

Question 1: Choose the best option.

If the proposed regulations ---- in the next fiscal year, companies ---- their investment strategies to adapt to the changing market conditions.

A) ~~would be implemented~~ / might reconsider

B) **are implemented** / **could reconsider**+++

C) **were to be implemented** / **would have to reconsider** +++

D) ~~will be implemented~~ / must reconsider

E) ~~should be implemented~~ / might reconsider

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Question 2:

By the time/When / Before /Until the committee ---- a decision, the members ---- the **implications** of the new policy for several hours.

A) had reached / were discussing

B) **reached** / **had been discussing** +++++

C) ~~had reached~~ / ~~discussed~~

D) was reaching / were discussing

E) ~~has reached~~ / were discussing

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Question 3:

Since the introduction(they introduced v2) of the new research methodology / 2000, experts ---- significant progress (how much?) in identifying the underlying patterns in climate data, which previously ---- due to limitations in earlier techniques.

A) have made / were overlooked +++++

B) made / have been overlooked !!!!!

C) had made / had been overlooked

D) are making / are being overlooked

E) have been making for years / were overlooked +

Question 4:

Historians **generally** ---- **that** ancient civilizations ---- advanced engineering techniques **long before** modern societies **developed** similar methods.

A) used to believe / would use

B) believed / will use

C) are believing / were using

D) believed / have used

E) believe / had used +++++

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Question 5:

By the time the **international** conference ---- **next year**, scientists ---- significant advancements in renewable energy technologies.

A) will be held / have achieved

B) is held / will have achieved

C) has been held / achieve

D) will have been held / have achieved

E) is held / have achieved

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Question 6:

Archaeologists ---- that the ruins ---- to the 5th century BCE, (which is) based on the artifacts (which were) discovered at the site.

= alanda keşfedilen eserlere dayanarak / ki buya dayanmaktadır.

Be based on yapı olarak passive olsa da etken çevirisi yapılır.

A) had believed / had dated back

B) believed / dated back in the

5th century BCE: milattan önce Before Common Era bilinen dönemden önce = BC>> Before Christ

MS milattan sonar: AD anno domini CE: Common Era bilinen –yaygın dönem

C) believe / date back TANIMLAMA özel fiili present simple tense ile kullanılır****

D) have believed / have dated back

E) will have believed / would date back

Question 7:

Although some scholars **assert** that the architectural style of the structure **extend** to earlier centuries like 7th century BCE, **recent carbon dating results** ---- **otherwise, indicating that it** ---- **during the 5th century BCE.**

- A) are suggesting / would have been constructed
- B) suggested / will have been constructed
- C) **have suggested** / **must have been constructed**+++
- D) **suggest** / **may have been constructed** +++
- E) had suggested / could have been constructed

IDK: I don't know ☺

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Question 8:

Although historians ---- that the ancient city ---- a major trade hub, recent evidence suggests that its influence might have been overstated.

A) used to believe = believed v2/ could have been

B) ~~could believe~~ / could have been

C) had to believe / could be

D) ~~would believe~~ / should have been

E) might have believed / ~~used to be~~

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Question 9:

Although scientists ---- **at the turn of the previous century** that certain species ---- extinct due to a sudden climatic event, new fossil evidence to the contrary suggests a more gradual decline.

A) believe / will have gone

B) had believed / can go

C) **used to believe** / had to go

D) believed / might have gone

E) were believing / should have gone

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Soru: Aşağıdaki seçeneklerden hangisi, verilen cümlelerin en doğru Türkçe çevirisidir?

1. The industrial company is said to have committed severe violations of environmental regulations, leading to significant ecological damage in the region.

SVO, Ving 1. Ki bu 2. Yapan eden 3. Ederek 4. Ve (bu) 5 yapıp edip

- A) Sanayi şirketinin çevre düzenlemelerine uymadığı gibi bölgede ekolojik zararlara neden olduğu söyleniyor.
- B) Sanayi şirketinin çevre düzenlemelerine uymaya çalıştığı ama yine de bölgede büyük zararlara yol açtığı bildiriliyor.
- C) Sanayi şirketinin çevre düzenlemelerini tamamen değiştirdiği ve bölgede olumlu etkiler yarattığı iddia ediliyor.
- D) Sanayi şirketinin çevre düzenlemelerini ihlal ettiği ve bölgede önemli ekolojik zararlara yol açtığı söyleniyor.
- E) Sanayi şirketinin çevre düzenlemelerine katkı sağladığı ve bölgede ekolojik zararları önlediği söyleniyor.

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- A) The industrial company does not comply with environmental regulations and is said to cause ecological damage in the region.
- B) It is reported that the industrial company tries to comply with environmental regulations but still causes great damage in the region.
- C) It is claimed that the industrial company has completely changed the environmental regulations and created positive effects in the region.
- D) The industrial company is said to have violated environmental regulations and caused significant ecological damage to the area.
- E) The industrial company is said to contribute to environmental regulations and prevent ecological damage in the region.

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Soru 2:

The government **is said** to have **implemented controversial policies**, **which critics claim** **have exacerbated income inequality and undermined social welfare programs.**

- A) Hükümetin, **eleştirmenlerin** gelir eşitsizliğini artırdığını ve sosyal refah programlarını **baltaladığını** iddia ettiği tartışmalı politikalar uyguladığı **söyleniyor.**
- B) Hükümetin tartışmalı politikalar üzerinde çalıştığı ve sosyal refah programlarını iyileştirmeye çalıştığı bildiriliyor.
- C) Hükümetin tartışmalı politikalar uyguladığı söylenmektedir, **ki bu** politikaların **bazılarının**, gelir eşitsizliğini azaltıp sosyal refah programlarını güçlendirdiği **iddia ediliyor.**
- D) Hükümetin, eleştirmenler tarafından desteklenen tartışmalı politikalar uyguladığı ve bu politikaların sosyal refahı iyileştirdiği söyleniyor.
- E) Hükümetin sosyal refah programlarını genişletmek ve gelir eşitsizliğini azaltmak için tartışmalı politikalar uyguladığı iddia ediliyor.

- A) The government is said to be implementing controversial policies that critics claim increase income inequality and undermine social welfare programmes.
- B) The government is reportedly working on controversial policies and trying to improve social welfare programmes.
- C) The government is said to be implementing controversial policies, some of which are claimed to reduce income inequality and strengthen social welfare programmes.
- D) The government is said to be implementing controversial policies, which are supported by critics, and these policies are said to improve social welfare.
- E) The government is allegedly implementing controversial policies to expand social welfare programmes and reduce income inequality.

Soru 3:

Although the excavations revealed significant artifacts, researchers are debating whether the site represents a ceremonial center or an ancient settlement.

A) Kazılarda önemli eserler ortaya çıkarılmış olmasına rağmen, araştırmacılarca alanın bir tören merkezi mi yoksa eski bir yerleşim yeri mi olduğunu tartışılıyor.

B) Kazılarda önemli eserler ortaya çıkarılmış olsa da, araştırmacılar alanın bir tören merkezi mi yoksa eski bir yerleşim yeri mi olduğunu tartışıyor.

C) Kazılar çok önemli eserleri bulmuş olsa da, araştırmacıların çoğunluğu alanın yalnızca eski bir yerleşim yeri olduğunu kabul ediyor.

D) Kazılar önemli eserleri ortaya çıkarmış olsa da, araştırmacılar alanın bir tören merkezi mi yoksa eski bir yerleşim yeri mi olduğunu tartışıyor.

E) Kazılar sırasında önemli eserler bulunmuş olmasına rağmen, araştırmacılar alanın ya tören merkezi ya da yerleşim yeri olduğunu kabul ediyor.

A) Although significant artifacts have been uncovered during the excavations, it is debated by researchers whether the site is a ceremonial center or an ancient settlement.

B) Although significant artifacts have been uncovered during the excavations, researchers are debating whether the site is a ceremonial center or an ancient settlement.

C) Although excavations have uncovered very important artefacts, the majority of researchers accept that the site is only an ancient settlement.

D) Although excavations have uncovered important artefacts, researchers debate whether the site was a ceremonial centre or an ancient settlement.

E) Although important artefacts were found during the excavations, researchers accept that the site was either a ceremonial centre or a settlement.

Reading Passage :

Adoption has long been a cornerstone of family formation, offering children without stable homes the chance to grow up in nurturing environments. **However, the issue of parental secrecy**—where adoptive parents choose not to disclose an adoptee's origins—remains a contentious topic in both social and psychological spheres. Historically, secrecy was often employed to protect the adoptive family from societal stigma and to provide a sense of normalcy for the child. Yet, contemporary research suggests that **such secrecy** can have long-term consequences for adoptees' identity development and emotional well-being. Adoptees who discover their origins later in life often report feelings of betrayal, confusion, and an incomplete sense of self. Knowledge of one's genetic and cultural background is increasingly recognized as a fundamental human right, especially in societies that value transparency and individual autonomy. **Open adoption practices**, where biological and adoptive parents maintain some level of communication, have gained traction as a means to address these concerns. These arrangements provide adoptees with access to their origins, fostering a sense of belonging and reducing identity-related anxieties. Nevertheless, **the decision to disclose** must also consider the adoptive parents' rights and the potential complexities of biological family dynamics. For some, secrecy may be rooted in legitimate fears of destabilizing the child's sense of security or protecting them from harmful relationships. Thus, ethical discussions around adoption must balance the adoptee's right to know with the adoptive family's intention to create a stable and loving environment. Ultimately, promoting open dialogue and psychological support for all parties can help navigate these challenging dynamics while prioritizing the child's best interests.

1. Title: 3+ 1 : 4dk

Which of the following would be the most suitable title for the passage?

- A) The Challenges of Open Adoption
- B) Adoption and Its Historical Evolution
- C) Adoption and the Ethics of Parental Secrecy**
- D) The Psychological Effects of Secrecy in Adoption
- E) The Role of Biological Families in Adoption

Adoption has long been a cornerstone of family formation, offering children without stable homes the chance to grow up in nurturing environments. However, the issue of parental secrecy—where adoptive parents choose not to disclose an adoptee's origins—remains a contentious topic in both social and psychological spheres. Historically, secrecy was often employed to protect the adoptive family from societal stigma and to provide a sense of normalcy for the child. Yet, contemporary research suggests that such secrecy can have long-term consequences for adoptees' identity development and emotional well-being. Adoptees who discover their origins later in life often report feelings of betrayal, confusion, and an incomplete sense of self. Knowledge of one's genetic and cultural background is increasingly recognized as a fundamental human right, especially in societies that value transparency and individual autonomy. Open adoption practices, where biological and adoptive parents maintain some level of communication, have gained traction as a means to address these concerns. These arrangements provide adoptees with access to their origins, fostering a sense of belonging and reducing identity-related anxieties. Nevertheless, the decision to disclose must also consider the adoptive parents' rights and the potential complexities of biological family dynamics. For some, secrecy may be rooted in legitimate fears of destabilizing the child's sense of security or protecting them from harmful relationships. Thus, ethical discussions around adoption must balance the adoptee's right to know with the adoptive family's intention to create a stable and loving environment. Ultimately, promoting open dialogue and psychological support for all parties can help navigate these challenging dynamics while prioritizing the child's best interests.

2. **Author's Purpose:**

What is the **primary purpose** of the author in writing this passage?

- A) To argue against parental secrecy in adoption
- B) To explore the ethical and psychological aspects of adoption**
- C) To promote open adoption practices exclusively
- D) To emphasize the role of biological parents in adoption
- E) To discuss the legal aspects of adoption practices

Adoption has long been a cornerstone of family formation, offering children without stable homes the chance to grow up in nurturing environments. However, the issue of parental secrecy—where adoptive parents choose not to disclose an adoptee's origins—remains a contentious topic in both social and psychological spheres. Historically, secrecy was often employed to protect the adoptive family from societal stigma and to provide a sense of normalcy for the child. Yet, contemporary research suggests that such secrecy can have long-term consequences for adoptees' identity development and emotional well-being. Adoptees who discover their origins later in life often report feelings of betrayal, confusion, and an incomplete sense of self. Knowledge of one's genetic and cultural background is increasingly recognized as a fundamental human right, especially in societies that value transparency and individual autonomy. Open adoption practices, where biological and adoptive parents maintain some level of communication, have gained traction as a means to address these concerns. These arrangements provide adoptees with access to their origins, fostering a sense of belonging and reducing identity-related anxieties. Nevertheless, the decision to disclose must also consider the adoptive parents' rights and the potential complexities of biological family dynamics. For some, secrecy may be rooted in legitimate fears of destabilizing the child's sense of security or protecting them from harmful relationships. Thus, ethical discussions around adoption must balance the adoptee's right to know with the adoptive family's intention to create a stable and loving environment. Ultimately, promoting open dialogue and psychological support for all parties can help navigate these challenging dynamics while prioritizing the child's best interests.

3. Inference 1:

What can be inferred about adoptees who grow up without knowledge of their origins?

- A) They are unlikely to experience identity-related issues.
- B) They often seek information about their genetic and cultural background later in life.
- C) They generally prefer a completely secretive adoption process.
- D) They are less likely to form strong emotional bonds with their adoptive parents.
- E) They typically reject their adoptive families upon learning the truth.

Adoption has long been a cornerstone of family formation, offering children without stable homes the chance to grow up in nurturing environments. However, the issue of parental secrecy—where adoptive parents choose not to disclose an adoptee's origins—remains a contentious topic in both social and psychological spheres. Historically, secrecy was often employed to protect the adoptive family from societal stigma and to provide a sense of normalcy for the child. Yet, contemporary research suggests that such secrecy can have long-term consequences for adoptees' identity development and emotional well-being. Adoptees who discover their origins later in life often report feelings of betrayal, confusion, and an incomplete sense of self. Knowledge of one's genetic and cultural background is increasingly recognized as a fundamental human right, especially in societies that value transparency and individual autonomy. Open adoption practices, where biological and adoptive parents maintain some level of communication, have gained traction as a means to address these concerns. These arrangements provide adoptees with access to their origins, fostering a sense of belonging and reducing identity-related anxieties. Nevertheless, the decision to disclose must also consider the adoptive parents' rights and the potential complexities of biological family dynamics. For some, secrecy may be rooted in legitimate fears of destabilizing the child's sense of security or protecting them from harmful relationships. Thus, ethical discussions around adoption must balance the adoptee's right to know with the adoptive family's intention to create a stable and loving environment. Ultimately, promoting open dialogue and psychological support for all parties can help navigate these challenging dynamics while prioritizing the child's best interests.

4. Inference 2:

Why might adoptive parents choose to keep an adoptee's origins secret?

- A) To comply with strict legal requirements.
- B) To maintain societal approval and avoid stigma.
- C) To simplify the adoption process for the biological family.
- D) To protect the adoptee from harmful cultural traditions.
- E) To reduce the financial burdens of adoption.

Adoption has long been a cornerstone of family formation, offering children without stable homes the chance to grow up in nurturing environments. However, the issue of parental secrecy—where adoptive parents choose not to disclose an adoptee's origins—remains a contentious topic in both social and psychological spheres. Historically, secrecy was often employed to protect the adoptive family from societal stigma and to provide a sense of normalcy for the child. Yet, contemporary research suggests that such secrecy can have long-term consequences for adoptees' identity development and emotional well-being. Adoptees who discover their origins later in life often report feelings of betrayal, confusion, and an incomplete sense of self. Knowledge of one's genetic and cultural background is increasingly recognized as a fundamental human right, especially in societies that value transparency and individual autonomy. Open adoption practices, where biological and adoptive parents maintain some level of communication, have gained traction as a means to address these concerns. These arrangements provide adoptees with access to their origins, fostering a sense of belonging and reducing identity-related anxieties. Nevertheless, the decision to disclose must also consider the adoptive parents' rights and the potential complexities of biological family dynamics. For some, secrecy may be rooted in legitimate fears of destabilizing the child's sense of security or protecting them from harmful relationships. Thus, ethical discussions around adoption must balance the adoptee's right to know with the adoptive family's intention to create a stable and loving environment. Ultimately, promoting open dialogue and psychological support for all parties can help navigate these challenging dynamics while prioritizing the child's best interests.

5. **Specific Information 1:**

What does the author suggest about open adoption practices?

- A) They eliminate the need for adoptive parents.
- B) They reduce adoptees' identity-related anxieties.
- C) They are legally mandatory in most countries.
- D) They replace traditional adoption methods.
- E) They focus solely on the adoptive parents' needs.

Adoption has long been a cornerstone of family formation, offering children without stable homes the chance to grow up in nurturing environments. However, the issue of parental secrecy—where adoptive parents choose not to disclose an adoptee's origins—remains a contentious topic in both social and psychological spheres. Historically, secrecy was often employed to protect the adoptive family from societal stigma and to provide a sense of normalcy for the child. Yet, contemporary research suggests that such secrecy can have long-term consequences for adoptees' identity development and emotional well-being. Adoptees who discover their origins later in life often report feelings of betrayal, confusion, and an incomplete sense of self. Knowledge of one's genetic and cultural background is increasingly recognized as a fundamental human right, especially in societies that value transparency and individual autonomy. Open adoption practices, where biological and adoptive parents maintain some level of communication, have gained traction as a means to address these concerns. These arrangements provide adoptees with access to their origins, fostering a sense of belonging and reducing identity-related anxieties. Nevertheless, the decision to disclose must also consider the adoptive parents' rights and the potential complexities of biological family dynamics. For some, secrecy may be rooted in legitimate fears of destabilizing the child's sense of security or protecting them from harmful relationships. Thus, ethical discussions around adoption must balance the adoptee's right to know with the adoptive family's intention to create a stable and loving environment. Ultimately, promoting open dialogue and psychological support for all parties can help navigate these challenging dynamics while prioritizing the child's best interests.

6. **Specific Information 2:**

What does the author identify as a fundamental human right?

- A) Maintaining biological family dynamics.
- B) Knowledge of one's genetic and cultural background.
- C) Receiving psychological support from adoptive parents.
- D) Having access to a stable and loving family environment.
- E) Avoiding societal stigma related to adoption.

Adoption has long been a cornerstone of family formation, offering children without stable homes the chance to grow up in nurturing environments. However, the issue of parental secrecy—where adoptive parents choose not to disclose an adoptee's origins—remains a **contentious** topic in both social and psychological spheres. Historically, secrecy was often employed to protect the adoptive family from societal stigma and to provide a sense of normalcy for the child. Yet, contemporary research suggests that such secrecy can have long-term consequences for adoptees' identity development and emotional well-being. Adoptees who discover their origins later in life often report feelings of betrayal, confusion, and an incomplete sense of self. Knowledge of one's genetic and cultural background is increasingly recognized as a fundamental human right, especially in societies that value transparency and individual autonomy. Open adoption practices, where biological and adoptive parents maintain some level of communication, have gained **traction** as a means to address these concerns. These arrangements provide adoptees with access to their origins, fostering a sense of belonging and reducing identity-related anxieties. Nevertheless, the decision to disclose must also consider the adoptive parents' rights and the potential complexities of biological family dynamics. For some, secrecy may be rooted in legitimate fears of destabilizing the child's sense of security or protecting them from harmful relationships. Thus, ethical discussions around adoption must balance the adoptee's right to know with the adoptive family's intention to create a stable and loving environment. Ultimately, promoting open dialogue and psychological support for all parties can help navigate these challenging dynamics while prioritizing the child's best interests.

7. **Critical Thinking:**

How does the author propose balancing the rights of adoptees and adoptive families?

- A) By promoting secrecy to protect family stability.
- B) By focusing exclusively on the child's biological connections.
- C) By fostering open dialogue and psychological support for all parties.
- D) By restricting the role of biological parents in adoption processes.
- E) By ensuring the adoptive family's decisions are prioritized above all else.

Adoption has long been a cornerstone of family formation, offering children without stable homes the chance to grow up in nurturing environments. However, **the issue of parental secrecy**—where adoptive parents choose not to disclose an adoptee's origins—**remains a contentious topic** in both social and psychological spheres. Historically, secrecy was often employed to protect the adoptive family from societal stigma and to provide a sense of normalcy for the child. Yet, contemporary research suggests that such secrecy can have long-term consequences for adoptees' identity development and emotional well-being. Adoptees who discover their origins later in life often report feelings of betrayal, confusion, and an incomplete sense of self. Knowledge of one's genetic and cultural background is increasingly recognized as a fundamental human right, especially in societies that value transparency and individual autonomy. **Open adoption practices**, where biological and adoptive parents maintain some level of communication, **have gained traction** as a means to address these concerns. These arrangements provide adoptees with access to their origins, fostering a sense of belonging and reducing identity-related anxieties. Nevertheless, the decision to disclose must also consider the adoptive parents' rights and the potential complexities of biological family dynamics. For some, secrecy may be rooted in legitimate fears of destabilizing the child's sense of security or protecting them from harmful relationships. Thus, ethical discussions around adoption must balance the adoptee's right to know with the adoptive family's intention to create a stable and loving environment. Ultimately, promoting open dialogue and psychological support for all parties can help navigate these challenging dynamics while prioritizing the child's best interests.

8. **Guessing the Meaning:**

What does the word contentious in paragraph one most likely mean?

- A) unresolved+
- B) disputed+++**
- C) necessary
- D) clear
- E) supportive

9. **Question:What does the word traction in paragraph one most likely mean?**

- A) resistance
- B) attention**
- C) conflict
- D) physical movement
- E) dismissal