

1. **The eighteenth century was a great age of exploration, as it became ---- intertwined with science.**

- A) arguably
- B) accidentally
- C) increasingly
- D) jointly
- E) temporarily

2. **In 1800 few people, either in Europe or the Americas, ---- that 25 years later all of Spain's mainland American colonies ---- independent republics.**

- A) could have anticipated / would be
- B) must have anticipated / used to be
- C) had to anticipate / should have been
- D) would anticipate / could have been
- E) should have anticipated / could be

3. **While the ultimate cause or causes of Alzheimer's disease are still unknown, ----.**

- A) other non-genetic causes have also been studied in relation to the causes of this disease
- B) vitamin E, which is an antioxidant, can be of benefit for people with this disease
- C) a person with the disease may forget the names of family members
- D) there are several risk factors that increase a person's likelihood of developing the disease
- E) the symptoms of this disease begin gradually, usually with memory lapses

4. **Taklit ve ezberi ön plana çıkaran davranışçılık, 1970'lerde, özellikle Kuzey Amerika'da, yabancı dil öğretimi üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahipti.**

- A) *Behaviourism*, which had a significant impact on foreign language teaching in the 1970s, particularly in North America, highlights mimicry and memorization.
- B) Emphasizing mimicry and memorization, *behaviourism* profoundly influenced foreign language teaching in the 1970s, especially in North America.
- C) During the 1970s, especially in North America, foreign language teaching was dramatically influenced by *behaviourism*, which gives prominence to mimicry and memorization.
- D) Mimicry and memorization are stressed by *behaviourism*, which had a powerful influence on foreign language teaching around the 1970s, particularly in North America.
- E) *Behaviourism*, which prioritizes mimicry and memorization, had a considerable influence on foreign language teaching in the 1970s, especially in North America.

5. Donna:

— In the near future, it seems that we'll finally have robots around us. Do you think you'll want to share your life with them?

Roger:

— A companion robot is something I'd want to have because it could do valuable work for me, but only if it had some sort of personality. Otherwise, it would be no more interesting than a washing machine.

Donna:

— ----

Roger:

— We'd still be directing the movements of the robot. We'd play the role of puppet master.

- A) Why aren't we inspired by some cartoon or film characters in designing humanoid robots?
- B) How do you think we can make them have personalities?
- C) What other characters do you think are good models for companion robots?
- D) If robots start to have personalities, does it mean that humans will no longer be controlling them?
- E) Why aren't robots very charismatic yet?

6. **The way in which communication has been viewed has changed considerably since it first became a subject of study.**

- A) Because communication grew into an area of research, how it is regarded has altered to a great extent.
- B) What made communication a subject of study was the tremendous changes about how it is perceived.
- C) Approaches to understanding communication have gone through rapid changes ever since researchers started studying it.
- D) Were it not for the drastic changes about how communication has been understood, it would have not become a subject of study.
- E) How communication is regarded has transformed significantly from the time when it first began to be researched.

7. **It is impossible to ignore alphabets and their influence on the development of Western civilization. Alphabets represent phonemes - units of speech that are distinguishable within a language - and, thus, alphabetic texts typically remain close to their familiar spoken language. This can make it relatively easy in learning to read and write. It also makes computing and printing easier. In contrast non-alphabetic writing tends to represent concepts independent of their representation in speech. ----. Thus, for example, in written Chinese there are thousands of characters to learn and remember. The huge number of symbols also makes printing and computer use more difficult in non-alphabetic writing.**

- A) While there are a small number of phonemes in any language, there are numerous concepts and, correspondingly, numerous symbols.
- B) In Europe, for example, there is no common written language in which one could write the charter for a European union.
- C) The move to alphabetic writing represents the adoption of a useful new tool, and the origin of a print culture can clearly be seen as a consequence of the shift to alphabetic writing.
- D) It may be easier to express laws less ambiguously in an alphabetic language, but the possibilities for poetry may be greater in a language less tied to precise replication of spoken forms.
- E) Many would argue that alphabetic writing made literacy and mass distribution of texts through the use of the printing press possible.

8. (I) Black holes may be massive, but they are also extraordinarily compact. (II) That combination of properties makes them challenging regions to evaluate across vast cosmic distances. (III) To learn more about these objects' physical properties, astronomers must therefore come up with measuring tricks. (IV) OJ 287, a binary supermassive black hole system, sits about 3.5 billion light-years from the Earth. (V) An international team of astronomers recently invented a new one, and they reported how to determine a black hole's spin.

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