

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

1. The theory that explains social behavior as a product of learned norms is widely accepted because it consistently aligns with observed patterns, although cultural exceptions sometimes complicate the generalization.

- A) Teori, sosyal davranışı öğrenilmiş normların bir ürünü olarak açıklamasına rağmen gözlemlenen kalıplarla tutarlı bir şekilde uyumlu olduğu için yaygın olarak kabul görmektedir, ve bazı kültürel istisnalar bazen genellemeyi karmaşıktırmaktadır.
- B) Teori, sadece sosyal davranışı öğrenilmiş normların bir ürünü olarak açıklamakla kalmaz aynı zamanda gözlemlenen kalıplarla tutarlı bir şekilde uyumlu olduğunu gösterir ve bu yüzden yaygın olarak kabul görmektedir, ancak kültürel istisnalar bazen genellemeyi karmaşıktırmaktadır.
- C) Sosyal davranışı öğrenilmiş normların bir ürünü olarak açıklayan teori, gözlemlenen kalıplarla tutarlı bir şekilde uyumlu olduğu için yaygın olarak kabul görmektedir, ancak kültürel istisnalar bazen genellemeyi karmaşıktırmaktadır.
- D) Sosyal davranışı öğrenilmiş normların bir ürünü olarak açıklayan teoriye göre, gözlemlenen kalıplarla tutarlı bir şekilde uyumlu olduğu sürece bir davranış yaygın olarak kabul görmesine rağmen kültürel istisnalar bazen genellemeyi karmaşıktırmaktadır.
- E) Sosyal davranışı öğrenilmiş normların bir ürünü olarak açıklayan teori, gözlemlenen kalıplarla tutarlı bir şekilde uyumlu olduğu için yaygın olarak kabul görmesi beklenmesine rağmen kültürel istisnalar bazen genellemeyi karmaşıktırmaktadır.

2. While education is often perceived as a path to upward mobility, the fact that access remains unequal highlights the persistent influence of socio-economic background on success.

- A) Eğitim genellikle sosyal statüde yükselmenin bir yolu olarak algılanırken, erişimin eşitsiz kalması, sosyoekonomik geçmişin başarı üzerindeki kalıcı etkisini vurgulamaktadır.
- B) Eğitimin yukarı yönlü hareketlilik için bir yol olarak görülmesi, eğitime erişimin hâlâ eşit olmamasına rağmen başarı üzerinde sosyo-ekonomik etkinin sürdürdüğü gerçeğinin değiştirmez.
- C) Eğitim bazen yukarı yönlü hareketlilik için bir yol olarak görülmektedir ancak, erişimin hâlâ eşit olmaması başarı üzerindeki sosyo-ekonomik etkinin sürdürdüğünü gösterir.
- D) Eğitim genellikle sosyal statüde yükselmenin tek yolu olarak algılansa da, erişimin eşitsiz kalması, sosyoekonomik geçmişin başarı üzerindeki büyük etkisini vurgulamaktadır.
- E) Eğitim genellikle sosyal statüde yükselmenin yollarından biri olarak algılansa da, erişimin eşitsiz kalması, sosyoekonomik geçmişin başarı üzerindeki büyük etkisini vurgulamaktadır.

3. The research, which was conducted across multiple countries, demonstrates how cultural norms differ significantly even though globalization has introduced some common values.

- A) Birden fazla ülkedeki araştırmalar sayesinde, küreselleşmenin bazı ortak değerleri getirmesine rağmen kültürel normların nasıl önemli ölçüde farklılık gösterdiği ortaya konulmuştur.
- B) Birden fazla ülkede yürütülen araştırma, küreselleşmenin bazı ortak değerleri getirmesine rağmen kültürel normların nasıl önemli ölçüde farklılık gösterdiğini ortaya koymaktadır.
- C) Sınırlı sayıda ülkede yürütülen araştırmaya göre, küreselleşmenin bazı ortak değerleri getirmiştir ancak kültürel normlar önemli ölçüde farklılık gösterdiğini ortaya koymaktadır.
- D) Birçok ülkede yürütülen bu araştırma, küreselleşme bazı ortak değerler getirmiş olsa da, kültürel normların önemli ölçüde farklılaştığını göstermektedir.
- E) Kültürel normların nasıl önemli ölçüde farklılık gösterdiğini ortaya koymasına rağmen birden fazla ülkede yürütülen bu araştırma, aslında küreselleşmenin bazı ortak değerleri getirmesini vurgulamaktadır.

4. Since how people define justice varies across societies, the idea that law is universally fair becomes difficult to defend in cross-cultural discussions.

- A) Adaletin tanımı toplumdan topluma farklılık gösterdiğinden, hukukun evrensel olarak adil olduğu fikrinin kültürlerarası tartışmalarda da savunulması zor bir hale gelir.
- B) İnsanların adalet tanımları toplumdan topluma değiştiği için, hukukun evrensel olarak adil olduğu düşüncesini kültürlerarası tartışmalarda savunmak zorlaşır.
- C) Hukukun evrensel olarak adil olduğu düşüncesini kültürlerarası tartışmalarda savunmak zorlaşır çünkü insanların adalet tanımları toplumdan topluma değişir.
- D) İnsanların adaleti nasıl tanımladıkları toplumdan topluma değiştiği için, hukukun evrensel olarak adil olduğu düşüncesini kültürlerarası tartışmalarda savunmak zorlaşır.
- E) İnsanların adaleti nasıl tanımladıkları toplumdan topluma değişebildiği için, hukukun evrensel olarak adil olduğu gerçeğini kültürlerarası tartışmalarda savunmak zorlaşır.

5. The claim that social media fosters connection is appealing, although many users report feeling isolated when their online interactions lack authenticity.

- A) Sosyal medyanın bağlantı kurmayı teşvik ettiği iddiası birçok kullanıcı için çekici olsa da, çevrim içi etkileşimler samimi olmadığında yalnızlık hissedilmesi şaşırtıcı değildir.
- B) Sosyal medya, bağlantı kurmayı teşvik ederek çekicilik kazanmış olsa da birçok kullanıcı, çevrim içi etkileşimler samimi olmadıkça sürece yalnız hissettiklerini bildirir.
- C) Sosyal medyanın bağlantı kurmayı teşvik ettiği iddiası çekici olsa da birçok kullanıcı, çevrim içi etkileşimleri samimi olmadığında yalnız hissettiklerini bildirir.
- D) Sosyal medyanın bağlantıları güçlendirdiği iddiası genellikle çekicidir, ancak, birçok kullanıcı, çevrimiçi etkileşimleri özgünlükten yoksun olursa kendilerini yalnız hissettiklerini bildirir.
- E) Sosyal medyanın bağlantıları güçlendirdiği iddiası çekicidir, ancak, birçok kullanıcı, çevrimiçi etkileşimleri özgünlükten yoksun olduğunda kendilerini yalnız hissettiklerini bildirir.

6. Even if the assumption that economic growth leads to happiness sounds reasonable, studies suggest that personal well-being depends more on social ties than financial gain.

- A) Ekonomik büyümenin mutluluğa neden olduğu varsayımı mantıklı görünse de, araştırmalar bunun tamamen doğru olduğunu ve maddi kazanç ve sosyal bağlara bağlı olmadığını gösteriyor.
- B) Ekonomik büyümenin mutluluğa yol açtığı varsayımı mantıklı gelebilir ancak araştırmalar kişisel refahın maddi kazançtan çok sosyal bağlara bağlı olduğunu öne sürüyor.
- C) Ekonomik büyümenin mutluluğa yol açtığı varsayımı kulağa makul gelse de, araştırmalar kişisel refahın maddi kazançtan çok sosyal bağlara bağlı olduğunu göstermektedir.
- D) Ekonomik büyümenin mutluluğa neden olduğu varsayımı kulağa makul gelse de, araştırmalar bunun sadece maddi kazançla değil aynı zamanda sosyal bağlara bağlı olduğunu gösteriyor.
- E) Ekonomik büyümenin mutluluğa neden olduğu varsayımı kulağa makul gelse de, araştırmalar bunun hem maddi kazançla hem de sosyal bağlara bağlı olduğunu gösteriyor.

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7. Eğitimde fırsat eşitliği sağlanmadıkça, sosyoekonomik kökeni düşük olan bireylerin akademik başarı elde etmesi zorlaşmakta ve bu durum toplumda yapısal eşitsizliklerin devam etmesine neden olmaktadır.

- A) Only when equal opportunity in education is ensured can individuals from low socioeconomic backgrounds achieve academic success, and this can prevent the continuation of structural inequalities in society.
- B) Unless the continuation of structural inequalities in society is prevented, equal opportunity in education cannot be ensured, and it becomes hard for individuals from low socioeconomic backgrounds to achieve academic success.
- C) If equal opportunity in education is ensured, it becomes easy for individuals from low socioeconomic backgrounds to achieve academic success, and this prevents the continuation of structural inequalities in society.
- D) Unless equal opportunity in education is ensured, it becomes difficult for individuals from low socioeconomic backgrounds to achieve academic success, and this causes the continuation of structural inequalities in society.
- E) Unless equal opportunity is ensured in education, individuals from low-income backgrounds struggle to succeed, and this maintains structural inequality in society.

8. Tüketim kültürünün birey üzerindeki etkisi yalnızca ekonomik tercihlerle sınırlı değildir; başka bir deyişle, bireyler kimliklerini çoğu zaman tükettikleri ürünler üzerinden tanımlar hâle gelmiştir.

- A) Individuals have often come to define their identities through the products they consume, on the other hand, the influence of consumer culture on the individual is not limited only to economic choices; in other words.
- B) The influence of consumer culture on the individual is not limited only to economic choices; otherwise, individuals would have come to define their identities through the products they consume
- C) The influence of consumer culture on the individual would not have been limited only to economic choices if individuals had started to define their identities through the products they consume.
- D) The influence of consumer culture on the individual is limited only to economic choices; in other words, individuals hardly define their identities through the products they consume.
- E) The influence of consumer culture on the individual is not limited only to economic choices; in other words, individuals have often come to define their identities through the products they consume.

9. Küreselleşme süreçlerinin kültürel homojenleşmeye yol açtığı sıklıkla savunulsa da, yerel değerlerin ve geleneklerin hâlâ güçlü bir şekilde varlık gösterdiği göz önüne alındığında, bu iddia mutlak kabul edilemez.

- A) It is frequently argued that globalization processes lead to cultural homogenization; however, given that local values and traditions still strongly exist, this claim cannot be absolutely accepted.
- B) Although it is frequently argued that globalization processes lead to cultural homogenization, considering that local values and traditions still strongly exist, this claim cannot be absolutely accepted.
- C) It is often claimed that globalization processes lead to cultural homogenization, but because local values and traditions still strongly exist, this claim cannot be absolutely accepted.
- D) Although local values and traditions still strongly exist, it is frequently argued that globalization processes lead to cultural homogenization, so this claim cannot be absolutely accepted.
- E) Although this claim cannot be absolutely accepted, local values and traditions still strongly exist, which is the reason why it is frequently argued that globalization processes lead to cultural homogenization.

10. Göçmen bireylerin kent yaşamına entegrasyonu, yalnızca ekonomik katkılarla değil; ancak sosyal, kültürel ve politik katılım olanaklarıyla değerlendirildiğinde anlamlı bir bütünlük kazanabilir.

- A) Immigrants' integration into city life may seem complete if they are judged only by their economic role, excluding all other forms of public participation.
- B) If the integration of immigrant individuals into urban life is to gain meaningful integrity, it necessary to ensure not only economic contributions but also opportunities for social, cultural, and political participation.
- C) The integration of immigrant individuals into urban life cannot gain meaningful integrity without not only economic contributions but also when evaluated through opportunities for social, cultural, and political participation.
- D) The integration of immigrant individuals into urban life can gain meaningful integrity not only through economic contributions but also when evaluated through opportunities for social, cultural, and political participation.
- E) The integration of immigrant individuals into urban life can gain meaningful integrity both through economic contributions and if evaluated through opportunities for social, cultural, and political participation.

11. Başarı genellikle yalnızca doğal yetenek yoluyla değil, bunun yerine zamanla başarısızlıktan öğrenme becerisi, disiplinli pratik ve sürekli çaba yoluyla, özellikle son derece rekabetçi akademik veya profesyonel ortamlarda elde edilir.

- A) Success is often achieved not through natural talent alone, but instead through persistent effort, disciplined practice, and the ability to learn from failure over time, especially in highly competitive academic or professional environments.
- B) Success is not achieved through natural talent, but instead through persistent effort, disciplined practice, and the ability to learn from failure over time, notably in highly competitive academic or professional environments
- C) Success, which is not achieved through natural talent, but instead through persistent effort, disciplined practice, is defined as the ability to learn from failure over time, notably in highly competitive academic or professional environments
- D) Success, which is defined as the ability to learn from failure over time, notably in highly competitive academic or professional environments, cannot be achieved through natural talent, but instead through persistent effort, disciplined practice.
- E) Success, which can be achieved either through natural talent or through persistent effort, disciplined practice, is defined as the ability to learn from failure over time, notably in highly competitive academic or professional environments.

12. Modern toplumlarda dijitalleşmenin getirdiği hızlı bilgi akışı, bireyin düşünme sürecini kolaylaştırıyor gibi görünse de, eleştirel düşünme becerileri geliştirilmedikçe bu bilgi yığınının anlamlı kullanımı mümkün değildir.

- A) The rapid flow of information brought by digitalization in modern societies seems to facilitate the individual's thinking process, but the meaningful use of this information accumulation is possible if critical thinking skills are developed.
- B) The rapid flow of information brought by digitalization in modern societies seems to facilitate the individual's thinking process, however, the meaningful use of this information accumulation can be possible as long as critical thinking skills are developed.
- C) Although the rapid flow of information brought by digitalization in modern societies can facilitate the individual's thinking process, the meaningful use of this information accumulation cannot be possible unless critical thinking skills are developed.
- D) Although the rapid flow of information brought by digitalization in modern societies seems to facilitate the individual's thinking process, the meaningful use of this information accumulation is not possible unless critical thinking skills are developed.
- E) Even if the rapid flow of information brought by digitalization in modern societies seems to facilitate the individual's thinking process, the meaningful use of this information accumulation depends on whether critical thinking skills are developed or not.

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sorularda paragrafta verilen boşluğa anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

1. Göbeklitepe, an archaeological site in southeastern Turkey, has fundamentally changed our understanding of Neolithic society. Dated to around 9600 BCE, it predates Stonehenge and the Egyptian pyramids by millennia. The site contains massive circular structures made of T-shaped limestone pillars, many of which are decorated with carvings of animals and abstract symbols. What is especially remarkable is that Göbeklitepe appears to have been built by hunter-gatherers before the development of agriculture or settled village life. This challenges the long-held assumption that complex architecture followed the establishment of permanent settlements. ---- No traces of houses, hearths, or permanent food production facilities have been found. For this reason, scholars interpret Göbeklitepe as a ritual center used seasonally rather than a place of continuous habitation.

- A) While some researchers argue that the site was a permanent settlement, most agree that it served primarily religious or ceremonial purposes.
- B) In fact, many similar sites in Anatolia have shown signs of early farming and animal domestication.
- C) Göbeklitepe's carvings suggest the builders had knowledge of astronomy and used it to track seasons.
- D) Unlike other early sites, there is little evidence of domestic life at Göbeklitepe.
- E) Yet, the discovery of stone tools near the site suggests that agriculture developed far earlier than expected.

2. In the early 20th century, abstract art emerged as a movement that rejected literal representation. Artists like Kandinsky and Mondrian prioritized form, color, and emotion over narrative.---- This shift reflected a broader reaction against realism and traditional academic expectations. Abstract art allows for open-ended interpretation, and its meaning often depends on the viewer's engagement rather than a fixed message. As a result, it tends to provoke debate about what art is and what it should do. Because the meaning is not predetermined, viewers are encouraged to project their own experiences and emotions onto the artwork

- A) Abstract works, unlike narrative art, require viewers to decipher cultural and political references that are directly portrayed.
- B) Their goal was to evoke spiritual or psychological responses rather than depict reality.
- C) This is why abstract art relies entirely on written explanations from critics and historians to be understood.
- D) Therefore, many abstract painters reject personal expression in favor of strict formalism and symmetry.
- E) However, their audiences find abstract art easier to interpret than figurative art due to its visual simplicity.

3. In many industrialized countries, a gap has emerged between productivity growth and wage increases. While workers are producing more goods and services, their real incomes have remained largely stagnant. This has fueled growing concerns about inequality and reduced living standards for the middle class. Economists have proposed various explanations, including the decline of labor unions, outsourcing, and technological automation. ---- There are also some others who point to weakened labor institutions that can no longer negotiate fair compensation. As a result, improving wage-setting mechanisms is essential to ensure that workers benefit fairly from economic growth.

- A) Consequently, raising interest rates has recently become the most effective way to ensure that wage growth matches productivity gains.
- B) Some argue that wages have failed to keep up with productivity because the economic gains have gone to capital owners rather than workers.
- C) On the other hand, the expansion of social welfare programs has fully resolved the wage gap problem.
- D) Although productivity has slowed, it still outpaces the rise in worker education and skills.
- E) For this reason, tax incentives are given primarily to high-income earners who drive capital investment.

4. The decolonization of Africa in the mid-20th century resulted in the rapid formation of new nation-states. While independence was celebrated as a triumph over imperialism, the new governments faced enormous challenges. Colonial powers had drawn artificial borders that grouped together diverse ethnic and linguistic communities. ---- In addition, colonial rule had left behind weak institutions and economies dependent on foreign powers. Some leaders attempted to build national unity through single-party rule, while others relied on foreign aid to stabilize their regimes. Therefore, postcolonial governments had to construct national identities while managing fragmented societies and limited resources

- A) These military challenges were overcome through efforts to revive national defense mechanisms.
- B) Nevertheless, the persistence of tribal conflict made foreign military support necessary for most governments.
- C) For example, newly independent states were forced to navigate their futures while still carrying the burdens of colonial legacy.
- D) As a result, many countries struggled with internal divisions, violence, and political instability.
- E) In contrast, most African states immediately adopted Western political structures without major internal resistance.

5. Language plays a central role in postcolonial literature, especially for writers from formerly colonized nations. Authors often choose to write in the colonial language—such as English or French—while incorporating local idioms, structures, or vocabulary. This strategy reflects both resistance and adaptation. By blending the colonizer's language with native forms, writers challenge linguistic hierarchies and assert cultural identity. Such hybridity makes the text uniquely reflective of postcolonial experience. Moreover, it questions the idea of a single “standard” language and reclaims voice for marginalized communities.---

- A) As a result, some authors abandon local languages altogether to appeal to international audiences all over the world.
- B) Thus, postcolonial writing becomes a space where language is reshaped to reflect complex, hybrid identities.
- C) Therefore, postcolonial authors strictly separate native and colonial languages in order to maintain their authenticity throughout their works.
- D) On the contrary, language becomes irrelevant in most postcolonial texts as narrative form takes priority.
- E) That is why readers from colonizing countries often fail to engage with postcolonial narratives entirely.

6. Social media platforms have opened new pathways for political expression and activism. Hashtags, viral posts, and online petitions allow users to raise awareness and connect with like-minded individuals quickly. For many, especially young people, social media provides an accessible way to participate in civic life. ---- Indeed, they point out that actions like sharing a post or using a hashtag rarely translate into sustained activism or policy change. Sharing a post or liking a campaign may create a sense of involvement without any real-world consequences. Scholars refer to this as “slacktivism”—a form of symbolic participation. Nonetheless, when combined with offline organizing, social media can amplify civic efforts and lead to meaningful social change.

- A) However, critics argue that this kind of engagement often lacks depth.
- B) In contrast, physical activism has lost relevance as digital spaces offer safer, more efficient alternatives.
- C) As a result, many users choose to remain passive observers rather than active contributors to public discourse.
- D) Therefore, online platforms should be banned from hosting political content to maintain democratic integrity.
- E) Consequently, public discourse has shifted entirely from collective action to individual self-promotion.

sorularda verilen cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. (I) Culture shock refers to the psychological discomfort experienced when individuals are exposed to a new and unfamiliar cultural environment. (II) Common symptoms include confusion, frustration, and even anxiety as one struggles to adjust to different norms and values. (III) Language barriers, social etiquette, and unfamiliar food often contribute to this sense of disorientation. (IV) The globalization of social media has reduced culture shock to a great extent, particularly through the spread of Western style entertainment. (V) However, over time, many people gradually adapt by learning local customs and building supportive relationships, and cultural sensitivity training can also help individuals prepare for and navigate these challenges more effectively.

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

2. (I) Both bards and poets have historically played key roles in preserving and transmitting cultural memory through the power of language. (II) They often use rhythm, metaphor, and narrative to engage audiences and convey values or emotions. (III) In many ancient societies, bards were seen as living archives, recounting historical events and heroic tales through oral performance. (IV) Similarly, poets have often served as cultural historians, capturing collective memories and societal values in verse that could be passed down through generations. (V) The development of the printing press in the 15th century revolutionized the way poems were disseminated, while bards' means remained the same.

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

3. (I) Many contemporary theorists emphasize fluidity as a central concept in understanding identity, power, and social structures. (II) Rather than viewing categories like gender or class as fixed, they argue these constructs shift depending on cultural and historical contexts. (III) However, a fixed framework, rather than fluidity, is necessary for scholars to clearly define identity and categorize individuals within stable social structures. (IV) Fluidity enables scholars to analyze how individuals navigate multiple, overlapping systems of meaning and affiliation (V) Theorists such as Judith Butler and Zygmunt Bauman have explored how instability, rather than stability, defines modern life, and this perspective challenges essentialist thinking and opens space for more inclusive, dynamic social analysis.

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

4. (I) Istanbul is considered unique due to its position as a bridge between Europe and Asia, offering a rare fusion of cultures. (II) The city's architecture reflects this blend, combining Byzantine churches, Ottoman mosques, and modern skyscrapers within walking distance of one another. (III) Türkiye's culinary traditions similarly reflect a long history of cultural exchange, mixing Asian, Anatolian, Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, and Balkan influences. (IV) The city's layered history, from ancient Byzantium to modern-day Türkiye, provides a rich narrative that continues to shape its identity. (V) This complexity attracts artists, historians, and travelers alike, from all over Türkiye and the world, all seeking to experience its diverse character.

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

5. (I) Homo sapiens and Neanderthals coexisted in parts of Europe and Asia for thousands of years before Neanderthals went extinct. (II) The development of agriculture during the Neolithic era drastically altered human diets and population growth. (III) Archaeological evidence shows that the two species shared similar tools and may have even interbred. (IV) Some researchers suggest that Homo sapiens had social and cognitive advantages that allowed them to adapt more successfully to changing environments. (V) Genetic studies reveal that modern humans outside Africa still carry traces of Neanderthal DNA, and these findings challenge the idea that the two species remained entirely separate and had no interaction.

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

6. (I) Novels like *Don Quixote*, *The Catcher in the Rye*, and *Crime and Punishment* often feature protagonists who question reality and challenge societal norms. (II) Don Quixote, the protagonist of the book *Don Quixote*, is a complex figure whose blend of idealism and delusion challenges readers to question the boundary between reality and imagination. (III) His actions reflect a deep yearning for justice and heroism, even though they often lead to comic or tragic consequences. (IV) The novel's enduring relevance stems from the protagonist's inner conflict, which symbolizes the tension between personal vision and societal norms. (V) His unwavering commitment to outdated ideals, such as chivalry and knighthood, makes him both a subject of ridicule and a symbol of noble resistance to modern cynicism.

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