Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan	
1 psychologists, many specialists like	SVO.
philosophers and scientists try to provide	
explanations for human behaviour and solve	In addition,
social problems.	
A) In addition to As well as B) In case of emergency /overdose / a fire/ disaster C) On behalf of adina D) In the wake of = after , following E) In exchange for karsiliginda= in return for	* Alto suo

angora



- Yökdil KAMPI İsmail Turasan
- 1. In addition to psychologists, many scholars like philosophers and religious leaders try to provide ---- + for human behaviour and solve social problems.
 A) explanations = açıklama +
 B) complaints = şikayet, yakınma
 C) accusations = suçlama D) invasions = istila E) conflicts = çatışma





2. Ensuring sufficient food ----- for everyone on the

planet is one of the most basic challenges facing the human society.

A) prices cost : bedel , ücret Nuclear power comes with a price./ consequences - negative effect.

(A) supplies resource

C) attributes 1. özellik 2 . refer to , point 3. be the most likely reason

D) delays postponement

E) metaphors benzetme, te\$bih

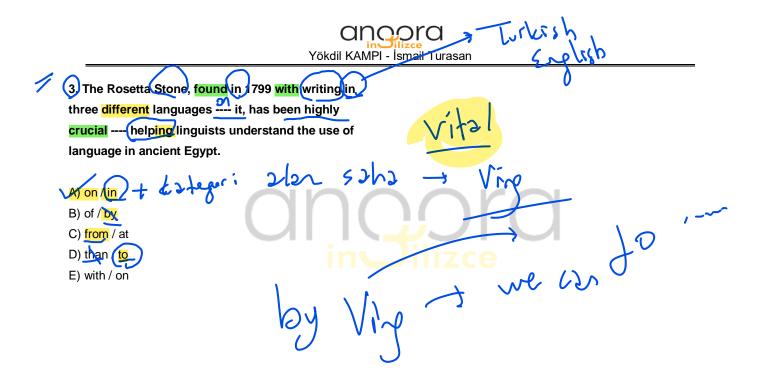




Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan
2. Ensuring sufficient food supplies for everyone on the planet is one of the most basic facing the human society. $bici (j) \partial i c$. $V i g$ which faces
A) <mark>penalt</mark> ies = para cezası
B) challenges = zorluk
C) attributes = simge, özellik, nitelik
D) extensions = uzatma
E) descriptions = tanim tasvir depiction











anoora Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan

COra

3. The Rosetta Stone, found in 1799 with writing in

three different languages on it, has been highly ----

in helping inguists understand the use of language 0

M

A) crucial = önemli

in ancient Egypt.

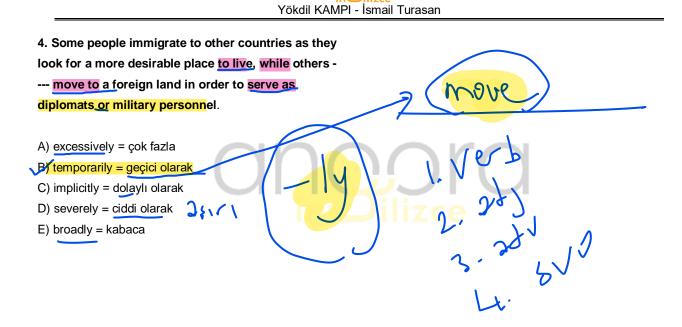
- B) deniable = yadsınabilir
- C) redundant = bol gereksiz, fazla
- D) ambiguous = belirsiz
- E) variable = çeşitli

anoorc



	anoora
	Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan
4. There are people who immigrate to o countries as they look for a more desirative, others can move to a foreign la	able place to
serve as diplomats or military personne	
A) because B) while iken / e karsin / halbuki, oysa C) even if D) unless E) so that S CS / could will / work	Kyas Solo





ancora



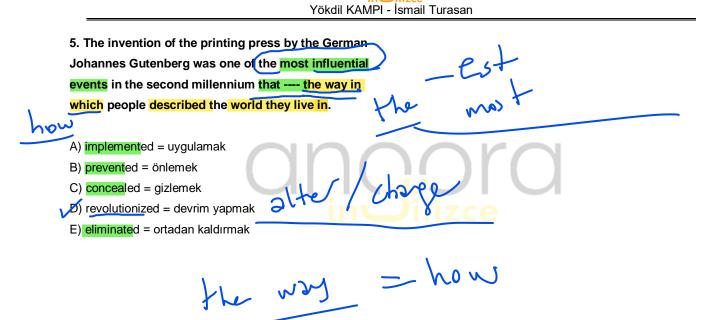


5. The invention of the printing press by the German Johannes Gutenberg was one of the most ---- events in the second millennium that revolutionized the way in which people described the world they live in.

A) satisfactory / tatmin edici yeterli enough B) preventable C) unnoticed D) influential E) overlooked ignore / neglect







ancora



ancora らん KAMPI - İsmail Turasan Yoko In order to measure.... ,S use 6. ---- emotional intelligence, psychologists ---several tests that generally fall into three categories yes? as self-report tests, 360-degree assessments, and performance assessments. hov A) Measuring / have used B) Measured / used đ C) To be measured / will use wire D To measure use E) Having measured / are using





N Sr ION anoora **()** Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan 6. To measure emotional intelligence, psychologists use several tests that generally ---- three categories as self-report tests, 360-degree assessments, and performance assessments. A) bring out = ortaya çıkarmak U_ B) call off = iptal etmek

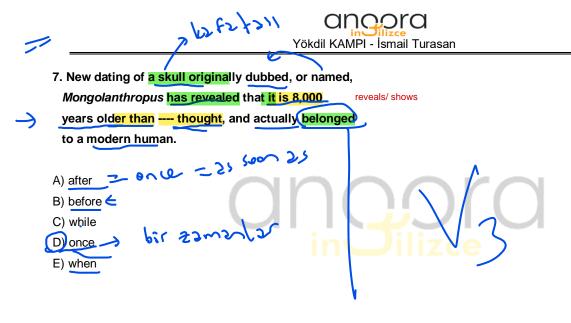
D) fall into = yer almak

C) go through = geçmek, kontrol etmek

E) turn down = geri çevirmek, kışmək

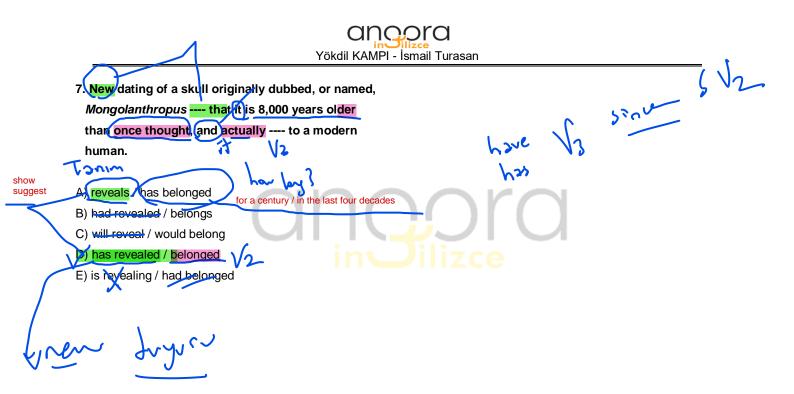














		Y	′ökdil KAMPI -	İsmail Turasaı	า
8. Until the <mark>19th</mark> i <mark>mported from</mark> Ir luxury in Britain	ndia and SriLan	nka, tea was	as a	elsesk	_
lock.	3212	ki			
A) more / than B) both / and C) as / as D) such / that E so / that	•)) Jilizo	

ancora





8. Tea ---- an expensive luxury in Britain, so expensive that it was kept-under lock, until the 19th century when large quantities ---- from India and Ceylon (present-day Sri Lanka).

A) has been / had been imported

B) would have been / were being imported

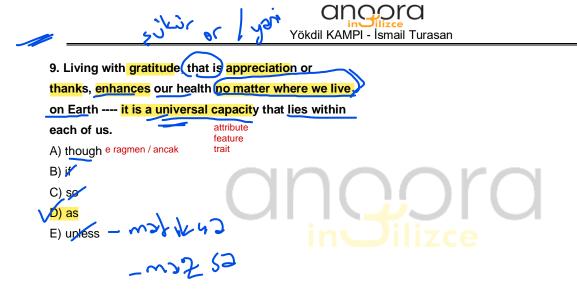
C) used to be / should have been imported

D) had been / might have been imported

E) was / were imported











Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan	
9. Living with gratitude enhances our health, and although it is believed to be a universal capacity that	
CX15T <u>lies</u> each of us, we understand and express it	
best our actions.	
A) across / from B) upon / by C) at / toward D) within / through = lie within (içinde olmak) E) beyond / for	

angora





Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan	
	、 、
10. Tanzania <mark>is composed of</mark> numerous ethnic	\L.
groups each with its own language, and thanks to	• نگ
10. Tanzania is composed of numerous ethnic groups each with its own language, and thanks to this diversity, the country has over 130 living	
this diversity, the country has over 130 living languages but adopted a single African language, Swahili, as a tool for maintaining national unity.	م
language, Swahili, as a tool for maintaining national	
unity. Noy vehicle keep	Ì
A) inadvertently kazara, un / intentionally X deliberately , on purpose	1
B) successfully	
C) perpetually sürekli olarak	
D) inextricably ayrılmaz sekilde extractiçinden çikarmak	

E) immediately derhal urgently









IQO

Dilizce

2110- for

10. Tanzania is composed of numerous ethnic groups each ---- its own language, and thanks to this diversity, the country has over 130 living languages but successfully adopted a single African language, Swahili, as a tool ---- maintaining national unity.

A) in / toward B) with / for

C) over / by D) at / through E) from / about



between two people things angora Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan 11. The Pythagoreans were among the first thinkers. to ---- an Earth not at the heart of everything. Vien our ele - vis-ion A) envisage carry out B) conduct perform, do C) stimulate uayarmak, trigger D) procrastinate ötelemek, ertlemek postpone delay put off E) introduce TANITMAK, baslatmak bring in, start





angora
Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan

consider	1. The Pythagoreans contemplate an Earth	were the first thinkers to not the center of
envisage C	everything.	at heart
V) among / at	
E	3) along / over	
C	C) for / on	
C	D) from / off	
E	E) with / through	





Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan



old people in Western technological societies 12. tend to lose social status and experience some isolation from the community of young people, old people in many traditional societies remain very much integrated within family and community. hereas

A) Because B) Unless

- C) While
- D) Only if
- E) Once

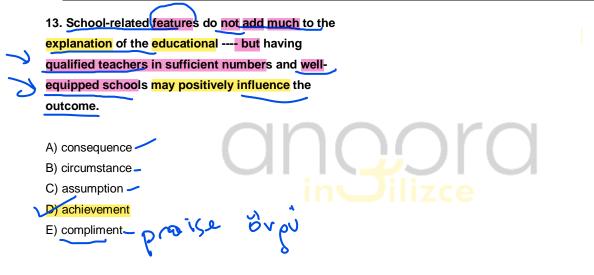
100r

anoora Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan

 \vee



Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan







not contribute ancora Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan

13. School-related characteristics do not add much to the explanation of the educational achievement----having qualified teachers in sufficient numbers and well-equipped schools may positively influence the outcome.

A) after B) in case C) given that D) although E) as if



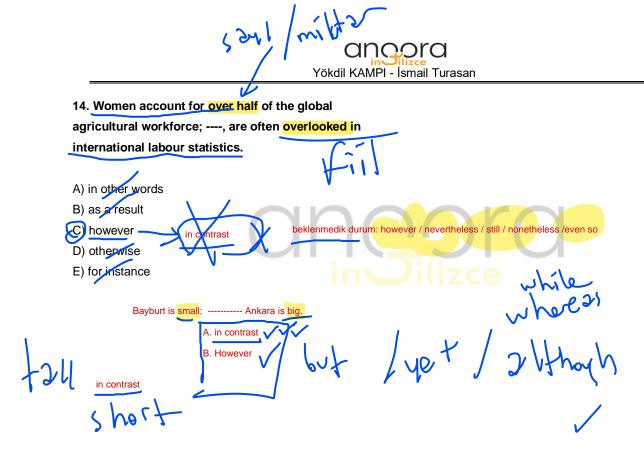


	Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan
14. Women <mark>over half o</mark> f the workforce vet they are often o	overlooked in
international labour statistics.	> iprore
A) take up start X give up	9
B) <mark>m</mark> ake out	
Craccount for make up	
D) refer to	
E) cope with	

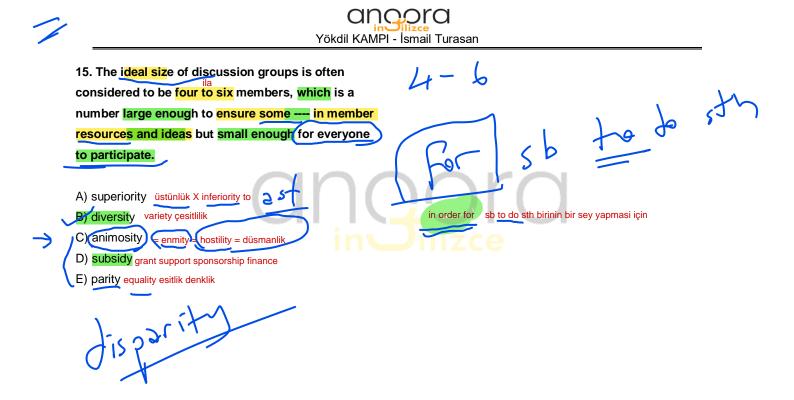
ancora



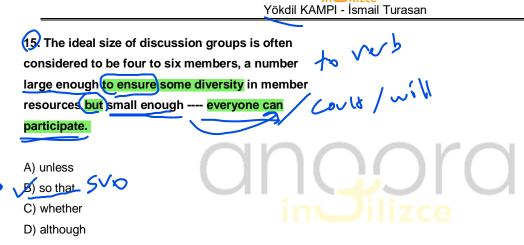










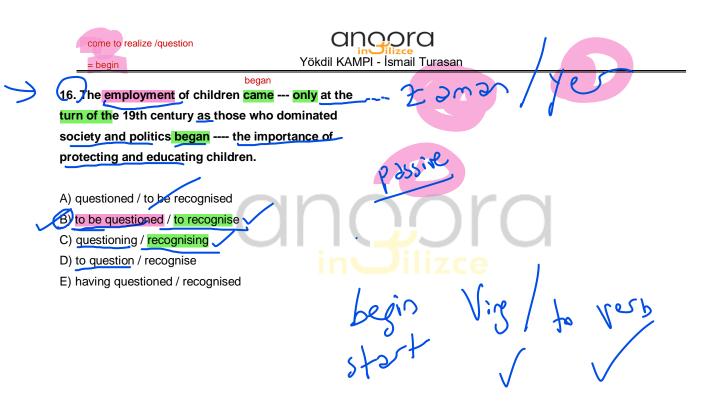


anoora

E) even if









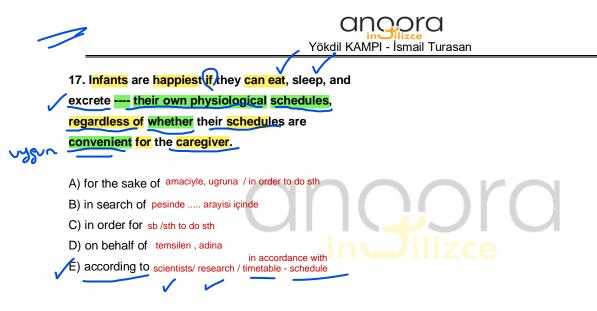
16. The employment of children came to be questioned only at the turn of the 19th century
---- those who dominated society and politics began to recognise the importance of protecting and educating children.
N 2 A) k S V 2
B as C) in order that → S That in Collected

Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan

ancora



D) even though -> how even E) whereas



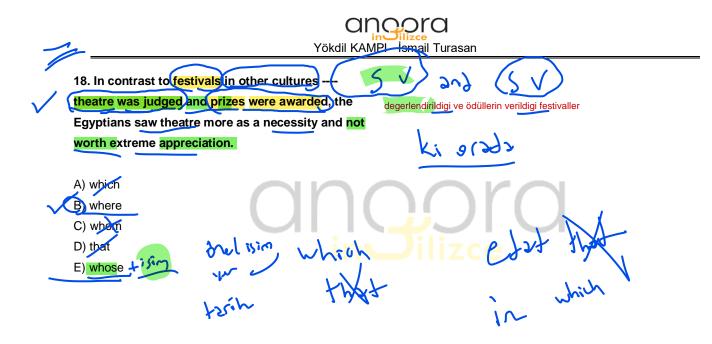




	anoora		
Y	ökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan		
after / once /as soon as 17. <mark>Almost</mark> from the day they are born, infan	its are		
happiest if they can eat, sleep, and excrete			
according to their own physiological sched	ules,		
whether their schedules are convenient for the			
caregiver.			
A) prior to before	nond		
B) in need of			
C) due to			
D) on behalf of	1 2 3 4		
E)regardless of age / income / religion /nationality / m	eslek= job ,occupation, profession, vocation		











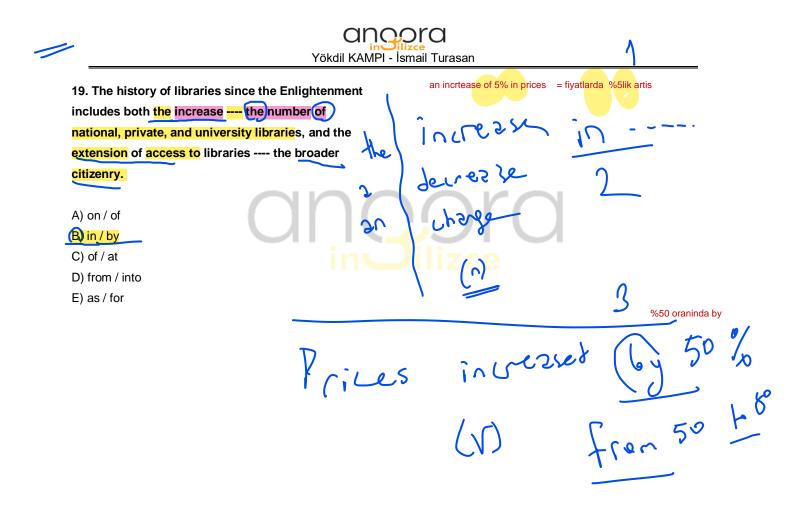
anoora Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan

	18 festivals in other cultures where theatre was	
7	judged and prizes were awarded, the Egyptians saw	
	theatre more as a necessity and not worth extreme	
	appreciation.	
		1
	A) Owing to	D Is the
(BUnlike As opposed to / in contrast to	Toke 100
	C) With the help of	
	D) As a consequence of	

E) In terms of



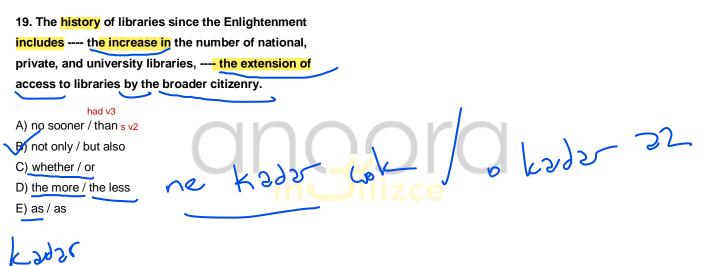
















Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan







angora
Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan

20. Given that most high-density cities such as Hong Kong do not come with large areas of unused hinterland ---- food could be grown, it is vital to ensure the continuous supply of basic food needs for such cities from elsewhere.

A) where		()	
B) how			
C) whose is ~ + S	Ŵ		
D) which	(
E) that 🛛 🗸	/		
·			



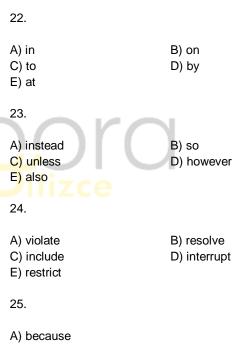


Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan

Cultural anthropology (21)---- as an area of study following the era of European exploration. Sir Edward Burnett Tylor, one of the founders of anthropology, defined culture as that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired as a member of society". It is the holistic emphasis of cultural anthropology that distinguishes it most clearly from other related disciplines. For example, an anthropologist may focus his or her research (22) ---- a particular dimension of culture, but that dimension will (23) ---- be described in terms of its relationship to the 'complex whole' of the local culture. Anthropologists generally describe culture as a set of interacting systems that preserve cultural practices through generations. These systems (24)---kinship systems, religious or belief systems, economic systems, and political systems. Some of these systems may ultimately encompass global dimensions, (25) ---cultural anthropologists are primarily concerned with the impact of each of these systems at the local level, in the day-to-day experiences of communities.

21.

- A) had emergedC) emerges
- E) emerged
- B) have emergedD) will emerge



- B) as long asC) whileD) just as
- E) supposing that



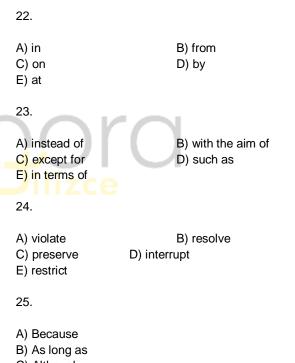
Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan

Cultural anthropology emerged as an area of study following the era of European exploration. Sir Edward Burnett Tylor, one of the founders of anthropology, defined culture as that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits (21)---- as a member of society". It is the holistic emphasis of cultural anthropology that distinguishes it most clearly (22)---other related disciplines. For example, an anthropologist may focus his or her research on a particular dimension of culture, but that dimension will also be described (23)---- its relationship to the 'complex whole' of the local culture. Anthropologists generally describe culture as a set of interacting systems that (24)---- cultural practices through generations. These systems include kinship systems, religious or belief systems, economic systems, and political systems. (25)---- some of these systems may ultimately encompass global dimensions, cultural anthropologists are primarily concerned with the impact of each of these systems at the local level, in the day-today experiences of communities.

21.

A) having acquiredC) acquiringE) acquired

B) to have acquired D) to have been acquired



C) Although D) Just as

E) Supposing that





27.

Anger is one of the most basic emotions, (26) ---- fear, grief, pain, and joy. It is usually caused by the frustration of attempts to attain a goal or by hostile or disturbing actions. The sources of anger are different for people at different periods in their lives. For example, the most common cause of anger in infants is (27) ---- of activity. Children commonly become angry due to restrictive rules or demands, lack of attention, or failure to accomplish a task. (28) ---- children reach adolescence and adulthood, the primary sources of anger shift from physical constraints and frustrations to social ones. In adults, the basis of anger includes disapproval, (29) ----, manipulation, and humiliation. In addition, the responses (30)---- it become less physical and more social with age. 26.

A) instead of

C) rather than E) in spite of

B) in pursuit of D) along with

A) restraint B) objection C) contrast D) substitute E) conclusion 28. A) As if B) Before C) Even if D) E) As 29. A) achievement

C) postponement

E) reception 30. A) to C) in E) of

B) exploitation D) investigation

B) for D) on

noor





Anger is one of the most basic emotions, along with fear, grief, pain, and joy. It is usually caused by the frustration of attempts (26)---- a goal, or by hostile or disturbing actions. The sources of anger are different for people at different periods in their lives. (27)----, the most common cause of anger in infants is restraint of activity. Children commonly become angry (28)---- restrictive rules or demands, lack of attention, or failure to accomplish a task. As children reach adolescence and adulthood, the primary sources of anger shift from physical constraints and frustrations to social ones. In adults, the basis of anger (29)---- disapproval, exploitation, manipulation, and humiliation. Also, the responses to it become less physical and more social (30)---- age.

26.

- A) being attained
- B) attaining
- C) to have attained
- D) to attain
- E) having attained

27. A) For instance B) Otherwise C) On the contrary D) Instead E) In conclusion 28. A) apart from C) rather than E) due to 29. A) achieves C) delays E) receives

30. A) with C) in E) about

B) in pursuit of D) similar to

B) includes D) explores

B) for

D) on

noor



angora				
Yökdil KAMPI - İsmail Turasan				

1. A	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. D
6. D	7. D	8. E	9. D	10. B
11. A	12. C	13. D	14. C	15. B
16. B	17. E	18. B	19. B	20. A
21. E	22. B	23. E	24. C	25. C
26. D	27. A	28. E	29. B	30. A





