

35. ----, **seemingly** colour-blind patent and copyright laws **continue to practically favour white male** inventors and creators.
- A) Whereas the U.S.'s race and gender **invention and patent gap** results partly from a failure of imagination
- B) While America's white-male-cantered imaginings of inventorship and patenting **extend beyond** the nation's borders
- C) Though black and brown people are no longer legally prohibited from owning patents and copyrights, as they were in the 1700s and 1800s
- D) As with the current historical moment, in which facts are negotiable and white nationalism **is yet again** on the rise
- E) Since racist, sexist and xenophobic inventorship and patenting norms are not immutable facts

36. ----, **recent archaeological findings suggest the site could have been a market during the Viking Age.**

- A) As archaeologists surveying part of the historic island of Klosterøy use ground-penetrating radar
- B) Whereas it was likely that Klosterøy was a power centre during the Iron Age
- C) Because early Christian institutions in Scandinavia tended to be built at such places as Klosterøy
- D) Although the Norwegian island of Klosterøy **is famous for its medieval monastery**
- E) While several large burial mounds from this period are visible nearby Klosterøy

37. While growing numbers of empirical studies on internships are showing the positive impacts of an internship on future earnings, ----.

- A) whether a student can acquire proficiency in a language depends on an intersection of factors
- B) finding that perfect internship may depend on the student's field and local labour market conditions
- C) students taking an internship are three times more likely than non-interns to enrol in graduate school
- D) over 70% of the students who completed an internship reported gains in key transferable skills
- ✓ E) it is better to think of this relationship in terms of correlation – not causation

38. ----, they will have to give up the comfort that AI provides in assessing their students' papers.

- A) When teachers choose to rely on both traditional and latest methods including AI
- B) If teachers ^{are to} want to insist that their students ^(should) not use artificial intelligence in their assignments
- C) As long as the continue to embrace AI technology
- D) While renowned experts have suggested that certain concerns might stem from the use of AI
- E) Although it is still unclear why AI can be of benefit to only some, but not all



39. --- because it aims to spread tourism across 81 provinces and has been sustaining various efforts for this goal.

- ✓ A) Turkish Tourism Promotion and Development Agency wants to improve the country's railway network with investments and high-speed trains
- B) Turkish people have recently begun exploring countries abroad, as well as historic places in their country
- C) Turkish government has suspended plans to improve the trains running as part of The Mesopotamia Express maiden voyage
- D) Another tourist train, the Van Gölü Express, which travels between Ankara and Tatvan, also made its inaugural trip recently
- E) The launch of the Mesopotamia Express is part of a larger nationwide initiative to encourage visitors to explore beyond popular destinations like Istanbul

=

40. Your child may be more likely to come to you in times of distress ----.

- A) as some parents are sometimes called 'primary parents' – aka the parent who spends the most time with the child
- B) though children recover more quickly when they are comforted by a parent with whom they have a secure attachment
- C) when they find themselves in an environment where they are just as likely to interact with any caregiver they choose
- ✓ D) if you are your child's primary caregiver, meaning you spend the most time with them and are responsible for most caregiving activities for them
- E) since you may experience more tantrums, whining, complaining, and bad moods than the non-primary parent may experience

41. While understanding that gender bias is important for basic principles of equality and fairness, ----.

- A) researchers have extensively studied gender bias among employers, ignoring, and often overlooking bias exhibited by customers
- B) it also matters for business reasons as companies that successfully mitigate these biases can boost their profits
- C) it is important to explore why clients may respond more favourably to consultants of the opposite gender
- D) we might as well investigate how these biases interact with one another and what combined mitigation strategies will be effective
- E) revealing a consultant's gender leads clients to leave more reviews and higher ratings, particularly when the consultant is female

42. - 47. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca **en yakın** Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. In the Middle Ages, people used seals to protect important communications from forgery, acting like a signature, so everyone from individuals to organizations had their own unique seal.

- A) Orta Çağ'da mühürleri önemli yazışmaları sahtecilikten korumak için imza gibi işlev görenek kullanan insanlar vardı, bu nedenle bireylerden kuruluşlara kadar herkesin kendine özgü bir mührü vardı.
- B) Orta Çağ'da bireylerden kuruluşlara kadar herkesin kendine özgü bir mührünün olmasının nedeni, mühürleri yazışmaları sahtecilikten korumak için imza gibi işlev görenek kullanan insanlardı.
- C) Orta Çağ'da insanlar mühürleri önemli yazışmaları sahtecilikten korumak için imza gibi işlev görenek kullanıyordu, bu nedenle bireylerden kuruluşlara kadar herkesin kendine özgü bir mührü vardı.
- D) Orta Çağ'da insanlar mühürleri önemli yazışmaları sahtecilikten korumak için imza gibi işlev görenek kullandığı için bireylerden kuruluşlara kadar herkesin kendine özgü bir mührü vardı.
- E) Bireylerden kuruluşlara kadar herkesin kendine özgü bir mührünün olduğu Orta Çağ'da insanlar, mühürleri önemli yazışmaları sahtecilikten korumak için imza gibi işlev görenek kullanıyordu.

43. Home-schooled students find the more structured academic environment on university campuses to be difficult to adjust to after a laxer learning experience at home.

- A) Evde eğitim gören öğrenciler, evde daha gevşek bir eğitim deneyiminden sonra üniversite kampüslerindeki daha yapılandırılmış akademik ortama alışmakta zorlanmaktadır.
- B) Evde eğitim gören öğrenciler, evde daha gevşek bir eğitim deneyiminden sonra üniversite kampüslerindeki daha yapılandırılmış akademik ortama alışmanın zor olduğunu düşünmektedir.
- C) Evde eğitim gören öğrencilerin zorlandığı şey, evde daha gevşek bir eğitim deneyiminden sonra üniversite kampüslerindeki daha yapılandırılmış akademik ortama alışmaktır.
- D) Evde eğitim gören öğrencilerin üniversite kampüslerindeki daha yapılandırılmış akademik ortama alışmakta zorlanmalarının sebebi, evde daha gevşek bir eğitim deneyimi olmasıdır.
- E) Evde eğitim gören öğrenciler, evde daha gevşek bir eğitim deneyimi yaşamamış olsaydı üniversite kampüslerindeki daha yapılandırılmış akademik ortama alışmakta zorlanmazdı.

44. Automation, especially when it incorporates learning algorithms, has enormous potential for overcoming technological challenges, but the data requirements are daunting.

- A) Özellikle öğrenme algoritmalarını içeren otomasyonun, teknolojik zorlukların üstesinden gelmek için muazzam bir potansiyele sahip olmasına rağmen ürkütücü veri gereksinimleri vardır.
- B) Ürkütücü veri gereksinimleri olması bir yana, otomasyon, özellikle de öğrenme algoritmalarını içerdiğinde, teknolojik zorlukların üstesinden gelmek için muazzam bir potansiyele sahiptir.
- C) Ürkütücü veri gereksinimleri olmasaydı otomasyon, özellikle de öğrenme algoritmalarını içerdiğinde, teknolojik zorlukların üstesinden gelmek için muazzam bir potansiyele sahip olabilirdi.
- D) Otomasyon, özellikle de öğrenme algoritmalarını içerdiğinde, teknolojik zorlukların üstesinden gelmek için muazzam bir potansiyele sahiptir, ancak veri gereksinimleri ürkütücüdür.
- E) Otomasyonun, özellikle de öğrenme algoritmalarını içeren türünün, teknolojik zorlukların üstesinden gelmek için muazzam bir potansiyeli vardır ama veri gereksinimleri ürkütücüdür.

45. Colored circles on food packages help printers to color match when they are printing food packaging and retain brand consistency all over the world.

- A) Gıda ambalajları üzerindeki renkli dairelerin işlevi, matbaacıların gıda ambalajı basarken renk eşleştirmesi yapmalarına ve tüm dünyada marka tutarlılığını korumalarına yardımcı olmaktır.
- B) Gıda ambalajları üzerindeki renkli dairelerin yardımcı olduğu şey, matbaacıların gıda ambalajı basarken renk eşleştirmesi yapmaları ve tüm dünyada marka tutarlılığını korumalarıdır.
- C) Gıda ambalajları üzerindeki renkli daireler olmasaydı matbaacıların gıda ambalajı basarken renk eşleştirmesi yapmaları ve tüm dünyada marka tutarlılığını korumaları güçleşirdi.
- D) Gıda ambalajları üzerindeki renkli daireler, sadece matbaacıların gıda ambalajı basarken renk eşleştirmesi yapmalarına değil, aynı zamanda tüm dünyada marka tutarlılığını korumalarına yardımcı olur.
- E) Gıda ambalajları üzerindeki renkli daireler, matbaacıların gıda ambalajı basarken renk eşleştirmesi yapmalarına ve tüm dünyada marka tutarlılığını korumalarına yardımcı olur.

46. Trips, concerts, meals out and other experiences make you feel happy because they give you a unique memory, connections with others and ultimately become a part of your sense of self.

- A) Size eşsiz bir anı, başkalarıyla bağlantılar sağlayan ve nihayetinde benlik duygunuzun bir parçası haline gelen geziler, konserler, dışarıda yenilen yemekler ve diğer deneyimler sizi mutlu hissettirir.
- B) Geziler, konserler, dışarıda yenilen yemekler ve diğer deneyimler size eşsiz bir anı, başkalarıyla bağlantılar sağlar ve nihayetinde benlik duygunuzun bir parçası haline gelirler ve bu yüzden sizi mutlu hissettirir.
- C) Geziler, konserler, dışarıda yenilen yemekler ve diğer deneyimler sizi mutlu hissettirir çünkü size eşsiz bir anı, başkalarıyla bağlantılar sağlar ve nihayetinde benlik duygunuzun bir parçası haline gelirler.
- D) Geziler, konserler, dışarıda yenilen yemekler ve diğer deneyimlerin yaptığı şey, size eşsiz bir anı, başkalarıyla bağlantılar sağlayarak ve nihayetinde benlik duygunuzun bir parçası haline gelerek sizi mutlu hissettirmektedir.
- E) Geziler, konserler, dışarıda yenilen yemekler ve diğer deneyimler, size eşsiz bir anı, başkalarıyla bağlantılar sağlamanın yanı sıra benlik duygunuzun bir parçası haline geldikleri için sizi mutlu hissettirir.

47. Our brains evolved in a time of relative scarcity, so our intuitions often lead us to believe that more material possessions will make us happier.

- A) Beyinlerimiz göreceli bir kıtlık döneminde evrimleşmiştir, bu nedenle sezgilerimiz bizi genellikle daha fazla maddi varlığın bizi daha mutlu edeceğine inanmaya yönlendirir.
- B) Beyinlerimiz göreceli bir kıtlık döneminde evrimleştiği için sezgilerimiz bizi genellikle daha fazla maddi varlığın bizi daha mutlu edeceğine inanmaya yönlendirir.
- C) Sezgilerimizin bizi genellikle daha fazla maddi varlığın bizi daha mutlu edeceğine inanmaya yönlendirmesinin sebebi, beyinlerimizin göreceli bir kıtlık döneminde evrimleşmiş olmasıdır.
- D) Beyinlerimiz göreceli bir kıtlık döneminde evrimleşmemiş olsaydı sezgilerimiz bizi genellikle daha fazla maddi varlığın bizi daha mutlu edeceğine inanmaya yönlendirmezdi.
- E) Sezgilerimiz bizi genellikle daha fazla maddi varlığın bizi daha mutlu edeceğine inanmaya yönlendirir çünkü beyinlerimiz göreceli bir kıtlık döneminde evrimleşmiştir.

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

48. Doğum sırasına ilişkin psikolojik kuram, psikolog Alfred Adler'in doğum sırasının yalnızca sosyal statüyü değil, aynı zamanda çocuğun gelişimini ve kişiliğini de etkilediğini kuramlaştırdığı 20. yüzyılın başlarına kadar gelişmemiştir.

- A) Psychologist Alfred Adler theorized that birth order influenced not just social status, but a child's development and personality in the early 20th century, and until then the psychological theory of birth order didn't develop.
- B) The psychological theory of birth order didn't develop until the early 20th century, when psychologist Alfred Adler theorized that birth order influenced not just social status, but a child's development and personality.
- C) The psychological theory of birth order emerged in the early 20th century when psychologist Alfred Adler proposed that birth order affects not only social status but also a child's development and personality.
- D) The psychological theory of birth order was developed in the early 20th century by psychologist Alfred Adler, who suggested that birth order influences a child's social status, development, and personality.
- E) The psychological theory of birth order failed to develop until the early 20th century, when psychologist Alfred Adler postulated that birth order influenced social status, a child's development and personality.

49. Avustralya'nın en tanınmış turistik yerlerinden biri olan Ayers Kayası, bölgeye Uluru adını veren çeşitli Avustralya Aborijin halkları tarafından uzun zamandır saygı görmektedir.

- A) As Ayers Rock is one of Australia's best-known tourist destinations, a variety of Australian Aboriginal peoples of the region, who call it Uluru, holds it in great respect.
- B) Ayers Rock, known as Uluru by the local Australian Aboriginal peoples, has long been revered and is one of Australia's most famous tourist destinations.
- C) Ayers Rock, which is known as Uluru to the local Australian Aboriginal peoples, has long been revered and stands as one of Australia's most iconic tourist destinations.
- D) Ayers Rock, one of Australia's best-known tourist destinations, has long been revered by a variety of Australian Aboriginal peoples of the region, who call it Uluru.
- E) Uluru, also known as Ayers Rock, has been venerated by the local Australian Aboriginal peoples for generations and remains one of Australia's most renowned tourist attractions.

50. Hannibal'a babası tarafından Roma'ya karşı ebedi düşmanlık yemini ettirilmişti, bu yüzden babasının ölümünden kendi ölümüne kadar Hannibal'ın hayatı Roma Cumhuriyeti'ne karşı neredeyse sürekli bir mücadele içinde geçti.

- A) Hannibal's father made him swear eternal hostility to Rome, which meant that from the death of his father until his own death, Hannibal's life was one of near constant struggle against the Roman Republic.
- B) Since he was made by his father to swear eternal hostility to Rome, Hannibal spent his life in a near constant struggle against the Roman Republic from the death of his father until his own death.
- C) Hannibal was made by his father to swear eternal hostility to Rome, so from the death of his father until his own death, Hannibal's life was one of near constant struggle against the Roman Republic.
- D) Hannibal's father made him swear eternal hostility to Rome, leading Hannibal to spend his life in near-constant struggle against the Roman Republic from his father's death until his own.
- E) Hannibal, compelled by his father to vow eternal enmity towards Rome, spent his life in almost continuous conflict with the Roman Republic from the time of his father's death until his own.

51. İzlenimci sanatçılar, retinaya kaydedilen anlık görsel izlenimleri yeniden üretme çabalarında, gölgelerde gri ve siyah kullanımını yanlış bularak terk ettiler ve bunun yerine tamamlayıcı renkler kullandılar.

- A) In their attempt to capture the immediate visual impressions as perceived by the retina, impressionist artists abandoned grays and blacks in shadows, considering them inaccurate, and instead opted for complementary colors.
- B) To capture immediate visual impressions as seen by the retina, impressionist artists rejected the use of grays and blacks in shadows, deeming them inaccurate, and chose to use complementary colors instead.
- C) In their quest to depict visual impressions as they appeared on the retina, impressionist artists discarded grays and blacks in shadows, viewing them as inaccurate, and employed complementary colors instead.
- D) Impressionist artists, who wanted to reproduce immediate visual impressions as registered on the retina, gave up using grays and blacks in shadows as they thought them to be inaccurate, so they started using complementary colors.
- E) In their efforts to reproduce immediate visual impressions as registered on the retina, impressionist artists abandoned the use of grays and blacks in shadows as inaccurate and used complementary colors instead.

52. Gündelik hayatın, kamusal alanda yaşanan sıradan ya da sıra dışı sahnelerin samimi görüntüleri, günümüzün görüntülerle dolu kültüründe o kadar yaygındır ki, sokak fotoğrafçılığının bir tür olarak yarım yüzyıldan biraz daha uzun bir süre önce ortaya çıktığını hatırlamak zordur.

- A) Candid photographs capturing everyday moments, both common and extraordinary, unfolding in public spaces, feed today's image-rich culture to such an extent that it is easy to forget street photography emerged as a distinct genre just over half a century ago.
- B) Candid images of the everyday, of common or unusual scenes playing out in public, are so ubiquitous in today's image-flooded culture that it is hard to remember that street photography as a genre formed only a little more than a half-century ago.
- C) As candid images capturing everyday public life in both common and unusual spaces are widespread in today's image-flooded culture, it becomes difficult to remember that it has been only half a century since street photography was formed as a genre.
- D) Given the prevalence of candid images documenting everyday public life, both in typical and unconventional settings, in today's image-saturated culture, it is challenging to recall that street photography emerged as a genre only half a century ago.
- E) In today's culture flooded with images, candid photographs depicting the ordinary and extraordinary moments of public life have become ubiquitous, so it is easy to forget that street photography as a distinct genre came into being just over fifty years ago.

53. Mali İmparatorluğu, Fouta Djallon'un doğusunda Yukarı Nijer Nehri üzerindeki Kangaba eyaletinden doğmuştur ve MS 1000 yılından önce kurulduğu söylenmektedir.

- A) The Mali empire, which is said to have been founded before 1000 CE, developed from the state of Kangaba, on the upper Niger River east of the Fouta Djallon.
- B) Besides having developed from the state of Kangaba, on the upper Niger River east of the Fouta Djallon, The Mali empire is said to have been founded before 1000 CE.
- C) The Mali empire emerged from the region of Kangaba, situated on the upper Niger River to the east of Fouta Djallon, and is believed by some to have been established prior to 1000 CE.
- D) The Mali empire developed from the state of Kangaba, on the upper Niger River east of the Fouta Djallon, and is said to have been founded before 1000 CE.
- E) The Mali empire originated from the territory of Kangaba, located along the upper Niger River, east of the Fouta Djallon region, and according to historical accounts, it is believed to have been established before the year 1000 CE.

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

54. Humans have been using oil for millennia. In fact, around 40,000 years ago, people in what is now Syria used bitumen – a by-product of crude oil – to stick handles onto their tools. Fast-forward 35,000 years, and the Mesopotamians used the same sticky substance to waterproof their boats. In China, people burned crude oil and gas for heat and light as early as 500 B.C. ---- But it wasn't until 1859, when Edwin "Colonel" Drake struck it big in Pennsylvania, that oil was sought at scale. With the same, albeit modernized drilling technique used in China more than 1,500 years earlier, Drake hit a reservoir 21 meters down, and the U.S. oil industry was born.

- A) The Babylonians used it to build the Hanging Gardens, and the Egyptians used it to embalm mummies.
- B) By the fourth century A.D., they were drilling for these natural resources and transporting it via bamboo pipes.
- C) Like whale blubber, oil as a dominant source of energy will gradually be phased out over the next decades.
- D) Great quantities of it were found on the banks of the river Issus, one of the tributaries of the Euphrates.
- E) Ancient Persian tablets indicate the medicinal and lighting uses of petroleum in the upper levels of their society.

55. Few people would deny that some professions command a certain reverence. Veterans, firefighters, health workers and teachers ensure our security, save our lives and nurture future generations. --- Though the warmth of these sentiments may be appreciated, recent research suggests that the hero label is also loaded with unhelpful assumptions about these workers' personal needs and ambitions. People largely assume, for instance, that heroes simply don't care so much about things like fair compensation for the work that they do. However, this is a clear fallacy in inferential reasoning and logic.

- A) It is little wonder that we label them as "heroes" – a word that evokes the strength and selflessness that seem evident in the day-to-day responsibilities of these jobs. *arouse / give the impression that*
- B) Scientists looked at the ways that heroization may encourage exploitation at the workplace across many different fields, such as teaching, nursing, social work and policing.
- C) These people do their jobs because they have a calling and an innate desire to help people – but that is no more true of nursing than it is of many other professions.
- D) Much of the US relies heavily on non-career firefighters, but their ranks are dwindling, and if the problem doesn't abate, there is a lot at stake.
- E) We are all multifaceted individuals, after all, with many competing needs and ambitions – and recognising this fact need not undermine our respect and admiration for the people who keep us safe, secure and healthy.

56. It is claimed that elite football players are now at “**breaking point**” because of excessive workload and insufficient rest. Speaking at the PFA and world footballers’ union FIFPro’s end of season review of player workload and recovery, a representative warned that **players could strike** because of **workload demands**, including the increasingly congested match timetable. ---- At a time when **so many are struggling to make ends meet**, the idea that multi-millionaire sportsmen **are too busy playing to spend their wealth** **must seem hard to swallow**.

- A) FIFPro also claims that “players have gone beyond the limit” due to exhaustion from the schedule and demands of domestic and international football.
- B) Professional footballers represent a highly selective group – people playing a sport they love that gives them meaning and purpose – and a huge salary.
- C) The organisations who should be protecting players’ wellbeing, like FIFA and UEFA, increase workload instead, blaming consumer demand for more football matches.
- ✓ D) Many people **must be rolling their eyes** at the suggestion that some of the world’s highest earners are at “**breaking point**”.
- E) Like celebrities, football players lose ownership of their life – their lives are under constant public scrutiny.

57. A common lament among those opposed to immigration is that “in many parts of England, you don’t hear English spoken any more”. But it has never been the case that English was the only language spoken on this island. --- Its speakers, the Anglo-Saxons, came from different regions across what is now northern Germany to an island where many Celtic languages were spoken alongside Latin – a legacy of southern Britain’s time as a Roman colony. The Old English language was initially joined by other Germanic languages including Old Norse and Frisian.

- A) The Norman Conquest brought speakers of the Romance language, known as Norman French, to Britain.
- B) We know from other historical and archaeological sources that the island was inhabited since the Palaeolithic period.
- ✓ C) Old English, the earliest ancestor of the modern English language, was a relative newcomer to Britain.
- D) By the Iron Age (circa BCE 800), Britain’s inhabitants were speaking a language known as Proto-Celtic or Common Celtic.
- E) With the Latin alphabet came written literary culture, which persisted alongside the spoken Latin language after Britain ceased to be a Roman colony.

stop

1.5

58. If Yosemite is the Disneyworld of California's national parks, Lassen Volcanic National Park is the county fair. But despite hosting just 11% of Yosemite's annual visitors to its otherworldly landscape, Lassen is no less awe-inspiring, yet its remote location and shorter season all help keep the crowds away. ---- Instead, its spewing volcanic gasses and belching pools evoke an eerily beautiful Martian-esque world, and a reminder that California remains a rumbling, bubbling volcanic land in the making. +

- A) Lassen Peak famously spewed ash 200 miles across California in 1915 and brought the area to the world's attention.
- B) Once visitors leave, they tell everyone how surprised they were by Lassen's blue alpine lakes, meadows and surreal geothermal features.
- C) Lassen also makes for a spectacular summer road trip – especially when you combine it with a few other natural wonders nearby.
- D) Today, Lassen remains an active volcano, but scientists say it is highly unlikely that it will erupt in the next 30 years.
- E) One famous hike in the park is the energetic Lassen Peak hike, a switchback trail that gains almost 700m in elevation and affords panoramic views at the top.

angora
inUilizce

angora
inUilizce

angora
inUilizce

angora
inUilizce

59. **Three factors** may be recognized as contributing to the character of Mesopotamian art and architecture. **One is the socio-political organization of the Sumerian city-states and of the kingdoms and empires that succeeded them.** From the earliest times, cities were **fortified** by and **adorned with public buildings**; also, irrigation systems were organized and jealously protected. ---- Particularly in Sumerian times, the municipal and economic organization of a city was the responsibility **of the temple**, with its hierarchical priesthood in which was vested an authority almost **equal to** that of the ruler and his advisory council of elders. **The third factor** that contributed to the character of Mesopotamian art is the influence of the natural environment.

- A) The beginnings of architecture in Mesopotamia are considered to have been contemporary with the founding of the Sumerian cities.
- B) Accordingly, in the early days of Sumer and Babylonia, architectural **attention** was **paid primarily to** religious buildings, and all sculpture served religious purposes.
- C) Another factor shaping the character of Mesopotamian art may be the way the then architects perceived art.
- D) Secondly, it is of some importance that this period also corresponds to the earliest use of painted ornament on pottery vessels.
- ✓ E) A second and even more important factor, however, is **the major role played by organized religion** in Mesopotamian affairs of state.

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

shrouded in mystery

60. (I) The origins of Rome, as of all ancient cities, are wrapped in fable. (II) The Roman fable is of Romulus and Remus, twin sons of Mars, abandoned on the flooding Tiber and deposited by the receding waters at the foot of the Palatine. (III) On this hill the columns of lost palaces rise in uncompromised beauty from fields of wildflowers and the dust of history. (IV) Suckled by a she-wolf, they were reared by a shepherd and grew up to found Rome. (V) The Lupercal, the supposed cave of the she-wolf, was maintained as a shrine at least until the fall of the empire.

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

V₃ , S V O

he
she
they

61. (I) Work began on an underground railway system for the city of Moscow in the 1930s, and the opening stage was built from 1935 to 1937; the first line stretched from Sokolniki to Park Kultury. (II) The most striking feature of the Metro is the grand and ornate styling of many of its stations, which are decorated to resemble the interiors of tsarist palaces. (III) The second stage was completed before the Soviet Union entered World War II in 1941, and work on the third stage continued throughout the war, with stations being used as underground shelters from German bombing. (IV) The fourth and fifth stages were constructed during the later 1940s and into the 1950s, at the time of the Cold War. (V) Consequently, some of the stations were built to withstand a nuclear strike.

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

62. (I) detailed account of the months preceding the sealing of the Magna Carta has been preserved by the historians of St. Albans abbey, where an initial draft of the charter was read in 1213. (II) Many, although not all, of the documents issued immediately before the charter have survived either in the original or as official transcripts. (III) From those records, it is clear that King John had already realized that he would have to grant free election to ecclesiastical offices and meet the barons' general demands. (IV) Finally, on June 15, 1215, the document known as the Articles of the Barons was at last agreed upon, and to it the king's great seal was set. (V) Clause 61 of the 1215 charter called upon the barons to choose 25 representatives from their number to serve as a "form of security" to ensure the preservation of the rights and liberties that had been enumerated.

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

E) V

63. (I) Alienation effect, a theory created by Bertolt Brecht, involves the use of techniques designed to distance the audience from emotional involvement in the play through jolting reminders of the artificiality of the theatrical performance. (II) On the other hand, the Stanislavsky system requires that an actor utilize, among other things, his emotional memory, i.e., his recall of past experiences and emotions. (III) Examples of such techniques include explanatory captions or illustrations projected on a screen; actors stepping out of character to lecture, summarize, or sing songs; and stage designs that do not represent any locality but that, by exposing the lights and ropes, keep the spectators aware of being in a theatre. (IV) The audience's degree of identification with characters and events is presumably thus controlled, and it can more clearly perceive the "real" world reflected in the drama. (V) Brecht conceived the alienation effect not only as a specific aesthetic program but also as a political mission of the theatre.

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

64. (I) Women were excluded from voting in ancient Greece and republican Rome, as well as in the few democracies that had emerged in Europe by the end of the 18th century. (II) The question of women's voting rights finally became an issue in the 19th century, and the struggle was particularly intense in Great Britain and the United States, but those countries were not the first to grant women the right to vote, at least not on a national basis. (III) By the early years of the 20th century, women had won the right to vote in national elections in New Zealand (1893), Australia (1902), Finland (1906), and Norway (1913). (IV) When the franchise was widened, as it was in the United Kingdom in 1832, women continued to be denied all voting rights. (V) In Sweden and the United States they had voting rights in some local elections.

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

65. (I) For many centuries, refugee movements were a result of religious and racial intolerance. (II) Politically motivated refugee movements, frequent in modern times, have occurred intermittently since the development of governments powerful enough to oppress nonconformist minorities. (III) The Russian Revolution of 1917 and the postrevolutionary civil war (1917–21) caused the exodus of 1.5 million opponents of communism. (IV) Several hundred thousand Spanish loyalists fled to France in the wake of the 1936–39 Spanish Civil War. (V) When the People's Republic of China was established in 1949, more than 2 million Chinese fled to Taiwan and to the British crown colony of Hong Kong.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

TEXT 1 Soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Neanderthals (Homo neanderthalensis) fascinate researchers and the general public alike. They remain central to debates about the nature of the genus Homo (the broad biological classification that humans and their relatives fall into). Neanderthals are also vital for understanding the uniqueness or otherwise of our species, Homo sapiens. We shared an ancestor with the Neanderthals around 600,000 years ago. They evolved in Europe while we did so in Africa, before dispersing multiple times into Eurasia. The Neanderthals became extinct around 40,000 years ago. We populated the world and continue to flourish. Whether that different outcome is a consequence of differences in language and thought has been long debated. But the evidence points to key differences in the brains of our species and those of Neanderthals that allowed modern humans (H. sapiens) to come up with abstract and complex ideas through metaphor – the ability to compare two unrelated things. For this to happen, our species had to diverge from the Neanderthals in our brain architecture.

benzerlik COMPARE , fark CONTRAST
KIYAS

1. Which one of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Our species and Neanderthals evolved 600,000 years ago in Africa.
- B) Despite our differences, we had a common ancestor with Neanderthals.
- C) While scientists are enthusiastic about anything about Neanderthals, the general public aren't.
- D) If we understand the brain structures of Neanderthals, we will see that we are not unique.
- E) Homo neanderthalensis and Homo sapiens were both evolved 40,000 years ago.

The Neanderthals (Homo neanderthalensis) fascinate researchers and the general public alike. They remain central to debates about the nature of the genus Homo (the broad biological classification that humans and their relatives fall into). Neanderthals are also vital for understanding the uniqueness or otherwise of our species, Homo sapiens. We shared an ancestor with the Neanderthals around 600,000 years ago. They evolved in Europe while we did so in Africa, before dispersing multiple times into Eurasia. The Neanderthals became extinct around 40,000 years ago. We populated the world and continue to flourish. Whether that different outcome is a consequence of differences in language and thought has been long debated. But the evidence points to key differences in the brains of our species and those of Neanderthals that allowed modern humans (H. sapiens) to come up with abstract and complex ideas through metaphor – the ability to compare two unrelated things. For this to happen, our species had to diverge from the Neanderthals in our brain architecture.

2. According to the passage, Neanderthals ----.

- ✓ A) no longer exist and scientists are trying to learn the exact reason why
- B) had more developed language skills compared to Homo sapiens, but went extinct anyway
- C) would make us feel ordinary if they hadn't become extinct thousands of years ago
- D) were actually smarter than Homo sapiens, but scientists cannot prove it at the moment
- E) have always been subject to human interest, even since they were first encountered by Homo sapiens

The Neanderthals (Homo neanderthalensis) fascinate researchers and the general public alike. They remain central to debates about the nature of the genus Homo (the broad biological classification that humans and their relatives fall into). Neanderthals are also vital for understanding the uniqueness or otherwise of our species, Homo sapiens. We shared an ancestor with the Neanderthals around 600,000 years ago. They evolved in Europe while we did so in Africa, before dispersing multiple times into Eurasia. The Neanderthals became extinct around 40,000 years ago. We populated the world and continue to flourish. Whether that different outcome is a consequence of differences in language and thought has been long debated. But the evidence points to key differences in the brains of our species and those of Neanderthals that allowed modern humans (H. sapiens) to come up with abstract and complex ideas through metaphor – the ability to compare two unrelated things. For this to happen, our species had to diverge from the Neanderthals in our brain architecture.

3. According to the text, ----.

- A) Neanderthals played a crucial role in the evolution of human cognitive abilities.
- ✓ B) The study of Neanderthals can help highlight what makes Homo sapiens unique.
- C) Neanderthals and Homo sapiens have entirely different evolutionary histories.
- D) The interaction between Neanderthals and Homo sapiens led to the extinction of the former.
- E) Neanderthals were less advanced technologically than Homo sapiens.

The Neanderthals (Homo neanderthalensis) fascinate researchers and the general public alike. They remain central to debates about the nature of the genus Homo (the broad biological classification that humans and their relatives fall into). Neanderthals are also vital for understanding the uniqueness or otherwise of our species, Homo sapiens. We shared an ancestor with the Neanderthals around 600,000 years ago. They evolved in Europe while we did so in Africa, before dispersing multiple times into Eurasia. The Neanderthals became extinct around 40,000 years ago. We populated the world and continue to flourish. Whether that different outcome is a consequence of differences in language and thought has been long debated. But the evidence points to key differences in the brains of our species and those of Neanderthals that allowed modern humans (H. sapiens) to come up with abstract and complex ideas through metaphor – the ability to compare two unrelated things. For this to happen, our species had to diverge from the Neanderthals in our brain architecture.

4. What does the phrase "or otherwise" mean in the context of the statement?

- A) It suggests that Neanderthals were not important for understanding Homo sapiens.
- B) It indicates that Neanderthals had no unique traits compared to Homo sapiens.
- ✓ C) It implies that Neanderthals help us understand both the unique and shared traits of Homo sapiens.
- D) It means that the uniqueness of Homo sapiens is solely determined by comparing them to Neanderthals.
- E) It suggests that Homo sapiens and Neanderthals are completely identical.

WHETHER WE ARE UNIQUE OR NOT

1
=

The Neanderthals (Homo neanderthalensis) fascinate researchers and the general public alike. They remain central to debates about the nature of the genus Homo (the broad biological classification that humans and their relatives fall into). Neanderthals are also vital for understanding the uniqueness or otherwise of our species, Homo sapiens. We shared an ancestor with the Neanderthals around 600,000 years ago. They evolved in Europe while we did so in Africa, before dispersing multiple times into Eurasia. The Neanderthals became extinct around 40,000 years ago. We populated the world and continue to flourish. Whether that different outcome is a consequence of differences in language and thought has been long debated. But the evidence points to key differences in the brains of our species and those of Neanderthals that allowed modern humans (H. sapiens) to come up with abstract and complex ideas through metaphor – the ability to compare two unrelated things. For this to happen, our species had to diverge from the Neanderthals in our brain architecture.

5. It can be inferred from the text that ----.

- A) Neanderthals, like ~~early~~ Homo sapiens, were incapable of any form of abstract thinking.
- B) The development of abstract and complex ideas in Homo sapiens did ~~not~~ require any evolutionary changes.
- C) Neanderthals might have had ~~identical~~ brain structures to modern humans.
- D) Divergence in brain architecture was ~~not~~ necessary for the development of complex ideas.
- ✓ E) The ability to use metaphor was likely a unique trait of Homo sapiens.

m.k.
I

The Neanderthals (*Homo neanderthalensis*) fascinate researchers and the general public alike. They remain central to debates about the nature of the genus *Homo* (the broad biological classification that humans and their relatives fall into). Neanderthals are also vital for understanding the uniqueness or otherwise of our species, *Homo sapiens*. We shared an ancestor with the Neanderthals around 600,000 years ago. They evolved in Europe while we did so in Africa, before dispersing multiple times into Eurasia. The Neanderthals became extinct around 40,000 years ago. We populated the world and continue to flourish. Whether that different outcome is a consequence of differences in language and thought has been long debated. But the evidence points to key differences in the brains of our species and those of Neanderthals that allowed modern humans (*H. sapiens*) to come up with abstract and complex ideas through metaphor – the ability to compare two unrelated things. For this to happen, our species had to diverge from the Neanderthals in our brain architecture.

6. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To argue that Neanderthals were superior to *Homo sapiens*
- B) To describe the lifestyle and daily activities of Neanderthals
- ✓ C) To explore the differences between Neanderthals and *Homo sapiens*, particularly in brain architecture
- D) To prove that Neanderthals and *Homo sapiens* never interacted
- E) To explain the genetic similarities between Neanderthals and modern humans

The Neanderthals (Homo neanderthalensis) fascinate researchers and the general public alike. They remain central to debates about the nature of the genus Homo (the broad biological classification that humans and their relatives fall into). Neanderthals are also vital for understanding the uniqueness or otherwise of our species, Homo sapiens. We shared an ancestor with the Neanderthals around 600,000 years ago. They evolved in Europe while we did so in Africa, before **dispersing** multiple times into Eurasia. The Neanderthals became extinct around 40,000 years ago. We populated the world and continue to flourish. Whether that different outcome is a consequence of differences in language and thought has been long debated. But the evidence points to key differences in the brains of our species and those of Neanderthals that allowed modern humans (H. sapiens) to come up with abstract and complex ideas through metaphor – the ability to compare two unrelated things. For this to happen, our species had to diverge from the Neanderthals in our brain architecture.

7. The underlined word “dispersing” is closest in meaning to ----.

- ✓ A) migrate
B) loot
C) explore
D) interact
E) explain

YAYILMAK
SPREAD

Text 2 Soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Those unfamiliar with Turkish cuisine may be unaware that one of the country's most popular and ubiquitous dishes, found in thousands of kiosks throughout the country, is çiğ köfte. Although this literally translates to "raw meatball", it has another surprise; more often than not, it is made from entirely vegan ingredients. Çiğ köfte traditionally contains a mixture of raw minced beef, bulgur, wheat and a cornucopia of spices and greens. But when the dish was banned from sale in 2008 in accordance with EU health codes, most producers switched to a meat-free version made from bulgur and nuts wrapped in flatbread with rocket, parsley, iceberg lettuce, sliced tomatoes and a drizzle of pomegranate syrup. Over the past two decades, numerous chains have popped all over Turkey serving this cheap, fresh, healthy and tasty snack, making it a favourite among students and anyone looking for an affordable bite on the go. Çiğ köfte comes from Turkey's south-eastern provinces, and it is particularly associated with the cities of Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa and a traditional gathering known as a sıra gecesi where guests sip tea, engage in conversation and dine to a chorus of musicians playing local folk tunes.

1. According to the passage, **çiğ köfte** ----.

- A) is rarely found outside of Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa
B) is always made with raw meat in Adıyaman, even today
C) was banned from sale due to EU health codes in 2008
D) is only popular in Turkish villages in south-eastern provinces
E) is primarily made from bulgur and nuts nowadays

with raw beef

since 4

3

Those unfamiliar with Turkish cuisine may be unaware that one of the country's most popular and ubiquitous dishes, found in thousands of kiosks throughout the country, is çiğ köfte. Although this literally translates to "raw meatball", it has another surprise; more often than not, it is made from entirely vegan ingredients. Çiğ köfte traditionally contains a mixture of raw minced beef, bulgur wheat and a cornucopia of spices and greens. But when the dish was banned from sale in 2008 in accordance with EU health codes, most producers switched to a meat-free version made from bulgur and nuts wrapped in flatbread with rocket, parsley, iceberg lettuce, sliced tomatoes and a drizzle of pomegranate syrup. Over the past two decades, numerous chains have popped all over Turkey serving this cheap, fresh, healthy and tasty snack, making it a favourite among students and anyone looking for an affordable bite on the go. Çiğ köfte comes from Turkey's south-eastern provinces, and it is particularly associated with the cities of Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa and a traditional gathering known as a sıra gecesi where guests sip tea, engage in conversation and dine to a chorus of musicians playing local folk tunes.

2. It is implied in the passage that the meat-free version of çiğ köfte ----.

- A) is less popular than the traditional version
- B) has made the dish affordable and popular
- C) was developed before the EU health code ban
- D) is not available in Turkish cities
- E) is disliked by most Turkish people

Those unfamiliar with Turkish cuisine may be unaware that one of the country's most popular and ubiquitous dishes, found in thousands of kiosks throughout the country, is çiğ köfte. Although this literally translates to "raw meatball", it has another surprise; more often than not, it is made from entirely vegan ingredients. Çiğ köfte traditionally contains a mixture of raw minced beef, bulgur wheat and a cornucopia of spices and greens. But when the dish was banned from sale in 2008 in accordance with EU health codes, most producers switched to a meat-free version made from bulgur and nuts wrapped in flatbread with rocket, parsley, iceberg lettuce, sliced tomatoes and a drizzle of pomegranate syrup. Over the past two decades, numerous chains have popped all over Turkey serving this cheap, fresh, healthy and tasty snack, making it a favourite among students and anyone looking for an affordable bite on the go. Çiğ köfte comes from Turkey's south-eastern provinces, and it is particularly associated with the cities of Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa and a traditional gathering known as a sıra gecesi where guests sip tea, engage in conversation and dine to a chorus of musicians playing local folk tunes.

3. The passage mainly discusses ----.

- A) the historical significance of traditional Turkish dishes
- B) how çiğ köfte is made and its cultural roots
- C) the health benefits of Turkish cuisine
- D) different varieties of Turkish food
- E) the impact of EU regulations on Turkish culinary practices



Those unfamiliar with Turkish cuisine may be unaware that one of the country's most popular and ubiquitous dishes, found in thousands of kiosks throughout the country, is çiğ köfte. Although this literally translates to "raw meatball", it has another surprise; more often than not, it is made from entirely vegan ingredients. Çiğ köfte traditionally contains a mixture of raw minced beef, bulgur wheat and a cornucopia of spices and greens. But when the dish was banned from sale in 2008 in accordance with EU health codes, most producers switched to a meat-free version made from bulgur and nuts wrapped in flatbread with rocket, parsley, iceberg lettuce, sliced tomatoes and a drizzle of pomegranate syrup. Over the past two decades, numerous chains have popped all over Turkey serving this cheap, fresh, healthy and tasty snack, making it a favourite among students and anyone looking for an affordable bite on the go. Çiğ köfte comes from Turkey's south-eastern provinces, and it is particularly associated with the cities of Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa and a traditional gathering known as a sıra gecesi where guests sip tea, engage in conversation and dine to a chorus of musicians playing local folk tunes.

4. What can be inferred about çiğ köfte?

- A) Çiğ köfte is primarily a dish enjoyed in solitude and quiet.
- ✓ B) The preparation and consumption of çiğ köfte are integral to social and communal events.
- C) Çiğ köfte is rarely associated with any specific regional traditions.
- D) The tradition of sıra gecesi is exclusive to the consumption of çiğ köfte.
- E) Musical accompaniment is generally avoided during meals in Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa.

Those unfamiliar with Turkish cuisine may be unaware that one of the country's most popular and ubiquitous dishes, found in thousands of kiosks throughout the country, is çiğ köfte. Although this literally translates to "raw meatball", it has another surprise; more often than not, it is made from entirely vegan ingredients. Çiğ köfte traditionally contains a mixture of raw minced beef, bulgur wheat and a cornucopia of spices and greens. But when the dish was banned from sale in 2008 in accordance with EU health codes, most producers switched to a meat-free version made from bulgur and nuts wrapped in flatbread with rocket, parsley, iceberg lettuce, sliced tomatoes and a drizzle of pomegranate syrup. Over the past two decades, numerous chains have popped all over Turkey serving this cheap, fresh, healthy and tasty snack, making it a favourite among students and anyone looking for an affordable bite on the go. Çiğ köfte comes from Turkey's south-eastern provinces, and it is particularly associated with the cities of Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa and a traditional gathering known as a sıra gecesi where guests sip tea, engage in conversation and dine to a chorus of musicians playing local folk tunes.

5. The underlined word "ubiquitous" is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) abundant
- B) delicious
- C) detrimental
- D) repulsive
- E) expensive

Those unfamiliar with Turkish cuisine may be unaware that one of the country's most popular and **ubiquitous** dishes, found in thousands of kiosks throughout the country, is çiğ köfte. Although this literally translates to "raw meatball", it has another surprise; more often than not, it is made from entirely vegan ingredients. Çiğ köfte traditionally contains a mixture of raw minced beef, bulgur wheat and a cornucopia of spices and greens. But when the dish was banned from sale in 2008 in accordance with EU health codes, most producers switched to a meat-free version made from bulgur and nuts wrapped in flatbread with rocket, parsley, iceberg lettuce, sliced tomatoes and a drizzle of pomegranate syrup. Over the past two decades, numerous chains have popped all over Turkey serving this cheap, fresh, healthy and tasty snack, making it a favourite among students and anyone looking for an affordable bite on the go. Çiğ köfte comes from Turkey's south-eastern provinces, and it is particularly associated with the cities of Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa and a traditional gathering known as a sıra gecesi where guests sip tea, engage in conversation and dine to a chorus of musicians playing local folk tunes.

6. One can understand from the text that **çiğ köfte** ----.

- A) refers to a high-end, gourmet meal enjoyed at a restaurant.
- B) implies a formal dining experience that is typically expensive.
- C) suggests a time-consuming dish that requires extensive preparation.
- D) indicates a small, inexpensive meal or snack that can be eaten quickly while traveling or moving.
- E) denotes a meal that must be consumed at home due to its complexity.



Those unfamiliar with Turkish cuisine may be unaware that one of the country's most popular and **ubiquitous** dishes, found in thousands of kiosks throughout the country, is çiğ köfte. Although this literally translates to "raw meatball", it has another surprise; more often than not, it is made from entirely vegan ingredients. Çiğ köfte traditionally contains a mixture of raw minced beef, bulgur wheat and a cornucopia of spices and greens. But when the dish was banned from sale in 2008 in accordance with EU health codes, most producers switched to a meat-free version made from bulgur and nuts wrapped in flatbread with rocket, parsley, iceberg lettuce, sliced tomatoes and a drizzle of pomegranate syrup. Over the past two decades, numerous chains have popped all over Turkey serving this cheap, fresh, healthy and tasty snack, making it a favourite among students and anyone looking for an affordable bite on the go. Çiğ köfte comes from Turkey's south-eastern provinces, and it is particularly associated with the cities of Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa and a traditional gathering known as a sıra gecesi where guests sip tea, engage in conversation and dine to a chorus of musicians playing local folk tunes.

7. One can understand from the text that ----.

- A) Turkish cuisine is almost identical to other Mediterranean cuisines.
- B) People who know Turkish cuisine are likely aware of a specific fact or feature about it.
- C) Turkish cuisine is only popular among Turkish people.
- D) There is no unique aspect to Turkish cuisine that differentiates it from other cuisines.
- E) Everyone, regardless of their familiarity with Turkish cuisine, knows all about its characteristics.

Text 3 soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A lot of current parenting advice recommends parents to be constantly "in sync" with their kids. It tells parents to be physically close to and in harmony with their children and to anticipate and immediately respond to their every need. The advice is building upon attachment theory and research. Attachment theory is a psychological framework developed by John Bowlby and later expanded upon by Mary Ainsworth and others. It focuses on the emotional bonds and attachments formed between infants and their caregivers, typically their parents. The theory posits that these early relationships profoundly influence the child's social, emotional, and cognitive development throughout their life, and that higher parental sensitivity and reflective functioning are beneficial for child development and secure attachment formation. Yet, despite its good intentions, this advice misses several important details. For example, research revealed that for about 50-70% of the time, parents and children are not "in sync". During these times, they may be doing separate activities, such as a child exploring something on their own or a parent working. They rather engage in a constant "social dance" comprising being in harmony with each other, failing to do so and repairing this disconnect. And it is this flow of connection, disconnection and reconnection that offers children an ideal mixture of parental support and moderate, useful stress that helps growing children's social brains.

1. According to the passage, current parenting advice ----.
- A) suggests that parents should always be physically distant from their children
 - ✓ B) emphasizes the importance of parents being constantly attuned to their children's needs
 - C) disregards the significance of attachment theory and research
 - D) encourages parents to ignore their children's needs occasionally
 - E) advises parents to involve their children in every activity

3,5

A lot of current parenting advice recommends parents to be constantly "in sync" with their kids. It tells parents to be physically close to and in harmony with their children and to anticipate and immediately respond to their every need. The advice is building upon attachment theory and research. Attachment theory is a psychological framework developed by John Bowlby and later expanded upon by Mary Ainsworth and others. It focuses on the emotional bonds and attachments formed between infants and their caregivers, typically their parents. The theory posits that these early relationships profoundly influence the child's social, emotional, and cognitive development throughout their life, and that higher parental sensitivity and reflective functioning are beneficial for child development and secure attachment formation. Yet, despite its good intentions, this advice misses several important details. For example, research revealed that for about 50-70% of the time, parents and children are not "in sync". During these times, they may be doing separate activities, such as a child exploring something on their own or a parent working. They rather engage in a constant "social dance" comprising being in harmony with each other, failing to do so and repairing this disconnect. And it is this flow of connection, disconnection and reconnection that offers children an ideal mixture of parental support and moderate, useful stress that helps growing children's social brains.

2. It is implied in the passage that the "social dance" between parents and children ----.

- A) results in children becoming more dependent on their parents
- B) consists only of parents fulfilling children's needs immediately
- C) involves a balance of connection, disconnection, and reconnection
- D) should be avoided for better child development
- E) occurs when parents and children are always "in sync"

↑

A lot of current parenting advice recommends parents to be constantly "in sync" with their kids. It tells parents to be physically close to and in harmony with their children and to anticipate and immediately respond to their every need. The advice is building upon attachment theory and research. Attachment theory is a psychological framework developed by John Bowlby and later expanded upon by Mary Ainsworth and others. It focuses on the emotional bonds and attachments formed between infants and their caregivers, typically their parents. The theory posits that these early relationships profoundly influence the child's social, emotional, and cognitive development throughout their life, and that higher parental sensitivity and reflective functioning are beneficial for child development and secure attachment formation. Yet, despite its good intentions, this advice misses several important details. For example, research revealed that for about 50-70% of the time, parents and children are not "in sync". During these times, they may be doing separate activities, such as a child exploring something on their own or a parent working. They rather engage in a constant "social dance" comprising being in harmony with each other, failing to do so and repairing this disconnect. And it is this flow of connection, disconnection and reconnection that offers children an ideal mixture of parental support and moderate, useful stress that helps growing children's social brains.

3. It is implied in the passage that experts following in the footsteps of Bowlby----

- A) disapproved John Bowlby's initial theories about infant-caregiver bonds
- B) introduced new approaches or models to explain attachment styles
- C) focused exclusively on the impact of genetics on attachment formation.
- D) emphasized the role of physical proximity in attachment theory.
- E) concluded that attachment styles have no long-term effects on child development.

1
=

A lot of current parenting advice recommends parents to be constantly "in sync" with their kids. It tells parents to be physically close to and in harmony with their children and to anticipate and immediately respond to their every need. The advice is building upon attachment theory and research. Attachment theory is a psychological framework developed by John Bowlby and later expanded upon by Mary Ainsworth and others. It focuses on the emotional bonds and attachments formed between infants and their caregivers, typically their parents. The theory posits that these early relationships profoundly influence the child's social, emotional, and cognitive development throughout their life, and that higher parental sensitivity and reflective functioning are beneficial for child development and secure attachment formation. **Yet, despite its good intentions, this advice misses several important details.** For example, research revealed that for about 50-70% of the time, parents and children are not "in sync". During these times, they may be doing separate activities, such as a child exploring something on their own or a parent working. They rather engage in a constant "**social dance**" comprising being in harmony with each other, failing to do so and repairing this disconnect. And it is this flow of connection, disconnection and reconnection that offers children an ideal mixture of parental support and moderate, useful stress that helps growing children's social brains.

4. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) **despite its well-meaning intentions, the advice given to parent overlooks significant nuances**
- B) we **have yet to unravel** the mysterious learning process to explain attachment styles
- C) the impact of genetics on attachment formation **eluded** experts for decades
- D) the role of physical proximity in attachment theory is **yet to be proven**
- E) long-term effects of attachment on child development were **already well-documented** when John Bowlby started his studies



A lot of current parenting advice recommends parents to be constantly "in sync" with their kids. It tells parents to be physically close to and in harmony with their children and to anticipate and immediately respond to their every need. The advice is building upon attachment theory and research. Attachment theory is a psychological framework developed by John Bowlby and later expanded upon by Mary Ainsworth and others. It focuses on the emotional bonds and attachments formed between infants and their caregivers, typically their parents. The theory posits that these early relationships profoundly influence the child's social, emotional, and cognitive development throughout their life, and that higher parental sensitivity and reflective functioning are beneficial for child development and secure attachment formation. Yet, despite its good intentions, this advice misses several important details. For example, research revealed that for about 50-70% of the time, parents and children are not "in sync". During these times, they may be doing separate activities, such as a child exploring something on their own or a parent working. They rather engage in a constant "**social dance**" comprising being in harmony with each other, failing to do so and repairing this disconnect. And it is this flow of connection, disconnection and reconnection that offers children an ideal mixture of parental support and moderate, useful stress that helps growing children's social brains.

5. The last sentence in the passage **denotes** ----.

- A) fluidity degiskenlik, akiskanlik
- B) lenience tolerence
- C) austerity sertlik firmness
- D) apathy indifference
- E) perseverance commitment
dedication
devotion

it is ---- that
flow who
where

A lot of current parenting advice recommends parents to be constantly "in sync" with their kids. It tells parents to be physically close to and in harmony with their children and to anticipate and immediately respond to their every need. The advice is building upon attachment theory and research. Attachment theory is a psychological framework developed by John Bowlby and later expanded upon by Mary Ainsworth and others. It focuses on the emotional bonds and attachments formed between infants and their caregivers, typically their parents. The theory posits that these early relationships profoundly influence the child's social, emotional, and cognitive development throughout their life, and that higher parental sensitivity and reflective functioning are beneficial for child development and secure attachment formation. Yet, despite its good intentions, this advice misses several important details. For example, research revealed that for about 50-70% of the time, parents and children are not "in sync". During these times, they may be doing separate activities, such as a child exploring something on their own or a parent working. They rather engage in a constant "social dance" comprising being in harmony with each other, failing to do so and repairing this disconnect. And it is this flow of connection, disconnection and reconnection that offers children an ideal mixture of parental support and moderate, useful stress that helps growing children's social brains.

6. Which could be the best title for the passage?

- ✓ A) The Importance of Balance in Parent-Child Interaction: Beyond Constant Synchronization
- B) The Necessity of Always Being in Sync with Your Child
- C) Why Parents Should Avoid Disconnection with Their Children
- D) Attachment Theory: The Only Guide to Ideal Parenting
- E) The Harmful Effects of Parental Separation from Children

75. - 77. soruları ařađıdaki paraya gre cevaplayınız.

Mercantilism contained many interlocking principles. Precious metals, such as gold and silver, were deemed indispensable to a nation's wealth. If a nation did not possess mines or have access to them, precious metals should be obtained by trade. It was believed that trade balances must be "favourable," meaning an excess of exports over imports. Colonial possessions should serve as markets for exports and as suppliers of raw materials to the mother country. Manufacturing was forbidden in colonies, and all commerce between colony and mother country was held to be a monopoly of the mother country. A strong nation, according to the theory, was to have a large population, for a large population would provide a supply of labour, a market, and soldiers. Human wants were to be minimized, especially for imported luxury goods, for they drained off precious foreign exchange. Sumptuary laws, which were laws designed to restrict excessive personal expenditures in the interest of preventing extravagance and luxury (affecting food and drugs), were to be passed to make sure that wants were held low. Thrift, saving, and even parsimony were regarded as virtues, for only by these means could capital be created. In effect, mercantilism provided the favourable climate for the early development of capitalism, with its promises of profit.

75. According to the passage, mercantilism emphasized the importance of ----.

- A) luxury goods to boost foreign exchange
- B) minimal population for better resource management
- C) precious metals as essential to national wealth
- D) free trade without any restrictions
- E) colonies manufacturing their own goods

Mercantilism contained many interlocking principles. Precious metals, such as gold and silver, were deemed indispensable to a nation's wealth. If a nation did not possess mines or have access to them, precious metals should be obtained by trade. It was believed that trade balances must be "favourable," meaning an excess of exports over imports. Colonial possessions should serve as markets for exports and as suppliers of raw materials to the mother country. Manufacturing was forbidden in colonies, and all commerce between colony and mother country was held to be a monopoly of the mother country. A strong nation, according to the theory, was to have a large population, for a large population would provide a supply of labour, a market, and soldiers. Human wants were to be minimized, especially for imported luxury goods, for they drained off precious foreign exchange. Sumptuary laws, which were laws designed to restrict excessive personal expenditures in the interest of preventing extravagance and luxury (affecting food and drugs), were to be passed to make sure that wants were held low. Thrift, saving, and even parsimony were regarded as virtues, for only by these means could capital be created. In effect, mercantilism provided the favourable climate for the early development of capitalism, with its promises of profit.

76. Which is not true about mercantilist principles according to the passage?

- A) Exporting more than importing was seen as beneficial.
- B) Colonies were markets for the mother country's exports.
- C) Thrift and saving were considered virtues.
- D) Sumptuary laws were passed to encourage luxury imports.
- E) All commerce between colony and mother country was monopolized by the mother country.

Mercantilism contained many interlocking principles. Precious metals, such as gold and silver, were deemed indispensable to a nation's wealth. If a nation did not possess mines or have access to them, precious metals should be obtained by trade. It was believed that trade balances must be "favourable," meaning an excess of exports over imports. Colonial possessions should serve as markets for exports and as suppliers of raw materials to the mother country. Manufacturing was forbidden in colonies, and all commerce between colony and mother country was held to be a monopoly of the mother country. A strong nation, according to the theory, was to have a large population, for a large population would provide a supply of labour, a market, and soldiers. Human wants were to be minimized, especially for imported luxury goods, for they drained off precious foreign exchange. Sumptuary laws, which were laws designed to restrict excessive personal expenditures in the interest of preventing extravagance and luxury (affecting food and drugs), were to be passed to make sure that wants were held low. Thrift, saving, and even parsimony were regarded as virtues, for only by these means could capital be created. In effect, mercantilism provided the favourable climate for the early development of capitalism, with its promises of profit.

77. The passage mainly discusses ----.

- A) the benefits of precious metals in ancient economies
- B) the role of colonies in the mercantilist economy
- C) the principles and practices of mercantilism
- D) the impact of free trade on mercantilist policies
- E) the development of modern capitalism

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Philippines takes its name from Philip II, who was king of Spain during the Spanish colonization of the islands in the 16th century. Because it was under Spanish rule for 333 years and under U.S. tutelage for a further 48 years, the Philippines has many cultural affinities with the West. It is, for example, the second most-populous Asian country (following India) with English as an official language and one of only two predominantly Roman Catholic countries in Asia (the other being East Timor). Despite the prominence of such Anglo-European cultural characteristics, the peoples of the Philippines are Asian in consciousness and aspiration. The country was wracked by political turmoil in the last quarter of the 20th century. After enduring more than a decade of authoritarian rule under Pres. Ferdinand Marcos, the broadly popular People Power movement in 1986 led a bloodless uprising against the regime. The confrontation resulted not only in the ouster and exile of Marcos but also in the restoration of democratic government to the Philippines. Contemporary Filipinos continue to grapple with a society that is replete with paradoxes, perhaps the most obvious being the presence of extreme wealth alongside tremendous poverty.

78. Which is not true about the Philippines according to the passage?

- A) It has cultural ties with both Spain and the United States.
- B) It experienced political upheaval in the late 20th century.
- C) The People Power movement was a violent uprising.
- D) Spanish is one of its many official languages.
- E) Extreme wealth and poverty coexist in the country.

The Philippines takes its name from Philip II, who was king of Spain during the Spanish colonization of the islands in the 16th century. Because it was under Spanish rule for 333 years and under U.S. tutelage for a further 48 years, the Philippines has many cultural affinities with the West. It is, for example, the second most-populous Asian country (following India) with English as an official language and one of only two predominantly Roman Catholic countries in Asia (the other being East Timor). Despite the prominence of such Anglo-European cultural characteristics, the peoples of the Philippines are Asian in consciousness and aspiration. The country was wracked by political turmoil in the last quarter of the 20th century. After enduring more than a decade of authoritarian rule under Pres. Ferdinand Marcos, the broadly popular People Power movement in 1986 led a bloodless uprising against the regime. The confrontation resulted not only in the ouster and exile of Marcos but also in the restoration of democratic government to the Philippines. Contemporary Filipinos continue to grapple with a society that is replete with paradoxes, perhaps the most obvious being the presence of extreme wealth alongside tremendous poverty.

79. According to the passage, the Philippines ----.

- A) was never influenced by Western culture
- B) has always been an independent nation
- C) was under Spanish rule for over three centuries
- D) does not have English as an official language
- E) is the only predominantly Roman Catholic country in Asia

The Philippines takes its name from Philip II, who was king of Spain during the Spanish colonization of the islands in the 16th century. Because it was under Spanish rule for 333 years and under U.S. tutelage for a further 48 years, the Philippines has many cultural affinities with the West. It is, for example, the second most-populous Asian country (following India) with English as an official language and one of only two predominantly Roman Catholic countries in Asia (the other being East Timor). Despite the prominence of such Anglo-European cultural characteristics, the peoples of the Philippines are Asian in consciousness and aspiration. The country was wracked by political turmoil in the last quarter of the 20th century. After enduring more than a decade of authoritarian rule under Pres. Ferdinand Marcos, the broadly popular People Power movement in 1986 led a bloodless uprising against the regime. The confrontation resulted not only in the ouster and exile of Marcos but also in the restoration of democratic government to the Philippines. Contemporary Filipinos continue to grapple with a society that is replete with paradoxes, perhaps the most obvious being the presence of extreme wealth alongside tremendous poverty.

80. The passage mainly discusses ----.

- A) the history and cultural influences on the Philippines
- B) the economic development of the Philippines
- C) the role of the People Power movement in Asia
- D) the decline of Roman Catholicism in the Philippines
- E) the linguistic diversity of the Philippines