour of monitoring my body temperature and blood pressure, but that data should not be used to create an all-powerful government. 3-2

- A) That data should enable me to make more informed personal choices
- ✓ B) In a moment of crisis, minds too can change quickly.
- C) We have to hold the government accountable for its decisions.
- D) Family members can differ in how they view the concept of trust.
- E) In fact, the world is going through one of the most affluent periods in history.

Sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

56. (I) In case of a pandemic, first and foremost, in order to defeat the virus, we need to share information globally.  
(II) Today, we are ~~far away~~ from a spirit of global cooperation and trust. (III) A coronavirus in China and a coronavirus in the US cannot swap tips about how to infect humans, but China can teach the US many valuable lessons about coronavirus and how to deal with it. (IV) What an Italian doctor discovers in Milan in the early morning might well save lives in Tehran by evening. (V) Similarly, when the UK government hesitates between several policies, it can get advice from the Koreans who have already faced a similar dilemma a month ago.

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

57. (I) In many spoken languages around the world – but especially in British English – it is easy for the listener to understand the speaker's attitude: boredom, interest, surprise, anger, appreciation, happiness, and so on, are often evident in their intonation. (II) For instance, a server at a restaurant asks 'How's the chocolate muffin, madam?' and you reply 'mMMmmmm' with the intonation rising in the middle and falling towards the end. (III) The server nods with a smile. (IV) That is because you have just expressed your appreciation for the item through the music of your voice – and without so much as a single (ordinarily meaningful) word. (V) The feeling of boredom or indifference, for instance, might be expressed with a flat tone.

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