

1. In between the world wars and after 1945, there were numerous wars both between nations and within nations in which ----- were often high.

- A) alliances
- B) casualties
- C) advances
- D) solutions
- E) rejections

2. Americans have become more aware of other cuisines because of the growing ----- of the American population, together with increased business and leisure travel to countries such as Korea, Vietnam, and India.

- A) visibility
- B) diversity
- C) suspicion
- D) interruption
- E) correlation

3. Many people fear that climate change is becoming -----, though there is much lobbying for social change to help slow the trend.

- A) inadequate
- B) immobile
- C) unconvincing
- D) disapproving
- E) irreversible

4. German-born composer George Frideric Handel (1685-1789) ----- studied law before devoting his full attention to a career in music.

- A) abundantly
- B) initially
- C) defensively
- D) strictly
- E) notably

5. By the end of 2020, F1 driver Lewis Hamilton ----- Michael Schumacher's record for total race wins, equalled his number of world championships, and so became unarguably, the greatest F1 driver of all time.

- A) dissolved
- B) withdrew
- C) postponed
- D) highlighted
- E) overtook

6. Cybercrimes are growing as more people possess computers and ----- them for daily tasks such as shopping, banking, and communicating with each other.

- A) reflect on
- B) get through
- C) depend on
- D) bring about
- E) fall for

7. Born in Florence, Italy in 1445, Sandro Botticelli was a Florentine painter who ----- for centuries but now ----- one of the best-loved artists of the Renaissance.

- A) was neglected / is
- B) had been neglected / was
- C) would be neglected / has been
- D) is neglected / had been
- E) was being neglected / will be

8. Although hurricanes ----- vast distances, they rely on warm ocean water to sustain them, so a large mass of cold water ----- them in their tracks.

- A) can travel / might stop
- B) should travel / would stop
- C) must travel/ had to stop
- D) would travel / could have stopped
- E) may travel / must have stopped

9. Franz Boas, the father of American anthropology, taught respect ----- technologically primitive peoples and fought hard against racism ----- all the years of his adult life in academia.

- A) with / towards
- B) for / during
- C) about / across
- D) on / over
- E) from / off

10. Inequitable access ----- the Internet and technological opportunities ----- different population groups, which is sometimes known as the digital divide, has become a rising social concern.

- A) in / between
- B) over / from
- C) to / among
- D) through / at
- E) about / on

11. The ancestors of the Turks who migrated from the Altay mountains in Central Asia ----- Anatolia encountered different culinary traditions and assimilated many of their features ----- their own cuisine.

- A) beyond / on
- B) towards / into
- C) between / to
- D) around / off
- E) across / at

12. ----- many Africans remain deeply loyal to traditional social systems of their land, Western institutions and policies still dominate modern Africa.

- A) As if
- B) Because
- C) Even though
- D) Just as
- E) Unless

13. The Athenians anticipated the widespread literacy and universities of modern democracies ----- Spartans inspired totalitarian regimes with their fiercely regimented state schooling.

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

14. ----- early Greek natural philosophers initiated abstract inquiries into nature, there was no sustained scientific research evident in their traditions.

- A) Whenever
- B) Although
- C) As long as
- D) Whether
- E) Just as

15. Napoleon Bonaparte never succeeded in establishing a complete control over Europe ----- his policies gave rise to opposition and resistance.

- A) as if
- B) because
- C) in case
- D) so that
- E) whether

16. In the history of psychology, motivation was particularly considered in terms of reinforcement, needs, and drive reduction, -----, recently, there has been a shift and there is more focus on goal setting and self-determination.

- A) furthermore
- B) similarly
- C) as a result
- D) for example
- E) however

17. ----- its independent origins and distinctive forms, Maya writing is organised on principles similar to those of Sumerian writing and other Eurasian writing systems.

- A) Despite
- B) By means of
- C) With the aim of
- D) On behalf of
- E) According to

18. ----- drawing on information from large archaeological sites, archaeologists must also rely on data from a myriad of much smaller sites if they are to construct an accurate interpretation of their findings.

- A) Instead of
- B) Besides
- C) Compared to
- D) Unlike
- E) At the expense of

19. The full involvement of local communities in the tourism sector ----- benefits them and the environment in general ----- improves the quality of the tourism experience.

- A) no sooner / than
- B) not only / but also
- C) the more / the more
- D) as /as
- E) such / that

20. The foreign exchange market, also referred to as the 'forex', is the market ----- currencies are traded and exchange rates are determined.

- A) which
- B) whom
- C) how
- D) where
- E) what

The Nile River valley has produced many indigenous kingdoms and states over the millennia. The most famous may be ancient Egypt, (21)----- others have also come and gone. With the end of the Holocene Wet Phase around 3900 BCE, the rapid growth of the Sahara Desert forced humans and wildlife to migrate (22)----- permanent water and grazing. The Nile itself was restricted to a single channel, and Egypt's early civilisation was a direct result of the need to find water and organise life (23)----- the Nile. Surrounded by the river valley's high cliffs, early Egyptians had to (24)----- agriculture for food production rather than nomadic pastoralism. Further upstream in Sudan, desertification came more slowly, and large areas were found where cattle (25)----- . Today, the desert has expanded south, and green pastures fed by rainfall occur in central Sudan.

21.

- A) so
- B) but
- C) for
- D) instead
- E) or

22.

- A) in spite of
- B) in search of
- C) because of
- D) except for
- E) with respect to

23.

- A) along
- B) between
- C) into
- D) for
- E) at

24.

- A) see off
- B) keep down
- C) turn to
- D) break in
- E) come across

25.

- A) might have grazed
- B) should have grazed
- C) should graze
- D) could graze
- E) must graze

The Greek alphabet, containing 24 to 26 letters (depending on locale and era), was adapted from the 22-letter alphabet of the ancient Phoenicians, sometime between 800 and 750 BCE. (26)----- this time, Greek societies had used syllabic, pictographic scripts, where one character corresponded to a single syllable: e.g., in modern English, one symbol for 'pen', two for 'pencil'. (27)----- simple in concept, a syllabic system requires several dozens or even hundreds of symbols to accommodate the various sounds in a language. Once the alphabet came into use, the number of symbols was reduced because each symbol was (28)----- a precise sound, not an entire syllable. These alphabetic symbols (letters) can be used flexibly (29)----- innumerable combinations to fit different spoken languages. The ancient Greek letters live on in modern Greek, although several of them (30)----- new pronunciations.

26.

- A) Except for
- B) Similar to
- C) Prior to
- D) Irrespective of
- E) Due to

27.

- A) As if
- B) Seeing that
- C) Since
- D) Though
- E) Now that

28.

- A) printed
- B) enhanced
- C) borrowed
- D) navigated
- E) assigned

29.

- A) in
- B) around
- C) towards
- D) by
- E) for

30.

- A) have acquired
- B) were acquiring
- C) would have acquired
- D) had been acquiring
- E) were to acquire

31. Because Amish people see work as central to both good health and being a good Christian, -----.

- A) they have well-established rituals associated with death
- B) the US Supreme Court exempted them from compulsory education
- C) they give their children age-appropriate chores from an early age
- D) a small proportion of Amish youth develop problems with alcohol
- E) they generally wear plain traditional clothes and avoid using modern stuff

32. While the word chivalry is originally related to cavalry and to the French word chevalier, which means horseman, -----.

- A) it gained this meaning in the Middle Ages, when chivalry was a code of honour for armed knights on horseback
- B) a number of poets in different periods made use of chivalry in their epic poems
- C) the concept of 'religious chivalry' was then used to define heroism, military devotion, and patriotism
- D) today it means considerate manners towards others, especially towards people who are weak or defenceless
- E) besides other qualities associated with it, like manners, the most important part of chivalry was military skill

33. Even though there is not sufficient information to state authoritatively that computers have any negative effects on children, -----.

- A) most children first use computers for entertainment purposes such as games
- B) young children should be able to use developmentally appropriate programs to improve their cognitive skills
- C) a variety of learning programs seek to teach basic skills in math, language, reading, and other subjects
- D) the possible adverse effects are serious enough to warrant consideration
- E) interactive learning has become a new trend in recent years with the development of new technologies

34. Though consumers are bombarded with information on foods, -----.

- A) details about how foods are actually produced are often hard to find
- B) writing a book about food chain is not a challenging task for adults
- C) food prices differ in various restaurants even in the same country
- D) some practices in the agri-food sector are very effective in yielding abundant crops
- E) their digestive system still has difficulties with most exotic foods

35. Although some people perceive humour to be a distraction from serious work, -----.

- A) workers use humour to make fun of a manager, policy, or practice in the workplace by ridiculing some situations
- B) in the last 30 years, organisational scholars have systematically studied workplace humour within organisational settings
- C) the most documented form of employee-specific humour is used by employees to safely criticise an organisational process
- D) abundant research has identified multiple ways in which humour actually contributes to enhancing people's workplace productivity
- E) in blue-collar workplaces, workers socially construct their identities in response to the power imbalance between themselves and management

36. Even though sociologists do not agree on a single definition of ethnicity, -----.

- A) it has attracted the interest of sociologists in the US more than anywhere else in the world
- B) few societies are ethnically homogenous in the globalised world today
- C) conflicts between different ethnic groups may lead to civil war in a country
- D) no approach to the study of ethnicity could be described as excellent
- E) there is general recognition that a number of common characteristics appear as its hallmarks

37. -----, it did not begin to establish itself in China as a recognised discipline till the late 1970s.

- A) Once linguists began to classify Chinese dialects according to seven major groups by the 1930s
- B) As the government language policy of China has been the promotion of a common language since 1956
- C) Since it can be claimed that applied linguistics practices were part of the Chinese experience
- D) Although applied linguistics can be dated as far back as the 1940s in the US
- E) Just as western linguists contributed to the debates that took place on reforming the Chinese language

38. -----, they already have a large vocabulary of several thousand words which includes most of the words they will meet in early reading.

- A) When native-speaking children start to learn how to read
- B) Although native-speaking children have a good command of the grammar of the language
- C) Whereas native-speaking children have a lot of knowledge about reading conventions
- D) Whether parents read their children many stories in their mother tongue
- E) Even though native-speaking children are very keen to learn how to read



39. -----, their artistic, intellectual, and political contributions were crucial to the foundations of Western civilisation.

- A) While the Greeks originated scientific and philosophical thought
- B) Whereas science and technology have been important in the growth of civilisations
- C) Although the Greeks did not conceive of Western civilisation as a cultural entity
- D) Because the concept of the West did not yet exist at the time of the Mesopotamians
- E) Just as people in different parts of the world began to live in organised communities

40. The most obvious function of emotional displays like laughter and crying is to signal to others what we are feeling, -----.

- A) but our emotional displays can sometimes be a way to mask our true feelings
- B) so emotional displays might be interpreted differently based on the situation we are in
- C) because our feelings may not always be the best option to count on when making important decisions
- D) thus our feelings could be shaped by what others think about our plans and dreams
- E) as emotional displays may change in their intensity in people who experience dramatic mood swings

41. Mindfulness meditation and yoga have been found to offer numerous health benefits; -----.

- A) however, it takes time and dedication to see results from both
- B) nonetheless, they can switch off genes implicated in inflammation
- C) instead, they can help people recognise their feelings in a less emotionally charged way
- D) in contrast, yoga and meditation industry is booming in the global market
- E) otherwise, we have e-yoga, the combination of brain stimulation with meditation

42. More than 90 per cent of Australians have European roots because Australia welcomed many immigrants over the years; however, recently entry tests have been set up to make it hard for immigrants to settle there.

A) Avustralyalıların yüzde 90'ından fazlası Avrupa kökenlidir çünkü Avustralya yıllarca birçok göçmen kabul etmiştir ancak son zamanlarda göçmenlerin yerleşmesini zorlaştırmak için giriş testleri oluşturulmuştur.

B) Avustralyalıların yaklaşık yüzde 90'ının kökeni Avrupa ülkeleridir çünkü Avustralya yıllarca birçok göçmen kabul etmiştir ancak son zamanlarda göçmenlerin gelmesini zorlaştırmak için giriş testleri yapılmaktadır.

C) Avustralyalıların yüzde 90'ından fazlasının Avrupa kökenli olmasının sebebi, Avustralya'nın yıllarca birçok göçmen kabul etmiş olmasıdır fakat son zamanlarda göçmenlerin gelmesini zorlaştırmak için giriş testleri uygulanmaktadır.

D) Avustralya, son zamanlardaki göçü zorlaştırmak için giriş testleri uygulamaktadır çünkü yıllar boyunca birçok göçmen kabul edilmesi Avustralya nüfusunun yüzde 90'ının Avrupa kökenli olmasına yol açmıştır.

E) Avustralyalıların yaklaşık yüzde 90'ı Avrupa kökenlidir çünkü Avustralya yıllarca birçok göçmen kabul etmiştir ancak son zamanlarda göçmenlerin yerleşmesini zorlaştıran giriş testlerine başvurulmaktadır.

43. Although many of the territories that the Romans conquered initially resisted, the residents of these provinces, particularly the former ruling classes, gradually adopted many Roman customs.

A) Romalıların fethettiği bölgelerde, özellikle önceki yönetici sınıflar ve bu şehirlerde yaşayanlar başlangıçta dirense de yavaş yavaş birçok Roma geleneğini benimsemiştir.

B) Romalıların fethettiği bölgelerin çoğunda, önceki yönetici sınıflar ve bu şehirlerin sakinleri Roma geleneklerine başlangıçta karşı çıksa da sonradan bunları yavaş yavaş benimsemiştir.

C) Romalıların fethettiği bölgelerin çoğunun başlangıçta direnmesine rağmen bu şehirlerin sakinleri, özellikle de önceki yönetici sınıflar, yavaş yavaş birçok Roma geleneğini benimsemiştir.

D) Romalıların fethettiği bölgelerin çoğu başlangıçta Roma geleneklerini kabul etmemiştir ancak bu şehirlerin sakinleri, özellikle de önceki yönetici sınıflar yavaş yavaş birçok geleneği benimsemiştir.

E) Romalıların fethettiği bölgelerde, başlangıçta hem önceki yönetici sınıfların hem de bu şehirlerin sakinlerinin Roma geleneklerine direnmiş olmalarına rağmen birçoğu yavaş yavaş benimsenmiştir.

44. Started in the late 18th century in Britain, a wave of industrialisation swept across Europe and North America and set the foundations for modern capitalism by transforming the Western world from a rural society into an urban one.

A) Avrupa ve Kuzey Amerika'yı etkisi altına alan sanayileşme dalgası, 18. yüzyılda Britanya'da başladı ve Batı dünyasını kırsal bir toplumdan kentsel bir topluma dönüştürmek amacıyla modern kapitalizmin temellerini oluşturdu.

B) 18. yüzyılda Britanya'yı etkisi altına alan sanayileşme dalgasının Avrupa ve Kuzey Amerika'da başlayıp Batı dünyasını kırsal bir toplumdan kentsel bir topluma dönüştürmesi modern kapitalizmin temellerini attı.

C) Batı dünyasını kırsal bir toplumdan kentsel bir topluma dönüştürerek Avrupa ve Kuzey Amerika'yı etkisi altına alan sanayileşme dalgası, 18. yüzyılın sonlarında Britanya'da modern kapitalizmin temellerini attı.

D) 18. yüzyılın sonlarında Britanya'da başlayan sanayileşme dalgası, Avrupa ve Kuzey Amerika'yı etkisi altına aldı ve Batı dünyasını kırsal bir toplumdan kentsel bir topluma dönüştürerek modern kapitalizmin temellerini oluşturdu.

E) Batı dünyasını kırsal bir toplumdan kentsel bir topluma dönüştüren ve modern kapitalizmin temellerini 18. yüzyılın sonlarında Britanya'da atan sanayileşme dalgası, Avrupa ve Kuzey Amerika'yı etkisi altına aldı.

45. Leonardo da Vinci, one of the universal geniuses of Western history, made contributions to art, mathematics, and science that anticipated the ideas and inventions of future centuries.

A) Sanat, matematik ve bilimde gelecek yüzyılların fikir ve icatlarını öngörmesi Leonardo da Vinci'nin Batı tarihinin evrensel dehalarından biri olmasına katkıda bulunmuştur.

B) Batı tarihinin evrensel dehalarından biri olan Leonardo da Vinci sanata, matematiğe ve bilime gelecek yüzyılların fikir ve icatlarını öngören katkılarda bulunmuştur.

C) Sanata, matematiğe ve bilime sonraki yüzyılların fikir ve icatlarını öngören katkılarda bulunmuş olan Leonardo da Vinci, Batı tarihinin evrensel dehalarından biridir.

D) Gelecek yüzyıllardaki fikir ve icatları tahmin ederek sanat, matematik ve bilime katkıda bulunan Leonardo da Vinci, Batı tarihinin evrensel dehalarından biri olmuştur.

E) Leonardo da Vinci, Batı tarihinin evrensel dehalarından biri olduğundan sanat, matematik ve bilime gelecek yüzyılların fikir ve icatlarını öngörerek katkı sağlamıştır.

46. Just like stars and snowflakes, sand seems to have an infinite supply, yet our planet's supplies of sand are dangerously low, which suggests that this precious material may disappear completely.

A) Her ne kadar kum da tıpkı yıldızlar ve kar taneleri gibi tükenmez bir kaynağa sahip gibi görünse de gezegenimizde bulunan kum kaynaklarının tehlikeli bir şekilde az olması, bu kıymetli maddenin tamamen yok olabileceği anlamına gelmektedir.

B) Tıpkı yıldızlar ve kar taneleri gibi kum, sonsuz bir kaynağa sahip gibi görünür fakat gezegenimizin kum kaynakları tehlikeli bir şekilde azdır ki bu da bu kıymetli maddenin tamamen yok olabileceği anlamına gelmektedir.

C) Yıldızlar ve kar tanelerinde olduğu gibi kum da tükenmez bir kaynak gibi görünür ama yine de kum kaynakları gezegenimizde tehlikeli bir şekilde azdır ve bu da bu kıymetli maddenin tamamen yok olacağı anlamına gelir.

D) Tıpkı yıldızlar ve kar taneleri gibi tükenmez bir kaynağa sahip gibi görünen kumun gezegenimizdeki kaynaklarının tehlikeli bir şekilde az olması bu kıymetli maddenin tamamen yok olabileceği anlamına gelmektedir.

E) Tıpkı yıldızlar ve kar taneleri gibi kum da sonsuz bir kaynağa sahipmiş gibi görünse de aslında tamamen yok olabilecek kıymetli bir maddedir ve gezegenimizdeki kum kaynakları tehlikeli bir şekilde azalmaktadır.

47. According to a study in Germany, practising mindfulness meditation by simply focusing on the sensation of your breathing for ten minutes a day can improve concentration and memory.

A) Almanya'daki bir çalışmaya göre, günde on dakikalığına sadece nefes alıp verme hissine odaklanarak bilinçli farkındalık meditasyonu yapmak konsantrasyonu ve hafızayı geliştirebilir.

B) Almanya'daki bir çalışma, günde sadece on dakikalığına nefes alıp verme hissine odaklanıp bilinçli farkındalık meditasyonu yapmanın konsantrasyonu ve hafızayı geliştirebileceğini gösteriyor.

C) Almanya'da yapılmış bir çalışma, günde on dakikalığına sadece nefes alıp verme hissine odaklanarak yapılan bilinçli farkındalık meditasyonunun konsantrasyonu ve hafızayı geliştirdiğini gösterdi.

D) Almanya'daki bir çalışmaya göre, konsantrasyonu ve hafızayı geliştirmek için günde sadece on dakikalığına nefes alıp verme hissine odaklanarak bilinçli farkındalık meditasyonu yapmak gerekir.

E) Almanya'daki bir çalışmaya göre, bilinçli farkındalık meditasyonu yaparak konsantrasyonu ve hafızayı geliştirmek için günde sadece on dakikalığına nefes alıp verme hissine odaklanmamız gerekiyor.

48. Erken Orta Çağ, doğu ve güneydoğu Asya'da yeni krallıklar bünyesinde gelişen ileri kültürlerin ve merkezileşmiş devletlerin doğuşuna tanıklık etmiştir.

A) The early Middle Ages witnessed the rise of sophisticated cultures and centralised states that flourished under new kingdoms in east and southeast Asia.

B) As new kingdoms were established in east and southeast Asia in the early Middle Ages, sophisticated cultures and centralised states began to emerge.

C) In the early Middle Ages, sophisticated cultures and centralised states flourished with the establishment of new kingdoms in east and southeast Asia.

D) The new kingdoms formed in east and southeast Asia in the early Middle Ages witnessed the rise of sophisticated cultures and centralised states.

E) The rise of sophisticated cultures and centralised states in east and southeast Asia that were developed under new kingdoms was not seen until the early Middle Ages.

49. Asya'ya karadan seyahat eden Avrupalı tüccarlar sıklıkla yağmacılar tarafından saldırıya uğruyordu ve bunun sonucu olarak, 15. yüzyılda Avrupa ulusları Asya'ya yeni ticaret rotaları aramak için donanma seyahatlerini finanse ettiler.

A) While travelling to Asia through land, merchants from Europe were often assaulted by looters; therefore, European countries started financing naval voyages to find new trade routes to Asia in the 15th century.

B) European merchants travelling to Asia over land were often attacked by marauders and, as a result, in the 15th century, European nations funded naval voyages to search for new trade routes to Asia.

C) In the 15th century, European nations funded naval voyages to Asia to seek new trade routes because previously, Europeans who travelled by land were often attacked by marauders on their way to Asia.

D) European merchants travelling to Asia by land were often being attacked by looters in the 15th century; and thus, European nations began to fund naval voyages to find new trade routes to Asia.

E) European merchants sought new trade routes to Asia by sea thanks to the funds coming from European nations; and so, they avoided being attacked by marauders in the 15th century.

50. Bizans ordusunun 1071'de Malazgirt Savaşı'nda Selçuklular tarafından yenilmesi, Osmanlıların 1453'te İstanbul'u fethiyle doruk noktasına ulaşan askeri bir çöküş dönemini başlatmıştır.

A) Long before the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottomans in 1453, the Seljuks defeated the Byzantine army at the battle of Malazgirt in 1071, which marked a period of military decline.

B) The Seljuks' defeat of the Byzantine army at the battle of Malazgirt in 1071 brought forward a period of military decline after which Ottomans conquered Constantinople in 1453.

C) Upon defeating the Byzantine army at the battle of Malazgirt in 1071, the Seljuks initiated a period of military decline, which peaked with the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottomans in 1453.

D) The defeat of the Byzantine army by the Seljuks at the battle of Malazgirt in 1071 started a period of military decline, which peaked with the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottomans in 1453.

E) After the defeat of the Byzantine army by the Seljuks at the battle of Malazgirt in 1071, a period of military decline began which peaked with the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottomans in 1453.

51. İnsanların bilinçli tercih yapma yeteneği, kendine güvene dayanır çünkü insanlar ancak yaptıklarının sonuç verdiğini ve istenen etkiyi yarattığını gördüklerinde daha geniş bir sosyal ortaklığın parçası olmaya devam eder.

A) Humans continue to be part of a larger social collective provided that they see their actions show results rendering the desired effect because the ability of humans to make conscious choices relies on self-confidence.

B) The ability of humans to make conscious choices relies on self-confidence because only if humans see that their actions show results and render the desired effect will they continue to be part of a larger social collective.

C) The ability of humans to make conscious choices to be part of a larger social collective relies on self-confidence, which renders the desired effect as long as humans see their actions show results.

D) Only when humans see that their actions show results rendering the desired effect will they continue to be part of a larger social collective, and this relies on self-confidence, which refers to the ability of humans to make conscious choices.

E) The ability of humans to make conscious choices, which relies on self-confidence, renders the desired effect when they see actions show results and they continue to be part of a larger social collective.

52. Fazla düşünme, belirsizlikle mücadele etmekte zorlandığınızın bir işaretidir ancak bu, korkularınızı yatıştırmak yerine onları körükler çünkü her zaman zihninizde en kötü senaryonun provasını yapıyor olursunuz.

A) Overthinking, which is a sign that you find it hard to deal with uncertainty, fuels your fears instead of soothing them because you are always rehearsing the worst-case scenario in your mind.

B) Overthinking is a sign that you find it hard to deal with uncertainty, but rehearsing the worst-case scenario in your mind all the time fuels your fears rather than soothing them.

C) Rather than soothing your fears, overthinking fuels them by making you rehearse the worst-case scenario in your mind all the time, and it is a sign that you find it hard to deal with uncertainty.

D) Overthinking is a sign that you find it hard to deal with uncertainty. but rather than soothing your fears. it fuels them, as you are always rehearsing the worst-case scenario in your mind.

E) Because you are always rehearsing the worst-case scenario in your mind, overthinking appears as a sign that you find it hard to deal with uncertainty, and it does not soothe your fears; instead, it fuels them.

53. Çocukların dili nasıl edindiğini anlamak, dili yaşlarına uygun bir şekilde geliştiremedikleri durumları tespit etmeyi mümkün kılmaktadır.

A) Understanding how children acquire language makes it possible to identify instances where they cannot develop language in an age-appropriate way.

B) By understanding how children acquire language, one could possibly identify instances where they cannot develop language in a way appropriate to their age.

C) An understanding of child language acquisition makes it possible to identify instances where language cannot be developed in an age-appropriate way by children.

D) It is only possible through an understanding of child language acquisition to identify a number of instances where children cannot develop language in a way appropriate to their age.

E) Whether there are instances where children cannot develop language in an age-appropriate way can be identified by understanding how language is acquired by children.

54. Although intelligence quotient (IQ) scores are good predictors of academic achievement in elementary and secondary school, the correspondence between IQ and academic performance is less consistent at higher levels. The tests do not measure many of the qualities necessary for achievement in the world of work, such as persistence, self-confidence, and motivation. ----- For example, creativity often involves the ability to envision multiple solutions to a problem. In contrast, IQ tests require the choice of a single solution to a problem, a type of task that could penalise highly creative people.

A) In addition, the creativity and intuition responsible for great achievements in both science and the arts in life are not reflected by IQ tests.

B) Many claim that IQ tests are unfair to members of minority groups because they are based on the vocabulary customs and values of the dominant culture.

C) Some great educators have voiced their doubt about the feasibility of guiding younger children based on their IQ scores calculated using standard tests.

D) IQ scores are now calculated based on group performance within a single age group, rather than across different ages.

E) Critics have also questioned the differences that occur when these tests are repeated at different time intervals.

55. Çatalhöyük was a highly successful settlement in Türkiye, which thrived from 7000 BCE and was inhabited for more than 1,000 years, whose population lived in rectangular houses, built very close together, which were entered through the roof. Çatalhöyük probably prospered because of its trade in obsidian, a highly prized black volcanic glass found in Türkiye that was used for cutting tools. ----- They allowed village settlements to acquire resources from elsewhere, 'paying' for their goods by exchanging their agricultural surpluses.

A) Trading networks are another sign of society's increasing sophistication.

B) Scientists still wonder why the residents of the village suddenly decided to evacuate it.

C) The inhabitants were encouraging their children to learn how to make tools and sell them.

D) Bartering, exchanging goods for other things, was never their practice when trading.

E) Little information is available regarding the languages, or dialects spoken in the area.



56. According to an American scholar, the most remarkable social phenomenon of the present century is the concentration of population in cities. ----- . If sprawling giants like New York and Chicago revealed these changes most dramatically, the same forces were at work in Lowell, New Haven, and dozens of other similar communities which developed in those years. These small and medium-sized cities are easily overlooked, but from the point of view of population growth and industrial expansion, they were as important as the glamorous metropolitan centres.

A) The rise of the modern city was the product of a series of economic, political, and social transformations of far-reaching significance.

B) People living in smaller cities reported much less serious problems concerning the transportation system.

C) Until recently, such a burst in size was only observed in megacities where millions of people resided and economy was booming.

D) In the opening years of the 19th century a series of economic disasters stroke flourishing ports.

E) Therefore, sociologists and urban designers decided to outline a comprehensive plan for city development.

57. Whatever their basis in reality, certain beliefs and practices of primitive people helped ease their fear and the feeling of helplessness that arose from the precariousness of their existence. Others in the community who took careful note of their behaviour ritualised the stories of those who had faced great dangers and survived. ----- . Ancient superstitions survive today in such common practices as tossing a pinch of salt over the shoulder or whispering a blessing after a sneeze to assure good fortune.

A) Some insist that the appearance of ghosts prove survival after death while others state that such phenomena represent other dimensions of reality.

B) The earliest traces of magical practices are found in the European caves of the Palaeolithic Age 50,000 BCE.

C) Early humans sought supernatural means to calm the spirits of the animals they killed for food.

D) In such rituals lies the origin of superstition, a belief that certain repeated actions or words will bring the practitioner luck or ward off evil.

E) As such beliefs developed, certain tribal members were elevated in status to shaman and magician.

58. The creators of Mesopotamian civilisation were the Sumerians, a people whose origins remain unclear. By 3000 BCE, they had established a number of independent cities in southern Mesopotamia, including Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Umma, and Lagash. ----- A number of Sumerian agricultural and craft terms are not Sumerian in origin, indicating that the Sumerians adopted some aspects of pre-existing settlements. As the Sumerian cities grew larger, they came to exercise political and economic control over the surrounding countryside, forming city-states. These city-states were the basic units of Sumerian civilisation.

- A) The Sumerians were the first civilisation to develop writing, law codes, and economic specialisation.
- B) The domination of other peoples was regarded as natural by the Sumerians.
- C) There is evidence that the Sumerians were not the first people in the region.
- D) The Sumerian city-states were primarily agricultural, but commerce and industry also became important.
- E) Sumerian city-states contained major social groups such as elite and dependent commoners.

59. The political transformation of Athens from a landed aristocracy to a democracy began in the early 6th century BCE with the reforms of Solon, the elected leader of Athens in 594 BCE. Faced with social unrest, Solon tried to balance the conflicts between the rich and poor by enacting laws controlling consumption, and opening political offices to a wider portion of the population. ----- Although Solon did not institutionalise democracy in Athens, and his reforms were almost immediately replaced by the tyranny of Peisistratus, he articulated the principles of community action and responsibility central to the emergence of a democratic regime.

- A) Archaeological work suggests that the site where the Assembly met had space for only 6,000 individuals, suggesting limited participation of the Athenians into their democracy.
- B) In poems describing his reforms, there is emphasis on all members of the city, not the gods, being responsible for saving the city and maintaining the principles of justice.
- C) He is known to have opposed the ruling of the people as they were deemed to not have the means to grasp the inner workings of the government.
- D) In fact, citizenship at first required only an Athenian father but by mid-century, both parents had to be from the city-state.
- E) Similarly, Pericles, the renowned leader of Athenian democracy, derived his political power from his repeated yearly election as a commander.

60. (I) The first film was shown in China in 1896. (II) Since that time, this new medium has gradually sunk its roots in the country to become one of the most important forms of popular entertainment. (III) Unlike artists working with other media and genres introduced into China from the West- such as oil painting, symphonic music and spoken drama - Chinese filmmakers had no indigenous traditions to draw on in their efforts to assimilate this foreign novelty. (IV) To fully understand Chinese cinema's recurring motifs and images requires a thorough knowledge of both the industry's internal development and the historical changes taking place in society at large. (V) Yet over the century, they have completely mastered the art of filmmaking and their works have earned international recognition as more than six hundred Chinese titles have won film awards at various international film festivals to date.

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

61. (I) Alexandria is Egypt's second largest city after Cairo, the national capital. (II) Alexandria served as the capital of Ptolemaic Egypt from the city's founding around 331 BCE on the site of an older Egyptian town named Ra'katit. (III) The Ptolemies ruled not only Egypt but also what was then called Coele Syria (Palestine) and eastern Libya. (IV) Alexandria was the capital of Egypt for 1,000 years; during the Roman period, it was second only to Rome in importance and size with an estimated population of 500,000. (V) Today it is Egypt's second largest city and its main port with more than 80 per cent of the country's import and export trade and a population of nearly five million.

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

62. (I) By the time Temüjin was 20 years old, he had managed to forge alliances with various tribal leaders and claimed the leadership of a small clan. (II) At a conference of Mongol leaders in 1206, Temüjin was pronounced the Great Ruler, or Genghis Khan, of the Unified Mongolian State. (III) He began a transformation of the Mongol tribes, dividing them into military units, each one supported by a number of households. (IV) In 1220, he is said to have massacred the 30,000 defenders of Samarkand. (V) Within five years, Mongol society was changed from a nomadic-tribal to a military-feudal system, creating an organised army to expand the Mongolian empire.

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

63. (I) Istanbul's most important mosque is both a tribute to its architect, the great Sinan, and a fitting memorial to its founder, Süleyman the Magnificent. (II) The ancient columns that surround the courtyard are said to have come originally from the kathisma, the Byzantine royal box in the Hippodrome. (III) Like the city's other imperial mosques, the Süleymaniye Mosque was not only a place of worship, but also a charitable foundation, or külliye. (IV) The mosque is surrounded by its former hospital, soup kitchen, schools, caravanserai and bath house. (V) This complex provided a welfare system which fed over 1,000 of the city's poor - Muslims, Christians and Jews alike every day.

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

64. (I) Positive perceptions of aging include viewing older adults as wise, good listeners, and storytellers, empathic, generous, family-oriented, supportive, and sincere. (II) However, they are perceived also as complaining, disapproving, overprotective, closed-minded, and physically and/or cognitively on the decline. (III) Likewise, older adults are more likely than younger adults to hold positive stereotypes of aging. (IV) Such perceptions, or stereotypes, can be held implicitly and/or explicitly. (V) Although both positive and negative stereotypes of aging exist, research indicates that negative stereotypes are more prevalent and accessible than positive ones.

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

65. (I) Ideas about proportion, harmony, symmetry, order, complexity, and balance have all been studied by psychologists in great depth. (II) Pursued by poets and artists alike, beauty is ever elusive. (III) We seek it not only in nature, art, and philosophy but also in our phones and furniture. (IV) We value it beyond reason, look to surround ourselves with it and will even lose ourselves in pursuit of it. (V) As philosopher George Santayana observed in his 1896 book *The Sense of Beauty*, there is within us "a very radical and widespread tendency to observe beauty, and to value it".

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

It is impossible to conceive of rock and roll's maturation from teenage recreation into intellectually expressive music without Bob Dylan. Comparable only to the Beatles in influence, Dylan brought poetry to rock. More impressive, though, is the massive body of music Dylan has written, performed, and recorded over his unparalleled half-century career. Often called 'the voice of his generation', Dylan's actual voice was instantly identifiable for its nasal qualities. With it, he created and shed a half-dozen musical identities, each a phase in a relentless artistic development. Throughout every stage of his career, he has employed a musical language drawn from his encyclopaedic knowledge of traditional folk, country, and early rock. This strength has enabled Dylan to tap into the deep wellspring of American music and invested his creative endeavours with a sense of timelessness. It has also served as a bedrock for the songwriter, helping him to rebound after a motorcycle accident in the 1960s, as well as rejuvenating his career in the early 1990s. "Songs, to me, were more important than just light entertainment," Dylan wrote in 2004. "They were my preceptor and guide into some altered consciousness of reality, some different republic, some liberated republic."

66. Which of the following has not contributed to Bob Dylan's success in rock and roll?

- A) His knowledge of traditional folk and country music
- B) The nasal qualities of his voice
- C) His use of poetry in his songs
- D) The collaborative works with his contemporaries
- E) His productivity in both composition and performance

67. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Prior to Bob Dylan, rock and roll was not so popular among young people.
- B) The motorcycle accident had a permanent negative effect on Bob Dylan's career.
- C) Bob Dylan is known as a pioneer in the history of rock and roll.
- D) Bob Dylan's songs enabled traditional country music to gain significance.
- E) It was the Beatles that gave inspiration to Bob Dylan's songs.

68. It is clear from Bob Dylan's own remarks that -----.

- A) with his lyrics, he tried to show how unsatisfactory the popular songs were
- B) songs had a deeper, moral meaning for him rather than just being a means of having fun
- C) he was having difficulty surviving in the mainstream culture and needed a different republic
- D) it was impossible to write timeless songs without a connection to the past
- E) he was using his artistic talent as a tool for social and political commentary

The idea for a canal or other means to transfer vessels across Central America had long been canvassed and various schemes on different sites proposed, but it was not realised until some powerful politicians convinced the congress in 1879 to take a decision to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. A French-sponsored company, with capital raised mainly in France, undertook the work, but by 1888 it was bankrupt. The United States, for political and military reasons, decided to take over the scheme and in 1894 a new company was formed, though there was still argument over the site. Eventually a new State of Panama was created, which granted a concession to the United States of a Canal Zone. Work restarted in 1908 and, amid appalling difficulties including medical ones, it was completed with two flights of locks at Miraflores and Gatun and a single lock at Pedro Miguel through which ocean vessels were hauled by power units on the banks. It was formally opened on 15 August 1914 and remains one of the major ship canals in the world.

69. According to the passage by the time the Panama Canal Project was launched, -----.

- A) there had been a lot of debates on the companies that were to sponsor the construction of the to-be-built canal
- B) a number of initial attempts had already proved that a canal can hardly facilitate the transfer of ships across Central America
- C) politicians had given up their attempts to persuade the administrative bodies to undertake the canal project
- D) various locations had been formally examined on site to decide which one would cost less
- E) there had been multiple considerations, including the construction of a canal, regarding how to transfer vessels across Central America

70. Which of the following was the reason for establishing a new company to build the Panama Canal?

- A) The challenges involved during the construction forced the US to take over the company in charge of building the canal.
- B) The US wanted to establish a new multinational corporation that it could control without much difficulty.
- C) The debates on where to build the canal led to the weakening of the previous company, which eventually had to quit the work.
- D) The newly established Panama State made the US take action to complete the project on time.
- E) The company that undertook the construction of the canal at the beginning went out of business because of financial problems.

71. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The construction of the Panama Canal was finally completed in the middle of political struggle, financial issues and various other challenges.
- B) The Panama Canal proved a challenging project as there were a number of technical difficulties involved in the construction process.
- C) The construction of the Panama Canal literally turned into a political battleground for various reasons, including environmental ones.
- D) The history of the Panama Canal project is characterised with problems related to finding an appropriate location.
- E) The Panama Canal has been one of the financial projects undertaken by the Panama State, which was supported by the US in the past.

In the ancient world, the Assyrians, inhabiting the area that is modern northern Iraq, were the first true hair stylists. Their skills at cutting, curling, layering, and dyeing hair were known throughout the Middle East as unparalleled. Their craft grew out of an obsession with hair. The Assyrians developed hair styling to the exclusion of nearly every other cosmetic art. Law even dictated certain types of hair styles according to a person's position and employment. Baldness, full or partial, was considered an unsightly defect and concealed with wigs. Later, like the Assyrians, the ancient Greeks favoured long, curly hair. They believed long hair, and difficult to achieve hair styles, distinguished them from the barbarians to the north, who wore short, unstyled hair. Scented curls became a Greek obsession, as revealed by many references in poetry and art; and especially light-coloured hair was prized. Most of the Greek heroes, from Achilles to Menelaus, to mention a few, are described as possessing light-coloured hair.

72. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) The Assyrians, who inhabited the area that is modern northern Iraq, left the only known record of ancient hair styling.
- B) Before Assyrian hair styling was put into practice, Assyrian people were considered as barbarians with low aesthetic merits.
- C) The development of Assyrian hair styling brought about the development of other cosmetic arts in the region.
- D) Throughout the Middle East, no other culture excelled at the different skills required in hair styling as much as the Assyrians.
- E) Ancient men and women were not interested in aesthetics at all until the Assyrians became obsessed with hair.

73. It is pointed out in the passage that -----.

- A) in Assyria, legally, a person's hair style was determined by social position and profession
- B) baldness of all kinds was considered as a physical imperfection that discriminated such people from higher society
- C) the Greeks preferred long, curly hair in order to be distinguished from the Assyrians
- D) Assyrian law excluded virtually all cosmetic art besides hair styling from development
- E) Assyrians with short, unstyled hair would be excluded from certain jobs and positions

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

- A) Achilles and Menelaus are examples of Greek heroes with hair styles that were different from the norm
- B) despite their own praise of long hair, and scented curls, most ancient Greeks had short, unstyled hair
- C) the Ancient Greek's poetry and art demonstrate their passion for hair that was scented, curly and light-coloured
- D) those who concealed their baldness with wigs of long, curly, scented hair would attain high positions in society
- E) the ancient Greeks favoured long, curly hair like the Assyrians, but made great efforts to distinguish themselves from them

There are indeed cases where linguistic change can lead to problems of unintelligibility (not being able to be understood), ambiguity, and social division. If change is too rapid, there can be major communication problems, as in contemporary Papua New Guinea - a point which needs to be considered in connection with the field of language planning. But as a rule, the parts of language which are changing at any time are tiny, in comparison to the vast, unchanging areas of language. Indeed, it is because change is so infrequent that it is so distinctive and noticeable. Some degree of caution and concern is therefore always desirable, in the interests of maintaining precise and efficient communication; but there are no grounds for the extreme pessimism and conservatism which is so often encountered - and which in English is often summed up in such slogans as "Let us preserve the tongue that Shakespeare spoke".

75. It is clear from the passage that linguistic change -----.

- A) can lead to further modifications to avoid communication breakdowns
- B) affects a large part of language since it is connected with social division
- C) can give way to some problems such as unintelligibility and ambiguity
- D) is the result of language evolution that resolves ambiguity problems
- E) is needed because of the rapid developments in language planning

76. Why does the author give the example of Papua New Guinea?

- A) To draw attention to the importance of language change in maintaining efficient communication
- B) To show the obligation of having caution and concern about language development
- C) To imply that extreme pessimism is a must for the prevention of communication problems
- D) To highlight the possibility of unintelligibility problems due to rapid language change
- E) To emphasise the existence of language planning as a branch of linguistics

77. What is the intention of the author in disagreeing the slogan "Let us preserve the tongue that Shakespeare spoke"?

- A) To inform the reader about the danger connected with language change
- B) To criticise language planning policy makers for ignoring language change
- C) To direct attention to language change hindering effective communication
- D) To explain the motive behind language change experienced in many languages
- E) To make it clear that there is no need to make a great fuss over language change



To the Greeks and Romans, a red pigment known as miltos was a sort of multipurpose supersubstance. Ancient writers record that the fine-grained, red iron oxide-based was much sought after for use in decoration, cosmetics, agriculture, medicine and even boat maintenance. A new study indicates that one of the reasons miltos was so versatile is that not all miltos was created equal. An international team analysed the mineralogy, geochemistry, and even microbiology of miltos samples recovered from the Greek islands Kea and Lemnos, and has been able to identify subtle variations that made each sample suitable for a particular use. "Different sources produced different types of miltos," says University of Glasgow archaeologist Effie Photos-Jones. "It was not a pure mineral but rather a combination of minerals. There are also variations in the microorganisms that live in the immediate environment of those minerals." For example, some Kea miltos samples contain microorganisms that would have enhanced their use as fertilisers. Others contain high concentrations of lead, which could help prevent growth of harmful biofilms and barnacles on ship's hulls. One sample from Lemnos has traces of titanium dioxide, a known antibacterial compound, making it useful for medicinal purposes.

78. Ancient writers accept miltos as a supersubstance as it -----.

- A) was used in formulating medicines more than any other substance available at the time
- B) was a mixture of minerals that could be utilised in various contexts
- C) was not easy to pinpoint its location due to its scarcity
- D) was regarded as a rare substance only found on the Greek islands Kea and Lemnos
- E) helped the Greeks and Romans to gain supremacy over other civilisations

79. The samples collected from Kea and Lemnos -----.

- A) proved the team right on their assumptions that miltos still exists
- B) indicated that microorganisms close to miltos disrupt the efficacy of the substance
- C) revealed that miltos originated in these islands but its variations spread beyond their boundaries
- D) showed that each type of miltos had slight changes in structure
- E) contradicted with what the team had expected as the constituents of miltos

80. It can be understood from the passage that -----.

- A) microorganisms found near miltos enabled the substance to work efficiently for various uses
- B) miltos had an indispensable role for the people in Kea for medicinal purposes
- C) scientists had mistakenly thought miltos as a blend of different matters before their analysis
- D) the amount of chemical elements combined with miltos had to be at moderate levels to prevent damage
- E) people using miltos were unaware that certain microorganisms boosted the strength of the substance

## CEVAP ANAHTARI

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