

1. It has long been known that children's cognitive and intellectual ---- adversely affect early academic achievement and long-term educational success.

A) deficits – açık / budget deficit: bütçe açığı

B) horizons – şafak, ufuk

C) commands - emir

D) findings - bulgular

E) correlations - ilişkiler

2. Surrealism was a revolutionary movement in art and literature which drew much of its ---- from the Dada school of art and Sigmund Freud's teachings of psychoanalysis.

- A) mediation – ara bulucu
- B) distortion - bozukluk
- C) reservation – ayırma, yer
- D) absorption - emilim
- E) inspiration – ilham draw inspiration: ilham almak

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3. From its inception, the Roman Republic was a society prepared for war, with all ---- male citizens expected to bear arms for the state.

- A) peculiar – garip, tuhaf
- B) hospitable - yaşanabilir
- C) eligible - uygun
- D) corrupt – yozlaşmış, kötü
- E) spiritual - ruhani

sıfat

inception: başlangıç
a society (which was) prepared...
citizens (who were) expected...

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inEnglish

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inEnglish

4. ---- the area ---- known as the Middle East, the Assyrian Empire was at its peak for about three hundred years from the ninth to sixth centuries BCE.

A) Governed

B) Governing

C) To have governed

A) severely – ciddi şekilde (-)

B) presently – Őu anda

C) instinctively – i gdsel olara

D) deliberately – kasıtlı bir Őekilde

E) reasonably – makul bir Őekilde (sensibly, logically)

Govern: ynetmek

Known (v3)

Peak: en st nokta, tepe

5. In England, the animal rights movement had its origins in an 1822 law intended to ---- cruelty to farm animals such as cattles and sheep.

A) prevent-engellemek

B) sustain-koruyak, srdrmek

C) foster-teşvik etmek

D) enforce-zorlamak, yrrlpe koymak / enforce a law...

E) adopt-benimsemek

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6. Researchers **have ---- why** painter Edvard Munch's 1910 version of the Scream has begun to degrade: he used impure cadmium yellow paint, which degrades even in **relatively** low humidity.

- A) given away – vermek, atmak, bağışlamak /// charity / donate: bağışlamak
- B) figured out - çözmek**
- C) depended upon – bel bağlamak /// depend / rely upon a telescope to monitor space..
- D) coped with – ele almak, başa çıkmak //// coped with a problem
- E) carried out – yapmak, yürütmek / implement carry out a duty / a task

ENSURE / FIGURE OUT that / why / what / whether

PURE: saf / impure: saf olmayan / impurity: saf olmayan şey

innur

innur

innur

7. Research, conducted lately, on the components of human intelligence ---- that although children generally become faster in information processing with age, not all components ---- more rapidly with age.

- A) shows / were executed
B) showed / have been executed
C) had shown / were being executed
D) has shown / are executed
E) is showing / would be executed

---- that / what / why / whether / how / if / where / when ...

---- NC olursa boşluğa

1. Have / has V3
2. V1
3. V2 GELİR YÜZDE 99...

8. **From the beginning of history until about 1800**, the work of the world ---- with hand tools; **since then**, people ---- machines to get the vast majority of the work done, leading to a huge surplus of labour force.

- A) is done / have been using
- B) **was done / have used**
- C) had been done / used
- D) was being done / use
- E) would be done / are using

Get sth V3: ETTİRGEN / CAUSATIVE

Surplus: fazlalık

Deficit: açık / eksiklik

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9. ---- a situational level, the context in which an advertisement appears can have an influence ---- how it is interpreted.

- A) With / for
- B) In / about
- C) At / on
- D) Through / under
- E) From / to

Influence / effect / impact ON...

Durumsal bir seviye....,

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inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

10. The emergence of many independent states from European colonial rule was more significant ---- a large portion of the world's population than the Cold War, yet this decolonisation has received less attention ---- historians.

- A) around / by
- B) at / over
- C) to / from
- D) about / on
- E) along / with

Insist on / persist in...

Concentrate on / focus on

Home / access TO

Familiar WITH

Responsible FOR

Vary AMONG... / FROM...

Believe IN

Rise / increase / drop / decrease IN

ON the rise...

angora
inEnglish

angora
inEnglish

11. Although John B. Watson's objective methodological approach was rejected by authorities at first, it has had a major impact ---- influence on many psychologists and gained widespread application ---- the world.

- A) through / around
- B) for / towards
- C) across / of
- D) about / along
- E) from /with

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish

12. ---- most people equate addiction with drugs, virtually any product or service can be the focus of psychological dependence.

- A) As long as – dđđi sũrece
B) Whenever – her ne zaman
C) While – e rađmen / ken
D) Just as – tıpkı...dđđi gibi
E) Because – dđđi iđin
**** virtually any...

angora
inEnglish

inEnglish

inEnglish

inEnglish

angora
inEnglish

inEnglish

13. Italian Baroque music composer Domenico Scarlatti's greatest contribution was his single movement keyboard sonatas, ---- **only** a small number were published in his lifetime.

A) yet - ama

B) so – bu yüzden

C) likewise – benzer şekilde--- sıkıldım yine yanlış mı olacağım, ağlarım bak...

D) otherwise – aksi taktirde – yahu sonrasında would / could geleceğini beşikteki bebek öğrendi...

E) that is – yani

angora
inŞilize

angora
enŞilish

14. ---- behavioural consultation is based upon behavioural theory and procedures that have been effective in teaching new skills and reducing learning and behaviour problems, it has become particularly popular in school settings.

- A) Only when – sadece ...dığı zaman – hiç doğru cevap olmadım...
- B) In case – r diye – tedbir geleceğe dair, genelde yanlış olurum ben...
- C) While – e rağmen, -ken – iddialıyım dikkat...
- D) Because – dđi için – iddialıyım ona göre
- E) Even if – se bile – iddialıyım AMA while dan dolayı beni eleyebilirsin...

15. ---- most fears are relatively transient and age-specific, for some children these fears persist and evolve into phobias.

- A) Since – diğı için - iddialıyım
B) Only when – sadece ... diğı zaman – hiç doğru cevap olmadım
C) Although – e rağmen – çok iddialıyım
D) As long as – diğı sürece – zor doğru olurum ben
E) In case – r diye- geleceğı tedbir, genelde yanlış sık olurum

Transient: geğış / geğıci

16. **No** educational strategy **will** be effective in improving student achievement ---- the teacher implements it accurately and consistently.

- A) just as – tıpkı...dıđı gibi
B) whenever – her ne zaman – dođru olma ihtimali 0 a yakın...
C) **unless – mezse – dıřında modal sever**
D) so that – sını diye – sonrasında modal sever
E) because – dıđı iin

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17. ---- more than fifty years of growth (pozitif) in many of the economies of the less developed world, problems of poverty are as severe as ever (eksi).

A) As a consequence of - sonucunda - iddialı

B) Thanks to – den dolayı – sayesinde – ÇOK İDDİALİ

C) In spite of – e rağmen – ÇOK İDDİALİ

D) With reference to -referans olarak – OLMAM DOĞRU

E) Together with-ile birlikte – BAZEN HANİ OLABİLİRİM...

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inŞilize

inŞilize

18. ---- serious efforts (POZİTİF) by town governments to regulate waste disposal, sanitation was a constant problem (NEGATİF) in England during the medieval period.

- A) According to – e göre
- B) Due to – den dolayı-İDDİALI
- C) With regard to – ile ilgili / hakkında
- D) Despite – e rağmen - İDDİALI**
- E) Except for – hariç, dışında

inŞilize

inŞilize

inŞilize

inŞilize

19. The Great Rift along the western part of Nicaragua is ---- near sea level ----, [REDACTED]
it was considered the most likely site for joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

A) either / or - YA...YA DA-PARALEL DURUM BAĞLACI

B) so / that – O KADAR...KI – ARAYA SIFAT / ZARF alıyor

C) both / and – hem...hem de – paralel durum bağlacı

D) such / that – o kadar...ki – araya İSİM alıyor

E) as / as – e kadar – araya SIFAT / ZARF alıyor

inŞilize

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inŞilize

inŞilize

20. Adaptation has a diversity of meanings, even within areas ---- it is widely used, such as anthropology, biology, and the humanities.

A) when

B) in which

C) to which

D) whom

E) whose

WHERE: IN WHICH

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Beginning in the mid-600s BCE, Lydia became involved in wars and alliances (MÜTTEFLİK) with other ancient peoples. This involvement came to a climax during the reign (RULE) of Lydia's last king, Croesus. He conquered Ephesus and other Greek cities (21)---- the coast of Asia Minor. Despite these conquests, Croesus admired Greek culture and wanted to remain on good terms with the people of Greece. His hospitality to Greek visitors was famous as were his (22)---- gifts to Greek temples, spreading the story that he was enormously rich. Alarmed by the rising power of the Persian Empire under its leader, Cyrus the Great, Croesus urged Babylon, Egypt, and the Greek city-state of Sparta to form an alliance with him against the Persians. Before the alliance formed, (23)----, Croesus and Cyrus found themselves at war. (24)---- legend, the oracle at Delphi told Croesus that if he made war on Persia, a mighty kingdom would fall. The oracle did not tell him that the fallen kingdom (25)---- his own. However, in the end, Cyrus's forces soundly defeated the Lydians.

21.

- A) for
B) on
C) among
D) below
E) about

Along...along...along...

inSilizce

inSilizce

inSilizce

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enSilizce

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22.

A) generous - cömert

B) ambiguous - muğlak

C) negligent - ihmalkar

D) plausible - makul

E) affordable – parası yeten / ulaşabilecek olan

ON GOOD TERMS /// İYİ KOŞULLARDA / İYİ DURUMDA

inŞilize

inŞilize

inŞilize

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23.

- A) however - ANCAK
- B) moreover - DAHASI
- C) for instance – ÖRNEĞİN
- D) hence – BU YÜZDEN
- E) likewise – BENZER ŞEKİLDE -YİNE Mİ BEN YA ...

inEnglish

inEnglish

inEnglish

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enEnglish

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24.

- A) In terms of - BAKIMINDAN
- B) Prior to – DEN ÖNCE
- C) According to – E GÖRE**
- D) Apart from – YANI SIRA, BAŞKA
- E) Regardless of – E BAKILMAKSIZIN

inEnglish

inEnglish

angora
inEnglish

inEnglish

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25.

A) used to be

B) may be

C) will be

D) must be

E) would be

REGARDLESS OF ((WHAT)) ((NC)) HE TOLD YOU...

-ECEĞİNİ /// GEÇMİŞİN GELECEĞİ / FARZI MİSAL: WOULD V0 GİDİYORUZ...

inŞilize

inŞilize

inŞilize

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During the Islamic Golden Age, prominent scholars from the Islamic world contributed enormously **to** science, engineering, technology and medicine. One such scholar was al-Razi, also **(26)----** to Europeans by his Latinised name of Rhazes. He was one of the most influential Islamic physicians of the premodern era. As a young man he cultivated talents in music and philosophy, **(27)----**, as he grew older, he turned his attention to the study of medicine. Razi's contributions to medicine have been favourably compared to those of early physicians and scientists **(28)----** Hippocrates, Galen, Ibn Sina, and Vesalius. Razi's works were widely used **(29)----** medieval and Renaissance Europe. His translations and original works **(30)----** a critical link among ancient Greek, Persian, and Indian medical traditions and the later works of medieval and Renaissance physicians in Europe.

26.

- A) knowing
- B) known**
- C) know
- D) to know
- E) having known

---- edat (PASİF)

---- AS (PASİF)

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27.

- A) for instance - MESELA
- B) in short - KISACASI
- C) in other words – BAŞKA BİR DEYİŞLE
- D) so – BU YÜZDEN
- E) but – AMA**

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28.

- A) irrespective of – E BAKILMAKSIZIN
- B) thanks to – SAYESİNDE / DEN DOLAYI
- C) rather than – DEN ZİYADE
- D) such as - GiBi**
- E) in terms of - BAKIMINDAN

---- ÖNCESİNDE EĞER ÇOĞUL İSİM VARSA such as GENELDE DOĞRU CEVAP OLUR... ÇÜNKÜ ORADA BİR ÖRNEKLEME YAPILMIŞ OLMA İHTİMALİ ÇOK YÜKSEKTİR.

Hippocrates ----- Galen

I love eating an apple rather than a banana.

inŞilize

inŞilize

inŞilize

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29.

A) towards

B) throughout / across

C) at

D) into

E) about

---- Europe / the world / the United States of America / Turkey / India

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30.

- A) underestimated – hafife almak
- B) eliminated – elemek / ortadan kaldırmak
- C) distributed – dağıtmak
- D) regulated – düzenlemek
- E) provided – sağlamak

31. ----, **it** does **not** resolve a lot of lesser problems faced by minority Americans in the US health care system.

- A) (-) **While ethnic minorities** in the United States have less access to health care (-)
- B) **Regardless of** the limited supply **of health resources** in poor, **ethnic communities**
- C) Given that limited funding is the biggest obstacle to providing health care access to minorities
- D) (-) **Whereas** limited language proficiency can cause the misdiagnosis of symptoms (-)
- E) **Although (-) health insurance coverage** addresses the issue of accessing to primary health care

Not: zıtlığa öncelik vereceğiz...

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32. ---- **because** experimenting with **different** painting techniques will not only widen **their** creative horizons, but also prevent their work from becoming repetitive.

- A) **Pushing their limits** while painting is terrifying (NEGATİF) for artists who think that they may get disappointing results
- B) **Techniques that are used in portrait painting and landscape painting differ from each other, requiring different paints or brushes**
- C) **Artists** are recommended to step outside of their comfort zone and integrate **something completely new** into their painting habits
- D) **Non-conventional tools**, such as a spatula, toothbrush, or an old comb, can be used to create different textural effects
- E) **Finding the most appropriate colour tone to express their emotions and feelings might sometimes be challenging for artists** (EKSI)

33. As it has been scientifically proven that there is little correlation between intelligence and creativity, ----.

A) one should not necessarily expect a highly intelligent individual to come up with original ideas

B) many creative people have an exceptionally deep and broad awareness of themselves

C) the link between the two has always been a subject of scholarly investigation

D) creativity is seen more as a curse than a gift by those who possess it

E) the richness and originality of thinking may sometimes be misunderstood or exaggerated

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34. Today, in the UK, although public companies (those that allow the public to buy shares) are usually the more significant firms, and some of them are huge, ----.
- A) extensive information access to them is required by the law (arti)
 - B) laws differentiate between such companies and private ones
 - C) the private ones are not allowed to invite the public to buy shares
 - D) they account for less than 5 per cent of all companies in existence
 - E) the private ones have to limit their numbers of shareholders

35. Even though many researchers have described what happens during the course of language development, ----.
- A) there is much debate over just how children are able to acquire such a complex system in such a short time
 - B) children begin to acquire some aspects of their native language during their first few months of life
 - C) all human languages share a number of systematic features that the young learner must master to be competent
 - D) comprehension of utterances precedes the production of speech sounds, developing in line with the improvement in infants' communicative skills
 - E) human language is a remarkable symbolic means of communication enabling individuals to convey their thoughts to others

36. ----; **yet** (negatif), **such a view** is overly **narrow** and ignores the multiple ways in which globalisation operates as a political, cultural, and ideological force as well.

A) Globalisation receives considerable media attention and lies at the core of many debates

B) Globalisation is a complex subject that embraces many topics from a wide variety of theoretical perspectives

C) A wide variety of factors such as advances in communication and transportation technologies have contributed to globalisation

D) Globalisation has often been surrounded by erroneous or simplistic misconceptions

E) Much of the literature on globalisation has focused on international trade and foreign investment

37. In adult language courses it is common to find learners who soon drop out ----.

- A) given that language teachers frequently use the term 'motivation' when they describe successful or unsuccessful learners
- B) although there are other factors such as attitudes and environmental support that impact their attendance rates
- C) because they realise that they cannot cope with the day-to-day demands of attending the classes and completing the assignments
- D) even if they are pressed for time or overwhelmed by stressors such as heavy workload and financial issues
- E) so that they can realise language learning means far more than simply learning a system of rules

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38. ----, distinctive costume traditions of India **have lasted for thousands of years.**

A) **Even if Indians** knew how to sew before the invasion of other cultures

B) **Although** Indian culture **has felt the effects of many outside influences**

C) **Because trade with the** West opened India to the cultures of Europe

D) Just as garments made in ancient India were woven of light fabric, clothes made in Rome were sewn of light fabric.

E) **As many modern-day Indians** wear clothes similar to Westerners

Just as the transportation system during the Industrial Revolution was not developed, the agriculture during the same time was not well advanced...

inEnglish

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39. **Contrary to** how it seems, **people** never see the world as it really is ----.

- A) **while overestimating** the accuracy of their views leads people to make bad decisions based on incorrect information
B) even though most people have extreme difficulty **separating their interpretations** of reality from reality itself
C) so **that people can pretend** to see things clearly, and they claim their reactions are responses to actual events
D) because **their perceptions are always some blend of objective reality and personal interpretations of it**
E) **even if they cannot fully escape the tendency to see reality through the filter of their own self-interest**

Tendency: eğilim

Perception: algı

Interpretation: yorumlama

Pretend: gibi davranmak

Accuracy: doğruluk

Extreme: aşırı

Separate: ayırmak

Incorrect: yanlış

So that: sın diye

40. Police training manuals often emphasise that lie detectors should pay attention to how someone acts -----.
- A) because people are less able to control what they (PEOPLE) do than what they (PEOPLE) say
 - B) even if truth tellers include more visual and auditory details in their accounts
 - C) as people who are upset report what happened in incomprehensible ways
 - D) so that liars could make their stories more plausible
 - E) as if liars tended to tell their stories in a chronological order

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41. ----, the phenomenon to which it refers, the principle of avoiding behaviour that may offend particular groups of people, is millennia old.
- A) Although political correctness may also mean ideological conformity with those in power
 - B) Given that political correctness has not always been a popular political movement
 - C) As long as the current form of American political correctness is such an elitist concept
 - D) As political correctness is based on the belief that the language we use affects the way we think
 - E) While the term political correctness entered common use only in the mid-1990s

inSilizce

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42. **Environmental determinism is the doctrine arguing that individual human actions, beliefs, and values are controlled or determined by environment.**

- A) Bireysel insan eylemlerinin, inançlarının ve değerlerinin çevre tarafından kontrol edildiğini veya belirlendiğini savunan öğreti çevresel determinizm olarak anılır.
- B) **Çevresel determinizm**, bireysel insan eylemlerinin, inançlarının ve değerlerinin çevre tarafından kontrol edildiği veya belirlendiği öğretisini savunur.
- C) Çevresel determinizm**, bireysel insan eylemlerinin, inançlarının ve değerlerinin çevre tarafından kontrol edildiğini veya belirlendiğini **savunan öğretidir.**
- D) Çevresel determinizmi savunan öğretiye göre (According to the doctrine arguing environmental determinism) bireysel insan eylemleri, inançları ve değerleri çevre tarafından kontrol edilerek belirlenir.
- E) **Çevresel determinizm öğretisine göre**, bireysel insan eylemleri, inançları ve değerleri çevre tarafından kontrol edilir veya belirlenir.

Özne, yüklem, bağlaç, sıfat, zarf, by Ving, quantifier (much, many, some, a lot of...)

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43. Like many other urban centres in the People's Republic of China, Beijing has also struggled with managing the growing amounts of waste materials produced by its populace.

- A) Halkın üretmiş olduğu artan miktardaki atık maddeler, Pekin gibi Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'ndeki diğer pek çok kent merkezini zor duruma sokmaktadır.
- B) Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'ndeki diğer pek çok kent merkezi gibi, Pekin de halkı tarafından üretilen artan miktardaki atık maddelerle başa çıkmakta zorlanmaktadır.
- C) Pekin de dâhil olmak üzere Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'ndeki pek çok kent merkezi, halkın üretmiş olduğu atık maddelerin giderek artması nedeniyle zor duruma düşmektedir.
- D) Pekin gibi Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'ndeki diğer pek çok kent merkezi, halkın ürettiği atık maddeler giderek arttığı için bunlarla başa çıkarken zorlanmaktadır.
- E) Halkın ürettiği atık maddelerin giderek artması, Pekin gibi Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'ndeki diğer pek çok kent merkezini bunlarla başa çıkma konusunda zorlamaktadır.

44. Humanitarian relief projects are undertaken by governments, intergovernmental organisations and nongovernmental organisations in order to prevent starvation, diseases, and other hardships.

- A) Açlık, hastalıklar ve diğer sıkıntıları önlemek için hükümetler, hükümetlerarası örgütler ve sivil toplum kuruluşları insani yardım projeleri yürütmektedir.
- B) İnsani yardım projeleri açlık, hastalıklar ve diğer sıkıntıları önlemek amacıyla hükümetler, hükümetlerarası örgütler ve sivil toplum kuruluşları tarafından yürütülür.
- C) Hükümetler, hükümetlerarası örgütler ve sivil toplum kuruluşları tarafından yürütülen insani yardım projeleri, açlık, hastalıklar ve diğer sıkıntıları önleme amacı taşımaktadır.
- D) Açlık, hastalıklar ve diğer sıkıntıları önleyecek insani yardım projeleri hükümetler, hükümetlerarası örgütler ve sivil toplum kuruluşları tarafından yürütülür.
- E) Hükümetler, hükümetlerarası örgütler ve sivil toplum kuruluşları açlık, hastalıklar ve diğer sıkıntıları insani yardım projeleri yürüterek önlemektedir.

12 / 12

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70 / 85 / 70 / 70 / 85 / 70 / 65

56-12: 44

68 – 44: 30-20-25

38 - 22

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45. In the late 1950s and early 1960s many studies were conducted to determine whether people's rank in birth order among their siblings was correlated to the later development of schizophrenia.

- A) 1950'lerin sonu ve 1960'ların başlarında, kişilerin kardeşleri arasındaki doğum sırasının ileride şizofreninin gelişmesiyle ilişkili olup olmadığını belirlemek için birçok çalışma yapılmıştır.
- B) Kişilerin kardeşleri arasındaki doğum sırası ile ileride şizofreni oluşması arasında bir ilişki olduğunu göstermek için 1950'lerin sonu ve 1960'ların başlarında birçok çalışma yapılmıştır.
- C) 1950'lerin sonu ve 1960'ların başlarında yapılmış olan birçok çalışmanın amacı, kişilerin kardeşleri arasındaki doğum sırasının ileride şizofreninin gelişmesiyle ilişkili olup olmadığını belirlemektir.
- D) Kişilerin kardeşleri arasındaki doğum sırasının ileride şizofreninin gelişmesiyle ilişkili olduğunu gösteren, 1950'lerin sonu ve 1960'ların başlarında yapılmış birçok çalışma vardır.
- E) 1950'lerin sonu ve 1960'ların başlarında yapılan birçok çalışmada, kişilerin kardeşleri arasındaki doğum sırasının ileride şizofreni oluşması ile ilişkili olup olmadığı belirlenmiştir.

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46. Although both are increasingly popularised versions of running where speed and endurance are of great importance, marathon is only run for competition, while longdistance running can be done for recreation.

- A) Uzun mesafe koşusu eğlence için yapılabilirken maraton sadece yarışma için koşulur, ancak her ikisi de hız ve dayanıklılığın oldukça önemli olduğu koşunun gittikçe yaygınlaşan türleridir.
- B) Her ikisi de hız ve dayanıklılığın büyük önem taşıdığı koşunun gittikçe yaygınlaşan türleri olsa da uzun mesafe koşusu eğlence için yapılabilirken maraton sadece yarışma için koşulur.
- C) Hem uzun mesafe koşusu hem de maraton, hız ve dayanıklılığın büyük önem taşıdığı koşunun gittikçe yaygınlaşan türleridir, ancak birisi eğlence için yapılabilirken diğeri sadece yarışma için koşulur.
- D) Her ikisi de hız ve dayanıklılığın son derece önemli olduğu koşunun gittikçe yaygınlaşan türleri olmasına rağmen, uzun mesafe koşusu eğlence için, maraton ise sadece yarışma için koşulur.
- E) Uzun mesafe koşusu eğlence için yapılırken maraton sadece yarışma için koşulur ve koşunun gittikçe yaygınlaşan bu iki türünde hız ve dayanıklılık büyük önem taşır.

47. **Hammurabi, who reigned 1792-1750 BCE according to the widely accepted chronology of ancient Mesopotamia, was the sixth and most prominent king of the First Dynasty of Babylon.**

- A) Yaygın şekilde kabul gören eski Mezopotamya kronolojisine göre M.Ö. 1792- 1750 yıllarında hüküm süren Hammurabi, Birinci Babil Hanedanlığının altıncı ve en önemli kralıydı.
- B) Birinci Babil Hanedanlığının altıncı ve en önemli kralı olan Hammurabi, yaygın şekilde kabul gören antik Mezopotamya kronolojisine göre M.Ö. 1792-1750 yıllarında hüküm sürmüştür.
- C) Hammurabi, yaygın şekilde kabul gören eski Mezopotamya kronolojisine göre M.Ö. 1792- 1750 yıllarında hüküm sürmüştür ve Birinci Babil Hanedanlığının altıncı ve en önemli kralıdır.
- D) Yaygın şekilde kabul görmüş olan eski Mezopotamya kronolojisine göre M.Ö. 1792- 1750 yıllarında hüküm süren Hammurabi, Birinci Babil Hanedanlığının altıncı ve en önemli kralı olarak bilinir.
- E) Yaygın şekilde kabul gören eski Mezopotamya kronolojisine göre M.Ö. 1792- 1750 yıllarında hüküm süren ve Birinci Babil Hanedanlığının altıncı ve en önemli kralı Hammurabi'dir.

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48. Her ne kadar medeniyet insanların Mezopotamya'ya yerleşmesiyle ortaya çıkmış olsa da istila ve bölünmelere rağmen millet ve kültür gibi kavramların üzerinde durulmaya başlanması Çin'de olmuştur.

- A) Even though people started civilisation by settling in Mesopotamia, the emphasis on concepts like nation and culture began in China in spite of invasions and divisions.
- B) While civilisation began in Mesopotamia with the settlement of people, concepts like nation and culture began to be emphasised in China in spite of invasions and divisions.
- C) Although civilisation began with the settlement of people in Mesopotamia, it was in China, despite invasions and divisions, that concepts like nation and culture began to be emphasised.
- D) The settlement of people in Mesopotamia gave birth to civilisation; however, it was in China that the concepts of nation and culture were given emphasis due to invasions and divisions.
- E) The emphasis on the concepts of nation and culture began in China due to invasions and divisions even if it was in Mesopotamia where people started civilisation by settling there.

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49. Afrika ülkelerindeki politik ve ekonomik yaşam koşulları iyileşmedikçe, gelişmiş ülkelerde daha iyi bir yaşam arayan Afrikalıların sayısının artmaya devam etmesi muhtemeldir.

- A) The number of Africans seeking a better life in developed countries is likely to increase as the political and economic living conditions in African countries do not improve.
- B) The improvement of political and economic living conditions in African countries depends on the decrease in the number of Africans looking for a better life in developed countries.
- C) Even if the political and economic living conditions in African countries improve, Africans seeking a better life in developed countries are likely to continually increase in number.
- D) As long as the life conditions of Africans in African countries do not improve in terms of political and economic issues, more and more Africans will continue seeking a potentially better life in developed countries.
- E) Unless the political and economic living conditions in African countries improve, it is likely that the number of Africans seeking a better life in developed countries will continue to increase.

50. Çoğu öğrenci, hem sınıf arkadaşları hem de öğretmenleri ile olan ilişkilerine önem verir ve genellikle bu ilişkilerden büyük destek görür.

- A) Their relationships with both classmates and teachers are valued by most students, and great support is often provided to them by these relationships.
- B) Relationships with classmates as well as with teachers are valuable for most students in that they are usually supported by these relationships to a great extent.
- C) A great deal of support most students get from relationships with classmates and teachers is why they usually value these relationships.
- D) Most students value their relationships with both their classmates and teachers, and often they get a good deal of support from these relationships.
- E) Through valuing their relationships not only with classmates but also with teachers, most students often enjoy tremendous support from these relationships.

51. Fazlasıyla hassas ve yetersiz duygusal kontrole sahip olan küçük çocuklar, sosyal olsalar bile, olumlu sosyal etkileşimlere girmekte ve ilişkileri sürdürmekte zorlanmaktadır.

- A) As they are highly sensitive and have insufficient emotional control, toddlers have problems in having positive social interactions and maintaining relationships even if they are sociable.
- B) Even the sociable toddlers have a hard time entering into positive social interactions and maintaining their relationships if they are highly sensitive and do not have much emotional control.
- C) Even if they are sociable, some toddlers have a hard time engaging in positive social interactions and maintaining their relationships as they are too sensitive and have little emotional control.
- D) Even though some toddlers are sociable, they may have a hard time having positive social interactions and maintaining relationships when they act too sensitively and have insufficient control over their emotions.
- E) Toddlers who are highly sensitive and have insufficient emotional control have a difficult time entering into positive social interactions and maintaining relationships even if they are sociable.

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52. Sanayileşmenin iki yüzyıllık bir dönem boyunca sürdüğü büyük Batı şehirlerinin aksine, Dubai bu tür bir dönüşümü sadece 50 yıl içerisinde yaşadı.

- A) Different from major Western cities whose industrialisation lasted for a period of two centuries, Dubai needed only 50 years to go through such kind of transformation.
- B) Although the industrialisation of major Western cities took place over a period of two centuries, such kind of transformation was experienced in only 50 years in Dubai.
- C) In contrast to major Western cities where industrialisation lasted for a period of two centuries, Dubai experienced such kind of transformation in only 50 years.
- D) While major Western cities underwent industrialisation over a period of two centuries, Dubai completed such kind of transformation in only 50 years.
- E) Contrary to major Western cities which went through industrialisation over a period of two centuries, it took only 50 years for Dubai to undergo such kind of transformation.

53. Arařtırmalar, antidepresan ilalarının yetiřkinlerdeki depresyon iin etkili tedavi yntemleri olabileceğini aıka gsterse de, ocuklar iin antidepresan ila kullanımı artıřmalıdır.

- A) Although research clearly demonstrates that antidepressant medications can be effective treatment methods for depression in adults, the use of antidepressant medication for children has been controversial.
- B) Despite the obvious presence of the research demonstrating that antidepressant medications can be effective treatment methods for depression in adults, the use of antidepressant medication for children is open to discussion.
- C) Using antidepressant medications for children is a controversial issue, yet research evidently shows that antidepressant medications can be effective treatment methods for depression in adults.
- D) No matter how effective antidepressant medications could be for depression in adults, it is clear from research that using antidepressant medications with children could be controversial.
- E) Despite the controversy over the use of antidepressant medication for children, antidepressant medications could provide effective treatment methods for depression in adults.

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54. Attachments are emotional bonds that unite people across time and space. Attachments form beginning in infancy, where they contribute to human survival by bringing infants, who are dependent on the care of an adult, and their caregivers together. ---- Forming attachments to parents or caregivers through such mutual exchange is seen as a hallmark of socioemotional development in the first year of life.

- A) Behaviours such as crying and clinging on the part of infants and protection and comforting of caregivers result in physical and emotional closeness.
- B) Attachments can change over time, but these changes are only likely to result from very significant changes in the caregiving environment.
- C) Sometimes, however, infants develop attachments that reflect uncertainty or distrust in the responsiveness of the caregiver.
- D) Essential to the concept of attachment is the belief that differences in caregiving yield different attachment patterns.
- E) Characteristics of attachment relationships are most clearly shown when the child is stressed.

55. Whenever we hear music, it sets off a series of reactions that could have several effects on our minds and bodies. For a start, music can trigger our memories. When we play a tune that we have listened to before, our brain may call up what we were doing and how we were feeling when you heard it last. ---- Second, hearing mellow music might help the body dial down the production of stress hormones, like cortisol or epinephrine. Calming tunes, like you would hear at a beauty spa, might also prompt a slowing of your heart rate or a deepening of your breathing.

- A) Music tastes can change throughout one's entire lifetime.
- B) There is a powerful connection between an individual's ersonality and music tastes.
- C) Not all patients with psychological disorders respond positively to music therapy.
- D) To understand the complexity of music, we need to use the brain's centre for executive thought.
- E) For instance, when we are not feeling very well, we could listen to a tune from a happier time to feel better.

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56. On September 1, 1830, the 28-year-old poet Victor Hugo sat down to write Chapter 1 of a book called Notre Dame de Paris. His wife recalled: "He bought himself a bottle of ink and a huge grey knitted shawl, which covered him from head to foot; locked away his formal clothes, so that he would not be tempted to go out; and entered his novel as if it were a prison." By the middle of January 1831 the book was, astonishingly, finished, and Hugo had written nearly 180,000 words in four and a half months. ---- The English edition was called The Hunchback of Notre Dame, a title at once more vulgar and more alluring, and Hugo became world famous.

- A) Hugo's huge novel begins with a passage in which he imagines a fire at the Cathedral of Notre Dame.
- B) Colourful and violent, it has many vivid scenes, including a dramatic midnight attack on the Cathedral of Notre Dame.
- C) It got poor reviews but the public loved it, and it was quickly translated into other languages.
- D) When Victor Hugo began writing the novel, the Cathedral of Notre Dame was in danger of collapsing.
- E) Hugo, the central figure of the Romantic movement in France, wrote a number of other novels besides Notre Dame de Paris.

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57. The goal of the communication process is mutual understanding - sharing the rope together and maintaining its strength. When this goal is achieved, participants hear each other out and easily understand what they want to convey. ---- Instead, they communicate in a collaborative fashion - a conversation characterised by respect and sincerity. They may have their differences, but differences are not an excuse to contradict; rather, differences are issues to work through to reach the desired outcome.

- A) When their goals differ from each other, interpersonal conflicts may arise, disrupting the communication process.
- B) For many people, one of the biggest challenges at the workplace is to communicate with others successfully.
- C) During the communication process, participants take turns being senders and receivers.
- D) They do not battle as competitors, nor do they create obstacles to their interaction.
- E) Listening actively and expressing their messages to each other in a clear way help them communicate effectively.

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58. Humans are not the only tool-users and tool-makers. ---- Tool-use and tool-making are found in such diverse groups of vertebrates that tool behaviour carries no implications for the relatedness of species and is in most cases simply an opportunistic solution to a local adaptive problem. For example, gorillas shake and drop vegetation to discourage intrusion. While floating on their backs, sea otters balance stones on their chests to crack open mussels. Overall, the mere presence of tooluse or tool-making does not make humans unique.

- A) It is important to be clear as to what we mean by tool-making, which is a humanspecific behaviour.
- B) Many mammals and birds also modify and use objects to assist them with nesting, feeding, defence, and so on.
- C) Human tool behaviour is special than that of animals which use objects in their environment.
- D) There are, definitely, considerable differences between human tool-use and animal tool-use.
- E) Of all the animals that use tools in a sophisticated way, the chimpanzee is the most remarkable example.

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59. On 24 August 79 AD, the volcano of Mount Vesuvius, which was thought to be extinct, reawakened and blew up, spewing a mushroom-shaped cloud into the air to the amazement and terror of the onlookers. When the eruption was over, the cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae had been sealed in ash and lava. ---- The lava preserved the wall decorations of the houses and the mosaics on their floors for modern excavators to discover. While wall-paintings from other sites are only isolated finds, the art from Pompeii and Herculaneum show the changes in Roman taste over three centuries.

- A) The eruption would claim the total destruction of official records that were the major sources for information about Roman art.
- B) Pompeii and Herculaneum were covered with ash, leaving no living creature behind.
- C) While the eruption was a terrible tragedy in the ancient world, it was a blessing for modern art historians.
- D) Pompeii and Stabiae, directly beneath the volcano, were only covered in easily removable ash and pumice.
- E) However, it was in Pompeii where the first examples of Roman amphitheatres were constructed in 80 BCE.

60. - 65. sorularda verilen cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

60. (I) The knowledge that native speakers have is mostly unconscious knowledge. (II) They 'know' how to use their language, but they usually cannot explain how or why they say what they say. (III) Speakers must know the meanings of the words they use. (IV) The scientific description and explanation of this knowledge, as possessed by a language's native users, is known broadly as descriptive grammar. (V) In its folk sense, however, grammar often refers to prescriptive rules of use that are, in fact, social rules rather than linguistic rules.

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

61. (I) Shortly after a traumatic event, most traumatised people experience significant emotional distress that, in the majority of cases, diminishes over time. (II) Individuals, for example, may label many different events as traumatic. (III) Although there are individual differences in patterns of emotional recovery from a traumatic event, most people recover within the first few weeks or months after the event. (IV) However, a substantial minority experience persistent chronic psychological problems related to the trauma. (V) In some cases, individuals appear to recover relatively well from the trauma, only to have trauma related problems surface months or years later.

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

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62. (I) Born in Illinois, Ronald Reagan, 40th President of the United States of America, achieved fame as an actor in Hollywood movies and television before turning to politics. (II) In 1966, Reagan was elected governor of California, owing in part to a wave of voter reaction to a student rebellion at the University of California at Berkeley, and served until 1975. (III) He narrowly missed the Republican Party nomination for president in 1976 before succeeding in 1980 and going on to win the presidency. (IV) In foreign policy, President Reagan sought a more aggressive role for the nation. (V) Known as the 'Great Communicator' for his mastery of television, Reagan won re-election in 1984.

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

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63. (I) The 18th century witnessed one of the fundamental shifts in European education, in which scientific and technical education would assume a more central role. (II) Women's education in the sciences was usually restricted to simple math for doing household accounts and some medicine and 'kitchen chemistry'. (III) The main process by which this came about was the greater involvement in education by the state as opposed to the church. (IV) The basic function of most European schools had been religious indoctrination, the teaching of simple skills, and, for boys, the Latin language. (V) 18th century educational reformers emphasised utility and practical knowledge, frequently identified with mathematics and science.

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

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66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In the 1970s, the American psychologist Andrew Meltzoff initiated a revolution of sorts in developmental psychology when he demonstrated that newborns instinctively imitate some rudimentary facial expressions such as a slight smile. The youngest of the babies who was tested by Meltzoff was only forty-one minutes old. Every second of his life had been documented in order to demonstrate that he had not previously seen the gestures that Meltzoff performed for his experiment. Still, the baby managed to imitate those gestures. Thus, Meltzoff argued, an innate mechanism must be present in the newborn's brain that allows such imitative behaviour to take place. This evidence was revolutionary because dogma held that babies learn to imitate in the second year of life, a belief originating in the work of Jean Piaget, probably the most influential figure ever in the field of developmental psychology. In effect, the Piaget school implicitly suggested that babies learn to imitate, but Meltzoff's data suggested that they may actually learn by imitating.

66. The underlined word 'rudimentary' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) weird
- B) basic
- C) doubtful
- D) serious
- E) intense

67. What was Meltzoff's main reason for using a very young participant in his research?

- A) Comparing his findings from this participant with those in other studies
- B) Ruling out the findings of another study on older babies
- C) Ensuring the absence of prior knowledge of the expressions displayed
- D) Experimenting on newborns of different ages irrespective of gender
- E) Reproducing the newborn's reactions through imagery

68. It is clear from the passage that Jean Piaget ----.

- A) generally had less of an impact on developmental psychology than Meltzoff
- B) suggested that babies are not born with the innate ability to imitate
- C) proved that the newborn's brain has an innate mechanism
- D) was able to revolutionise experimental techniques on newborns
- E) would agree with Meltzoff's ideas about imitative behaviour to a great extent

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Whereas colonisation is generally defined as the occupation and control of one territory by another, generally by the European empires, decolonisation technically refers to the breakup of empires and the formal independence of the former colonies. World systems theorists argue that the opportunities for states on the global periphery to fight against colonial powers are best when the core (the controlling power) is in crisis. Thus, the Napoleonic Wars of the early 19th century afforded Latin America the opportunity to break away fairly early. Similarly, World Wars I and II proved to be the remarkable moments when the Western control over much of Africa and Asia was finally broken. The shift toward decolonisation during the post-World War II era was complex. Often independence movements were composed of broad coalitions of nationalists, students, the intelligentsia, and peasants, frequently led by Western-educated intellectuals (e.g., Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, Mohandas Gandhi in India). The struggle for independence was violent, involving prolonged guerrilla conflicts and wars, extending over a period of years, and sometimes decades. The relatively peaceful independence movement in India was the exception, although the division of South Asia into India and Pakistan involved extensive civil conflict and the deaths of millions.

69. According to world systems theorists, ----.

- A) the division of the world into core states and periphery states should be objected by all nations
- B) the decolonisation process of Asia and Africa was initiated by the European empires after World Wars I and II
- C) decolonisation of a territory is most likely to occur when colonisers are going through extremely difficult times
- D) the Napoleonic Wars had a more profound effect on decolonisation compared to World Wars I and II
- E) Latin America received the heaviest damage from the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century

70. According to the passage the Indian independence movement ----.

- A) was greatly supported by the European powers as it was a relatively peaceful movement
- B) was unusual compared to other independence movements as it was less violent
- C) was triggered by the guerrilla conflicts inside the country
- D) was different from other movements given that it included people from various walks of life
- E) was led especially by Western-educated intellectuals, who introduced the term 'decolonisation'

71. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To describe the characteristics of the decolonisation process after World War II
- B) To compare the Indian independence movement with other movements
- C) To explain how the Western control over Asia and Africa first started
- D) To inform the reader on decolonisation by giving examples from history
- E) To show the differences between Latin America and Asia based on their decolonisation process

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

There are those who say that there really is no such thing as 'forensic science'; that instead, it is a collection of scientific techniques and principles borrowed from 'real' sciences such as chemistry, biology, physics, medicine, and mathematics. However, although many of the techniques used in modern forensic science have been borrowed from other sciences, it is also true that in recent years, it has matured into a scientific discipline in its own right. Many techniques used in the analysis of physical evidence have been designed and perfected principally for forensic purposes. Also, forensic science does not just involve analysis of chemical, physical and biological materials. There are important considerations of collection and preservation of evidence, interpretation of findings from analysis, and presentation of expert, scientific testimony in criminal and civil courts. These processes are not isolated, and they are carefully integrated by forensic science, which has led it to have an obvious impact on the criminal and civil justice systems in the world. This is actually what makes forensic science a unique field of study.

72. It is pointed out in the passage that forensic science

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- A) must be equipped with new techniques and principles so that it can be called a separate scientific discipline
- B) has borrowed its principles and techniques from other disciplines, and thus it cannot be seen as a scientific discipline alone
- C) is a scientific discipline that contributes enormously to other disciplines such as chemistry and biology
- D) has evolved into a distinct discipline, which has a number of techniques particularly developed for forensic purposes
- E) has to employ a large variety of techniques from other disciplines since its own techniques have not yet been improved

73. According to the passage what makes forensic science a unique field of study?

- A) Chemical, physical and biological materials are analysed in a more detailed way in forensic science than in any other discipline.
- B) Its principles and techniques have become completely different from those of some other 'real' sciences.
- C) The processes related to the collection, preservation, evaluation, and presentation of evidence are included in forensic science.
- D) Criminal and civil courts now require the careful analysis of physical evidence more frequently than they did in the past.
- E) Different techniques and principles are adopted in each process of forensic science.

74. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The main characteristics of the processes followed in forensic science
- B) Current techniques used in forensic science to analyse physical evidence
- C) Different disciplines whose techniques and principles are used in forensic science
- D) The impact of forensic science on the criminal and civil justice systems in the world
- E) The reasons why forensic science can be described as a scientific discipline

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Road books, showing the main towns, features and crossroads and the distances between them had existed as early as Roman times, the Itinerarium Antoninus being compiled about AD 200. The Romans probably measured distances in paces, not the most reliable method. Leonardo da Vinci illustrated in his notebook a form of 'perambulator' or odometer, in which a pebble fell into a box every time the wheel revolved but, like so many of the inventions that he sketched, it is doubtful if it was ever made. An illustration in John Ogilvy's Britannia, published in 1675, shows a waywiser, for measuring road distances, rolling along a roadway with a more sophisticated form of gearing to count the rotations of its wheel. Waywisers became quite common by the mid-eighteenth century and, with more people travelling, there was a growing demand for road books showing distances. All maps were originally printed by engraving processes as they were successively developed. Today we can rely on precise and accurate maps, and the techniques of computer aided design and other advanced printing methods as applied to cartography, allow a high degree of accuracy and frequent updating.

75. According to the passage the Itinerarium Antonius

-----.

- A) was more reliable compared to Leonardo da Vinci's perambulator
- B) could be accepted as an earlier form of road map
- C) included the same town names as those in John Ogilvy's Britannia
- D) lacked certain features compared to other similar books of the period
- E) could be printed only after the invention of engraving processes

76. It is clear from the passage that Leonardo da Vinci

-----.

- A) selfish people feel guilty as a result of their misbehaviour
- B) egotism is very common in people who are sensitive to inequity
- C) people who are highly concerned with their profits feel more stressed out
- D) humans are likely to have concerns about expanding their resources
- E) extreme empathy, guilt and stress may lead to depression

77. Which of the following can be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Need for Accurate Maps in Earlier Ages
- B) The Leading Role of the Romans in Writing Road Books
- C) The Current Techniques Used for Printing Road Books
- D) A Brief History of Measuring Road Distances
- E) The Role of Computers in the Art of Cartography

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Tea drinkers have been urged to avoid plastic teabags after tests found they release billions of particles of microplastic. A team in Canada has found that steeping a plastic teabag at a brewing temperature of 95°C releases around 11.6 billion microplastics - tiny bits of plastic between 100 nanometres and 5 millimetres in size. That is several orders of magnitude higher than the number found in other foods and drinks, such as bottled water. Nathalie Tufenkji at McGill University and her team bought four different teabags from shops and cafes in Montreal, cut them open and washed them, steeped them in 95°C water and analysed the water with electron microscopes and spectroscopy. A control of uncut teabags was used to prove that it was not the cutting that was causing the leaching of microplastics. While tiny bits of plastic are also increasingly found in drinking water, the World Health Organization says there is no evidence that this is a health risk for people. To test the possible effect of the particles released by plastic teabags, Tufenkji and her team exposed water fleas to the water from the washed bags. "The particles did not kill the water fleas, but did cause significant behavioural effects and developmental malformations," she says. However, she says that more research into teabags is needed to understand possible health impacts in humans.

78. According to the passage Tufenkji and her team have found that ----.

- A) the number of the microplastics released by plastic teabags is similar to the ones found in other foods and drinks
- B) the cutting of teabags is responsible for the seeping of microplastics into the water
- C) plastic teabags discharge too many microplastic particles even in drinking water at any temperature
- D) tea drinkers in Montreal have already been aware of the risks posed by plastic teabags
- E) plastic teabags release billions of microplastics when steeped in hot water

79. It is pointed out in the passage that the World Health Organization ----.

- A) points to the lack of evidence on whether plastic particles in drinking water poses a risk to human health
- B) proposes that plastic teabags are safe to use unless they are cut open
- C) warns people not to use plastic teabags if they want to avoid health risks posed by microplastics
- D) suggests that research on water fleas can help identify the health risks of plastic teabags for humans
- E) states that people can experience developmental malformations if they are highly exposed to microplastics released by plastic teabags

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80. It can be inferred from the passage that----.

- A) the World Health Organization has focused more on the issue of microplastics in drinking water following the study by Tufenkji
- B) the consumption, of drinking water led to behavioural changes in fleas
- C) the exact damage of plastic teabags on human health is still unknown
- D) Tufenkji's team have decided to conduct further research on other foods and drinks in addition to plastic teabags
- E) plastic particles will only cause slight behavioural changes if consumed by humans

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