

1-6: sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Modern understanding of the structure of Earth is derived in large part from the ---- of seismic studies that examine various features in Earth's interior.
 - A) extraction
 - B) mitigation
 - C) alteration
 - D) interpretation
 - E) compensation

2. A geneticist can calculate with remarkable ---- the likelihood of certain traits passing from parents to offspring, and such calculations accommodate the potential combinations that can arise from each parent's genotype.
 - A) adversity
 - B) abstention
 - C) accuracy
 - D) alleviation
 - E) acquisition

3. The digital age has provided an ---- richness of new sources of information, diversity of views, and a variety of perspectives that cannot be obstructed by geographic or political barriers.
 - A) inaccessible
 - B) unattainable
 - C) unprecedented
 - D) impermissible
 - E) unresolved

4. Although climate change is a global phenomenon, its consequences will not be ---- distributed; scientists agree that developing countries will be the first and hardest hit.
 - A) promptly
 - B) severely
 - C) explicitly
 - D) evenly
 - E) productively

5. The world-famous explorer Marco Polo is credited with many things, but perhaps the greatest one is ---- one of the world's first best-selling travelogues.
 - A) hindering
 - B) validating
 - C) alienating
 - D) compiling
 - E) predicting

6. The belief that individuals have virtually unlimited potential for growth is particularly attractive to educators seeking to ---- the best that adult learners can achieve.
 - A) bring out
 - B) cell off
 - C) get over
 - D) interfere with
 - E) pass clown

7-16: sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. **Since Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz ---- many of his most powerful ideas out of his published work, the accurate understanding of his philosophy ---- to be a matter of controversy.**

A) keeps / had continued
 B) was keeping / will continue
 C) kept / continues
 D) had kept / would continue
 E) would have kept / continued

8. **Various lines of evidence suggest that the composition of the Earth's atmosphere ---- considerably over the history of the Solar System and that the original atmosphere ---- denser than the present-day atmosphere and dominated by carbon dioxide.**

A) was evolving / would be
 B) evolves / had been
 C) had been evolving / is
 D) has evolved / was
 E) is evolving / has been

9. **New technologies ---- the visualisation of the human brain and advances in knowledge of brain and nerve cell chemistry ---- psychology tremendously.**

A) to enable / had influenced
 B) enabling / have influenced
 C) having enabled / influenced
 D) being enabled / would have influenced
 E) having been enabled / could influence

10. **---- each scroll or connection ---- social media, users are reminded of the accomplishments of others which they themselves have not achieved, and this may lead to anxiety.**

A) Over / for
 B) Towards / about
 C) On / in
 D) With / through
 E) Off / at

11. **Aicardi syndrome, a rare genetic disorder that causes defects of the eyes and brain, is not associated with any particular sub-populations and appears ---- equal frequency in all races and ---- all geographies.**

A) by / along
 B) in / upon
 C) with / across
 D) from / towards
 E) about / to

12. Ancient Egypt has long been considered the domestic cat's cradle, but when researchers sequenced DNA from more than 200 ancient cats, they discovered that ---- Nile natives formed the most broadly distributed lineage, they were not the first.

- A) if
- B) because
- C) while
- D) once
- E) just as

13. Many materials labelled as biodegradable or compostable typically will not break down ---- they are subjected to ideal industrial composting conditions, meaning high humidity, temperatures of up to 70°C, and a special cocktail of microbes.

- A) given that
- B) whether
- C) unless
- D) because
- E) after

14. ---- recent droughts and urbanisation have challenged the traditional lifestyle of the Sahara Desert's Tuareg people, many still practice nomadism, with communities still moving locations over the vast spaces.

- A) Although
- B) In case
- C) Because
- D) As long as
- E) Until

15. — its impact on civilisation, the transition of communities from hunter-gatherer to farmer has been described as the most important technological development ever to occur in human history.

- A) Irrespective of
- B) Similar to
- C) Owing to
- D) By means of
- E) Contrary to

16. Sociology enables us to understand ---- society as a whole ---- our individual place within it because this is a matter of where we are located within social structures.

- A) both / and
- B) whether / or
- C) neither / nor
- D) such / that
- E) the more / the less

17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Chickenpox is a common and extremely infectious childhood disease that also affects adults on occasion. It is caused by the varicella-zoster virus, which is spread (17)---- the air or by direct contact with an infected person. Once someone (18)---- with the virus, an incubation period of about 10-21 days passes before symptoms begin. It produces an itchy, blistery rash that typically lasts about a week and is sometimes (19)---- by a slight fever and mild headache. (20)---- the symptoms of chickenpox are easily recognised and in most cases merely unpleasant rather than dangerous, treatment can almost always be carried out at home. Routine treatment consists of bed rest and medications to reduce fever, and (21)---- anti-inflammatory skin ointments, soothing lotions, or wet compresses, itching can be greatly relieved.

17.

- A) for
- B) towards
- C) at
- D) on
- E) through

18.

- A) had been infected
- B) will be infected
- C) was infected
- D) has been infected
- E) would be infected

19.

- A) tackled
- B) fortified
- C) accompanied
- D) resolved
- E) facilitated

20.

- A) Since
- B) Even though
- C) Before
- D) As if
- E) Whether

21.

- A) similar to
- B) as well as
- C) in terms of
- D) in comparison with
- E) thanks to

22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Throughout Oceanic cultures, body decoration was an important means of representing cultural and personal identity. Besides clothing and ornaments, body adornment most often took the form of tattoo. Tattooing was common among Micronesian cultures, but it was even more (22)---- practiced in Polynesia. Indeed, the English word 'tattoo' is Polynesian (23)---- origin, related to the Tahitian, Samoan, and Tongan word *tatau* or *tatu*. Within Polynesian cultures, tattooing reached its zenith in the highly stratified societies. Historically, tattooing served a variety of functions in Polynesia (24)---- personal beautification. For example, it indicated status (25)---- the quantity and quality of tattoos often reflected rank. Certain patterns (26)---- only to ranking individuals, but commoners also had tattoos, generally on a smaller scale than elite individuals.

22.

- A) incidentally
- B) extensively
- C) ambiguously
- D) offensively
- E) rapidly

23.

- A) upon
- B) at
- C) in
- D) for
- E) towards

24.

- A) due to
- B) as opposed to
- C) apart from
- D) with regard to
- E) for the purpose of

25.

- A) although
- B) because
- C) even if
- D) by the time
- E) before

26.

- A) could be applied
- B) should have been applied
- C) must be applied
- D) may be applied
- E) would have been applied

27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

27. **Because patients who suffer from anorexia nervosa do not usually admit that they have a disorder, ----.**

- A) normalisation of eating patterns and the development of a normal body image can be attained after the treatment
- B) the sensations of hunger and satiety are impaired, with the result that these two states become confused
- C) it becomes extremely difficult to engage them into the care process before they collapse
- D) the treatment involves refeeding, which is critical for all patients whose weight is 85 percent or less of that expected
- E) some anorexics come from achievement-oriented families that promote physical fitness and dieting

28. **Universal biological markers such as emergence of speech and onset of puberty do not emerge at a uniform age for everyone ----.**

- A) as long as puberty is a critical milestone in many societies, celebrated often by rites of passage, such as schooling, work and criminal responsibility
- B) since they are dependent on genetic variations in different racial and ethnic groups and on environmental factors such as nutrition or socialisation practices
- C) although the movement of individual children through childhood is not followed with much precision and age is treated as an approximate benchmark
- D) while each society has its own ways of dividing the life span and of treating the individuals who fall into different age groups
- E) even if the age at which adolescence is supposed to end and adulthood starts varies substantially depending on socio-economic and cultural factors

29. **The field of artificial intelligence has been dominated by computer scientists; ----.**

- A) for example, recent applications of artificial intelligence technology include machines that assist doctors in diagnoses and the ones that can spot credit card fraud
- B) as a result, creating a machine to think by simulating human thought highlights the complexities and subtleties of the human mind
- C) in other words, despite significant advances in computer technology and information processing, many people are sceptical that a machine will ever replicate human cognition
- D) even so, it has important implications for psychologists as well because in creating machines that replicate human thought, much is learned about the processes the human brain uses to think
- E) on the contrary, the ability of some artificial intelligence programs to solve problems based on facts rather than on a predetermined series of steps is what most closely resembles thinking

30. **While cemeteries have enabled archaeologists to study everything from early medieval social structure to production and trade, ----.**

- A) research on early medieval habitation, by contrast, is still in its relative infancy
- B) they were found with regularity in western Europe from the time of the Industrial Revolution
- C) they often contained a large variety of artefacts in addition to skeletal remains
- D) archaeologists have relied on evidence from these sites to create a better understanding of the division of labour
- E) gender-linked roles were dynamic and repeatedly negotiated within specific communities

31. Once a reading disorder has been diagnosed in a child, ----.

- A) mental retardation or cultural and language differences may be mistaken for reading disorders and may complicate a diagnosis
- B) it is caused by neurological abnormalities that trigger impairments in the regions of the brain that control visual and language processing
- C) he or she must be carefully guided to adopt strategies that will improve the recognition of letters and words
- D) it typically occurs in combination with writing disorders, which are characterised by problems with spelling, punctuation, and grammar
- E) children from families with a history of a reading disorder are more likely to develop disorders themselves

32. Naturalists have long puzzled over the function of the bird toucan's large bill, ----.

- A) instead it wanders through the forests and adjacent clearings in small family groups
- B) so it is thought to play a significant role in attracting a mate
- C) thus they are characterised by their bill with a downcurved tip and sharp edges
- D) but observers suggest that its bill is a weapon used to defend the nest cavity
- E) as the bill enables the bird to pluck berries from the tips of branches

33. Malaria still keeps being the largest cause of childhood illness for those under five in sub-Saharan Africa ----.

- A) although those who live in areas where malaria is epidemic can contract the disease repeatedly, never fully recovering between bouts of acute infection
- B) once the malaria parasite enters the host's bloodstream, where it travels to the liver and develops for a short period before re-entering the bloodstream
- C) given that developing an effective vaccine has proved to be a serious challenge as the malaria parasite is far more complex than a virus or bacteria
- D) seeing that it is introduced into other parts of the world by refugees, military personnel, and travellers returning from malarial areas
- E) while malaria is characterised by recurrent symptoms of chills and fever, which may last for between a week and a month

34. Children try to construct meaning through their world knowledge, which is partial and limited, ----.

- A) as classroom activities that are meaningful and entertaining can create different kinds of opportunities for learning
- B) whereas they take part in classroom activities with their own understandings of the purposes and expectations of their teachers
- C) so teachers need to examine classroom activities from the children's point of view to assess whether they will understand what to do
- D) although engaging them in classroom activities seems to require less effort when compared to adult children's cognitive skills and ignite their imagination

35. Amphibians (frogs, salamanders, and etc.) have been around so long that they watched the dinosaurs come and go; ----.

- A) thus, studies on the effects of atrazine on amphibians have led one US group to take legal action to have atrazine banned
- B) in other words, today more than a third of the world's amphibian species are threatened with extinction, which presents a big problem
- C) however, for the last three decades, their populations around the world have been declining dramatically
- D) on the contrary, many of them are breeding and thousands of tadpoles swim in the ditches, ponds, and streams accordingly
- E) unless classroom activities are designed to improve, human activities are changing the global climate and are leading to the extinctions of large numbers of species of amphibians

36. Today scientists are able to target and manipulate certain genes of many organisms ranging from bacteria to humans, ----.

- A) for example, the genetic code allows an organism to translate the genetic information found in its chromosomes into usable protein
- B) on the contrary, the discovery around 1950 that genes are made of DNA led to a virtual explosion of scientific advances in the analysis of the genetic material
- C) similarly, bacteria with genetic additions such as resistance against antibiotics often have competitive advantages over others
- D) in other words, classic genetics is the study of hereditary laws of individuals passing genes to their descendants
- E) nonetheless, it poses risks and naturally raises fundamental questions about the ethics of genetic manipulation

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

37. **Unless restrained by social norms, people strive to self-actualise after they fulfil their immediate needs, though few ever reach that pinnacle.**

- A) Öncelikli ihtiyaçlarını karşıladıktan sonra toplumsal kurallarla sınırlandırılmadan kendilerini gerçekleştirmeye çalışan insanların çok azı o zirveye erişir.
- B) Toplumsal kurallarla sınırlandırılmadıkları müddetçe öncelikli ihtiyaçlarını karşılayan insanlar sonrasında kendilerini gerçekleştirmeye çalışır ancak o zirveye çok az kişi erişir.
- C) Toplumsal kurallarla sınırlandırılmayan insanlar öncelikli ihtiyaçlarını karşıladıktan sonra kendilerini gerçekleştirmeye gayret etse de çok az kişi o zirveye erişir.
- D) Öncelikli ihtiyaçlarını karşılayan insanlar sonrasında toplumsal kurallarla sınırlandırılmazsa kendilerini gerçekleştirmek için çabalar ancak o zirveye erişen kişi sayısı çok azdır.
- E) Toplumsal kurallarla sınırlandırılmazsa insanlar öncelikli ihtiyaçlarını karşıladıktan sonra kendilerini gerçekleştirmeye çalışır ancak çok az kişi o zirveye erişir.

38. **Based on skulls discovered in the Orkney Islands, Scottish historians have reconstructed the face of a 4,500-year-old dog, an animal they believe to be an important part of the life of a Stone Age community.**

- A) İskoç tarihçiler bir Taş Devri topluluğunun hayatının önemli bir parçası olduğuna inandıkları bir hayvan olan 4500 yıllık bir köpeğin yüzünü yeniden oluştururken Orkney Adaları'nda keşfedilmiş olan kafataslarına dayandılar.
- B) İskoç tarihçiler, Orkney Adaları'nda keşfedilmiş olan kafataslarına dayanarak bir Taş Devri topluluğunun hayatının önemli bir parçası olduğuna inandıkları bir hayvan olan 4500 yıllık bir köpeğin yüzünü yeniden oluşturdular.
- C) İskoç tarihçilerin 4500 yıllık bir köpeğin yüzünü Orkney Adaları'nda keşfedilmiş olan kafataslarına dayanarak yeniden oluşturmalarının sebebi, bu hayvanın bir Taş Devri topluluğunun hayatının önemli bir parçası olduğuna inanmalarıydı.
- D) Orkney Adaları'nda keşfedilmiş olan kafataslarına dayanarak 4500 yıllık bir köpeğin yüzünü yeniden oluşturan İskoç tarihçiler, bu hayvanın bir Taş Devri topluluğunun hayatında önemli bir yer tuttuğuna inanıyorlardı.
- E) Orkney Adaları'nda kafatasları keşfeden İskoç tarihçiler, bunlara dayanarak bir Taş Devri topluluğunun hayatında önemli bir yer tuttuğuna inandıkları bir hayvan olan 4500 yıllık bir köpeğin yüzünü yeniden oluşturdular.

39. The DNA from the modern domestic horses bears great similarities to that of their ancestors once living on the steppes of Western Eurasia, the region where the Volga and Don rivers flow from north to south and drain into the Caspian Sea.

- A) Volga ve Don nehirlerinin kuzeyden güneye akıp Hazar Denizi'ne döküldüğü bölge olan Batı Avrasya bozkırlarında bir zamanlar yaşamış atların DNA'ları, günümüzdeki evcil atların atalarınıninkiyle büyük benzerlikler göstermektedir.
- B) Günümüzdeki evcil atların DNA'ları, Volga ve Don nehirlerinin kuzeyden güneye akıp Hazar Denizi'ne döküldüğü bölge olan Batı Avrasya bozkırlarında bir zamanlar yaşamış atalarınıninkiyle büyük benzerlikler taşımaktadır.
- C) Günümüzdeki evcil atlar, bir zamanlar Volga ve Don nehirlerinin kuzeyden güneye akıp Hazar Denizi'ne döküldüğü bölge olan Batı Avrasya bozkırlarında yaşamış olan atalarıyla oldukça benzer DNA'lar taşımaktadır.
- D) Günümüzdeki evcil atların DNA'ları, Volga ve Don nehirlerinin kuzeyden güneye akıp Hazar Denizi'ne döküldüğü bölge olan Batı Avrasya bozkırlarında bir zamanlar yaşamış olan atalarınıninkilere oldukça benzemektedir.
- E) Volga ve Don nehirlerinin kuzeyden güneye akıp Hazar Denizi'ne döküldüğü bölge olan Batı Avrasya bozkırlarında bir zamanlar yaşamış olan günümüz evcil atlarının ataları, DNA'ları bakımından bugünlükülere oldukça benzemektedir.

40. Bir grup içerisinde çalışırken herkesin doğuştan gelen yeteneklerini ve becerilerini fark edip bir araya getirebiliriz ki bu "hepimiz aynı bakış açısıyla hareket etmeliyiz" algımızı yıkacak ve yaratıcı fikirlerin ortaya çıkmasını sağlayacaktır.

- A) If we can recognise and incorporate everyone's innate talents and abilities when working in a group, this will counter our perception that "we all should act with the same viewpoint" and help creative ideas grow.
- B) When working in a group, we can recognise and incorporate everyone's innate talents and abilities, which will dispel our perception that "we all should act with the same viewpoint" and allow creative ideas to emerge.
- C) We should recognise and incorporate everyone's innate talents and abilities when working in a group, which means our perception that "we all should act with the same viewpoint" will fade away and creative ideas will arise.
- D) When working in a group, we can recognise and incorporate everyone's innate talents and abilities so that our perception that "we all should act with the same viewpoint" will collapse and creative ideas can develop.
- E) When working in a group, we should recognise and incorporate everyone's innate talents and abilities in order to overcome our perception that "we all should act with the same viewpoint" and to develop creative ideas.

41. Büyüleyici tarihi ve kültürel mirası çok sayıda yerli ve yabancı yazara ilham kaynağı olan Türkiye, mimari ve doğal güzellikleri ile film yapımcılarını da cezbetmektedir.

- A) In addition to many local and foreign authors who have seen Türkiye's fascinating history and cultural heritage as a source of inspiration, filmmakers are also enchanted by its architectural and natural beauties.
- B) Thanks to its mesmerising history and cultural heritage, Türkiye has provided a source of inspiration for a great number of local and foreign authors, and it also attracts filmmakers with its architectural and natural beauties.
- C) Türkiye, whose fascinating history and cultural heritage have been a source of inspiration for a great number of local and foreign authors, attracts filmmakers as well with its architectural and natural beauties.
- D) While Türkiye has remained as a source of inspiration for numerous local and foreign authors because of its mesmerising history and cultural heritage, its architectural and natural beauties have enchanted filmmakers.
- E) Türkiye, which has served as a source of inspiration for numerous local and foreign authors with its fascinating history and cultural heritage, enchants filmmakers as well with its architectural and natural beauties.

42. Navigasyon ve sürücü bilgilendirme sistemleri trafik yoğunluğuna ve güvenlik problemlerine mükemmel bir çözüm olmasa da mevcut yol kapasitesinin daha etkili kullanımını sağlar ve güvenlik odaklı tasarlanırsa kaza oranlarını azaltabilir.

- A) Although navigation and driver information systems do not provide an excellent solution to traffic congestion and the problem of safety, they foster more efficient utilisation of available road capacity as well as reducing accident rates if designed with safety in mind.
- B) Navigation and driver information systems are not a perfect solution to traffic congestion and the problem of safety; however, they ensure more efficient utilisation of available road capacity and accident rates can be reduced if these systems are designed with safety in mind.
- C) Although navigation and driver information systems are not a perfect solution to traffic congestion and the problem of safety, they ensure more efficient utilisation of available road capacity and can reduce accident rates if designed with safety in mind.
- D) Navigation and driver information systems do not offer an excellent solution to traffic congestion and the problem of safety, but if these systems are designed with safety in mind, this can ensure more efficient utilisation of available road capacity and lower accident rates.
- E) While navigation and driver information systems are not considered a perfect solution to traffic congestion and the problem of safety, they can both foster more efficient utilisation of available road capacity and lower accident rates if designed with safety in mind.

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

There is currently no single test that can be given to diagnose Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Since some biological and psychological disorders can appear similar to ADHD, these should be taken into consideration and ruled out before a diagnosis of ADHD is made. A comprehensive evaluation is necessary to establish a diagnosis of ADHD. This includes information and observations from parents, teachers, school psychologists, and pediatricians. Parents see their children at home and in small social groups. Classroom teachers can be of assistance since they see how well children perform school work and how children interact with their peers. School psychologists can make behavioural observations in multiple settings and interview the child. Pediatricians provide needed medical information. Completion of behavioural checklists is also part of a comprehensive evaluation. The checklists rate the seriousness of ADHD symptoms and are completed by primary caregivers such as parents or guardians and classroom teachers. Items on the checklist include behaviours such as having no sense of fair play, temper outbursts, unpredictable behaviour, and excessive demands for attention. In addition to this information, a thorough evaluation is needed of the child's current level of academic, social, and emotional functioning. Careful consideration and review of all the information gathered is needed before the evaluation is complete.

43. It is clear from the passage that the diagnosis of ADHD requires ----.

- A) the patient to be first diagnosed with a particular biological or psychological disorder
- B) the patient to undergo tests that are actually used to diagnose different disorders
- C) a deeper understanding of the biological factors that lead to ADHD
- D) the elimination of other disorders that can produce similar symptoms
- E) the evaluation of the biological and psychological phenomena affecting it

44. According to the passage, what is the function of behavioural checklists?

- A) To determine the severity of ADHD symptoms through the observation of various behaviours
- B) To provide teachers with assistance in handling children with ADHD
- C) To confirm how ADHD complicates other disorders
- D) To help improve the academic performance of children with ADHD
- E) To enable caregivers to provide emotional, social, and academic support for children with ADHD

45. The passage mainly emphasises that ----.

- A) diagnosing ADHD requires the collaborative work of the parties involved
- B) a team of professionals are needed to increase the chances of treating ADHD
- C) primary caregivers who handle children with ADHD face many challenges
- D) the underlying causes of ADHD change dramatically from child to child
- E) the severity of ADHD symptoms may be lessened despite poor academic performance

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

- A) Does ADHD Have Symptoms Mistaken for Other Disorders?
- B) Why is the Diagnosis of ADHD a Complex Process?
- C) How Should Caregivers Behave towards Children with ADHD?
- D) Does ADHD Have a Big Impact on School Success?
- E) How Do Children with ADHD Differ from Their Peers?

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Many birds treated at an Australian animal hospital are carrying chlamydia. The discovery raises concerns about spillover to people and other animals. Human chlamydia is caused by infection with bacteria called *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Birds can be infected with a similar strain called *Chlamydia psittaci* that causes a flu-like illness and can spread to people. *C. psittaci* has been detected in more than 460 bird species globally, but little is known about the prevalence of chlamydia in Australian birds. To investigate, Martina Jelocnik, at the University of the Sunshine Coast, in Queensland, Australia, and her colleagues, tested 564 birds belonging to 107 species that were admitted to a wildlife hospital in Beerwah, Queensland. In total, 29 percent of the birds tested positive to chlamydia. Some were infected with *C. psittaci* and some with *Chlamydia pecorum*, a strain that typically affects koalas. Three strains not previously seen in Australia – *Chlamydia abortus*, *Chlamydia ibidis*, and *Chlamydia pneumoniae* - were also detected, as were three strains that are new to science. There are already some reports of *C. psittaci* spreading from Australian birds into people. In one case, 16 people contracted the bacteria through exposure to bird droppings while gardening, and one died. "At this stage, the health consequences of the new findings are unclear," says Jelocnik. "We're at the initial stages of tackling the issue of chlamydia, and we only have a very limited understanding of what causes the disease," she suggests.

47. It is pointed out in the passage that *C. psittaci* ----.

- A) is a strain which researchers have failed to detect whether it affects people and causes death
- B) is mainly found in Australian birds and thought to spread to other birds in different parts of the world
- C) has led to the discovery of some new strains, which are also deadly in some other animals
- D) is a type of bacteria that could also attack people when contracted from infected birds
- E) causes a flu-like illness, which have been observed in 460 bird species throughout Australia

48. The study conducted by Jelocnik has revealed that ----.

- A) the global spread of *C. psittaci* has largely been caused by Australian birds
- B) *C. psittaci* is particularly observed in birds when they are in contact with other animals
- C) the strains that have been newly discovered in Australia have infected people as well
- D) many birds contracted *C. psittaci* after they were admitted to the wildlife hospital in Beerwah
- E) some birds have been infected by the same strain that strikes koalas

49. It can be understood from the passage that Jelocnik ----.

- A) has proved that *C. psittaci* is fatal for infected people while newly-found strains pose no serious risk to human health
- B) has found out that birds could also be infected by *C. trachomatis*, which is responsible for human chlamydia
- C) has identified new strains of bacteria in Australia, which have also not been observed in the entire world before
- D) has analysed bird droppings to determine which of the newly-found strains is more prevalent in Australian birds
- E) has discovered some new strains of bacteria in koalas, which can also result in death in humans

50. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Newly-detected strains in birds have spread to other animals at an alarming rate, so the issue of chlamydia must be tackled globally.
- B) The detection of new strains all around the world has heightened concerns about spillover to people in particular.
- C) Researchers have been able to handle only a very small part of the problem of chlamydia so far.
- D) The reports of *C. psittaci* spreading from Australian birds into people show that most of the cases were seen in Queensland.
- E) The discovery of novel bacteria eases worries since they have not been proven to be lethal.

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1992, a couple of enterprising scientists from NASA decided to investigate whether a class of pollutants called volatile organic chemicals, which are found in common products like paint, nail polish and shampoo, could be removed from the air by indoor house plants. Results looked good: In just 24 hours, English ivy, for example, seemed to absorb two-thirds of the formaldehyde it encountered. NASA was pleased. "If we want to move into closed environments, on Earth or in space," the report declared, "we must take along nature's life support system." The study sparked a great number of articles about the air-purifying potential of indoor plants. Despite these, there was just one problem: The experiments worked in super-closed environments, like an airtight lab or a spacecraft. However, humans currently live in something a little larger, and to replicate these effects in your own home, researchers estimate that you would need to deposit roughly 10 plants into each square foot. While plants might not meaningfully transform the air quality of the semi-closed areas, they offer a host of health benefits that could help both professionally (concentration, creativity, etc.) and personally (mood lift, stress relief, etc.). Better still, people do not have to blast off in a spacecraft to reap these rewards.

51. Which of the following is true of the study carried out by NASA?

- A) It deliberately focused on English ivy since its air-purifying potential was already underlined in many articles.
- B) It has revealed that the threats posed to human health by volatile organic chemicals are more serious than people have thought.
- C) It could produce satisfactory results in a short period of time, regarding the absorption of the formaldehyde by English ivy.
- D) It failed to yield promising results for space missions as it was not conducted in a spacecraft.
- E) It was aimed at decreasing the number of plants required to improve air quality in a room.

52. What was the drawback of NASA's study?

- A) The chemicals used in the study slowed down the growth of the plants.
- B) The air-purifying potential of English ivy could not be generalised to other indoor plants.
- C) The scope of the study was limited to some specific places.
- D) The amount of the chemicals absorbed by the plants was drastically low.
- E) It was not convenient to put more than 10 plants in any closed space.

53. The underlined word 'sparked' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) surpassed
- B) restrained
- C) exploited
- D) forecasted
- E) triggered

54. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) The number of indoor plants in a spacecraft should be increased to derive more health benefits like stress relief.
- B) Although indoor plants may not remarkably improve air quality in some areas, they have an impact on people's well-being.
- C) Indoor plants may not absorb chemicals in a spacecraft as efficiently as they do in our homes.
- D) Since it is difficult to keep plants healthy in super-closed environments, their air-purifying potential will decline dramatically over time.
- E) While there are a great number of articles on the air-purifying potential of indoor plants, which exact plant is the most efficient has yet to be known.

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Two approaches were taken to manage the availability of winter fodder (foodstuff for farm animals, such as hay, straw, etc.) during the Medieval period. In areas in which the winters were particularly severe, such as continental Europe and Scandinavia, the snow cover was regularly so deep and long-lasting that livestock could not exploit any winter grazing. The only option was to keep the animals indoors during the winter and bring the fodder to them. The archaeological evidence for this consists of long stall houses with part of the building given over to human habitation and the remainder divided into stalls for animals. Viking sagas also quite often mention the saving of hay in the winter, and evidence for the practice of hay saving is provided by the presence of scythes, a cutting tool for long grass, on archaeological sites. The importance of hay is also reflected in the Frankish laws that deal with the cutting and stealing of hay from the meadows of others. In the more temperate west, however, it was possible to leave the livestock outdoors throughout the year. In Ireland and other temperate areas, the absence of the practice of hay saving meant that an alternative strategy had to be undertaken to ensure that livestock would survive the winter. The Irish laws make it clear that certain areas of 'preserved grass' were cordoned off during the summer and reserved for winter grazing, and the dead winter grass in these reserved areas served the same purpose as hay.

55. Which of the following factors does not indicate that feeding livestock was difficult in areas with severe winters in the Medieval period?

- A) Viking sagas that point to the practice of hay saving
- B) A thick layer of snow that lasted for a long period of time
- C) The Frankish laws concerning the cutting and stealing of hay
- D) A lack of variety in the tools used to harvest winter fodder
- E) The houses that included sections where animals were kept

56. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Archaeological evidence relating to the use of scythes in the Medieval period was also supported by the Frankish and Irish laws.
- B) Hay saving was a common practice in both severe and temperate areas as the amount of winter fodder was considerably low during the winter.
- C) The approaches developed to feed livestock during temperate or harsh winters did not differ considerably from each other.
- D) In continental Europe and Scandinavia, most farm animals could not survive the winter due to the lack of fodder.
- E) Hay was a valuable commodity that made livestock rearing possible during severe winters in the Medieval period.

57. Which of the following approaches was employed to feed livestock in temperate areas?

- A) To enforce laws that banned the overuse and stealing of hay
- B) To preserve some areas of grass during the winter to produce sufficient amounts of hay
- C) To stock large amounts of hay to be consumed indoors
- D) To ensure that not all the grass was exploited in the summer
- E) To use both fresh grass and hay in limited amounts during the winter

58. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To make a comparison between the Frankish and Irish laws, touching upon their efficiency in controlling the winter fodder
- B) To focus on the advantages and disadvantages of different approaches followed to feed livestock in the winter during the Medieval period
- C) To put emphasis on the severity of the winters in the Medieval period and its impact on people's lives
- D) To draw attention to the archaeological evidence revealing why people kept animals indoors in the winter during the Medieval period
- E) To inform the reader about the approaches adopted to feed livestock in the winter during the Medieval period by referring to severe and temperate conditions

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Aphasia is the loss or partial loss of normal language abilities as a result of damage to cortical and/or sub-cortical brain tissue. A strict use of aphasia (meaning 'total loss') vs dysphasia (meaning 'partial loss') is sometimes followed, but the terms aphasia and, rather less commonly, dysphasia are most often used for any degree of loss. The term 'normal language abilities' takes account of variations within adult speakers, and these variations may arise because of a number of factors, including chronological age and level of education, so there is not a single norm for all. There is increasing research in this area but we still need large-scale normative studies that would enable us to define 'normal'. When considering individual variations, it is important to recognise that language in old age may differ in subtle ways from language used by healthy, younger adults. There may be increasing difficulty with word-finding, with the access of nouns especially affected. If these changes are considered within 'normal variation', then it follows that the term 'aphasia' is not usually applied to normal language changes associated with age.

59. One can understand from the passage that the distinction between aphasia and dysphasia ----.

- A) is related not only to the degree of loss of language abilities but also to what causes this loss
- B) is quite obvious because each condition manifests itself in different age groups
- C) is easy to understand since the latter refers to partial damage often associated with the sub-cortical brain tissue
- D) is mostly overlooked as both terms could be used without reference to the level of the loss of normal language abilities
- E) is critical as they refer to different conditions as far as the location of the brain damage is concerned

60. Which of the following factors contributes to the difficulty in defining 'normal language abilities'?

- A) The lack of comprehensive studies that can set standards for describing normal language abilities
- B) Younger speakers' use of language, which greatly varies in their daily lives and educational settings
- C) Inconsistent findings of normative studies on people's language abilities that are generally considered normal
- D) The narrow age range of the participants in the studies to analyse language variations among them
- E) The limited amount of research focusing on the impact of individuals' educational background on their language use

61. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Individual variations in language abilities can be used to examine aphasia closely in different age groups.
- B) The language abilities of younger adults have been considered as the main criteria for how language should be normally used.
- C) Changes in language use which are affected by age should not be considered among the characteristics of aphasia.
- D) The failure to find the words that they want to use could be a clear sign of aphasia among the elderly.
- E) It is easy for younger adults to recognise how their speech differs from that of the elderly, while it is not the same case for the elderly.

62. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To compare younger and older patients with aphasia
- B) To inform about the difficulty with word retrieval in aphasic patients
- C) To differentiate aphasia from dysphasia
- D) To mark the boundaries of aphasia
- E) To exemplify the language abilities that deteriorate in aphasic patients

63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

63. Tiffany:

- Mike, do you know anything about synesthesia?

Mike:

- Well, it means joined perception; two or more senses are coupled. For example, a voice is not only heard but also felt, seen, tasted, or even sensed in multiple modalities.

Tiffany:

- I guess those with this condition were shown great interest and attention in old times as they had exceptional experiences that others couldn't enjoy.

Mike:

- ----

Tiffany:

- It's horrible to hear that they were judged unfairly.

- A) In fact, for a long time, it faced hostility from critics, who viewed those having the condition as liars, considering the subjective experience nothing more than a learned association.
- B) Definitely! They were asked to share their experiences with others. Not only ordinary people but also philosophers were in close contact with them to learn more about the condition.
- C) Well, they had been thought to have supernatural powers until medical science clearly defined the characteristics of the condition and detected its prevalence.
- D) As far as I know, synesthesia was not regarded as a serious subject for decades. A major factor for such late attention was that people were thought to be highly emotional and poetic rather than having a particular condition.
- E) After all, someone with this condition can experience feelings others are deprived of in their lives. I'm not certain but it must have been the same for those in the past.

64. Matt:

- I think many people are misled to assume that global warming has a direct bearing mainly on animals, not on people.

Sam:

- ----

Matt:

- Exactly yes. Research has found that as the planet warms, many people find it much harder to get a good night's sleep. Sleep loss is a common problem, particularly in areas with high temperatures.

Sam:

- That makes sense given the fact that our planet has already warmed 1°C since pre-industrial times.

- A) Do you imply that animals contribute to the health issues associated with global warming?
- B) Do you mean that daily routines of people are also affected by global warming?
- C) Do you suggest that it is difficult to estimate the impacts of global warming on human health?
- D) Do you claim that scientists are trying to cancel out the harmful effects of global warming on people's future?
- E) Do you believe that people are the agents and animals are the victims of global warming?

65. Seth:

- **So, you've heard of toxic positivity, right? It means someone is positive even in the hardest of times and completely out of touch with reality.**

Marie:

- **Oh, yeah, I've heard of that before. Actually, one of my best friends is truly a toxic positivist, and always acts as if everything is fine. I think being positive is good, but it should have its limits.**

Seth:

- **Definitely! And there's also toxic gratitude.**

Marie:

- **What's that? Is it even possible to be too grateful?**

Seth:

- ----

Marie:

- **To be honest, I often tend to behave that way. I'd better look for some coping strategies to combat it.**
- A) When someone is full of toxic positivity, you'll often see an unrealistic amount of gratitude, too. So, toxic positivity and toxic gratitude go hand in hand.
 - B) We know staying positive in tough times is important, but it can be really difficult. But when we are unrealistically positive, it can actually be detrimental to our well-being.
 - C) It just means being too dismissive of your feelings. It's like being unhappy in a career, but instead of addressing that dissatisfaction, saying how grateful you are to have a job.
 - D) Yeah, it is, I guess. Toxic gratitude, just like toxic positivity, is all around us, so we have to be careful not to let ourselves become too entrenched in it.
 - E) Toxic gratitude is finding ways to be grateful even in the worst of circumstances. But that's not to say it's bad. I think it's better to be positive and grateful than being pessimistic.

66. Thomas:

- **Solar power is derived from the energy of the Sun. So, I think nations should benefit much more from solar power to produce electricity in a cheaper way.**

Dave:

- **In fact, throughout the world, nearly 10 percent of electricity is generated based on solar power.**

Thomas:

- **I can't believe that. Why don't we fully replace fossil fuels with solar energy?**

Dave:

- ----

Thomas:

- **So, it seems our environment is suffering from pollution due to high motives of profit.**
- A) The process used to produce electricity in this way is far more expensive than using conventional fossil fuels, and this deters electric companies from investing in it.
 - B) Using solar energy is not as easy as people think. It cannot be utilised worldwide since there are not many countries that have the necessary expertise and technical equipment.
 - C) Just imagine what could happen if cheap electricity were accessible. People would use electricity so extravagantly that solar batteries couldn't meet huge demands.
 - D) As you know, in some countries such as Sweden, Norway, and Finland, there is not enough sunshine to be used for producing electricity. This makes it unpopular.
 - E) Simply because it's a new source of energy and most people do not trust it as a sustainable and reliable energy source. But I'm sure it'll be more popular in near future.

67. Rose:

- **So, you're back from your trip to Italy! You went there with two other friends, right? Which cities did you visit?**

Sylvia:

- **That's right. And we landed in Bologna and saw the oldest European university buildings. Then, we went to Verona, a town like those in fairy tales! We also travelled back to the Middle Ages in old town Siena and last but not least, got mesmerised by Renaissance art in Florence.**

Rose:

- **Wow! It must have been the trip of a lifetime!**

Sylvia:

- ----

Rose:

- **Oh, you shouldn't have let them ruin your mood. Anyway, you had the chance to explore nice Italian cities.**

- A) You think so? If it hadn't been for my friends, I'd never have dared to go from one city to another. It would be enough just to see Bologna, you know I'm a bit lazy.
- B) It really left a great impression on me. My friends told me I'd be fascinated by Rome too, I mean, because I liked those other Italian cities. So, next stop: Rome, I guess!
- C) Indeed it was, but bitter quarrels between my friends spoilt the joy of our trip. They never agreed on where to see or eat. That was really hard to tolerate.
- D) It wasn't all that fantastic when you compare mine to that of my colleagues, who went to Switzerland. They said they met new people and made friends from around the world.
- E) In a sense, yes. The worst thing was that we all were disorganised and didn't know what our next destination would be. But we still enjoyed our time together and had great fun.

68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

68. Flooded forests caused by the construction of hydropower dams can no longer act as carbon sinks and, as they decay, they release vast quantities of greenhouse gases.

- A) Forests that have become waterlogged due to the building of hydropower dams cannot serve as carbon collectors any more, and they emit huge amounts of greenhouse gases as they decay.
- B) One of the adverse consequences of the building of hydropower dams is that forests could be flooded, which means they may not function as carbon sinks any more and will produce large quantities of greenhouse gases as they decay.
- C) Waterlogged forests caused by the construction of hydropower dams are vulnerable to decaying, and therefore, instead of serving as carbon collectors, they are more likely to release considerable amounts of greenhouse gases.
- D) As a result of the construction of hydropower dams, forests become waterlogged and cannot absorb carbon in sufficient amounts; rather, they release substantial quantities of greenhouse gases as they decay.
- E) Flooded forests caused by the erection of hydropower dams are bound to decay over time, and this is why the amount of carbon they absorb declines rapidly while the quantity of greenhouse gases they emit substantially increases.

69. Although modern 'paleodiet' movement proposes that our ancestors ate large amounts of meat, we still do not know the proportion of meat in their diet, nor how frequently meat was eaten.

- A) Modern 'paleodiet' movement suggests that our ancestors consumed significant amounts of meat, yet evidence regarding the quantity of meat in their diet and the frequency of their meat eating is still lacking.
- B) Although modern 'paleodiet' movement is based on the assumption that our ancestors consumed meat in large amounts, it is difficult to be sure if they ate it frequently in huge amounts or not.
- C) Though modern 'paleodiet' movement suggests that our ancestors had to consume meat in large amounts, we still need convincing evidence to know the frequency and amount of their meat eating.
- D) Given that we are not sure of the frequency of our ancestors' large amounts of meat consumption, modern 'paleodiet' movement cannot make claims about how much meat their diet contained.
- E) It would be possible to make assumptions on the amount of meat to be consumed according to modern 'paleodiet' movement if we had enough information about how much meat was eaten by our ancestors or how often they ate it.

70. Mind-body spiritual practices, such as yoga and meditation, are asserted to help people soothe themselves, providing an antidote to the exalted self.

- A) Mind-body spiritual practices, such as yoga and meditation, have been shown to help people enjoy a feeling of serenity besides functioning as a suppressor for the exalted self.
- B) When people struggle to calm themselves down, they can try mind-body spiritual practices, such as yoga and meditation, which are claimed to constitute a counter-measure against the exalted self.
- C) People with an exalted self are recommended to benefit particularly from mind-body spiritual practices, such as yoga and meditation, to comfort themselves.
- D) Among the mind-body spiritual practices that have been thought to be a remedy helping people calm themselves down and pacify their exalted self are yoga and meditation.
- E) It is claimed that mind-body spiritual practices, such as yoga and meditation, provide people with assistance in calming themselves down, serving as a remedy against the exalted self.

71. Learning about the universe and our place in it is one of the best experiences of childhood but few students try to explore the mysteries of the universe because of overwhelming workload at schools.

- A) Regardless of excessive workload at schools, some students try to learn about the universe and our place in it and understand the mysteries of the universe, which is one of the best experiences of childhood.
- B) Huge workload at schools may discourage students from wondering about the universe and our place in it; however, there are those who try to investigate the mysteries of the universe, which is one of the best experiences of childhood.
- C) Although learning about the universe and our place in it is one of the best experiences of childhood, a small number of students try to investigate the mysteries of the universe due to excessive workload at schools.
- D) Despite being one of the best experiences of childhood, learning about the universe and our place in it and exploring the mysteries of the universe do not seem to attract the attention of most students because of huge workload at schools.
- E) There is a limited number of students who admit that learning about the universe and our place in it is one of the best experiences of childhood although investigating the mysteries of the universe may considerably increase the workload at schools.

72. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

72. What constitutes a film movement? How does one begin and what are its characteristics? In the late 1950s, a new film movement suddenly broke onto the scene in world cinema: the French nouvelle vague, or New Wave. ---- It was a national movement of French filmmakers, but its development as part of international art cinema helped to give it recognition and support. It exalted notions of cinematic artistry, yet it also aimed for popular commercial success. What was most unusual about the French New Wave was that it was a movement made by filmmakers who had begun their careers as critics. They wrote criticism because it furthered their goals, while at the same time they directed short films and photographed, edited, performed in, and publicised each other's film work.

- A) Famous filmmakers of New Wave, who brought the perspectives of the generation that came of age after the war to the screen, were François Truffaut and Jean-Luc Godard.
- B) In the view of one critic, French New Wave films had long dialogues, but gave little attention to visual and sound effects.
- C) However, the New Wave phenomenon was not greeted with praise in every quarter, which means that it did not arrive without criticism.
- D) In fact, French New Wave filmmakers were subjected to the same kind of attacks they themselves had launched as writers.
- E) There is little question that the French New Wave fits the criteria of a film movement, yet its contradictory aspects are also apparent.

73. The Pyramids of Giza are among the world's most famous architectural monuments. In ancient times, the Greeks included the Great Pyramid among the Seven Wonders of the World. The Egyptians themselves took an interest in the pyramids, restoring the adjacent buildings as late as 1,000 years after they were originally built. However, in spite of the tremendous awe and curiosity that the pyramids inspire, they are limited sources for the writing of history. The pyramids attest that the Fourth Dynasty (2625-2500 BCE) must have been a period of strong central government, religious vitality, and technological innovation. ---- In the Fourth Dynasty, the Egyptians had not yet started inscribing extended biographical texts in their tombs, a practice of the Sixth Dynasty 300-400 years later, that provides historical details in the later period.

- A) Three kings built the most famous pyramid complexes in Egyptian history on the Giza plateau during the years 2585 to 2510 BCE.
- B) The decision was to abandon 'step pyramid building' and to construct a 'true pyramid', which required a major diversion of resources.
- C) Yet, the details of these historical trends must be derived from the physical remains of buildings rather than from written texts.
- D) The enormous size of the monuments has continued to impress visitors to Egypt since the Greek historian Herodotus visited them in the fifth century BCE.
- E) However, nearly everything that can be inferred in modern times about the Fourth Dynasty stems from the modern knowledge of the pyramids at Giza.

74. Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to computer software that exhibits intelligent behaviour. In fact, the term 'intelligence' is difficult to define and has been the subject of heated debate by philosophers, educators, and psychologists for ages. ---- Intelligence includes the capacity to learn, maintain a large storehouse of knowledge, utilise common-sense reasoning, apply analytical abilities, discern relationships between facts, communicate ideas to others, and perceive and make sense of the world around us. Thus, AI systems are computer programs that exhibit one or more of these abilities.

- A) Accordingly, AI systems provide a key component in many computer applications that serve the world of business.
- B) Nevertheless, it is possible to enumerate many important characteristics of intelligent behaviour.
- C) Likewise, AI systems can monitor consumer-spending habits and alert companies when uncharacteristic consumer behaviours arise.
- D) In addition, AI systems can perform the same kind of tasks as our brains do, such as translating texts and doing mathematical calculations.
- E) Therefore, huge amounts of data are required to help AI systems to complete sophisticated tasks.

75. The Internet facilitates a certain kind of anonymity, which has more benefits than its dangers. One can communicate with individuals across the globe with no hesitation, using pseudonyms. This type of anonymity can definitely affect the content and nature of the communication. It frees some individuals by removing barriers based on physical appearance. Anonymity may also foster participation in beneficial activities such as discussions among victims of a crime who might be reluctant to participate unless they had anonymity.

- A) However, anonymity leads to serious problems of accountability and integrity of information.
- B) The state of remaining unknown to most other people requires the development of certain communication skills.
- C) For example, in contexts in which race and gender may get in the way of fair treatment, the anonymity provided by the Internet can eliminate bias.
- D) Recently, researchers have focused more on the issue of anonymity to reveal how people mask their real identities in cyberspace.
- E) The anonymity of the Internet is the main cause for ethical problems that set up a barrier to effective communication.

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) Postcolonial writings examine a range of topics that interest world historians, such as colonial encounters, immigrant experiences, and modern capitalism and its discourses of development. (II) In such writings, postcolonial analysts tend to unpack long-held views of scholars to reveal the nuances that are inherent in any historical phenomena but that are often ignored by others. (III) More recently, postcolonial historians have also been deeply concerned with recording the lives and voices of disempowered peoples. (IV) For instance, postcolonial writings have contributed significantly to broadening our understanding of long-studied phenomena such as European colonialism. (V) Coloniser-colonised interactions are no longer seen as colliding worlds but rather as complex, hybrid, and sometimes contradictory flows that shape both the coloniser and the colonised.

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

77. (I) Until the 1990s, the only planets known to science were the eight planets that orbit our Sun. (II) People suspected that planets might orbit other stars, but such worlds were impossible to detect because of the vast distances separating them from us. (III) However, as telescopes became more advanced, astronomers began to notice faint changes in the colour or intensity of light from distant stars, which suggested planets were passing in front of them. (IV) There may be hundreds of billions of exoplanets in our galaxy which range from small, probably rocky worlds like Earth to giants with rings 200 times wider than Saturn's. (V) Careful studies followed: the first exoplanet was confirmed in 1995, and so far, thousands of extrasolar systems have been discovered, some with up to eight planets.

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

78. (I) Although the island of Britain is sometimes referred to geographically as Great Britain, it is mostly a political term. (II) Great Britain has been used as an identity that transcends that of English, Welsh, and Scottish, uniting all the peoples of the island in a common loyalty. (III) However, there are some indications that the dissolution of the British Empire has had a corresponding impact on British identity. (IV) It was first used as a title by James VI of Scotland, who inherited the English throne upon the death of Queen Elizabeth I in 1603. (V) By calling himself 'King of Great Britain', James tried, without much success, to dissolve the centuries-long animosities of his English and Scottish subjects.

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

79. (I) The organised movement to abolish slavery began only in the last quarter of the 18th century. (II) Prior to that, social, political and religious institutions generally accepted and accommodated slavery. (III) Throughout most of history, slavery was a fact of life, not an issue for debate. (IV) Even early democracies such as ancient Athens did not see slavery and democracy as incompatible. (V) From its inception, the abolitionist movement in Britain was associated with the movement for other democratic reforms, such as expanded suffrage and women's rights.

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

80. (I) An avalanche is a large amount of snow that quickly moves down a slope, and there are many different conditions which make an avalanche possible. (II) It is more likely to happen on a slope without trees or large rocks which help to keep snow in place. (III) A weak layer of snow such as melting or refreezing one may also cause an avalanche because snow piling on top of this weak layer can easily slide off. (IV) The skiers and snowmobile riders should be extra cautious not to break a bone on such weak layers. (V) Heavy snowfall, strong wind, and rising temperature can all start an avalanche and falling rocks or ice or the slowest movements of a skier too.

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

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1. D	2. C	3. C	4. D	5. D	6. A	7. C	8. D	9. B	10. D
11. C	12. C	13. C	14. A	15. C	16. A	17. E	18. D	19. C	20. A
21. E	22. B	23. C	24. C	25. B	26. A	27. C	28. B	29. D	30. A
31. C	32. D	33. C	34. C	35. C	36. E	37. E	38. B	39. B	40. B
41. C	42. C	43. D	44. A	45. A	46. B	47. D	48. E	49. C	50. C
51. C	52. C	53. E	54. B	55. D	56. E	57. D	58. E	59. D	60. A
61. C	62. D	63. A	64. B	65. C	66. BA	67. C	68. A	69. A	70. E
71. C	72. E	73. C	74. B	75. C	76. C	77. D	78. C	79. E	80. D