



KPDS

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KELİME

MAYIS 2009

1. Few Arab governments have any legal ---- to monitor arms trade.

- A) interpretation B) framework
 C) judgment D) adoption
 E) obsession

2. European companies are stepping up their investment in the Libyan gas sector, as the Libyan government is increasingly --- to welcome them.

- A) tentative B) essential
 C) obvious D) similar
 E) keen

3. Consumers in the Gulf countries have --- higher real purchasing power because of sustained low inflation.

- A) inclusively B) pensively
 C) considerably D) faintly
 E) bilaterally

4. For the world's automotive industry, this year's Dubai Motor Show is a rare opportunity to --- serious business with wealthy customers in the Middle East.

- A) lift B) purchase
 C) relate D) conduct
 E) satisfy

5. The major component of most gallstones is cholesterol, though some are --- of calcium salts.

- A) swept away B) kept away
 C) broken down D) looked after
 E) made up

KASIM 2009

6. Many cell phones now have the same --- as personal computers.

- A) functionality B) ambition
 C) care D) worry
 E) attentiveness

7. During the 1970s, the West African state of Niger's economy flourished from uranium production, but when uranium prices fell in the 1980s, its ---- period of prosperity ended.

- A) unpredictable B) various
 C) brief D) excessive
 E) successive

8. ---- poor after World War II, Crete is now thriving from tourism.

- A) Necessarily B) Adequately
 C) Accurately D) Tentatively
 E) Desperately

9. Cities in China are growing fast as millions of people ---- to urban areas.

- A) gather B) migrate
 C) occupy D) issue
 E) increase

10. Located in Central Europe, Germany is ---- of the North German Plain, the Central German Uplands, and the Southern German Highlands.

- A) spread out B) brought together
 C) held out D) made up
 E) taken down

MAYIS 2010

11. The body loses large amounts of iron when red blood cells are lost through bleeding, and this causes a ---- of iron.

- A) deficiency B) display
 C) failure D) supplement
 E) recurrence

12. With the Soviet Union in decline in 1990, the United States emerged as the ---- superpower.

- A) excessive B) accurate
 C) sole D) initial
 E) adequate

13. The economies of most oil-producing nations in the Middle East rely ---- on exporting oil, just as the economy of the West, particularly that of the United States, depends on petroleum imports.

- A) reluctantly B) prosperously
- C) brutally D) previously
- E) heavily

14. No achievement can please Islamic extremists more than a break with what they ---- as the Christian West.

- A) exclude B) confirm
- C) abolish D) view
- E) establish

15. After World War II, the United States began to --- Britain's role as the leading foreign player in Iranian politics.

- A) take over B) hold up
- C) put off D) keep out
- E) look after

ARALIK 2010

16. Skin has a rich blood supply that delivers oxygen to all its ----.

- A) symptoms B) shifts
- C) nutrients D) layers
- E) supplements

17. Through the ages, drugs have been enormously --- in relieving suffering and in preventing and treating diseases.

- A) current B) persistent
- C) beneficial D) excessive
- E) profound

18. The average life expectancy has increased ---- in most developed countries, especially in the United States.

- A) severely B) appropriately
- C) defectively D) accurately
- E) dramatically

19. To achieve and ---- fitness, a person needs to exercise only 30 minutes three times a week.

- A) maintain B) determine
- C) include D) demonstrate
- E) train

20. Often thought of as the smallest unit of living organisms, a cell is ---- of many even smaller parts, each with its own function.

- A) broken down B) made up
- C) run out D) taken after
- E) turned up

MAYIS 2011

21. The central government has called for tighter regulations on coastal development and is launching an — to remove illegal beach homes and hotels.

- A) observation B) initiative
- C) investment D) entitlement
- E) attachment

22. Classifying is a fundamental cognitive process that refers to the sorting of objects, events, living things, and phenomena into clusters according to their — characteristics.

- A) additional B) relative
- C) common D) ultimate
- E) necessary

23. In Spanish literature, *a la divino* is the recasting of a secular work as a religious work, or more —, a treatment of a secular theme in religious terms through the use of allegory, symbolism, and metaphor.

- A) externally B) respectively
- C) primarily D) decisively
- E) generally

24. Marie Elizabeth Zakrzewska is a German-born American physician who founded the New England Hospital for Women and Children and — greatly to the acceptance of women as medical professionals.

- A) pertained B) attributed
- C) owed D) contributed
- E) applied

25. European Union foreign ministers have urged the Serb authorities to — the two fugitives by the end of March.

- A) set out B) tidy up
- C) step down D) take off
- E) turn over

KASIM 2011

26. In cases involving children's injuries, the most effective ---- are directed at parents.

- A) benefits B) exceptions
- C) purposes D) disturbances
- E) interventions

27. With a bit of adaptation, --- technology could help us to eventually establish a colony on Mars.

- A) explicit B) impartial
- C) reserved D) current
- E) supplementary

28. Despite dramatic increases in trade worldwide, countries still differ ---- in the extent to which they engage in trade.

- A) reluctantly B) substantially
- C) attentively D) pleasingly
- E) incidentally

29. Generally considered to be the greatest composer of the 20th century, Igor Stravinsky's long life ---- continents, cultures and eras.

- A) fetched B) reversed
- C) spanned D) magnified
- E) acquired

30. Geology, the science of the Earth, is --- several branches including mineralogy, petrology, stratigraphy, palaeontology and tectonics.

- A) divided into B) designed for
- C) troubled by D) brought upon
- E) settled into

MAYIS 2012

31. Forgery is the act of making, reproducing, altering or signing a false document or other instrument with the ---- of defrauding others.

- A) development
- B) exception
- C) determination
- D) intention
- E) prediction

32. The sense of smell, which has not been fully understood yet, is much more ---- than the sense of taste.

- A) attainable
- B) dedicated
- C) suitable
- D) sophisticated
- E) endurable

33. The full stop is probably the most used form of punctuation, partly because almost everyone knows how to use it ----.

- A) considerably
- B) redundantly
- C) dominantly
- D) appropriately
- E) profoundly

34. The European System of Central Banks, which ---- a single monetary policy for the euro zone, consists of the European Central Bank in Frankfurt together with 15 national central banks.

- A) regulates
- B) signifies
- C) expresses
- D) provokes
- E) acquires

35. Leaders with different political styles have launched daring projects to take Japan out of the economic recession, but in the long run, they may --- colliding with each other.

- A) make out
- B) give in
- C) act out
- D) fight off
- E) end up

KASIM 2012

36. The basic unit of currency of the Ottoman Empire was the silver *akçe* in which all the revenues and --- of the state were calculated.

- A) precautions
- B) conventions
- C) expenditures
- D) placements
- E) establishments

37. A new historical record offers --- evidence that Africans and their descendants contributed enormously to the formation of Mexican culture.

- A) frustrating
- B) inferior
- C) redundant
- D) devastating
- E) compelling

38. Scientists have developed a new blood test for Alzheimer's disease that can ---- identify 93% of people who have the condition.

- A) severely
- B) accurately
- C) separately
- D) abusively
- E) incidentally

39. Phobias are intense, irrational fears which cannot be ---- even when the sufferer is aware, as is usually the case, that there is no reason for the fear.

- A) spoilt
- B) undergone
- C) foreseen
- D) initiated
- E) overcome

40. Companies must utilize key capabilities wherever they exist, including direct investment to ---- operations in locations where rare opportunities can be developed.

- A) set up
- B) leave off
- C) get through
- D) hand in
- E) take over

NİSAN 2013

41. UNICEF is deeply committed to creating a world in which all children, regardless of their gender or socioeconomic background, have ---- to free, compulsory and quality education.

- A) access
- B) dedication
- C) insight
- D) addiction
- E) tendency

42. In some countries, such as Brazil and Russia, codes have been put in place to promote ---- logging of forest ecosystems.

- A) applicable
- B) penetrable
- C) notable
- D) sustainable
- E) provable

43. Before they are allowed to be used, all medicines, including vaccines, are ---- tested to assess how safe and effective they are.

- A) incidentally B) hazardously
C) thoroughly D) fatally
E) offensively

44. Many scientists believe that our sanitized surroundings are --- allergic disorders in children, which have doubled in the last decade.

- A) extracting B) fulfilling
C) unifying D) ensuring
E) fostering

45. In non-literate societies, valuable information about the past is often enshrined in oral tradition – poems, hymns or sayings --- from generation to generation by word of mouth.

- A) taken off B) handed down
C) thrown up D) kept off
E) rooted out

46. By mapping equatorial rainfall since 800 AD, scientists have --- how tropical weather may change over the next century.

- A) taken out B) put aside
C) brought down D) figured out
E) counted upon

EYLÜL 2013

47. Psychologists have shown that people can make ---- of age, income and even personality traits based on footwear alone.

- A) regularities B) incentives
C) requisites D) tendencies
E) estimates

48. Because trade among nations is so important in economic development, most countries are ---- to be able to sell their goods and services in foreign markets.

- A) insufficient B) eager
C) entitled D) vulnerable
E) inconsistent

49. Paracetamol, one of the most effective painkillers used today, was discovered in the 1890s, but --- how it relieves pain remains a mystery.

- A) mistakenly B) comparatively
C) precisely D) increasingly
E) adversely

50. The rapid growth of English as an international language has ---- a number of interesting discussions about the status of English today.

- A) weakened B) stimulated
C) confirmed D) distinguished
E) postponed

51. Parents should teach their children that being patient with someone does not necessarily mean they have to ---- their inappropriate behaviour.

- A) get up to B) do away with
C) look down on D) come out of
E) put up with

52. There is a wide range of theories that attempt to ---- the differences in left- and right-handedness, some with much more empirical support than others.

- A) take over B) carry out
C) account for D) give away
E) refer to

TENSE / ZAMAN

MAYIS 2009

1. **There ---- various indications that the current financial crisis ---- a damaging effect on technology companies.**
 A) are / is having
 B) were / will have
 C) had been / has had
 D) have been / would have had
 E) would have been / had had
2. **Russia ---- earlier this week that it ---- all its troops out of Georgia.**
 A) had announced / pulled
 B) announces / would have pulled
 C) announced / had pulled
 D) is announcing / has pulled
 E) has announced / was pulling
3. **With its superior firepower, NATO ---- any battle, but it ---- the war in Afghanistan.**
 A) had won / loses
 B) can win / is losing
 C) has won / lost
 D) would have won / had lost
 E) is winning / was losing

KASIM 2009

4. **Recent excavations in Algeria ---- that *Homo erectus*— there between 500,000 and 750,000 years ago ----:**
 A) have indicated / resided
 B) had indicated / has resided
 C) indicated / would reside
 D) could have indicated / had been residing
 E) indicate / had resided
5. **German Chancellor Merkel is under pressure from power companies, which ---- to invest in new power generation projects unless they ---- exempt from tough emission requirements.**
 A) refused / have been
 B) refuse / are
 C) have refused / had been
 D) had refused / will be
 E) were refusing / are to be
6. **Although she ---- properly yet, the recipient of the world's first face transplant ---- well, according to the first scientific report of the operation.**
 A) hadn't smiled / would have done
 B) didn't smile / will do
 C) doesn't smile / may have done
 D) couldn't have smiled / does
 E) can't smile / is doing

MAYIS 2010

7. **More than 50 years ago, six European nations --- to submit their coal and steel industries to common management, so that no single country ---- the weapons of war to be used against another.**
- A) have agreed / had fabricated
 - B) agreed / could fabricate
 - C) had agreed / have fabricated
 - D) agree / will fabricate
 - E) may have agreed / had been fabricating
8. **North Korea still ---- a vast police state that --- a network of concentration camps spanning the country.**
- A) was maintaining / has included
 - B) had maintained / would include
 - C) is maintaining / had included
 - D) maintains / includes
 - E) maintained / will include
9. **Most anthropologists think man --- South America around 12,000 years ago, although some ---- it much earlier.**
- A) has settled / may have put
 - B) settles / are putting
 - C) had settled / were putting
 - D) was settling / had put
 - E) settled / have put

ARALIK 2010

10. **To the astronomers of the Middle Ages, the most important classical authorities on natural philosophy ---- Aristotle and Ptolemy, since both ---- frameworks that explained the whole universe.**
- A) had been / created
 - B) are / have created
 - C) were / had created
 - D) have been / create
 - E) may have been / were creating
11. **Though warfare ---- a characteristic feature of international relations in the Late Bronze Age, the most powerful states of the time in the Mediterranean basin --- a balance of power that stabilized trade and diplomacy.**
- A) had remained / were creating
 - B) remained / created
 - C) has remained / would have created
 - D) remains / had created
 - E) must have remained / have created
12. **Although their responses ---- as obvious as those of animals, plants ---- the capacity to respond to light, gravity, water, touch, and other stimuli.**
- A) may not be / have
 - B) have not been / had
 - C) were not / have had
 - D) had not been / are having
 - E) would not be / would have had

MAYIS 2011

- 13. Conger eels, which — any large marine eels of the family Congridae, — in shallow water, hiding in crevices during the day and are active by night, feeding on fish and crabs.**
- A) were to be / used to live
 - B) used to be / will live
 - C) are to be / might have lived
 - D) are / live
 - E) could be / have lived
- 14. In general, the body — nutrients best from foods in which the nutrients are diluted and dispersed among other ingredients that —their absorption.**
- A) can absorb / would have facilitated
 - B) absorbs / may facilitate
 - C) were to absorb / would facilitate
 - D) has absorbed / used to facilitate
 - E) might absorb / must have facilitated

KASIM 2011

- 15. Modern humans, Homo sapiens, ---- in Africa around 200,000 years ago and by about 30,000 years ago they ---- all other forms of early humans, such as Neanderthals and Homo erectus.**
- A) have been evolving / replaced
 - B) would evolve / are replacing
 - C) were evolving / have replaced
 - D) evolved / had replaced
 - E) had evolved / had been replacing
- 16. Tablet computers ---- some advantages for form-filling or updating your status on a social network, but you ---- it hard to get any real work done.**
- A) are offering / must find
 - B) have been offering / should find
 - C) can offer / will have to find
 - D) had offered / would have found
 - E) might offer / could find

MAYIS 2012

- 17. Unlike broadcast television, an interactive TV service provider ---- customers to choose which service to use at any given time, whether it ---- shopping, watching a film or playing games.**
- A) has allowed / might have been
 - B) allows / is
 - C) allowed / would be
 - D) would allow / should have been
 - E) is allowing / was
- 18. The tradition of sculpting in clay ---- as early as AD 800, and ultimately it ---- as the point of departure for related works that were cast in metal.**
- A) should have developed / has served
 - B) has developed / had served
 - C) may have developed / served
 - D) would have developed / will serve
 - E) could have developed / will have served

KASIM 2012

- 19. In some cases, we ---- sufficient data on old events, not because of a lack of imagination but because the appropriate technology ---- available at the time.**
- A) would not have / is not
 - B) should not have / had not been
 - C) did not have / has not been
 - D) do not have / was not
 - E) could not have / will not be
- 20. New York City --- the first US ban on large-size sodas and other sugary drinks ---- in restaurants.**
- A) is approving / having been sold
 - B) approved / to be sold
 - C) approves / to have been sold
 - D) was approving / having sold
 - E) has approved / being sold

NİSAN 2013

21. The physics of elementary particles in the 20th century --- by the observation of particles whose existence --- by theorists decades earlier.

- A) has been distinguished / was predicted
- B) distinguished / is being predicted
- C) was distinguished / had been predicted
- D) is distinguished / has been predicted
- E) had been distinguished / was being predicted

22. At the end of the First World War, the leaders of victorious countries gathered at Versailles, and there, they ---- to decide what penalties Germany, Austria and other allies ----.

- A) tried / would have to pay
- B) had tried / must have paid
- C) were trying / were paying
- D) used to try / might have paid
- E) could try / should have paid

23. ---- the types of individuals it seeks to attract, an organization ---- to consider what methods to use to reach them.

- A) To have established / could need
- B) Having established / needs
- C) Establishing / had needed
- D) Established / needed
- E) Being established / will need

EYLÜL 2013

24. The discovery that the Universe ---- at an accelerating rate --- two rival teams of scientists a Nobel Prize in Physics.

- A) is expanding / has earned
- B) will be expanding / had earned
- C) was expanding / must have earned
- D) could expand / should have earned
- E) ought to expand / may have earned

25. A report by the Japanese government --- that the disaster in 2011 at the Fukushima Nuclear Plant ----.

- A) could reveal / will be foreseen
- B) can reveal / should have been foreseen
- C) reveals / must be foreseen
- D) has revealed / needs to be foreseen
- E) revealed / could have been foreseen

26. Scientists in the US ---- the rivers, streams and floods of ice at the Antarctic, ---- a fascinating picture of a constantly shifting continent.

- A) mapped / having been painted
- B) are mapping / painted
- C) have mapped / painting
- D) will be mapping / having painted
- E) had mapped / being painted

PREPOSITIONS/EDATLAR

MAYIS 2009

1. **About 20 to 40 per cent of pancreatic cancer cases are cured --- chemotherapy followed --- radiation therapy or surgery.**
 A) about / over B) from / to
 C) with / by D) of / into
 E) at / through
2. **The objective ---- a proper diet is to achieve and maintain a desirable body composition and a large capacity ---- physical and mental work.**
 A) through / through B) on / with in
 C) at / across D) of / for
 E) after / between

KASIM 2009

3. **To protect whales and dolphins ---- the coast of Hawaii, a court in California has temporarily banned the US navy from using powerful sonar equipment -- a military exercise in the area.**
 A) at / over B) in / on
 C) before / through D) off / during
 E) within / with
4. **As it had in World War I, Argentina proclaimed neutrality ---- the outbreak of World War II, but in the closing phase it declared war --- the Axis powers.**
 A) over / after B) for / with
 C) at / on D) about / through
 E) from / above

MAYIS 2010

5. **---- some cancers, the best therapy is a combination ---- surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy.**
 A) With / through B) About / in
 C) For / of D) At / within
 E) On / to
6. **The modern era of Shakespeare scholarship has been marked --- an enormous amount of investigation --- the authorship, text, and chronology of his plays.**
 A) from / at B) by / into
 C) down / over D) out / of
 E) in / for

ARALIK 2010

7. **Homer --- the Byzantines was simultaneously a literary model, an instructional textbook, and a guide ---- personal morality and wisdom.**
 A) into / within B) through / around
 C) down / before D) after / above
 E) for / to
8. **From the mid-fifteenth century ---, Lisbon began to emerge as a significant market ---- slavery.**
 A) up / about B) away / in
 C) out / round D) on / of
 E) over / at

MAYIS 2011

9. In feudal Japan, the za were any — the mercantile or craft associations that flourished — 1100 and 1590.
 A) in / up to B) at / through
 C) of / between D) over / before
 E) under / from
10. The Cirrus SR20 was an attractive plane — people interested in learning to fly, and it could also serve effectively as an air taxi — short-haul routes.
 A) between / over B) to / at
 C) towards / in D) among / under
 E) for / on
11. Geochronology is the branch — geology that deals with the dating — the Earth by studying its rocks and contained fossils.
 A) in / from B) of / of
 C) within / through D) among / in
 E) about / inside

KASIM 2011

12. The official Lincoln Heritage Trail passes ---- west-central and southern Illinois ---- about 1,100 miles, visiting many of the major sites in Abraham Lincoln's life along the way.
 A) down / beneath B) by / below
 C) through / for D) into / upon
 E) along / at
13. In addition to its preoccupation --- the legacy of neorealism, Italian cinema also shifted ---- internationalism during the 1970s.
 A) with / towards B) to / over
 C) for / at D) of / in
 E) about / by

14. The food industry is vulnerable to the charge that it contributes to mortality ---- actively seeking to increase consumption of unhealthy foods --- which profits depend.
 A) at / for B) by / on
 C) against / into D) with / from
 E) in / at

MAYIS 2012

15. The degree ---- age-related wrinkling varies considerably --- person to person, partly due to the amount of exposure to the sun.
 A) of / from B) for / between
 C) to / among D) about / by
 E) towards / with
16. When Sarpsborg was burned down ---- the Nordic Seven-Year War, Frederick II gave permission for the inhabitants to move --- a place near the Glomma River.
 A) after / away B) at / by
 C) in / over D) during / to
 E) through / from

KASIM 2012

17. Losing weight is not only ---- anticipating swimsuit season or squeezing into skinny jeans, but it also means fighting a serious illness ---- the obese.
 A) by / against B) in / within
 C) about / for D) beyond / upon
 E) at / towards
18. ---- the 47 anniversary of Winston Churchill's death, historians are reassessing the complex figure who carried Britain ---- its darkest times.
 A) From / with B) At / of
 C) To / for D) On / through
 E) About / in

NİSAN 2013

19. China's rapid growth ---- trade is seen as a plus for the Southeast Asian nations because it helps to spur development --- the region.

- A) of / without B) by / about
C) upon / over D) at / under
E) in / across

20. As Antarctic glaciers collapse --- the sea, scientists struggle to find out what that means ---- the rise of sea levels.

- A) against / in B) over / to
C) around / along D) on / for
E) from / behind

EYLÜL 2013

21. Dolphins use half their brain ---- sleep, as it gives them the ability to be on the lookout ---- danger while still technically sleeping.

- A) during / for B) in / by
C) at / into D) on / against
E) through / from

22. ---- all the essential amino acids for health and an excellent source of vitamin D, cheese is a highly nutritious food which should be included --- any healthy diet.

- A) For / at B) Of / from
C) Under / to D) With / in
E) Upon / by

BAĞLAÇ – ZARF CÜMLESİ (DİLBİLGİSİ)

MAYIS 2009

-
1. **Gang violence is deplorable and cannot be tolerated, ---- simply “cracking down” on it is not the solution.**
 A) so that B) w hereby
 C) but D) w hen
 E) so long as
2. **The Caucasus is a strategically vital region ---- could play a critical role in the European Union's future energy security.**
 A) w hereas B) w ho
 C) as D) w hereby
 E) that
3. **---- inflation and unemployment rise sharply in Europe, the solidarity of the European Union could break down in some damaging ways.**
 A) If B) As if
 C) Unless D) Until
 E) Even though
4. **In the current financial crisis, Italy is alone among the big European countries in having ---- a bank rescue fund ---- a stated figure for the sum it is ready to make available.**
 A) more / than B) neither / nor
 C) such / as D) so / that
 E) just / as
5. **Deep-sea diving can cause medical problems ---- air embolism and decompression sickness, which can be fatal if not treated promptly.**
 A) as regards B) as far as
 C) also D) such as
 E) just as
7. **The private sector in the Gulf states employs mostly expatriate workers, ---- the majority of nationals are employed in the public sector with higher wages and job protection.**
 A) so that B) just as
 C) w hile D) unless
 E) in case
8. **A series of gas discoveries in recent years in the Western Desert of Egypt means that a range of new export projects must be developed --- the country is to make full use of its new reserves.**
 A) lest B) although
 C) after D) as if
 E) if
9. **Hundreds of deep fjords that cut into the coastline give Norway an overall oceanfront of ---- 12,000 miles.**
 A) more than B) just as
 C) the same as D) so far as
 E) as well as
10. **Made out of metal so that it conducts the charge, the lightning rod is usually located ---- high ---- possible because of lightning's tendency to strike the nearest object to it.**
 A) so / as B) as / as
 C) more / than D) both / and
 E) not only / but also

MAYIS 2010

-
6. **During the wars --- followed the French Revolution, Belgium was occupied by France and later annexed.**
 A) w hether B) w ho
 C) w hen D) that
 E) as
11. **Soil pollution is caused by the presence of toxic compounds, chemicals, salts, radioactive materials, or disease-causing agents ---- enter the soil through industrial waste and pesticides.**
 A) w hen B) w hereby
 C) just as D) w hile
 E) that
12. **The search for new sources of energy is a continuing one, ---- the one provided by the fossil fuels will eventually run out.**
 A) since B) so that
 C) even if D) unless
 E) w henever

ARALIK 2010

13. In the Renaissance period, there was a wide range of classical texts available to humanist scholars, --- some of these texts had survived only in fragments or were only available in Greek.
- A) so long as B) before
 C) whether D) in case
 E) but
14. China's art market is growing bigger all the time, and it is doing ---- at the expense of America and Britain.
- A) so B) as well
 C) as such D) just in case
 E) almost
15. In art history, primitivism is a notion crucial to 20th century art and modern thinking --- a specific movement or group of artists.
- A) in that B) instead of
 C) the same as D) rather than
 E) whereas
16. ---- the causes of alcoholism are various, alcohol use is a major factor.
- A) When B) Although
 C) Just as D) If
 E) Whether
17. Much of the immune system's machinery is geared towards killing or eliminating invading microbes ---- they have been recognized.
- A) once B) although
 C) even if D) in case
 E) whereby
18. The structures around the eye protect it ---- allowing it to move freely in all directions.
- A) since B) while
 C) even though D) because
 E) whereas
19. The age at which puberty begins seems to be influenced by a child's general health and nutrition -- by socioeconomic and hereditary factors.
- A) also B) so long as
 C) as well as D) both
 E) either
20. The solar calendar the Egyptians developed was ---- accurate and sophisticated than the Mesopotamian lunar calendar.
- A) the most B) most
 C) the more D) more
 E) as

MAYIS 2011

21. Presumably they will find the terms acceptable, but —they raise any objections, we need to listen to them.

- A) in case B) as if
- C) until D) while
- E) since

22. Highlights of the Great Wisconsin Cheese Festival include cheesecake contests and cheese-carving, -- sculptors transform 18 kg blocks of cheddar cheese into objects of beauty.

- A) from that B) how
- C) what D) in which
- E) whatever

23. — other areas of policy analysis, foreign policy analysis also starts with a number of central questions about the nature of what is to be studied.

- A) In place of B) By means of
- C) As opposed to D) Instead of
- E) As in

24. The Atatürk Dam, which is — the largest dams in the world, is capable of generating 8.9 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually from the run-off of the vast lake — its construction created.

- A) such as / of which B) one of / that
- C) more than / which D) other than / some of
- E) between / where

KASIM 2011

25. Geopolitics provides various ways of looking at the world and is highly visual, readily embracing maps, tables, and photographs---

- A) from now on B) as a consequence
- C) at most D) instead
- E) sooner

26. Little Caesar, often called the grandfather of the gangster movie, was produced at the beginning of the sound era, and ----it shows its age in some areas, it is still an effective thriller.

- A) even B) because
- C) while D) so
- E) besides

27. ---- the role of the school in developing students' civic values, most proponents of citizenship education agree that it should involve a range of democratic values such as the sense of public responsibility.

- A) At least B) In spite of
- C) In comparison to D) With regard to
- E) Rather than

28. Lead was used for centuries to make the pipes ---- water flowed from reservoirs to houses and public buildings such as baths.

- A) through which B) with which
- C) on which D) at which
- E) of which

MAYIS 2012

29. Crystals are created --- cooling and crystallization take place at an appropriate depth and with sufficient time.

- A) until B) though
- C) so D) before
- E) when

30. --- schools encourage children to read printed books more often, the library, in its traditional form, will eventually disappear.

- A) Whenever B) Whereas
- C) Since D) However
- E) Unless

31. Some popular diet books have misled consumers with deceptive claims; ---, they fail to provide an assessment of the results of their treatment plans for obesity.

- A) furthermore B) nevertheless
- C) even so D) otherwise
- E) on the contrary

32. The social sciences are a range of disciplines within the arts and humanities --- principal concerns are the study of various aspects of society.

- A) what B) whose
- C) that D) how
- E) when

33. Generally, social media platforms can be thought of as virtual meeting places which function to encourage the exchange of media content among users who are --- producers --- consumers.

- A) both / and B) more / than
- C) just / like D) so / that
- E) such / as

KASIM 2012

34. --- philosophers had started to put received wisdom to the test of rational examination, another fundamental question rapidly became obvious: "How can we know?"

- A) Once B) Only if
- C) Unless D) In case
- E) While

35. A symphony is like a castle with its own grand structure, --- a short song will have a different and less complex form more like a cottage.

- A) before B) if
- C) although D) whether
- E) whereas

36. --- the news is out about tomatoes being found for their cancer-fighting properties, the question is how to get sufficient amounts every day.

- A) Much as B) While
- C) Now that D) Just as
- E) Even if

37. On a sunny day, some patches of ground warm up more quickly than others --- the differences in topography.

- A) similar to B) on behalf of
- C) as well as D) because of
- E) apart from

38. One of the challenging decisions that hospitals are to make when purchasing a technology-based system is --- they want to focus more on the doctor --- the patient.

- A) neither / nor B) whether / or
- C) rather / than D) as well / as
- E) both / and

NİSAN 2013

39. --- lead was widely known to be dangerous, by the early years of the 20th century, it could be found in all manners of consumer products.

- A) Since B) Once
- C) Only when D) Even though
- E) Given that

40. Animals trapped in a stone called 'amber' are sometimes so well preserved that they look --- they have just died.

- A) so that B) in case
- C) as though D) even if
- E) now that

EYLÜL 2013

41. The European Commission has put forward that policies to cut greenhouse gases will not work ---- individuals share the vision of a low-carbon society.

- A) provided that
- B) after
- C) but
- D) while
- E) unless

42. When modern coastal fish-farming began 30 years ago, no one was doing things right, --- for the environment ---- the industry's long-term sustainability.

- A) whether / or
- B) such / as
- C) so / that
- D) either / or
- E) as / as

43. ---- deriving two-thirds of its power supply from fossil fuels, power producers in India cannot get enough pipeline space to distribute natural gas.

- A) Despite
- B) Besides
- C) As a result of
- D) By means of
- E) Rather than

44. ---- certain conceptual strategies can be learned, specific levels of cognitive development must be achieved in early childhood education.

- A) Just as
- B) Now that
- C) Unless
- D) In case
- E) Before

45. In a workplace, standardization of skills involves considerable training of personnel ---- they can carry out organizational policies with few faults.

- A) even though
- B) so that
- C) whereas
- D) because
- E) as if

46. When we think of war films, we often think of places like Vietnam and Europe, ---- the location for these films is generally the United States.

- A) only if
- B) thus
- C) given that
- D) as
- E) but

47. Adopting a positive attitude to a terrible experience can ---- enhance accuracy in emotional memories ---- diminish their negative overtones.

- A) so / that
- B) rather / than
- C) just / as
- D) both / and
- E) as / as

48. The crimes of the rich and the powerful can be explained ---- the same motives as any other criminal act.

- A) prior to
- B) apart from
- C) instead of
- D) in spite of
- E) in terms of

CLOSE TEST

MAYIS 2009

Eritrea was part of the first Ethiopian kingdom of Aksum (1) ---- its decline in the 8th century. It came under the control of the Ottoman Empire in the 16th century, and (2) ---- of the Egyptians. The Italians (3) ---- the coastal areas in 1885, and the Treaty of Uccialli, signed on 2nd May 1889, gave Italy (4) ---- over part of Eritrea. The Italians ruled the colony until World War II. It was made an Ethiopian province in 1962, but a civil war (5) ---- against the Ethiopian government led by rebel groups who opposed the union and wanted independence for Eritrea.

1.

A) through	B) over
C) until	D) with
E) in	

2.

A) subsequently	B) widely
C) unanimously	D) earnestly
E) extensively	

3.

A) capture	
B) will capture	
C) have captured	
D) captured	
E) are capturing	

4.

A) institution	B) sovereignty
C) treatment	D) opposition
E) prominence	

5.

A) broke out	B) took off
C) set out	D) kept on
E) went forward	

The portrait, as it is known today, was born in the Renaissance. In fact, portraits (6) ---- before the Renaissance, of course: (7) ---- think of the Pharaohs with their colossal statues, or the busts of the Roman emperors, (8) ---- those figures seemed very (9) ----. Renaissance artists, by contrast, sought to create not just a likeness of their subjects, but also (10) ---- of their spirit.

6.

A) exist	
B) would exist	
C) have existed	
D) would have existed	
E) had existed	

7.

A) Just	B) Already
C) Always	D) Usually
E) Previously	

8.

A) whenever	B) when
C) but	D) while
E) so far as	

9.

A) principal	B) prospective
C) enthusiastic	D) recent
E) remote	

10.

A) many	B) anything
C) something	D) any
E) few	

KASIM 2009

Ever since Lord Curzon, a member of Britain's World War I cabinet, **(11)** ---- that the Allies "had floated to victory on a sea of oil," major industrialized powers have sought oil security. For instance, an imperialist surge by Japan to secure oil supplies in East Asia resulted **(12)** ---- the fateful attack on Pearl Harbour. The desire to control Middle East oil pushed the Soviet Union into Afghanistan, and led to Saddam Hussein's **(13)** ---- of Kuwait. And in his 1980 State of the Union speech, US President Jimmy Carter made clear America's own oil-security policy **(14)** ---- he described what would become known as the Carter Doctrine: "Any attempt by an outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the **(15)** ---- interests of the United States of America."

11.

- A) declares
- B) declared
- C) has declared
- D) would have declared
- E) would declare

12.

- A) in
- B) within
- C) on
- D) below
- E) of

13.

- A) purchase
- B) exclusion
- C) invasion
- D) negotiation
- E) illusion

14.

- A) in case
- B) although
- C) even if
- D) when
- E) so far as

15.

- A) tedious
- B) irrelevant
- C) redundant
- D) vague
- E) vital

Saturn and its 47 diverse moons have been **(16)**----the close watch of the Cassini probe since 2004. The probe's main **(17)**---- in its planned 74 orbits is to gather detailed images of the second largest planet in our solar system, its icy moons and spectacular rings, **(18)**--- span **(19)**-- 272,000 kilometres. So far, the probe **(20)**---- some of the best images we have of Saturn, and provided astronomers with a wealth of new data.

16.

- A) under
- B) in
- C) with
- D) through
- E) over

17.

- A) stage
- B) objection
- C) assumption
- D) controversy
- E) aim

18.

- A) whatever
- B) where
- C) who
- D) which
- E) whereas

19.

- A) completely
- B) almost
- C) largely
- D) adversely
- E) slightly

20.

- A) is capturing
- B) captures
- C) has captured
- D) had captured
- E) will capture

MAYIS 2010

People who **(21)** — in malaria-infested areas or who travel to them can take certain **(22)** —. They can use long-lasting insecticide sprays in homes and outbuildings, place screens **(23)** — doors and windows, use mosquito netting over their beds, and apply mosquito repellents on their skin. They can **(24)** — wear enough clothing, **(25)** — after sundown, to protect as much of the skin as possible against mosquito bites.

21.

- A) reduce B) live
- C) discharge D) expose
- E) persist

22.

- A) precautions B) supplements
- C) occurrences D) setbacks
- E) levels

23.

- A) beyond B) of
- C) with D) on
- E) till

24.

- A) either B) more than
- C) also D) as such
- E) as well as

25.

- A) similarly B) extraordinarily
- C) commonly D) fairly
- E) particularly

(26) —there are dozens of indigenous languages spoken throughout South America, this is, with the **(27)** — of Portuguese-speaking Brazil, a Spanish-speaking continent. However, the Spanish one hears in South America does not always conform **(28)** — what one has learned in the classroom or heard on a cassette, and even competent Spanish-speakers find it takes a bit of getting used to. **(29)** — the odd differences in pronunciation, words from native languages as well as various European languages **(30)** — the different dialects of South American Spanish, giving them each their own unique character.

26.

- A) If B) Although
- C) When D) Whereas
- E) Just as

27.

- A) exception B) contribution
- C) involvement D) partition
- E) convention

28.

- A) up B) at
- C) by D) in
- E) to

29.

- A) In case of B) So far as
- C) In addition to D) By means of
- E) In accordance with

30.

- A) would infiltrate B) had infiltrated
- C) infiltrated D) have infiltrated
- E) were infiltrating

ARALIK 2010

We must not (31) ---- the element of pleasure and enjoyment which comes from the reading of literature. This is surely itself one of the great benefits which (32) ---- from being an educated person. But, over and above that, let us recognize (33) ---- certain other fundamental skills and capacities are developed (34) ---- the reading of literature, which are important to us all as educated people, (35) ---- in our private pleasures or our personal philosophies, but also in the day-to-day exercise of our responsibilities.

- 31.
- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| A) subside | B) assert |
| C) interpret | D) witness |
| E) underestimate | |

- 32.
- A) had come
 - B) comes
 - C) would have come
 - D) came
 - E) was coming

- 33.
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A) so that | B) in case |
| C) just as | D) that |
| E) although | |

- 34.
- | | |
|------------|---------|
| A) at | B) in |
| C) through | D) over |
| E) to | |

- 35.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| A) not only | B) either |
| C) both | D) more |
| E) as well as | |

(36) ---- all the political ideologies of the early nineteenth century, nationalism is the most difficult to grasp. Its (37) ---- are elusive. What, exactly, counted as a nation? Who demanded a nation, and what did their demand mean? In the early nineteenth century, nationalism was usually aligned with liberalism. (38) ---- the century progressed, (39) ----, it became increasingly clear that nationalism (40) ---- to fit any doctrine.

- 36.
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A) By | B) About |
| C) From | D) For |
| E) Of | |

- 37.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) credentials | B) comments |
| C) premises | D) subsidies |
| E) amendments | |

- 38.
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A) As | B) Because |
| C) Even if | D) If |
| E) Whether | |

- 39.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) furthermore | B) however |
| C) moreover | D) therefore |
| E) so | |

- 40.
- A) defined
 - B) has been defined
 - C) is defined
 - D) could be defined
 - E) defines

MAYIS 2011

A generation ago, few parents would have thought that teaching their baby to read was a possibility. But over the past decade or so, many parents have become convinced that they (41)—their children for a life-time of success by tutoring them (42)—infancy in reading, math, computer skills, and the like. Books and articles offering advice on such matters as teaching babies to read, and even getting them to pass entrance exams for exclusive preschools have proliferated. Do parents who follow all this advice (43)—a smarter child? (44)—some educators think so, many are doubtful. For example, there is no evidence that a child who learns to read unusually early goes on to experience more success than children who learn to read at a (45)—normal age.

41.
 A) were to prepare
 B) used to prepare
 C) had prepared
 D) should be preparing
 E) would have prepared
42.
 A) between B) to
 C) from D) along with
 E) onto
43.
 A) get along with B) stand up to
 C) get through D) stand against
 E) end up with
44.
 A) Although B) Now that
 C) Whenever D) As long as
 E) Provided that
45.
 A) such B) more
 C) least D) as much
 E) few

Mercantilism has been advocated (46)—some eminent politicians and economists, including Alexander Hamilton and Friedrich List. In the 1840s, Friedrich List developed a theory of "productive power" which stressed that the ability to produce is (47)—important than the result of producing. In other words, the prosperity of a state (48)—not primarily on its store of wealth, but on the extent to which it has developed its "powers of production". A nation capable of developing its power to manufacture, (49)—it makes use of its system of production, thus (50)—quite in the same spirit as the landed proprietor who, by the sacrifice of some material wealth, allows some of his children to learn a production trade.

46.
 A) by B) from
 C) through D) in
 E) with
47.
 A) most B) as
 C) the more D) more
 E) the most
48.
 A) carries B) depends
 C) shows D) decides
 E) agrees
49.
 A) which B) that
 C) what D) how
 E) if
50.
 A) had acted B) acts
 C) used to act D) were to act
 E) shall act

KASIM 2011

Many architects saw a building as a total work of art. They argued that the architect should design everything in a building, and this (51)---- not just fittings but also furniture. (52)----, many modern architects made striking furniture designs for use in their buildings, and these items also became (53)---- widely used. Mies's metal-and-leather Barcelona Chair, (54)---- made for the German Pavilion at the Barcelona Exposition and then widely copied, is the most famous example. Gerrit Rietveld's Red-Blue Chair, a structure of planes and lines like a three-dimensional Mondrian painting, symbolizes De Stijl (55)---- many people.

51.

- A) has been included
- B) must be included
- C) was included
- D) had been included
- E) included

52.

- A) On the other hand B) However
- C) Otherwise D) As a result
- E) Even so

53.

- A) just B) more
- C) as D) most
- E) such

54.

- A) commonly B) readily
- C) originally D) positively
- E) equally

55.

- A) between B) by
- C) in D) over
- E) for

Jean Piaget's training included heavy doses of both biology and philosophy. From philosophy came (56)---- of the content of his work. Piaget's goal (57)---- his career was to use the study of children to answer basic philosophical questions about the nature and origins of knowledge. His research (58)---- shows a consistent focus on what have long been central topics in philosophy: the child's understanding of space, time, and causality, of number and quantity, of classes and relations, of invariance and change. Undoubtedly, one reason Piaget's studies (59)---- so much attention up till now is that they identify such basic and important forms of knowledge. Another reason is Piaget's surprising, and controversial, claim that these basic forms of knowledge often take a long time to (60) ----.

56.

- A) few B) that
- C) many D) much
- E) several

57.

- A) against B) at
- C) throughout D) besides
- E) over

58.

- A) thus B) quite
- C) rather D) although
- E) instead

59.

- A) will attract B) have attracted
- C) were attracting D) had attracted
- E) are attracting

60.

- A) claim B) succeed
- C) ensure D) predict
- E) develop

MAYIS 2012

Not long ago, Thomas Cook was examining the strange and mysterious crop circles that had been cut into his farm in Lincolnshire, England. His first thoughts were that they had been created (61)----aliens. (62)---- trying to explore the origin of these unusual shapes, he made a discovery that was much more down-to-earth. He discovered a pile of Roman Empire coins in a buried earthenware pot dating to 270 AD. He did not find (63)---- evidence of a UFO, but he did find an amazing archaeological site. In accordance with English antiquities law, the coins (64)---- to the British Museum. They were studied and catalogued in the archives and given what is now (65)---- referred to as a full "treasure trove inquest" by the museum.

61.
 A) of
 B) in
 C) by
 D) over
 E) during
62.
 A) Until
 B) Whenever
 C) Once
 D) Since
 E) While
63.
 A) so
 B) any
 C) that
 D) little
 E) no
64.
 A) are handed over
 B) would have been handed over
 C) were handed over
 D) could be handed over
 E) had been handed over
65.
 A) commonly
 B) relentlessly
 C) dramatically
 D) endlessly
 E) deliberately

Teacher involvement in play has been a controversial subject for many years. A longstanding tradition (66) --- early childhood education dictates that teachers should not interfere in children's play. This tradition (67)---- the psychoanalytic view that play's main function is to enable children to work out their inner conflicts. (68) ---- this view, the teacher's role was to set the stage for play and to observe children. The teachers could then (69)---- monitor their play for clues about their emotional adjustment. However, teachers were cautioned never to interfere with children's play (70) ---- such interference might disrupt play, inhibit children from revealing their true feelings and reduce play's therapeutic benefits.

66.
 A) by
 B) to
 C) at
 D) in
 E) for
67.
 A) had originated from
 B) would originate from
 C) originates from
 D) is to originate from
 E) can originate from
68.
 A) As opposed to
 B) In spite of
 C) Similar to
 D) In place of
 E) According to
69.
 A) notably
 B) forcefully
 C) abruptly
 D) closely
 E) generously
70.
 A) as
 B) provided that
 C) but
 D) after
 E) even if

KASIM 2012

Dogs are thought to be easier to train than cats, but this may be because they evolved to hunt in packs, cooperate with other dogs and be obedient (71) ---- a leader. Their memory requires constant reinforcement, (72) ---- they quickly forget. Nonetheless, they are often (73) ---- simply by giving them the attention they need. On the contrary, cats evolved to hunt solo and are much more devious. In some cases, they (74) ---- but do not have the dog's desire to please. There is some evidence that cats remember specific events longer than dogs do, but (75)---- their excellent memory for people and spaces, both species are able to build complex mental maps of their surroundings and find their way home.

71.

- A) to
- B) by
- C) with
- D) about
- E) over

72.

- A) so
- B) but
- C) instead
- D) otherwise
- E) hence

73.

- A) substituted
- B) perplexed
- C) rewarded
- D) concealed
- E) implemented

74.

- A) used to be trained
- B) can be trained
- C) might have been trained
- D) must be trained
- E) should have been trained

75.

- A) in comparison with
- B) instead of
- C) despite
- D) rather than
- E) thanks to

Across Africa, experts estimate that more than 30% of malaria and tuberculosis medicines are fake. So over 700,000 people die every year (76)--- taking those counterfeit drugs. It is a menace that (77)---- urgently, and it is why an initiative by a Ghana-based network is indispensable (78)---- the health of millions of Africans. But do not mention it to the Ghana Food & Drugs Board. They are (79)---- not interested. They did not even bother to answer why they are not involved in the new anti-counterfeit campaign, (80)---- this network has committed itself to tackling the issue of fake medicines by empowering consumers to get involved in authenticating pharmaceutical products before use.

76.

- A) regardless of
- B) in place of
- C) in terms of
- D) as a result of
- E) in spite of

77.

- A) was to be defeated
- B) may be defeated
- C) would be defeated
- D) can be defeated
- E) has to be defeated

78.

- A) towards
- B) for
- C) into
- D) with
- E) upon

79.

- A) plainly
- B) accidentally
- C) favorably
- D) delightfully
- E) moderately

80.

- A) as if
- B) when
- C) even though
- D) so that
- E) because

NİSAN 2013

Cities, large and small, are at the heart of a fast changing global economy – they are a cause of, and a response to world economic growth. Many urban areas are growing **(81)----** their rural hinterlands are depressed, which forces impoverished rural people to move to the cities in search of work. These new comers often end up not **(82)----** the opportunities they are looking for, so they become part of the urban poor. **(83)----** arrival to the city, they often encounter lack of housing and infrastructure services. To **(84)----** the lack of available homes, new comers often set up shelters on the city outskirts, usually on public-owned land. They often live without electricity, running water, a sewerage system, roads and other urban services. **(85)----** dealing with poor sanitation and pollution from dirty cooking fuels and primitive stoves, they are exposed to modern environmental hazards, such as urban air pollution, exhaust fumes and industrial pollution.

No single country owns Antarctica. **(86)---**, countries wishing to have a say in how the Antarctic (both the continent itself and the surrounding Southern Ocean) is governed **(87)----**, and agree to abide by, the Antarctic Treaty. However, prior to the signing of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, several countries had made claims to parts of Antarctica, some of which overlapped. The Treaty does not **(88)----** these claims; Article IV of the Treaty states in part, “No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.” **(89)---** avoiding the claims issue in this way, it was as possible to produce a treaty that many parties could sign. Unfortunately, this means that **(90)----** many countries follow the spirit of cooperation of the Treaty, there are still disputes over territory that remain unresolved and come up from time to time.

- 81.**
 A) unless B) in case
 C) so that D) whenever
 E) because
- 82.**
 A) to find B) finding
 C) to have found D) being found
 E) to be found
- 83.**
 A) About B) To C) For
 D) Upon E) By
- 84.**
 A) cut down on B) go in for
 C) turn back on D) fall behind with
 E) make up for
- 85.**
 A) Despite B) Ow ing to
 C) For the sake of D) In addition to
 E) Unlike
- 86.**
 A) Instead B) For example
 C) At least D) In short
 E) Similarly
- 87.**
 A) were to sign B) had to sign
 C) must sign D) may sign
 E) used to sign
- 88.**
 A) jeopardize B) withdraw
 C) underestimate D) recognize
 E) deteriorate
- 89.**
 A) By B) From C) About
 D) Along E) Without
- 90.**
 A) as B) while C) if
 D) until E) before

EYLÜL 2013

Walk into any fast-food restaurant, and you can watch a small crowd of ordinary people doing something that is **(91)** --- irrational: eating junky, excess-weight-inviting food likely to leave them feeling bad about their bodies and open **(92)** -- a host of serious illnesses. We literally trade our health with self-image for a few minutes of pleasant mouth feel and belly comfort, as the latter is right here, right now, **(93)** ---- the former, which is months, years and decades away. This foolish exchange reflects a problem in our brains that may cause more damage in our lives and in society than any other. **(94)** ---- as 'temporal discounting', it is our tendency to view small rewards available now as more desirable than even much bigger benefits down the road. Scientists think this trait may have been programmed into us by evolution at a time **(95)** ---- the environment, with its many threats to our survival, favoured those who grabbed whatever they could whenever they could get it.

- 91.**
 A) utterly B) similarly
 C) competitively D) compulsorily
 E) incidentally
- 92.**
 A) off B) with
 C) by D) in
 E) to
- 93.**
 A) in spite of B) as well as
 C) as opposed to D) as a result of
 E) owing to
- 94.**
 A) Having known B) Known
 C) To know D) To be known
 E) To have known
- 95.**
 A) but B) if
 C) although D) when
 E) unless

In 1896, Dr. Emil Kraepelin observed that many of the children of his schizophrenic patients were a little different in character and behaviour from their peers, beginning in early childhood. The evidence in recent studies **(96)** ---- Kraepelin's observation that a significant number of individuals later diagnosed **(97)** ---- schizophrenia display some common and often peculiar traits and experiences as children and adolescents. Knowing risk factors and warning signs **(98)** ---- many children from being diagnosed too late for the most effective treatment. With autism, **(99)** ----, the American Academy of Paediatrics has issued guidelines for parents and physicians as a result of lobbying efforts by autism advocacy organizations. Parents are to watch for possible problems **(100)** ---- a baby avoiding eye contact, being slow to babble, or developmental issues.

- 96.**
 A) leaves out B) gets through
 C) gives in D) backs up
 E) fights down
- 97.**
 A) with B) by
 C) for D) in
 E) at
- 98.**
 A) should have saved B) must save
 C) can save D) could have saved
 E) used to save
- 99.**
 A) consequently B) for example
 C) in short D) otherwise
 E) unfortunately
- 100.**
 A) besides B) due to
 C) despite D) unlike
 E) such as

CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA

MAYIS 2009

1. ---- that the basic principle of collective ownership of rural land will remain unchanged.

- A) In the past, many people in China feared
- B) The Chinese government had already decided
- C) Some politicians in China took part in a debate
- D) The Chinese Prime Minister has stated
- E) Chinese peasants held a protest meeting last Sunday

2. ----, but it no longer sponsors terrorism.

- A) North Korea had long wanted to reach an agreement with the US
- B) North Korea had, until recently, no intention of giving up nuclear weapons
- C) The North Koreans and the Japanese have had talks on a variety of issues
- D) Two decades ago, two North Korean agents blew up a South Korean airliner
- E) North Korea's regime may be brutal in all sorts of ways

3. Because Brazil's exports include a wide variety of valuable raw materials, ---.

- A) the unpredictable exchange rates had damaged the country's economy a lot
- B) the government introduced a number of austerity measures to reduce inflation
- C) the country has had huge earnings in foreign currency over the past few years
- D) the country's economy cannot satisfy domestic demand without higher inflation
- E) most economists agree that a weaker currency will mean higher inflation

4. ---- where bones that span six million years of human evolution have been dug up over the last 25 years.

- A) New archaeological evidence helps us to understand the evolution of primitive humans
- B) Various fossils have recently been found in an Ethiopian valley
- C) The history of human evolution can best be traced through the study of fossils
- D) The new discoveries in Ethiopia significantly expand our knowledge of primitive humans
- E) In Ethiopia, a wide range of fossils, including teeth, skull, jaw and hand bones, have been discovered

5. When François Mitterrand nationalized France's banks in 1981, ----.

- A) he opposed the view that economic liberty had been under attack
- B) he had already decided to minimize these risks in a short term
- C) he had tried to avoid populist gestures
- D) his ultimate aim has been to regulate France's financial system
- E) he did so because he thought the state would run them better

6. In the 1970s and 1980s, Colombia became one of the international centres for illegal drug production and trafficking ---.

- A) because the drug cartels virtually controlled the country
- B) even though 2 million Colombians have left the country in the past several years
- C) that the government unsuccessfully attempted to stem the guerrilla violence
- D) just as the leading drug dealers were offered lenient punishment in exchange for their surrender
- E) since the country has turned into a battleground with bombs, killings and kidnappings

7. New Zealand consists of two main islands and a number of smaller, outlying islands, which are so scattered-----.

- A) while the country has been in the forefront in instituting social welfare legislation
- B) as other inhabited islands include the Chatham Islands and Great Barrier Island
- C) even if the North Island and the South Island are separated by the Cook Strait
- D) since the Maoris, who consisted of several tribes, were the first inhabitants of the country
- E) that they range from the tropical to the Antarctic

8. Suriname, now a Latin American country, was originally explored by Spain in 1593, ----.

- A) because the English transferred sovereignty to the Dutch in 1667
- B) but by 1602 the Dutch began to settle the land, followed by the English
- C) since colonization was confined to a narrow coastal strip
- D) although African slaves made up the workforce for coffee and sugarcane plantations
- E) while after 1870 plantation workers were mostly imported from British India

9. Some types of breast cancer grow very slowly and spread to other parts of the body ----.

- A) as an infected breast usually appears red and swollen
- B) so long as they can be detected
- C) only after they become very large
- D) so that the diseased breast may be removed
- E) because recently two separate genes for breast cancer have been identified

10. The prevalence of schizophrenia worldwide appears to be slightly less than 1 per cent ----.

- A) if schizophrenia is a relatively serious mental disorder
- B) since it is regarded as a major public health problem throughout the world
- C) because schizophrenia and other delusional disorders share certain features
- D) although areas of higher or lower prevalence have been identified
- E) unless people with schizophrenia occupy one fourth of all hospital beds

KASIM 2009

11. If the cost of health benefits for working people in a country rises, ----.

- A) soaring health costs are one of the big factors that have crippled the economy
- B) usually employers cut wages or pass on the costs as higher prices to customers
- C) firms should, in fact, be indifferent to whether they pay employees cash wages or benefits
- D) those costs have nearly doubled this decade alone in many industrialized countries
- E) the current economic difficulties have forced politicians to focus on health reform

12. ---- that bats use ultrasonic beams to follow insects through the dark.

- A) A group of students are experimenting
- B) Scientists had wondered
- C) A great deal of evidence needs to be gathered
- D) It's long been known
- E) Over the years, no scientist has questioned

13. -----, while just 1.7 tonnes of corn yields the same result.

- A) A team of scientists has claimed that the traditional methods of production in plastics are extremely costly and have an adverse impact on the environment
- B) It has been announced that a company in China, sponsored by the government, is planning to harvest plastics from crops of corn
- C) Eight tonnes of crude oil are currently needed to create one tonne of polyol, which is an alcoholic substance used in a number of plastics
- D) Scientists are now using a new type of microscope that lets them view internal structures of materials in greater detail than ever before
- E) The device the company's scientists use utilizes X-ray analysis technology and reveals chemical compositions of objects being studied

14. ----, but it failed to halt the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi war machine.

- A) During World War II, France was split into a German-occupied north and an unoccupied south
- B) Following World War II, France turned its attention to its African colonies, where there was a growing demand from the natives for independence
- C) After a series of extremely savage battles, Allied armies liberated France in August 1944 from the German occupation
- D) In May 1940, the Germans marched into an undefended Paris, and in the following month the French government signed an armistice
- E) Beginning in 1919, French foreign policy aimed at keeping Germany weak through a system of alliances

15. Although there were plenty of sceptics when Mauritius tried a decade ago to become an offshore financial centre, ----.

- A) it has partly attained its goal, since it now hosts 19 national and international banks
- B) it has built a textile industry that has made the country relatively prosperous
- C) last month it brought in a new labour law, making it easier to hire and fire
- D) it imports most of its food and energy as rising world prices are pushing up inflation
- E) much of the economy remains concentrated in the hands of a few local magnates

16. In his opinion, poetry is essentially an effort to elude facts, ----.

- A) since he had been regarded as a promising young poet
- B) whereas prose is essentially a means of unearthing and exhibiting them
- C) but his poems have been published in respectable literary journals
- D) because many critics share the view that poets should be concerned with politics
- E) if many prose writers enjoy writing about social and cultural issues

17. Missions to the Moon's previously unvisited mountains and polar regions will aid the search for water, ----.

- A) since the first crewed mission will be planned for the far side of the Moon
- B) whereby test landings are scheduled to begin in 2010
- C) which is vital to any future lunar base to be set up by NASA
- D) even if the mission aims to land astronauts on the surface of the Moon by 2015
- E) even though dense clouds of interstellar dust conceal the heart of our galaxy

18. New radiocarbon dating of fossils suggests ----.

- A) that mass extinctions of mammoths and wild horses 10,000 years ago were caused by natural climate shifts
- B) whether humans were to blame for extensive destruction in the natural world and also for the pollution of the oceans
- C) how scientists began to understand clearly what dinosaurs ate and why they disappeared from the face of the Earth
- D) if an olive branch buried for thousands of years in volcanic ash could have revealed the fate of the great Minoan civilization on the Greek island of Thera
- E) when it was scientifically established that dinosaurs belonged to a large group of reptiles called *archosauria*

19. ----, it would be regarded as a disaster at home and abroad.

- A) Since power generation in China fell by 7% last year
- B) As India had enjoyed a big economic advantage over China
- C) Because unrest and even insurgency are widespread in many countries
- D) If China's growth rate were to fall to 5% or less
- E) While India is considered to be a major economic power

20. In the early years of the global warming debate, there was great controversy over ----.

- A) while China has been blamed for the climate crisis today
- B) although scientists have concluded that this warming is dangerous
- C) since the details of future forecasts about warming remain unclear
- D) that warming would be a significant problem in the decades ahead
- E) whether the planet was indeed warming

MAYIS 2010

21. ----, but they provide a wonderful way to see the countryside and the wildlife.

- A) Hitchhiking is still fairly common in some European countries
- B) There are several ferry services between France and Britain
- C) One of the finest ways to get a taste of life in Finland is to go boating on a lake
- D) Cycling is certainly a most enjoyable way of seeing parts of central France
- E) Trains in Argentina are much less frequent and efficient than buses

22. ----, even though the number of paintings he produced wasn't large.

- A) It is true that Leonardo da Vinci lived in Milan until 1499 when the city was captured by the French forces
- B) Leonardo da Vinci was born in or near the small town of Vinci, a day's journey from Florence
- C) Leonardo da Vinci's writings on painting were first published in 1651 in Paris from his scattered notes as *Treatise on Painting*
- D) Leonardo da Vinci is one of the very few artists whose reputation has from his own time onwards always remained at the highest level
- E) When Leonardo da Vinci came to Florence as a young man, he became the Florentine painter Verrocchio's apprentice

23. ---- that either depend on those hormones or are inhibited by them.

- A) Hormone therapies raise or lower levels of certain hormones to limit the growth of cancers
- B) In the opinion of most physicians, surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy play definite roles in treating tumours
- C) Unfortunately, some tumours, such as those in the stomach, pancreas, or kidney, respond only partially to radiation therapy
- D) Progress in cancer therapy has come with better combinations of drugs, altered dosages, and better coordination with radiation therapy
- E) Almost everyone who receives chemotherapy or radiation therapy experiences certain side effects, such as nausea or vomiting,

24. ----, just as his sister represented female excellence.

- A) Homer's epic *The Iliad*, in which the Olympian gods are portrayed, refers to Apollo as the god who sends disease with his arrows
- B) Apollo was one of the twelve gods of Olympus and, during the Trojan War, he supported the Trojans against the Greeks
- C) In mythology, Apollo, who was the twin brother of Artemis, known also as Diana, was considered to represent masculine physical perfection
- D) Among the ancient Greeks, Apollo was worshipped not only as the god of poetic and musical inspiration but also as the god of the sun
- E) In antiquity, Apollo's temple at Delphi was often visited by large crowds because it was a major centre for prophesies

25. ---- because the Byzantine Empire was the uninterrupted successor of the Roman state.

- A) A new period in the history of Western civilizations began in the seventh century
- B) It is impossible to date the beginning of Byzantine history with any precision
- C) The history of Western civilizations is largely a story of rivalries and interactions
- D) In medieval Italy, commerce and cities continued to flourish due to trade with the East
- E) By 650 the Arabs had taken most of the Byzantine territories, including Jerusalem

26. Our knowledge of the Etruscans is severely limited --.

- A) that, by the sixth century B.C., the Etruscans had established a confederation of independent city-states
- B) while Etruscan women enjoyed a comparatively elevated place in society
- C) whether the Etruscans shared with the Greeks a religion based on the worship of gods in human form
- D) just as it appears that Etruscan settlements in Italy go back to the late Bronze Age
- E) since their language, although written in a Greek alphabet, has not yet been fully deciphered

27. In the late 1920s, many politicians were cautiously optimistic ----.

- A) if the Nazis tried to eliminate the influences of American popular culture, which they regarded as an example of cultural degeneracy
- B) in case the Nazis, like other authoritarian governments, had used mass media as an efficient means of indoctrination and control
- C) that the economic troubles and political turmoil, which had been brought about by World War I, could easily be overcome
- D) just as one powerful influence on the artists and intellectuals of the time was neither social nor political, but scientific
- E) so that artists might continue to focus on subjective experiences, multiplicities of meaning, and personal expression

28. ----, the Vietnam War, which relied on a disproportionate number of black soldiers, magnified racial inequality in the United States.

- A) When President Johnson began the strategic bombing of North Vietnam
- B) As Martin Luther King, Jr., pointed out in the 1960s
- C) Although the South Vietnamese government resisted efforts at reform
- D) Even if the peace talks in Paris between the United States and North Vietnam failed
- E) Since the 1954 Geneva Accords divided Vietnam into North and South

29. Following World War II, Japan emerged as a major industrial power because large state subsidies supported the success of Japanese firms, ----.

- A) if the Japanese government launched a series of austere economic measures to reduce unemployment
- B) unless the firms themselves concentrated on the efficiency and technical reliability of their products
- C) even though every Japanese government regarded the creation of prosperity as a fundamental patriotic duty
- D) while a well-funded programme of technical education aided research and the development of new goods
- E) whereas Japan, as a fully industrialized country, not only led the way but also became the most influential model of success

30. Galileo observed sunspots, ----.

- A) which he sketched and documented as real irregularities on the surface of the sun
- B) since he claimed that the craters of the moon were the features of its landscape
- C) even if, with the support of the Medici family, he was able to pursue his work on astronomy
- D) so long as his ideas on astronomy brought him into conflict with powerful opponents
- E) whether he was already a famous mathematician at the University of Padua

ARALIK 2010

31. During the early decades of the Industrial Revolution, ----, while in France it was checked not only by government interference but also by the bounty of its sources.

- A) it took nearly a fortnight to travel from London to Edinburgh
- B) textiles made up over 50 per cent of Britain's exports
- C) the steam engine, invented by James Watt, supplied continuous and reliable power
- D) technology in Britain was developed by new industrial requirements
- E) Britain had a transport network without parallel in Europe

32. According to Marx's theory of history, when the French Revolution overthrew the old order, ushering in bourgeois political power and industrial capitalism, ----

- A) the stage of feudal or aristocratic property relations ended
- B) world history had passed through three major stages, each characterized by conflict between social groups
- C) the revolutionary character of capitalism would undermine the bourgeois economic order
- D) recurring economic crises would bring capitalism to collapse
- E) each individual best understood his or her own interests and was therefore left free

33. ---- that space and motion are relative to each other instead of being absolute.

- A) As early as 1905 Einstein became convinced of the equivalence of mass and energy
- B) Einstein's most famous theory, the principle of relativity, states
- C) By 1915 Einstein had proposed entirely new ways of thinking about matter, time, and gravity
- D) Einstein's theories paved the way for revolutionary developments in physics
- E) Einstein devoted much of his life to promoting peace and social justice

34. ---- whether it is a work of high quality or just a worthless piece of writing.

- A) Today in Europe and America, there is a tremendous outpouring of printed books from the publishers
- B) The appreciation of literature is surely concerned with judgement of complete works
- C) The majority of works of literature are lengthy novels, plays, and poems
- D) Experienced literary critics can tell with some certainty from just the first paragraph of a novel
- E) The English language has resources which enable us to express thoughts in different ways

35. ----, but the two forms of writing are so unlike each other that they probably developed independently.

- A) Some historical linguists have postulated that early Egyptian might represent the survival of a root language
- B) Among the many facets of Egyptian culture that have fascinated archaeologists is the Egyptian system of pictographic writing
- C) The photographic nature of Egyptian hieroglyphics may indicate an early influence from the Sumerian cuneiform script
- D) Contrary to the Sumerian cuneiform script, Egyptian hieroglyphics never evolved very far towards a system of phonograms
- E) As in Sumer, writing technology quickly became an important tool for Egyptian government and administration

36. Medieval scholars knew as Roman authors only Virgil, Ovid, and Cicero, ----.

- A) but during the Renaissance the works of others such as Livy, Tacitus, and Lucretius were rediscovered and made familiar
- B) whether Greek scientific and philosophical writings became available to Westerners in Latin translations through Islam
- C) because Renaissance thinkers not only knew many more classical texts but they also used them in new ways
- D) whereby Renaissance writers were more aware of the conceptual and chronological gap that separated their world from that of their classical sources
- E) since Renaissance humanism was a programme of studies that aimed to replace medieval scholastic emphasis on logic and metaphysics

37. Mozart, who was one of the leading representatives of the "Classical" style in music, was only thirty-five ----.

- A) because the Church continued to provide support for music
- B) as opera flourished in the eighteenth century
- C) when he died of rheumatic fever
- D) even though Bach was certainly the greatest composer of Baroque music
- E) just as Rousseau composed music and wrote an opera

38. ----, infectious disease continued to kill half of all Europeans before they reached the age of twenty.

- A) Although famines became less common and less widespread in Europe in the eighteenth century
- B) Unless the total number of urban dwellers across Europe as a whole did not change markedly between 1600 and 1800
- C) Because improved sanitation, together with a better diet, may have played some role in the rise of Europe's population in the 1820s
- D) Since Naples went from a population of 300,000 in 1600 to nearly half a million by the late eighteenth century
- E) Just as many of the million or so men and women employed in the textile trade in northern France in the seventeenth century lived in cities

39. In his famous work Novum Organum, Francis Bacon emphasized that natural science could not advance ----.

- A) so that this could mean gaining knowledge of nature through the senses
- B) whether the knowledge of ancient authorities was the best guide to truth
- C) if knowledge was best gained through cooperation among researchers
- D) unless it cast off the inherited errors of the past
- E) whereby he left a deep mark on the development of modern science

40. In the mid-1930s, ----, unemployment dropped from over 6 million to under two hundred thousand.

- A) if Hitler was to maintain power and enjoy a sizeable amount of popular support
- B) so long as Hitler promised to lead Germany back to national greatness
- C) as the Nazis built the entire German military infrastructure
- D) unless Hitler's plans for national recovery called for full-scale rearmament
- E) since Hitler, like Mussolini, moved to abolish class conflict in Germany

MAYIS 2011

41. He says that if any such evidence existed, ---.

- A) they will conduct the experiment under controlled conditions
- B) he is most probably wrong in interpreting the evidence
- C) it would have been published in a scientific journal
- D) there can be some counter claims regarding the sample
- E) you might as well follow the advice from the researchers

42. Just as nobody could have predicted the impact of the steam engine in 1750, —.

- A) 3D printers were used for photocopying for many years.
- B) 3D technology is likely to disrupt every field it touches
- C) it is unclear whether 3D printing requires additional material and effort
- D) technological change is profound enough to reset the economics of 3D printing
- E) it is impossible to foresee the long-term influence of 3D printing

43. Although obsession with the latest clothes and gadgets is common among teenagers, —.

- A) materialism actually peaks during pre-teen years when it is directly linked to self-esteem
- B) praise from peers about their clothing diminishes their self-esteem
- C) higher levels of materialism can also lead to obsession
- D) boosting teenagers' self esteem can help improve their performance at school
- E) the "must have" mentality is significant in shaping one's personality

44. —since he speaks English, French and Italian fluently.

- A) They asked him to teach Turkish on many occasions
- B) He is having to take lessons in order to learn English
- C) He seems qualified to be in charge of the department of multilingualism
- D) There is talk of splitting the large internal-market portfolio
- E) It is hard to see him dealing with the French delegates

45. — before calm can resume and a stable new order can emerge.

- A) The country has a long way to go
- B) Mobile phones continue to spread news
- C) Liberal voters wish to win an electoral victory
- D) The latest unrest may die down
- E) No one can be sure of a new order

46. — they would probably do well, perhaps even win.

- A) Had they been informed in advance
- B) Provided they are ready
- C) Unless a general election is called
- D) If there were fair elections
- E) Should there be a cancellation of elections

47. Some politicians were asked to describe the emotions their own demise would arouse and what would happen after they died, —.

- A) therefore all groups gave highly favourable opinions on the measures that were taken by the government
- B) while others were given the rather less difficult task of answering questions about their TV viewing habits
- C) when the study showed a politician can be a charismatic leader advocating home security measures
- D) whereas a politician usually faced an uphill battle to win the approval of voters in an impending election
- E) even if you could imagine an unscrupulous politician having a quiet word in the ear of an intelligence officer

48. With satellite digital radio, good reception is guaranteed, —.

- A) before your receiver has been installed by the mechanic
- B) if you pay too much money for the digital radio
- C) after you sign up for a monthly payment
- D) as long as you point your receiver at the satellite
- E) unless you purchase a good satellite digital radio

49. —, scientists are entirely dependent on their instruments to hear the *toothed whales*' clicks.

- A) Since humans can hear only sounds between 20 and 20,000 hertz
- B) As the vessel has made both acoustic and visual observations of whales
- C) While other whales use sound to hunt, orient themselves, and communicate
- D) Given that sound travels easily through air and water
- E) Because the *blue whale*'s vocalizations are very easy to recognize

50. Warsaw is rich in museums and historic sights —,

- A) where the streets are less crowded than most European cities
- B) because the inhabitants of the city are proud of their history
- C) although most of them were damaged during World War II
- D) when it finally became the capital city of Poland in 1596
- E) because Warsaw is visited by thousands of tourists every year

KASIM 2011

51. Whether you are interested in the ancient, medieval, or modern world, ----.

- A) the Cities of the Dead are cemeteries in Cairo that have become home to thousands of the city's poorest
- B) you can visit the Old City of Jerusalem, which is home to countless Jewish, Christian, and Muslim sacred sites, such as the Wailing Wall
- C) you can see the ancient cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro in Pakistan dating back to 3000 BC that are still under excavation
- D) you can find art and architecture from each time period anywhere people resided in the Middle East
- E) the Egyptian Museum in Cairo is a treasure chest of mummies, statues, and thousands of other items of historic value

52. ---, while larger sailing cruisers are used for long-distance racing.

- A) Smaller sail boats are used for weekend and holiday cruising
- B) Many different types of smaller sailing dinghies have gone on the market
- C) Fiberglass has helped extend the use of smaller boats to more people
- D) The yacht *Maiden* was used to compete in a long race with the first female crew
- E) The kayak is the most popular type of canoe in Europe

53. Because social relations are so crucial for human life, ---

- A) young adults often devote long hours to work, leaving little time for other activities
- B) relationships that cut across both racial and ethnic lines are nothing new
- C) it is not surprising that loneliness and personal rejection are major sources of distress
- D) loneliness can take many forms and cannot be detected simply by looking at someone
- E) it is possible to experience one type of loneliness but not the others

54. ----, but it is easy to see proof of major market failures there as well.

- A) It is possible for trade policy to ignore national welfare altogether
- B) Domestic market failure calls for domestic policy changes based on cost-benefit analysis
- C) Most deviations from free trade result in market failure
- D) We need to realize that economic theory does not provide a dogmatic defence of free trade
- E) The evidence that markets perform poorly is a little less obvious in advanced countries

55. Although young children are certainly sensitive to other people's facial expressions, ----.

- A) they find it difficult to learn that something is bad for them
- B) their brains are not capable of fully understanding the emotions that cause them
- C) it is still not a good idea to send them to school at a very early age
- D) they generally want things that they cannot have
- E) It is hard for them to deal with being separated from their caregivers

56. The language game is similar to other games in that it is structured by rules ----.

- A) upon which certain notions have not yet been defined clearly by linguists
- B) which provide a picture of a world without laws
- C) so that individuals are initiated into their own society and culture by their parents
- D) which speakers learn simply by belonging to a particular speech community
- E) and these are completely irrelevant to the actual users of the language

57. There are hundreds of mental or cognitive ability tests available worldwide, ----.

- A) while aptitude tests are typically used to predict future performance
- B) therefore new applicants are assumed to be more successful in such tests
- C) so people need to study very hard if they want to get a good score
- D) though people have to be careful and make sure they know their mental ability
- E) yet the number of people who value their results remains very low

58. A glacier is an enormous ice mass ----.

- A) since a mountain valley carved out by a river is usually steep
- B) as long as the surrounding rock is scoured by the ice and sediment
- C) that results from more snow falling and accumulating in winter than melts in the summer
- D) while the sun rays are not as strong during these times
- E) which shows that our mild climate is only an interval between ice ages

59. People lose one of the most obvious ways in which they can identify their place in society ----.

- A) when they leave the workforce permanently
- B) so they need to gain a lot of work experience
- C) because they generally love to socialize
- D) as their retirement is a reward for years of hard work
- E) despite their failure to change their habits

60. You will feel right at home with Florida's outrageous broadcasts ----.

- A) whereas analogue sound has higher fidelity than digital sound
- B) if you are accustomed to the sensationalism of cheap daily newspapers
- C) although they give you direct access to many TV channels
- D) whether you have to choose from a wide variety of radio channels
- E) as though your favourite song was on air all day long

MAYIS 2012

61. Even if we have a lot of work, ----.

- A) we have some difficulties in making our future plans clear
- B) we do not usually complain about being busy
- C) there are various conditions that affect our behaviour
- D) we never tend to pay attention to relationships
- E) some details can remind us of our early experiences

62. ----, while the early pioneers of intelligence testing were mostly interested in theoretical questions about the nature of intelligence.

- A) IQ tests initially ignored the development of intelligence
- B) Determining what intelligence is and how it changes has not been easy
- C) Theoretical issues in intelligence testing tradition have overshadowed practical ones
- D) Any approach to intelligence must have confronted the question of its structure
- E) The pragmatic origins and uses of IQ tests have recently been emphasized

63. When employees lack skill and interest, ----.

- A) performing a job well means people should also help manage it
- B) expecting them to lead a project successfully is unrealistic
- C) the goal would be to increase communication in a unit
- D) unnecessary interference and distractions will cease
- E) too much appraisal will make it tough for people to concentrate

64. If they are striving to do their work ethically, ----.

- A) history teachers will need to discuss the moral implications of events with their students
- B) no one can effectively teach children how people should behave in a conflict
- C) citizens' worldviews are often related to the realities of their daily lives
- D) there will be aspects of human rights that underpin society
- E) how processes are described in a society is very important

65. Although plays were being written as early as 300 BC, ----.

- A) the Greek audience's view of the stage was framed by the landscape and sky
- B) Roman theatres included large amphitheatres for the audience which could be built into hills
- C) the action of the play took place on a raised stage or pulpitum
- D) the first permanent theatres where they could be staged properly were not built until much later
- E) the function and proportion of theatrical elements changed significantly

66. A 10% increase in the cost of hospital services would cause poorer households to cut back their hospital care by 4.7%, ----.

- A) in spite of the fact that many developing nations subsidize medical care by about 5%
- B) thus the difference between poor and wealthy households is even larger
- C) whereas the wealthy would have to do the same by only 2.9%
- D) because the higher price of medical care would not affect the wealthy at all
- E) but the same pattern occurs in the demand for medical services in poorer households

- 67. Some firms provide special services for frequent buyers such as encouraging repeat business with discounts ----.**
- A) because their previous experience may not be relevant
 - B) so that making purchases from them becomes a part of the customer's routine
 - C) although this practice is similar to the process of problem solving
 - D) when consumers face a really new concept
 - E) as it does not confirm how long this offer will be valid

- 68. Enthusiasts in some countries had been building small rockets and thinking about space travel for many years, ----.**
- A) which went on to launch the first astronauts on the Redstone rocket in 1961
 - B) therefore most of this work involved building large rockets for actual space travel
 - C) whereas a Russian teacher worked out many of the principles of rocket science 50 years ago
 - D) but it was a team of scientists and engineers in Germany that finally made the dream a reality
 - E) even though they had been fascinated by the idea of space travel since their childhood

- 69. ----, London has decided to transform its poorest neighbourhood into a display of what the Olympic Games can mean beyond medals.**
- A) Since the athletes are competing to win gold, silver and bronze medals
 - B) Because many people question the value of hosting the Olympic Games
 - C) Whenever the idea of hosting the Olympic Games emerges
 - D) Though the political support would be dependent on being chosen to host the Olympic Games
 - E) If hosting international events is considered to be a valuable experience

- 70. In general, copyright law takes the view that computer programs are not patentable ----.**
- A) when an antivirus program is recommended for safe computer use
 - B) if checking e-mails on a daily basis has become a habit
 - C) now that lengthy court battles benefit neither party
 - D) even though some programs have simply undergone a digital transformation
 - E) unless they are genuine innovations with industrial applications

KASIM 2012

- 71. ----, while in sailing ships the wind has been an essential source of power for even longer.**
- A) Windmills have been used for at least 3,000 years, mainly for grinding grain or pumping water
 - B) In Germany, scientists have constructed a new wind turbine that generates a great amount of electricity
 - C) Wind power has come to fall into disuse with the advent of cheap fossil-fuelled engines
 - D) There is now a reappraisal of wind energy because of the dramatic increases in crude oil prices
 - E) Lately, there has been widespread interest in using wind energy for remote dwellings

72. In addition to the normal problems of working out a satisfactory marital relationship, ----.

- A) the expansion of a family could happen in a variety of ways, including having a child and the moving in of a relative
- B) people now seem to prefer getting married at a later age when compared to the past
- C) most relationships are exchanges of valued resources and involve an analysis of costs and benefits
- D) couples from different cultures may have to cope with social discrimination and isolation
- E) more needs to be done for parents who are unable to meet the educational needs of their children

73. As the population of Asia's wild tigers has declined over the years, ----.

- A) the improved health of Thailand's forests suggests that the tiger population could continue to grow
- B) it is known that global alarm for the species first sounded in 1969 following a peak in the tiger skin trade
- C) they are also regarded as powerful swimmers and can supplement their diets with marine life
- D) these legendary animals have become a thing of the fable as much as reality
- E) they are not picky about their food and environment like pandas

74. Though a stronger global recovery would ease some of the pain in recruitment, ----.

- A) some governments will introduce extensive programs focusing on young people
- B) labour experts believe the problem of youth unemployment demands special attention
- C) the gap between the skilled and unskilled workforce has been filled with in-service training
- D) those who graduate from universities have now more difficulty in finding a job than in the past
- E) the employment of young people is said to overcome recession in developed nations

75 ----, because it is driven uniquely by its financial returns.

- A) Conventional tourism management lacks adequate market assessment
- B) Tourism is, after all, a social activity that many people enjoy
- C) A tourism development plan is important for a city to manage visitors
- D) The implementation stage in tourism development includes plan objectives and public concerns
- E) Tourism planning usually fails to take environmental and social impacts into account

76. ----, why don't we all have serious trouble with our body image?

- A) Provided that a deficit plays the leading role in the development of anorexia
- B) If various biological and environmental factors come together to create a problem in the body
- C) Given that each of us is extensively exposed to images of presumably perfect bodies
- D) When our body image and functioning go hand in hand in a healthy manner
- E) Now that a sportswoman can become overly concerned with her deformed body shape

77. You can still make it your own and increase your chances of achieving it ----.

- A) even if your goal has stemmed from an external motivation
- B) in case forming a new habit requires choosing between the pleasant and familiar
- C) once you have found the reason for giving up an unsatisfying job
- D) unless you look for an activity that will help you tackle challenges more enthusiastically
- E) after you stop trying to make an important change in your lifestyle

78. ----, they are often exposed to indoor pollution.

- A) Because people can be affected to a great extent by a city's infrastructure
- B) Though the majority of factories use fuel especially for the production process
- C) If facilities for health care are a concern in all countries across the world
- D) When cars are used more frequently than public transportation
- E) Since poor households are more dependent on solid fuel for heating and cooking

79. Statements made in the media can plant distortions in the minds of millions, ----.

- A) While the news often has an implicit bias that may portray opinions in misleading ways
- B) although people attribute some misconceptions to a predetermined campaign of certain authorities
- C) instead they are most likely the result of common types of reasoning errors
- D) but learning to recognize commonly used fallacies will help you separate fact from fiction
- E) and TV shows should be supplied with both educational and entertaining characteristics

80. Colours, sounds and smells are always present in the material world but are meaningless to us ----.

- A) although separate analyses of art and mind lead to a misunderstanding of each
- B) yet the things we cannot perceive with our five senses are called 'abstract notions'
- C) so we have specific knowledge of the brain as reflected by neurological principles
- D) whether we are just beginning to understand these natural processes
- E) unless they first activate our senses and are then represented as cognitive events

NİSAN 2013

81. In order to make the first vessels to cross stretches of water, ----.

- A) ancient civilizations depended heavily on these for their survival and expansion
- B) the Greeks brought the art of rowing to a level of perfection that has never been surpassed
- C) early attempts were often unique to the societies that originated them
- D) people had already developed them for such purposes as fishing and transporting goods
- E) early humans employed materials ranging from animal skins to small pieces of timber

82. While several other minerals are needed for muscle function, ----.

- A) knowledge of your body and its functions can be a great ally in health matters
- B) most of the calories in the food we eat are used by our muscles
- C) the contours of the body alter as the muscles strengthen
- D) exercise is a vital ingredient for keeping the human body in good health
- E) continuous intake of calcium helps to maintain a healthy skeleton

83. Despite the political upheavals in the Arab world, ----.

- A) the Middle East is gaining ground to become one of the world's popular tourist destinations
- B) business boom, in places like Dubai and Abu Dhabi, has had little impact on the economies
- C) the airlines are rapidly expanding their routes in Europe and Asia
- D) emphasis on new policies is required to overcome recession in these countries
- E) stability, strong economic growth and value for money are the key factors of economic mobility

84. Whereas there are undoubted social benefits to increasing home ownership, ----.

- A) the mortgage companies that finance home buyers can go bankrupt
- B) there are some economic problems associated with it
- C) more and more people prefer to buy homes than rent
- D) the existing laws make it financially more attractive to purchase
- E) incentives to rent houses still remain at historically low levels

85. No matter how good the food we eat is, if it is not well digested, absorbed into the blood and assimilated into the cells, ----.

- A) we can, in time, develop symptoms and nutritional deficiency
- B) food must be well chewed and mixed with saliva
- C) an alkaline environment is needed for the next stage of digestion
- D) it reaches the stomach where it is mixed with pepsin
- E) the breakdown of the protein in food begins here

86. ----, Indian culture was primarily oral, with a high value placed on recounting tales and dreams.

- A) No matter how extraordinarily diverse Indian customs and culture have been
- B) As native American Indians evolved into complex hierarchical societies that practiced human sacrifice
- C) Even though the first Indians began constructing earthen burial sites and fortifications around 600 BC
- D) If all European emigrants had left their homelands to escape political oppression
- E) Although some North American tribes developed a type of hieroglyphics to preserve certain texts

87. ----, you can work on extinguishing any undesirable behaviors.

- A) Unless you proceed to the interviewer's office for your interview
- B) Although previous work experience is sought by almost all employers nowadays
- C) Once you are able to see yourself interacting with others
- D) Whereas there is much to be learned about human nature in general
- E) Just as any communicative event requires at least one person to be around

88. It might not be practical to use a different password for every single website that you log into ----.

- A) so online shopping involves more than just a seller and a buyer
- B) although it is more suggestible for someone to rely on a computer engineer
- C) since nicknames on the Internet are not enough to protect you from harm
- D) while the term 'surfing' has become more widespread as more people use computers
- E) but it is definitely worth having more than one for security reasons

89. The nests birds leave behind provide clues about their lives and environment ----.

- A) as the architectural complexity of these nests hardly untangles their genealogy
- B) just as archaeological sites supply glimpses of human history
- C) but nest-collecting was a popular boyhood hobby in the 19th century
- D) despite the fact that they remain a largely untapped scientific resource
- E) before they lay eggs in order to sustain the continuation of their species

90. ----, not only cell operators but also law enforcement have come under fire for exploiting personal data without the user's knowledge.

- A) After the companies have agreed widely on privacy policies
- B) Although law enforcement units permit users to reach all sites
- C) Since market demand is driving some of the biggest collectors of data into piracy
- D) As smart phones' tracking abilities have become more sophisticated
- E) Now that banking transactions via mobile devices are almost completely secure

EYLÜL 2013

91. Because the relationship between government and business is complex, where so much changes so rapidly, ----.

- A) highly specialized publications serve such industries as petroleum, aerospace and electronics
- B) new sletters were produced for smooth exchanges of information between the two
- C) some modest-looking new sletters may carry a subscription price tag of hundreds of dollars
- D) further need arises for swift, expert and specialized media to explain the latest developments
- E) the subscriber pays for the information, not necessarily the literary style or production values

92. Thanks to vaccinations, antibiotics, sanitation and better parental care, ----.

- A) age is the biggest risk factor for common deadly illnesses
- B) an infant born today is not luckier than their grandparents
- C) today, we are much more likely to die in old age than in our youth
- D) it would not be reasonable to have high expectations to live longer and healthier
- E) a high childhood death rate is still a fact in most of the African states

93. ----, but the remains they recovered early on held little information about the birds they came from.

- A) The very first penguin fossil to be identified was a single bone found in New Zealand
- B) Scientists have known about fossil penguins for more than 150 years
- C) The fossil record of penguins began to improve in the late 1970s
- D) Geographic distribution of penguins reflects a single point of origin near South America
- E) Penguins are weird birds in that they cannot fly and are instead proficient swimmers

94. Even if we were to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions today, ----.

- A) both temperatures and sea levels would continue to rise for many hundred years
- B) we cannot immediately stop various global cultural phenomena that are in action
- C) this problem can be attributed to the variations in the output of the Sun
- D) some environmental problems are the results of centuries of pollution
- E) the rising temperature trend that we are witnessing today might destabilize automobile emissions

95. In trying to understand the development of language, ----.

- A) the grammar of a language represents the linguistic knowledge or capacity of its speakers
- B) human language utilizes a fairly small number of sounds
- C) language is a part of our essential human nature and was never invented
- D) our curiosity about ourselves has also led to numerous theories about language origin
- E) scholars, for ages, have been debating the role played by the vocal tract and the ear

- 96. ----, few realize how changes to their sleep pattern can have a significant effect as well.**
- A) Because doctors prescribe medicine to regulate sleeping patterns of the elderly
 - B) While most people appreciate how their health is tied to their diet and exercise
 - C) When a bad night's sleep ruins the whole day of a person
 - D) Once sleepless people seek a solution by taking drugs to overcome insomnia
 - E) Though many insomniacs have been seriously advised to cut out drinks containing caffeine

- 97. Some sorts of music strike us with their perfection, - ---.**
- A) thus there is no reason to think that things stand differently with artwork
 - B) while reggae is a music style which is completely responsibility-free for the society
 - C) though we may have difficulty identifying what emotion they express
 - D) as everyone cannot get the same pleasure from a certain kind of music
 - E) but artists can organize their work in such a way that only a group of people enjoy it

- 98. How responsibilities are planned and handled is changing in many companies ----.**
- A) due to the latest technological tools that are available
 - B) as opposed to buyers who demand technological innovation
 - C) whereas telemarketing is rapidly growing its sales force
 - D) when some salespeople are expected to be marketing managers
 - E) although starting a new job may offer great opportunities

- 99. ----, they develop non-verbal communication with others.**
- A) If some people have serious problems due to psychological disorders
 - B) As deaf people are actually slightly more prone to auditory hallucinations
 - C) Unless people can successfully internalize their thoughts
 - D) Before children acquire language as infants and produce their first words
 - E) As long as extremely shy personalities lack interaction even with their family members

- 100. ----, diets that include a variety of healthy food are more likely to produce long-term results.**
- A) Due to the fact that a vegetarian diet is a good choice for some people but not for others
 - B) Whether they are part of a formal weight-loss program or a personal attempt
 - C) Now that there has been a recent decline in fat consumption in Turkey over the short term
 - D) Although restricting or eliminating a food category is nutritionally unwise
 - E) Unless we develop reasonable and healthy eating patterns

ÇEVİRİ İNGİLİZCE – TÜRKÇE

MAYIS 2009

1. Undernutrition, a deficiency of essential nutrients, can result from inadequate intake because of poor diet or poor absorption from the intestine.

- A) Temel besin eksikliği olan yetersiz beslenme, az beslenmeden veya bağırsaktaki az emilimden dolayı yeterli gıda alınmamasından kaynaklanabilir.
- B) Az beslenme veya bağırsaktaki az emilim sonucu temel besinlerin yeterli alınmaması nedeniyle, beslenme yetersizliği oluşur.
- C) Temel besin eksikliği olarak anlaşılan beslenme yetersizliği, az beslenme veya bağırsakta az emilim sonucu ortaya çıkmaktadır.
- D) Az beslenme veya bağırsaktaki az emilim nedeniyle yeterli gıda alınmaması, temel besinlerin eksikliğine ve yetersiz beslenmeye yol açmaktadır.
- E) Temel besinlerin eksikliğine bağlı olarak oluşan beslenme yetersizliğinin kaynağı, az beslenme veya bağırsaktan az emilim olmasıdır.

2. New Zealand was the first country in the world to give women in 1893 the right to vote.

- A) 1893'te dünyada kadınlara ilk seçme hakkı verilen ülke Yeni Zelanda'dır.
- B) Dünyada kadınlara 1893'te ilk seçme hakkını veren ülke Yeni Zelanda olmuştur.
- C) Yeni Zelanda, dünyada, kadınlara 1893'te seçme hakkı veren ilk ülkeydi.
- D) Dünyada kadınlara ilk seçme hakkı, 1893'te Yeni Zelanda'da verilmiştir.
- E) Kadınlara 1893'te seçme hakkı verilen dünyadaki ilk ülke, Yeni Zelanda idi.

3. The issue under debate today is whether, for all its flaws, capitalism is the best economic system man has yet invented.

- A) Bir sürü aksaklıklarına rağmen, kapitalizmin, insanoğlunun bugüne kadar ortaya koyduğu en iyi iktisadi sistem olup olmadığı tartışılmaktadır.
- B) Bugün tartışılan konu, tüm kusurlarına rağmen, kapitalizmin, insanın şimdiye kadar icat ettiği en iyi iktisadi sistem olup olmadığıdır.
- C) Eksiklikleri de olsa, insanlığın bugün ortaya koyduğu en iyi iktisadi sistemin, kapitalizm olup olmadığı hâlâ tartışılmaktadır.
- D) İnsanın şimdiye kadar yarattığı en iyi iktisadi sistem olan kapitalizmin kusurları, bugün tartışma konusudur.
- E) İnsanlığın bugüne kadar yarattığı en iyi iktisadi sistem olmasına rağmen, kapitalizmin aksaklıklar günümüzde tartışılmaktadır.

4. The West needs to keep talking to Russia about many things, notably about efforts to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons.

- A) İran'ın nükleer silahlar üretmesini engelleme girişimleri, Batı'nın Rusya ile konuşmak zorunda olduğu pek çok konunun içinde özellik taşımaktadır.
- B) Batı'nın Rusya ile konuşmak zorunda olduğu pek çok konu içinde özellikle İran'ın nükleer silahlar elde etmesini engelleme girişimleri bulunmaktadır.
- C) Batı'nın, Rusya ile pek çok konu üzerinde, özellikle İran'ın nükleer silahlar edinmesini engelleme çabalar üzerinde konuşmayı sürdürmesi gerekmektedir.
- D) Batı, İran'ın nükleer silahlar edinmesini engelleme çabalar dahil, pek çok konuyu özellikle Rusya ile tartışmak zorundadır.
- E) Batı, İran'ın nükleer silahlar üretmesini engellemek için yapacağı girişimleri, Rusya ile konuşacağı pek çok konu ile birlikte ele almak zorundadır.

5. The European Union can help underdeveloped countries, especially those in Africa, by offering financial aid, more open trade arrangements and easier visa conditions.

- A) Avrupa Birliği'nin, özellikle Afrika'daki az gelişmiş ülkelere yardım edebilmek için, mali yardım, daha açık ticaret kolaylıkları ve daha uygun vize koşulları sunması gerekir.
- B) Avrupa Birliği, az gelişmiş ülkelere, özellikle Afrika'dakilere, mali yardım, daha açık ticaret düzenlemeleri ve daha kolay vize koşulları sunarak yardım edebilir.
- C) Az gelişmiş ülkelere mali yardım, daha açık ticaret olanakları ve daha rahat vize kolaylıkları sunan Avrupa Birliği, özellikle Afrika'daki ülkelere yardım edebilir.
- D) Avrupa Birliği'nin, az gelişmiş ve özellikle Afrika'daki ülkelere yardım edebilmesi için, mali yardım ve daha açık ticaret koşullarının yanı sıra, daha uygun vize kolaylıkları da sunması gerekir.
- E) Avrupa Birliği'nin az gelişmiş ülkelere ve özellikle Afrika ülkelerine yapacağı yardımlar, mali yardım, daha açık ticaret koşulları ve daha uygun vize kolaylıkları olabilir.

KASIM 2009

6. Despite the rapid industrialization of countries such as China and India, climate change is neither any one country's fault nor any one country's responsibility.

- A) Çin ve Hindistan'ın hızlı sanayileşmesi nedeniyle oluşan iklim değişikliği, kesinlikle başka bir ülkenin suçu veya sorumluluğu değildir.
- B) Çin ve Hindistan gibi ülkelerin hızlı sanayileşmelerine rağmen, iklim değişikliği, ne herhangi tek bir ülkenin hatasıdır, ne de herhangi tek bir ülkenin sorumluluğudur.
- C) Çin ve Hindistan dahil, pek çok ülkenin hızla sanayileşmesi sonucu ortaya çıkan iklim değişikliği, herhangi bir ülkenin suçu olmadığı gibi, sorumluluğu da değildir.
- D) Tek bir ülkenin suçu veya sorumluluğu olmayan iklim değişikliği, Çin ve Hindistan dahil, pek çok ülkenin hızla sanayileşmesi sonucunda ortaya çıkmıştır.
- E) Çin ve Hindistan'ın yanı sıra, çeşitli ülkelerin hızla sanayileşmesi, iklim değişikliğine yol açmış olup, tek bir ülke suçu veya sorumlu değildir.

7. America's conventional military superiority has pushed its enemies inevitably towards insurgency to achieve their objectives.

- A) Amerika'nın klasik askerî üstünlüğü, düşmanlarını, amaçlarını gerçekleştirmek için, kaçınılmaz olarak ayaklanmaya itmiştir.
- B) Klasik askerî gücü nedeniyle, Amerika'nın düşmanlar, hedeflerine ulaşabilmek için, hiç çekinmeden ayaklanma yolunu seçmişlerdir.
- C) Amerika'nın klasik askerî gücünü bilen düşmanlar, amaçlarında başarılı olmak için, ister istemez ayaklanma yoluna gitmişlerdir.
- D) Amerika'nın klasik askerî üstünlüğünün sonucu olarak, düşmanlar, ayaklanma yoluna giderek, amaçlarına ulaşmayı benimsemişlerdir.
- E) Amerika'nın klasik askerî gücünden çekinen düşmanlar, ancak ayaklanma yoluyla hedeflerine ulaşabileceklerini fark etmişlerdir.

8. Deprived of the moderating effects of the oceans, much of Central Asia experiences bitterly cold winters and boiling hot summers.

- A) Orta Asya çoğunlukla okyanusların yumuşatıcı etkilerinden uzak olduğu için, burada kışlar çok soğuk ve yazlar oldukça sıcak olur.
- B) Orta Asya, okyanusların yumuşatıcı etkilerinden uzak olduğu için, pek çok bölgede kışlar oldukça sert ve yazlar da son derece sıcak geçer.
- C) Orta Asya'nın pek çok bölgesinde kışların çok sert ve yazların çok sıcak geçmesi, okyanusların yumuşatıcı etkilerinin burada bulunmamasından dolayıdır.
- D) Okyanusların yumuşatıcı etkilerinden yoksun olan Orta Asya'nın büyük bölümü, çok sert soğuk kışlar ve son derece sıcak yazlar yaşar.
- E) Orta Asya, okyanusların yumuşatıcı etkilerinden tamamen yoksundur ve dolayısıyla bu bölgede kışlar olabildiğince soğuk, yazlar ise dayanılmaz derecede sıcak geçer.

9. There are still places in the world where one can go to dive and see very little indication of human impact.

- A) Hâlâ dünyanın pek çok yerinde dalış yapılabilir ve insan etkisinin çok az belirtisi görülebilir.
- B) Dünyada hâlâ öyle yerler vardır ki dalış yapmak için buralara gidilebilir ve buralarda insan etkisinin çok az belirtisi görülebilir.
- C) Dalış yapmak için gidilebilecek ve insan etkisinin çok az görülebileceği yerleri dünyada hâlâ bulmak mümkündür.
- D) Dünyada, insan etkisinin çok az olduğu ve dalış yapmak için gidilebilecek hâlâ pek çok yer bulunmaktadır.
- E) Dünyada, dalış yapmak için gidilebilecek ve insan etkisinin çok az belirtisi görülebilecek yerler hâlâ mevcuttur.

10. The Democratic Republic of Congo's government set up a special commission last week to review at least 60 mining contracts signed in the last ten years.

- A) Son on yıl içinde imzalanmış olan 60 kadar madencilik sözleşmesi, Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti hükümetinin geçen hafta oluşturmuş olduğu özel bir komisyonca incelenecektir.
- B) Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti hükümetince geçen hafta kurulan özel komisyon, öncelikle son on yıl içinde imzalanmış olan 60 kadar madencilik sözleşmesini inceleyecektir.
- C) Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti hükümeti, son on yılda imzalanmış olan en az 60 madencilik sözleşmesini gözden geçirmek için, geçen hafta özel bir komisyon kurmuştur.
- D) Son on yılda imzalanmış olan yaklaşık 60 madencilik sözleşmesinin gözden geçirilmesi amacıyla, Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti hükümeti, özel bir komisyonu geçen hafta oluşturmuştur.
- E) Geçen hafta Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti hükümetince kurulan özel komisyonun amacı, son on yılda imzalanmış bulunan 60 kadar madencilik sözleşmesini değerlendirmektir.

MAYIS 2010

11. Kepler believed that everything in creation, from human souls to the orbits of the planets, had been created according to mathematical laws.

- A) Kepler'in de inandığı gibi, insan ruhu ve gezegenlerin yörüngeleri de dahil, dünyadaki her şey, matematik yasalarıyla uyumlu olarak yaratılmıştır.
- B) Kepler'in inancına göre, insan ruhu ve gezegenlerin yörüngeleri dahil her şey, matematik yasalarına uygun olarak yaratılmıştır.
- C) Kepler'e göre, insan ruhu ve gezegenlerin yörüngeleri de dahil her şey, matematik yasalarıyla tam bir uyum içinde yaratılmıştır.
- D) Kepler, her şeyin, matematik yasalarına uygun yaratıldığına ve buna, insan ruhu ile gezegenlerin yörüngelerinin de dahil olduğuna inanıyordu.
- E) Kepler, insan ruhundan gezegenlerin yörüngelerine kadar, yaratılmış olan her şeyin, matematik yasalarına göre yaratılmış olduğuna inanıyordu.

12. Renaissance humanism played some role in the growing fascination with the intricate mechanisms at work in the universe.

- A) Karmaşık bir şekilde işleyen mekanizmaların oluşturduğu evrene hayranlık duyulmasında, Rönesans hümanizmasının oynadığı rol önemlidir.
- B) Evrenin karmaşık mekanizmalardan oluştuğuna ilişkin düşüncenin giderek gelişmesinde, Rönesans hümanizmasının oynadığı rol hayranlık vericidir.
- C) Rönesans hümanizması, evreni oluşturan karmaşık mekanizmaların işleyişine duyulan hayranlıkta önemli rol oynamıştır.
- D) Rönesans hümanizması, evrende işleyen karmaşık mekanizmalara ilişkin giderek artan hayranlıkta biraz rol oynamıştır.
- E) Evrende karmaşık mekanizmaların işleyişine ilişkin duyulan hayranlığın artmasında, Rönesans hümanizmasının oynadığı rol oldukça önemlidir.

13. Music in Western Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries reached such a high point of development that, like painting and sculpture, it constituted one of the most brilliant aspects of the era.

- A) Batı Avrupa'da müzik, on beşinci ve on altıncı yüzyıllarda yüksek bir gelişme noktasına ulaşmış olup, resim ve heykelin yanı sıra, döneminin parlak bir yönünü ortaya koymuştur.
- B) On beşinci ve on altıncı yüzyıllarda Batı Avrupa'da müzik, öylesine yüksek bir gelişme noktasına ulaştı ki, resim ve heykel gibi, dönemin en parlak yönlerinden birini oluşturmuştur.
- C) Müzik, on beşinci ve on altıncı yüzyıllarda, resim ve heykel benzer yüksek bir gelişme göstermiş ve döneminin parlak bir yönünü oluşturmuştur.
- D) On beşinci ve on altıncı yüzyıllarda Batı Avrupa'da yüksek bir gelişme gösteren müzik, tıpkı resim ve heykel gibi, döneminin en parlak yönünü temsil etmektedir.
- E) Müziğin, on beşinci ve on altıncı yüzyıllarda Batı Avrupa'da yüksek bir gelişme düzeyine ulaşmış olması, tıpkı resim ve heykel gibi, dönemin çok parlak bir yönünü ortaya koymaktadır.

14. In the 1960s, organized terrorist tactics became an important part of political conflict in the Middle East, Europe, and Latin America.

- A) Orta Doğu, Avrupa ve Latin Amerika'daki siyasal çatışmaların önemli bir yönü olan örgütlü terörist taktikleri, 1960'larda ortaya çıkmıştır.
- B) Örgütlü teröristlere özgü taktikler, 1960'ların Orta Doğu, Avrupa ve Latin Amerika'sındaki siyasal çatışmaların önemli bir boyutunu oluşturmuştur.
- C) 1960'larda, örgütlü terörist taktikler, Orta Doğu, Avrupa ve Latin Amerika'da siyasal çatışmanın önemli bir parçası olmuştur.
- D) Örgütlü teröristlerin taktikleri, 1960'larda Orta Doğu, Avrupa ve Latin Amerika'daki siyasal mücadelelerde önemli bir yer tutmuştur.
- E) Orta Doğu, Avrupa ve Latin Amerika'da 1960'lardaki siyasal mücadelelerin temelini, önemli ölçüde, örgütlü teröristlerin kullandığı taktikler oluşturmuştur.

15. Most historians have argued that the causes and outcomes of the French Revolution should be understood in terms of class interests.

- A) Çoğu tarihçi, Fransız ihtilali' nin nedenlerinin ve sonuçlarının, sınıf çıkarları bağlamında anlaşılması gerektiğini ileri sürmüşlerdir.
- B) Hemen hemen tüm tarihçiler, Fransız ihtilali' nin nedenlerini ve sonuçlarını, sınıf çıkarları ile bağlantılı olarak anlamak gerektiğini vurgulamışlardır.
- C) Pek çok tarihçi, Fransız ihtilali' nin nedenlerinin ve sonuçlarının anlaşılabilmesi için, sınıf çıkarlarının esas alınması gerektiğini belirtmiştir.
- D) Fransız ihtilali' nin nedenlerini ve sonuçlarını anlayabilmek için, tarihçilerin çoğu, sınıf çıkarlarını temel alma gereği duymuştur.
- E) Tarihçilerin çoğu, Fransız ihtilali' nin nedenlerini ve sonuçlarını, sınıf çıkarları bağlamında anlama gereği duymuştur.

ARALIK 2010

16. The Romantic movement in the arts, inspired in part by the American and French revolutions, emerged towards the end of the eighteenth century.

- A) On sekizinci yüzyılın sonuna doğru ortaya çıkan Romantik akım, esas itibarıyla Amerikan ve Fransız devrimlerinden kaynaklanarak sanatta gelişmiştir.
- B) Sanatta Romantik akım, kısmen Amerikan ve Fransız devrimlerinden esinlenmiş olup, on sekizinci yüzyılın sonuna doğru ortaya çıkmıştır.
- C) Romantik akımın sanatta ortaya çıkışı, Amerikan ve Fransız devrimlerinden güç alarak, on sekizinci yüzyılın sonuna doğru olmuştur.
- D) Sanatta oluşan Romantik akım, on sekizinci yüzyılın sonuna doğru ortaya çıkarak, tamamen Amerikan ve Fransız devrimlerine dayanmıştır.
- E) Bir bakıma Amerikan ve Fransız devrimlerine dayanan Romantik akım, on sekizinci yüzyılın sonuna doğru öncelikle sanatta görülmüştür.

17. Many of the concepts, terms, and issues related to social classes are also used in Marxist criticism, which stems from the works of the nineteenth-century German philosopher Karl Marx.

- A) Marxist eleştirisi, ondokuzuncu yüzyıl Alman filozofu Karl Marx'ın eserlerine dayanmakta olup, toplumsal sınıflara ilişkin bir çok kavram, terim ve konuyu içerir.
- B) Toplumsal sınıflara ilişkin olarak kullanılan çeşitli kavramlar, terimler ve konular, ondokuzuncu yüzyıl Alman filozofu Karl Marx'ın eserlerine dayanan Marxist eleştirisi ile örtüşmektedir.
- C) Ondokuzuncu yüzyıl Alman filozofu Karl Marx'ın eserlerinden ortaya çıkan Marxist eleştirisi, toplumsal sınıflara ilişkin kullanılan çoğu kavram, terim ve konunun temelini oluşturur.
- D) Toplumsal sınıflara ilişkin pek çok kavram, terim ve konu, ondokuzuncu yüzyıl Alman filozofu Karl Marx'ın eserlerinden kaynaklanan Marxist eleştiride de kullanılmaktadır.
- E) Toplumsal sınıfları tanımlamada kullanılan değişik kavram, terim ve konular, ondokuzuncu yüzyıl Alman filozofu Karl Marx'ın çalışmalarından esinlenen Marxist eleştirinin kapsamını belirler.

18. Although Plato loves Homer and regularly cites from his epics, he insists on the censorship of those passages that represent morally controversial behaviour.

- A) Platon, Homeros'u sevmesine ve onun destanlarından düzenli olarak alıntılar yapmasına rağmen, ahlâkî bakımdan tartışmalı davranışları yansıtan bölümlerin sansür edilmesinde ısrar eder.
- B) Homeros'u seven Platon, onun destanlarına sürekli atıfta bulunsa da ahlâkî anlamda zararlı davranışları tasvir eden bölümlerin sansür edilmesi için çok çaba göstermiştir.
- C) Platon, bir yandan Homeros'u sevmiş, bir yandan da onun destanlarındaki ahlâka aykırı davranışları içeren bölümlere işaret ederek, bunların sansür edilmesi için sürekli talepte bulunmuştur.
- D) Homeros'u sevmiş olmasına rağmen, Platon, onun destanlarındaki ahlâkî bakımdan kabul edilemez bölümleri eleştirerek, bunların sansür edilmesi gerektiğini vurgular.
- E) Platon, Homeros'u sevmiş olsa bile, onun destanlarını sürekli eleştirerek, ahlâka aykırı davranışları öne çıkaran bölümlerin tamamen sansür edilmesinin şart olduğunu ileri sürer.

19. Politics and economics were primary concerns of writers and intellectuals in America during the 1930s, because the stock market crash in October 1929 had precipitated a total collapse in the economy.

- A) Ekim 1929'da borsa yere çakılınca, ekonomide tam bir çöküş yaşandı ve bu nedenle, siyaset ve iktisat, 1930'larda Amerika'da yazar ve aydınların en başta gelen ilgi alanları idi.
- B) Ekim 1929'da borsanın yere çakılması sonucu, ekonomi tam bir çöküş yaşadığı için, 1930'lar boyunca Amerika'da yazar ve aydınların en çok üzerinde durduğu konular, siyaset ve iktisattı.
- C) Siyaset ve iktisat, 1930'larda Amerika'da yazarların ve aydınların öncelikli konuları idi, çünkü borsanın Ekim 1929'da yere çakılması, ekonomide tam bir çöküşe yol açmıştı.
- D) 1930'lu yıllarda Amerika'da yazar ve aydınların en çok ilgilendiği konular siyaset ve iktisat oldu, çünkü borsa Ekim 1929'da yere çakılmış ve dolayısıyla ekonomi tamamen çökmüştü.
- E) Ekim 1929'da borsa tamamen yere çakılınca, ekonomide görülmemiş bir çöküş olmuş ve bu nedenle siyaset ve iktisat, 1930'lu yıllarda Amerika'da yazar ve aydınlarca en çok ele alınan konular arasında olmuştur.

20. The amount and severity of global warming depend on how much greenhouse gas we add to the atmosphere.

- A) Atmosfere ne kadar sera gazı ilâve edersek, buna bağlı olarak, küresel ısınmanın miktarı ve yoğunluğu değişir.
- B) Küresel ısınmanın miktarı ve şiddeti, atmosfere ne kadar sera gazı ilâve ettiğimize bağlıdır.
- C) Küresel ısınmanın miktarına ve şiddetine bağlı olarak, atmosfere ne kadar sera gazı ilâve ettiğimiz anlaşılabilir.
- D) Atmosfere ilâve ettiğimiz sera gazının ne miktarda olduğu, küresel ısınmanın miktar ve yoğunluğuna bağlıdır.
- E) Atmosfere ne ölçüde sera gazı ilâve ettiğimize bağlı olarak, küresel ısınmanın miktarı ve şiddeti anlaşılır.

MAYIS 2011

21. As the coalition government drew up its detailed plans to cut public spending last autumn, in order to deal with Britain's swollen budget deficit, the economic conditions were unexpectedly favourable.

- A) Koalisyon hükümetinin İngiltere'nin artan bütçe açığını ele almak amacıyla geçen sonbahar ayrıntılı planlar hazırladığı sırada, ekonomik koşullar beklenmedik biçimde olumluydu.
- B) İngiltere'deki koalisyon hükümeti büyük sorun olan bütçe açığını ele almak amacıyla geçen sonbaharda ayrıntılı planlar yaparken, ekonomik koşullar iyileşmeye başladı.
- C) İngiltere'nin giderek artan bütçe açığını azaltmak isteyen koalisyon hükümeti geçen sonbaharda ayrıntılı planlar yaparak ekonomik koşulları düzeltti.
- D) İngiltere koalisyon hükümetinin giderek artan bütçe açığını azaltmak için geçen sonbahar ayrıntılı kararlar aldığı sırada, ekonomik koşulların birdenbire iyileştiği farkedildi.
- E) Koalisyon hükümeti İngiltere'nin ciddi boyutlardaki bütçe açığını azaltmak amacıyla ayrıntılı planlar hazırlarken, ekonomik koşulların daha da kötüye gittiği görüldü.

22. The trial of the suspect for an alleged \$7 billion embezzlement was put on hold, following the psychiatric report that he was psychologically unfit for the hearing.

- A) 7 milyar dolar civarında parayı güya zimmetine geçiren şüphelinin yargılanması, duruşma için hazır olamayacağını bildiren psikiyatri raporunun verilmesiyle ertelendi.
- B) Psikolojik olarak duruşmaya hazır olmadığı psikiyatri raporuyla iddia edilen şüphelinin 7 milyar dolarlık zimmet davası ertelendi.
- C) 7 milyar doları zimmetine geçirmesini takiben duruşma için psikolojik olarak hazır olmadığı psikiyatri raporuyla belirlenen şüphelinin duruşması süresiz olarak ertelendi.
- D) 7 milyar dolarlık zimmet davasının ertelenmesinin ardından şüphelinin duruşma için psikolojik olarak hazır olmadığı raporu da verildi.
- E) 7 milyar doları zimmetine geçirdiği iddia edilen şüphelinin yargılanması, duruşma için psikolojik olarak hazır olmadığını gösteren psikiyatri raporunun ardından, ertelendi.

23. A court in Ecuador ordered Chevron to pay \$9.5 billion for the environmental and social damage to the Amazon region caused by Texaco.

- A) Texaco'nun, Amazon bölgesine verdiği çevresel ve sosyal hasarın giderilmesi için Ekvador'da bir mahkeme Chevron'a 9,5 milyar dolarlık fatura çıkardı.
- B) Ekvador'da bir mahkeme, Texaco'nun Amazon bölgesinde verdiği iddia edilen çevresel ve sosyal hasar için Chevron'un yaklaşık 9,5 milyar dolar ödemesine hükmetti.
- C) Ekvador'da bir mahkeme, Amazon bölgesinde Texaco'nun sebep olduğu çevresel ve sosyal hasar için Chevron'un 9,5 milyar dolar ödemesine karar verdi.
- D) Texaco'nun Amazon bölgesinde sebep olduğu çevresel ve sosyal felaket için Ekvador'daki bir mahkemede Chevron'a 9,5 milyar dolarlık tazminat davası açıldı.
- E) Ekvador'da bir mahkeme, verdiği hükümlerle, Amazon bölgesinde Texaco ve Chevron'un 9,5 milyar dolar ödemesini gerektirecek bir çevresel ve sosyal felaket olduğunu iddia etti.

KASIM 2011

24. In southern regions of Iran during the fifth millennium BC, vivid compositions that integrated abstract and figurative elements in a well-balanced scheme were produced in several painted-ceramic traditions.

- A) MÖ beşinci binyıl boyunca, soyut ve sembolik öğeleri dengeleyerek bütünleştiren canlı eserler, İran'ın güney kısımlarında değişik seramik boyama gelenekleriyle tasarlandı.
- B) MÖ beşinci binyıl boyunca, İran'ın güney bölgelerinde, farklı seramik boyama geleneklerine göre, soyut ve sembolik öğeleri belirgin bir düzen içinde sunan eserler ortaya konuldu.
- C) MÖ beşinci binyıl boyunca, muazzam şekilde dengelenmiş soyut ve sembolik öğeler içeren canlı eserler, İran'ın güney bölgelerinde, seramik boyama geleneğiyle yaratıldı.
- D) MÖ beşinci binyıl boyunca, İran'ın güney bölgelerinde, çeşitli seramik boyama gelenekleriyle, soyut ve sembolik öğeleri dengeli bir şekilde kaynaştıran canlı eserler üretildi.
- E) MÖ beşinci binyıl boyunca, İran'ın güney bölgelerinde, soyut ve sembolik öğeleri dengeli bir şekilde bağdaştıran canlı eserler, belirli seramik boyama gelenekleri çerçevesinde yaratıldı.

25. Powerful political leaders have been bitterly complaining about the fact that what they perceive as a display of unfair attitudes and invasions of privacy are being carried out by opponent groups.

- A) Haksız tutumların sergilenmesi ve mahremiyetin ihlali gibi konuların muhalif liderler tarafından ortaya atılması güçlü siyasi liderleri büyük ölçüde rahatsız etmektedir.
- B) Güçlü siyasi liderler, haksız tutumların sergilenmesi ve mahremiyetin ihlali olarak algıladıkları şeylerin muhalif gruplar tarafından gerçekleştirilmesinden şiddetle yakınmaktadır.
- C) Güçlü siyasi liderler, muhalif olarak gördükleri grupların haksız tutum sergilemesi ve mahremiyeti ihlal etmesinden oldukça çok şikâyet etmektedirler.
- D) Muhalif grupların haksız tutumları açığa vurması ve mahremiyeti ihlal etmesi, güçlü siyasi liderlerin büyük ölçüde yakındığı durumlardandır.
- E) Güçlü siyasi liderler, muhalif gruplar tarafından gerçekleştirildiğine inandıkları haksız tutumların sergilenmesi dışında mahremiyetin ihlali gibi durumlardan da şiddetle yakınmaktadır.

26. NASA has launched a new observing satellite designed to collect more data about solar energy and improve our understanding of how tiny atmospheric particles called aerosols affect the Earth's climate.

- A) NASA, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili daha fazla veri toplamak ve aerosol adı verilen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl etkilediği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştirmek için tasarlanmış yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı.
- B) NASA, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili daha fazla veri toplayan ve aerosol olarak bilinen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl değiştirdiği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştiren yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı.
- C) NASA, yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı ve bu bizim güneş enerjisi ile ilgili bilgimizi artırmak ve aerosol olarak bilinen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl etkilediği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştirmek için tasarlandı.
- D) NASA, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili daha fazla veri toplamayı ve aerosol adı verilen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl etkilediği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştirmeyi amaçlayarak yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı.
- E) NASA, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili daha fazla veri toplamak için tasarlanmış yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı ve aerosol adı verilen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl etkilediği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştirdi.

MAYIS 2012

27. The real measure of the level of justice in any society is how it treats its minorities, who are generally its most vulnerable citizens.

- A) Adaletle ilgili kilit nokta, toplumun en korunmasız vatandaşlarından olan azınlıklara genellikle nasıl davranıldığıdır.
- B) Herhangi bir toplumda adalet düzeyinin gerçek ölçüsü, o toplumun genellikle en korunmasız vatandaşları olan azınlıklara nasıl davrandığıdır.
- C) Toplumun en korunmasız vatandaşları olan azınlıklara nasıl davranıldığı, herhangi bir toplumun adalet düzeyinin genellikle gerçek ölçüsüdür.
- D) En korunmasız vatandaşlar olan azınlıklara nasıl davranıldığı, söz konusu toplumun adalet düzeyinin kilit noktasıdır.
- E) Bir toplumun adalet düzeyi, genellikle o toplumda en korunmasız vatandaşlar olan azınlıklara davranış şekliyle ölçülebilir.

28. Unless international cooperation is ensured to ban the non-essential uses of some chemicals, the depletion of the ozone layer will continue to pose a serious threat to human health.

- A) Bazı kimyasalların gereksiz kullanımlarını engellemek için uluslararası bir ortaklık kurulsa bile ozon tabakasının incelmeye başlaması, insan sağlığını büyük ölçüde tehdit etmeye devam edecektir.
- B) Ozon tabakasının incelmeye başlaması insan sağlığı için büyük bir tehlike oluşturmaktadır, çünkü birtakım kimyasalların kullanımlarını yasaklayacak uluslararası iş birliği henüz sağlanamamıştır.
- C) Bazı kimyasalların gereksiz kullanımlarını yasaklamak için uluslararası iş birliği sağlanmazsa ozon tabakasının incelmeye başlaması, insan sağlığı için ciddi bir tehdit oluşturmaya devam edecektir.
- D) Ozon tabakasının incelmeye başlaması insan sağlığını büyük ölçüde tehlikeye attığı için bazı kimyasalların gereksiz kullanımları uluslararası iş birliği sağlanarak yasaklanmalıdır.
- E) Çeşitli kimyasalların gereksiz kullanımlarını azaltmak için uluslararası iş birliği sağlanmadığı sürece ozon tabakasının incelmeye başlaması, insan sağlığı için önemli bir tehdit oluşturmayı sürdürecektir.

29. While the US and the European Union have enacted legislation designed to prevent the importation of products obtained from endangered plants and animals, this legislation has had little impact in the Third World Countries that are home to many of these species.

- A) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatını önlemek için bir yasa tasarlanmasını ve bu türlerin çoğunun ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde de bu yasanın yürürlüğe girmesini sağlamıştır.
- B) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatını durdurmak için bir yasa tasarımı hazırlamış ancak bu yasa, birçok türün ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde etkili olamamıştır.
- C) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvan türlerini korumak için tasarlanan bir yasayı yürürlüğe koyarken, bu türlerin çoğunun ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde tam tersine, bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatında artış görülmüştür.
- D) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatını önleyecek yasayı hazırlamış ancak birçok türün ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde bu yasayı yürürlüğe koyamamıştır.
- E) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatını önlemek için tasarlanan yasayı yürürlüğe koymasına rağmen, bu türlerin çoğunun ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde bu yasanın etkisi az olmuştur.

KASIM 2012

30. Genetics sprang up with the discovery by Mendel that observable hereditary characteristics are determined by factors which are invariable and transmitted from one generation to the next.

- A) Genetik biliminin ortaya çıkmasını sağlayan etken; Mendel'in, gözlemlenebilir kalıtsal özelliklerin değişmeyen ve nesilden nesile aktarılan faktörler tarafından belirlendiğini keşfetmesiydi.
- B) Genetik bilimi; Mendel'in, gözlemlenebilir kalıtsal özelliklerin değişmeyen ve nesilden nesile aktarılan faktörler tarafından belirlendiğini keşfetmesiyle filizlendi.
- C) Genetik bilimi; Mendel'in, değişmeyen ve nesilden nesile aktarılan faktörleri gözlemlenebilir kalıtsal özelliklerle açıklamasıyla ortaya çıktı.
- D) Mendel'in gözlemlenebilir kalıtsal faktörlerin nesilden nesile aktarıldığını keşfetmesiyle genetik bilimindeki değişmeyen özellikler ortaya çıktı.
- E) Mendel, gözlemlenebilir kalıtsal özelliklerin değişmeyen ve nesilden nesile aktarılan faktörler tarafından belirlendiğini keşfetti ve böylelikle genetik bilimi filizlendi.

31. The weather was cold and wet, but it could not deter thousands of people from gathering by the River Thames to watch the 1,000-boat parade designed to celebrate Queen Elizabeth's 60 th year on the throne.

- A) Hava soğuk ve yağışlıydı ancak bu, Kraliçe Elizabeth'in tahttaki 60. yılını kutlamak için düzenlenen 1000 botluk geçit törenini izlemek üzere binlerce kişiyi Thames Nehri'nin kıyısında toplanmaktan caydıramadı.
- B) Hava, soğuk ve yağışlı olmasına rağmen Kraliçe Elizabeth'in tahttaki 60. yılını kutlamak için düzenlenen 1000 botluk geçit törenini izlemek isteyen binlerce kişiyi Thames Nehri'nin kıyısında toplanmaktan vazgeçiremedi.
- C) Hava soğuk ve yağışlıydı fakat Thames Nehri'nin kıyısında toplanan binlerce kişi buna aldırış etmeden Kraliçe Elizabeth'in tahttaki 60. yılını kutlamak için düzenlenen 1000 botluk geçit törenini izlemeye devam etti.
- D) Hava soğuk ve yağışlıydı ancak Kraliçe Elizabeth'in tahttaki 60. yılını kutlamak için düzenlenen 1000 botluk geçit törenini izlemeye gelen binlerce kişiyi Thames Nehri'nin kıyısında toplanmaktan vazgeçirecek kadar caydırıcı değildi.
- E) Hava soğuk ve yağışlıydı ama yine de Kraliçe Elizabeth'in tahttaki 60. yılını kutlamak için düzenlenen 1000 botluk geçit törenini izlemek üzere binlerce kişiyi Thames Nehri'nin kıyısında toplanmaktan alıkoyamadı.

32. Perhaps the major reason why people do not exercise is that they generally associate it with sweat-soaked clothes and physical exhaustion.

- A) İnsanların egzersiz yapmaktan kaçınmalarının başlıca sebebi, egzersizi genellikle tere bulanmış kıyafetler ve fiziksel yorgunluk olarak algılamalarıdır.
- B) İnsanların egzersiz yapamamalarının başlıca sebebi belki de egzersizi, tere bulanmış kıyafetler ve fiziksel yorgunlukla bağdaştırmalarıdır.
- C) Belki de insanların egzersiz yapmamalarının en önemli nedeni, egzersizi çoğunlukla tere bulanmış kıyafetler ve fiziksel yorgunluk olarak görmeleridir.
- D) Belki de insanların egzersiz yapmamalarının ardındaki neden, egzersizin genelde tere bulanmış kıyafetler ve fiziksel yorgunlukla ilişkilendirilmesidir.
- E) Belki de insanların egzersiz yapmamalarının başlıca nedeni, egzersizi genellikle tere bulanmış kıyafetler ve fiziksel yorgunlukla ilişkilendirmeleridir.

NİSAN 2013

33. Most of the fears that we had when we were children are actually quite profound, but as we grow older and become more self-sufficient, the reality of fears diminishes.

- A) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derindir ancak büyüyüp kendimize daha fazla yeter hâle geldikçe korkuların gerçekliği azalır.
- B) Çocukken aslında çok derin birçok korku yaşarız fakat büyüyüp daha çok kendimize yettikçe bu korkular gerçekliğini yitirir.
- C) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derin boyuttadır ancak büyüyüp kendimize daha fazla yeten bireyler hâline geldiğimizde bu korkular zamanla ortadan kalkar.
- D) Çocukken yaşanan korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derindir fakat kendimize yetecek kadar büyüdükümüzde bu korkular gerçekliğini kaybeder.
- E) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derin olsa da büyüyüp kendimize daha fazla yettikçe bu korkular gerçek olmaktan uzaklaşır.

34. For the last 20 years, there has been an ongoing argument as to whether jazz is no longer an exclusively American let alone an Afro-American music.

- A) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmaktan çıktığı varsayılan cazın sadece Amerikan müziği olup olmadığını sorgulayan bir tartışma bulunmaktadır.
- B) Son yirmi yılın süregelen tartışması, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasından ziyade, cazın artık tamamıyla Amerikan müziği olup olmadığıdır.
- C) Son yirmi yıldır, cazın Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını göz ardı eden ve tamamen Amerikan müziği olduğunu savunan bir tartışma süregelmektedir.
- D) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını bırakın, cazın daha ne kadar Amerikan müziği olarak anılabileceği tartışılmaktadır.
- E) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını bir kenara bırakın, cazın artık yalnızca Amerikan müziği olup olmadığı konusunda süregelen bir tartışma mevcuttur.

35. Patriarchy originally meant superiority of the father and used to be employed by sociologists to describe family structures where the father rather than the mother was dominant.

- A) Ataerkillik, esasen babanın ayrıcalığını ifade etmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını tanımlarken kullanılırdı.
- B) Ataerkillik, özünde babanın hâkimiyeti anlamını taşımaktaydı ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını ele alırken kullanılırdı.
- C) Ataerkillik, ilk olarak babanın üstünlüğü anlamına sahipti ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın ön planda olduğu aile yapılarını tasvir etmek için kullanılırdı.
- D) Ataerkillik, başlangıçta babanın üstünlüğü anlamına gelmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını tanımlamak için kullanılırdı.
- E) Ataerkillik, aslen babanın üstünlüğü anlamına gelmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın sözünün geçtiği aile yapılarını vurgulamak için kullanılırdı.

EYLÜL 2013

36. Make-up artists prepare actors' faces and bodies for the stage to effectively reflect the physical properties of the characters to be played.

- A) Makyözler, canlandırılacak karakterlerin fiziksel özelliklerini etkili bir biçimde yansıtmak için oyuncuların yüzünü ve vücudunu sahne için hazırlar.
- B) Makyözler, oyuncuların yüzünü ve vücudunu hazırlayarak, canlandırılacak karakterlerin fiziksel özelliklerinin sahnede etkili bir şekilde yansıtılmasını sağlar.
- C) Makyözler, canlandırılacak karakterlerin fiziksel özelliklerini etkili bir şekilde yansıtmak için oyuncuların yüzünü ve vücudunu sahneye hazırlayan kişilerdir.
- D) Makyözler, canlandırılacak karakterlerin fiziksel özellikleri sahnede tam anlamıyla yansıtılmak istendiği için oyuncuların yüzünü ve vücudunu etkili bir şekilde hazırlar.
- E) Makyözler, canlandırılacak karakterlerin fiziksel özelliklerini istenilen şekilde yansıtmak amacıyla oyuncuların yüzünü ve vücudunu sahne için etkili hale getirir.

37. Paul Fisher, an economist with an interest in science, left his mark in the business world by designing a better ballpoint pen.

- A) İş dünyasında iz bırakan iktisatçı Paul Fisher, daha iyi bir tükenmez kalem tasarlamayı, fen bilimlerine ilgisi sayesinde başarmıştır.
- B) Fen bilimlerine ilgisiyle tanınan iktisatçı Paul Fisher, daha iyi bir tükenmez kalem tasarlayarak iş dünyasında adın söz ettirmiştir.
- C) Daha iyi bir tükenmez kalem tasarlayan iktisatçı Paul Fisher, iş dünyasında fen bilimlerine katkısıyla adını duyurmuştur.
- D) Fen bilimlerine ilgi duyan bir iktisatçı olan Paul Fisher, daha iyi bir tükenmez kalem tasarlayarak iş dünyasında iz bırakmıştır.
- E) Paul Fisher, fen bilimlerine ilgi duyan bir iktisatçı olarak daha iyi bir tükenmez kalem tasarlamış ve böylece iş dünyasında adını duyurmuştur.

38. People who apply for professional assistance in coping with stress and pain are generally individuals whose strategies have proven ineffective in managing their problems.

- A) Sorunlarını çözmek için geliştirdikleri yöntemler yetersiz kalan bireyler, genellikle stres ve ağrıyla başa çıkma konusunda uzman desteğine başvururlar.
- B) Bireyler, sorunlarını halletmek için kullandıkları yöntemler yetersiz kaldığında stres ve ağrıyla başa çıkmak için genellikle uzman desteğine başvururlar.
- C) Stres ve ağrı ile başa çıkmak için uzman desteğine başvuranlar, genellikle sorunlarını çözmek için yetersiz yöntemler geliştiren kişilerden oluşmaktadır.
- D) Bireyler, sorunlarına çare bulma konusunda gereken yöntemleri etkin olarak kullanmadıklarında stres ve ağrıyla başa çıkmak için genellikle uzman desteğine başvururlar.
- E) Stres ve ağrıyla başa çıkmada uzman desteğine başvuran bireyler, genellikle sorunlarını çözmek için kullandıkları yöntemler yetersiz kalan kişilerdir.

ÇEVİRİ TÜRKÇE - İNGİLİZCE

MAYIS 2009

1. Ekonomik kalkınma gibi, siyasi barışıklık, Afganistan için çözümün gerçekten bir parçası olmak zorundadır.

- A) Political reconciliation, just like economic development, must indeed be regarded as a final settlement in Afghanistan.
- B) Not only economic development but also political reconciliation has really to be the ultimate settlement in Afghanistan.
- C) It is essential that, in addition to economic development, political reconciliation must in fact be considered for a lasting solution in Afghanistan.
- D) As part of a lasting solution in Afghanistan, political reconciliation as well as economic development must indeed be taken into consideration.
- E) Like economic development, political reconciliation does indeed need to be part of the solution for Afghanistan.

2. Zimbabve’den, insanların açlıktan ölmeye başladıklarına ilişkin yürek parçalayıcı haberler sızmaktadır.

- A) Heart-rending news has been filtering out from Zimbabwe that the people are starting to die of starvation.
- B) One gets heart-rending news out of Zimbabwe that the people there are dying of starvation.
- C) The news out of Zimbabwe that people are about to die of starvation is heart-rending.
- D) The heart-rending news that has been leaked out of Zimbabwe is that people have been dying of starvation.
- E) The news that the people in Zimbabwe have been dying of starvation is extremely heart-rending.

3. Kafkaslar, 1991’de Sovyetler Birliği’nin çöküşünden arta kalmış birçok içten içe kaynayan çatışmayı barındırmaktadır.

- A) After the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Caucasus has become an area with various simmering conflicts.
- B) Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, there have emerged various tensions in the Caucasus ready to explode into conflicts.
- C) The Caucasus harbours several simmering conflicts left after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.
- D) It is in the Caucasus that, following the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, a number of issues have risen, ready to explode into conflicts.
- E) Several regional conflicts have risen in the Caucasus since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

4. Shakespeare, her ne kadar tüm yaratıcılık enerjisini öncelikle sahneye odaklamış olsa da, kendisi aynı zamanda çağının en önde gelen lirik şairi idi.

- A) Even if Shakespeare’s creative energy was primarily focused on the stage, he was indeed the most admired lyric poet of the period.
- B) For Shakespeare, the stage was the focus of his creative energy, but he was also a leading lyric poet of his time.
- C) It was on the stage that Shakespeare mainly focused his creative energy, even though he was regarded as the most eminent lyric poet of the period.
- D) Shakespeare was the most respected lyric poet of his age, although his creative energy was mainly focused on the stage.
- E) Although Shakespeare focused all his creative energy primarily on the stage, he was as well the foremost lyric poet of his age.

5. Son yıllarda, tarihçiler, üst sınıflar ve onların siyasi çatışmalarına ilişkin öykülere daha az, ancak alt sınıf insanların yaşamlarını biçimlendiren iktisadi ve toplumsal güçlere daha çok vurgu yapmışlardır.

- A) In recent years, historians have emphasized more the economic and social forces that have an impact on the lives of lower-class people, but less the stories about upper-class political confrontations.
- B) Stories about the upper classes and their political differences have not received much emphasis from historians in recent years, while more emphasis has been put on the economic and social developments that have affected the lives of lower-class people.
- C) The economic and social factors that shape the lives of lower-class people have often been emphasized by historians in recent years, since stories about the upper classes and their political quarrels no longer receive any attention.
- D) In recent years, historians have placed less emphasis on stories about the upper classes and their political conflicts, but more on the economic and social forces that shape the lives of lower-class people.
- E) In recent years, historians' emphasis on the economic and social developments that have shaped the lives of lower-class people rather than on the stories of upper-class political conflicts has received much attention.

KASIM 2009

6. Tüm AB devletleri, Ekonomi ve Para Birliği'nin parçası olmalarına rağmen, AB ülkelerinin tümü, Avro bölgesinin parçası değildir.

- A) Since the Economic and Monetary Union consists of all the EU states, the inclusion in the euro area of every EU country is not out of place.
- B) Although all EU states are part of the Economic and Monetary Union, not all EU countries are part of the euro area.
- C) Even if EU states all make up the Economic and Monetary Union, the euro area does not include every EU country.
- D) Even though every EU country is not included in the euro area, the Economic and Monetary Union is made up of all the EU states.
- E) It is unlikely that every EU country, which is part of the Economic and Monetary Union, will also be part of the EU area.

7. Çoğu bilim insanı, yıllarca, gezegenimizdeki ekolojik sistemlerin dengesinin gerçekten ne denli hassas olduğunun önemini kavramamıştır.

- A) For years, most scientists have underestimated just how delicate the balance of the ecological systems on our planet really is.
- B) The question as to whether the ecological systems on our planet have a delicate balance has in fact been overlooked for years by many scientists.
- C) The ecological systems on our planet are so delicate that, for years, most scientists have not really taken them into account.
- D) Our planet's ecological systems, which are really extremely delicate, have been neglected for years by various scientists.
- E) Many scientists have failed for years to understand that our planet's ecological systems are indeed very delicate.

8. Mevcut küresel kriz nedeniyle uluslararası ticaretin çökmesi, kalkınma iktisatçıları, ticareti, bir büyüme motoru olarak görme konusunda kuşkulandırmıştır.

- A) The fact that trade is an engine of growth has been dismissed by development economists, since the current global crisis has caused the collapse of international trade.
- B) The current global crisis has undermined international trade, and this has led development economists to scepticism about trade as a means of growth.
- C) In view of the current global crisis and its adverse impact on international trade, many development economists have come to disregard trade as an engine of growth.
- D) Due to the current global crisis and the decline of international trade, development economists doubt whether trade can be regarded as an effective means of growth.
- E) The collapse of international trade due to the current global crisis has made development economists sceptical about regarding trade as an engine of growth.

9. Her yabancı yazarın Çin'e bakış açısı, içinde büyüdüğü ülke ile biçimlenir.

- A) For a foreign writer, in order to have an opinion of China, he should first know his own country where he has grown up.
- B) A foreign writer's attitude towards the Chinese is essentially inspired by the country in which he has grown up.
- C) How a foreign writer understands China depends a great deal on the country he originally comes from.
- D) Every foreign writer's perspective on China is shaped by the country, in which he grew up.
- E) Before a foreign writer can understand China, he ought to focus in the first place on his own country in which he was born.

10. OPEC' in ikinci en büyük petrol ihracatçısı olarak, İran, halkının artan enerji gereksinimlerini karşılamak amacıyla, sadece nükleer yakıt elde etmek için uranyumu zenginleştirmek istediğini iddia etmektedir.

- A) Although Iran is the second largest oil exporting country in OPEC, it still continues to enrich uranium for the production of nuclear fuel and, thus, solve the rising energy crisis faced by its people.
- B) Iran, which is OPEC's second largest oil exporter, is resolved to enrich uranium and, thus, make nuclear fuel so that the desperate energy needs of its people can be met.
- C) As OPEC's second largest oil exporter, Iran claims that it wants to enrich uranium only to make nuclear fuel to meet the growing energy needs of its people.
- D) By enriching uranium, Iran, the second largest oil exporting OPEC member, intends to produce nuclear fuel in order to meet its people's increasing energy needs.
- E) Still OPEC's second largest oil exporter, Iran claims that it wishes to produce nuclear fuel by enriching uranium for the growing energy needs of its people.

11. On üç bin yıl kadar önce, buzullar yavaş yavaş çekilirken, Akdeniz'in doğu ucunda, bataklıklar, otlaklar ve evcil hayvanlardan oluşan yeni bir ekolojik alan ortaya çıkmıştır.

- A) When glaciers receded over a period of thirteen thousand years, marshes, grasslands and domestic animals made up a new ecological area at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea.
- B) It was exactly thirteen thousand years ago that, as glaciers began to slowly disappear, there emerged at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea a new ecological area, which consisted of marshes, arable lands, and domesticated animals.
- C) As glaciers slowly disappeared thirteen thousand years ago, the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea turned into a new ecological area that accommodated marshes, arable lands, and domestic animals.
- D) As glaciers began to recede slowly, the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea witnessed, about thirteen thousand years ago, the development of a new ecological area of marshes, grasslands and domesticated animals.
- E) About thirteen thousand years ago, when glaciers slowly receded, a new ecological area of marshes, grasslands and domestic animals emerged at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea.

12. 1870'lerden itibaren, pazar, mal ve nüfuz arayışı, Avrupalı sanayileşmiş ülkelerin emperyalist yayılışını körüklemiş ve sonuçta onları çoğu kez birbirleriyle karşı karşıya getirmiştir.

- A) From the 1870s on, search for markets, goods, and influence fuelled the imperial expansion of the European industrialized countries and, consequently, often put them at odds with each other.
- B) During the decades following the 1870s, the imperial expansion of the European industrialized countries was mainly characterized through search for markets, goods, and influence, which frequently led these countries into hostilities.
- C) As of 1870, the industrialized countries of Europe got into a search for markets, goods, and influence and were, therefore, involved in imperial expansion that made them hostile to each other.
- D) The imperial expansion of the European industrialized countries gained much momentum after the 1870s as they were in search of markets, goods, and influence and, consequently, acted most aggressively against each other.
- E) Search by the European industrialized countries in the 1870s for markets, goods, and influence led to imperial expansion and brought them into serious hostilities.

13. Pek çok başka insan gibi, 1920'lerde ve 1930'lar-da romancılar, şairler ve oyun yazarları, I. Dünya Savaşı'nın insanlık dışı koşullarından ve zaferin, vaatlerini yerine getirememesinden düş kırıklığına uğramışlardır.

- A) It was because of the unbearable conditions of World War I that, in the 1920s and 1930s, novelists, poets, and dramatists as well as many other people felt disillusioned and did not believe that victory would fulfil its promises.
- B) Like many other people, novelists, poets and dramatists in the 1920s and 1930s were disillusioned by the inhuman conditions of World War I and by the failure of victory to fulfil its promises.
- C) In the 1920s and 1930s, not only novelists, poets and dramatists, but also many other people were so disillusioned by the harsh facts of World War I that, for them, the promises of victory could not be fulfilled.
- D) Besides the inhuman circumstances of World War I, the failure of victory to fulfil its promises made novelists, poets, dramatists and many other people in the 1920s and 1930s extremely disillusioned.
- E) The brute circumstances of World War I and the failure of victory to fulfil its promises made novelists, poets, dramatists and various other people feel very disillusioned in the 1920s and 1930s.

14. Dadaist sanatçılar, eserlerinin anlamsız ve gayri-ciddi olduğunu iddia etmişlerdir, ancak eleştirmenler, farklı düşünüyor ve onların eserlerini bilinçaltının ifadeleri olarak görüyorlardı.

- A) Upon dadaist artists' claim that their works were devoid of any meaning or serious purpose, critics objected and asserted that dadaist works essentially represented the subconscious.
- B) Although, for dadaist artists, their works had no meaning or serious purpose, critics differed from them and claimed that dadaist works represented the subconscious.
- C) Despite the fact that dadaist artists regarded their works as meaningless and playful, critics had a completely different view and argued that dadaist works were actually concerned with the subconscious.
- D) Dadaist artists claimed that their works were meaningless and playful, but critics thought otherwise and regarded their works as expressions of the subconscious.
- E) Contrary to the dadaist artists' claim that in their works there was no meaning or serious purpose, critics maintained that dadaist works were all expressions of the subconscious.

15. Tüm zamanların en büyük düşünürlerinden biri kabul edilen Einstein, yirminci yüzyılın başlarında, bizzat gelecekteki fiziğin temellerini sorgulamaya başlamıştır.

- A) In the early years of the twentieth century, Einstein, who had begun to question traditional physics and its fundamentals, was regarded as the greatest intellect of his time.
- B) Einstein, who has long been considered to be one of the great thinkers of our age, was seriously concerned with traditional physics, which he began to question in the early years of the twentieth century.
- C) It was at the beginning of the twentieth century that Einstein, commonly regarded as a great intellect of his time, began to ask questions about the fundamentals of traditional physics.
- D) As one of the greatest scientists of all time, Einstein began in the early years of the twentieth century to be concerned with the fundamentals of traditional physics.
- E) Recognized as one of the greatest intellects of all time, Einstein began to question the very foundations of traditional physics early in the twentieth century.

ARALIK 2010

16. Su ve binaları ısıtmak ve elektrik üretmek için kullanılabilen güneş enerjisi, tükenmez bir kaynaktır ve fosil yakıtlardan daha az çevre sorunlarına neden olur.

- A) Compared with fossil fuels, solar energy causes a few environmental problems, but it is an inexhaustible source that can be used for the heating of water and buildings and also to generate electricity.
- B) As an inexhaustible source, solar energy, which can be used for the generation of electricity and also for the heating of water as well as buildings, has fewer environmental problems than do fossil fuels.
- C) Solar energy, which can be used to heat water and buildings and generate electricity, is an inexhaustible source and causes fewer environmental problems than do fossil fuels.
- D) Although solar energy has much fewer environmental problems than do fossil fuels, it is indeed an inexhaustible source that can be used to heat water and buildings and generate electricity.
- E) Solar energy is so inexhaustible a source that, since it causes fewer environmental problems than do fossil fuels, it can be used to heat water and buildings and generate plenty of electricity.

17. Atmosferde karbon dioksit ve diğer sera gazlarının artışı, önümüzdeki yıllarda olabilecek çok daha ciddi bir küresel ısınma hakkında kaygılara neden olmaktadır.

- A) As carbon dioxide and various other greenhouse gases increase in the atmosphere, there are serious concerns that a major global warming will happen in the near future.
- B) The increase of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are causing concerns about a much more serious global warming that may occur in the years ahead.
- C) Because of the increase of carbon dioxide and various other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, a great deal of serious concern is expressed about a major global warming that may happen in a few years.
- D) There are many concerns that a very serious global warming will occur in the years ahead owing to the increased carbon dioxide and various other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
- E) Since carbon dioxide and many other greenhouse gases have increased in the atmosphere, there is a great deal of serious concern about the possibility of a major global warming in the near future.

18. Sel ve yüksek dalgalara yol açmış olan tropikal fırtınalardan dolayı, 1970'den bu yana, Bangladeş'te en az 300.000 insan ölmüştür.

- A) Tropical storms, causing flooding and high waves, have killed up to 300.000 people in Bangladesh since 1970.
- B) Up to 300.000 people have died in Bangladesh since 1970, as tropical storms have caused much flooding and high waves.
- C) In Bangladesh after 1970, more or less 300.000 people have been killed because of the flooding and high waves caused by tropical storms.
- D) The death of about 300.000 people in Bangladesh after 1970 has been caused by tropical storms that have led to flooding and high waves.
- E) Since 1970, at least 300.000 people have died in Bangladesh due to tropical storms that have caused flooding and high waves.

19. Dünyadaki yağmur ormanları, özellikle Amazon ve Kongo Irmağı havzalarında olanlar, insanlık tarihinde görülmemiş bir hızla yok edilmekte ve yakılmaktadır.

- A) In the world today, especially the rain forests of the Amazon and Congo River basins have been destroyed and burned to the extent that there is no precedence in human history.
- B) Rain forests in the world, particularly those in the Amazon and Congo River basins, are being destroyed and burned at a rate unprecedented in human history.
- C) In human history, there has never been so much destruction and burning of rain forests as can be seen in the Amazon and Congo River basins.
- D) The world's rain forests, including those in the Amazon and Congo River basins, have been destroyed and burned so extensively that there is no other example of it in human history.
- E) Human history does not record the kind of destruction and burning that the world's rain forests, especially those in the Amazon and Congo River basins, have undergone so far.

20. Gezegimizdeki yaşam tarihi hakkında bildiklerimizin çoğunu, bize, jeolojik kanıtlar, özellikle fosil kayıtları sağlamaktadır.

- A) Fossil records as well as other geological evidence provide us with all the knowledge we have of the history of life on the planet.
- B) It is through geological evidence, mostly by fossil records, that we have come to know the history of life on our planet.
- C) Our knowledge of the history of life on this planet is completely based on geological evidence, especially on fossil records.
- D) Much of what we know about the history of life on our planet is provided to us by geological evidence, in particular fossil records.
- E) The history of life on our planet can best be understood through our study of fossil records and other kinds of geological evidence.

21. Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nu 16. yüzyılın ortasında ihtişamının en yüksek noktasına ulaştıran Kanuni Sultan Süleyman, Türkiye'de yaygın bir şekilde kutsal bir kişi olarak kabul edilmektedir.

- A) Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent took the Ottoman Empire to the highest point of its glory in the mid-16th century, for which he was once widely regarded as sacred in Turkey.
- B) Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, who had once been widely regarded as a sacred person in Turkey, took the Ottoman Empire to the highest point of its glory in the mid-16th century.
- C) The Ottoman Empire's Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent is regarded as a sacred person in Turkey as he had raised the empire to its highest point in mid-16th century.
- D) Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent of the Ottoman Empire became widely sacred in Turkey after he took the empire to the highest point of its glory in the mid-16th century.
- E) Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, who took the Ottoman Empire to the highest point of its glory in the mid-16th century, is widely regarded as a sacred person in Turkey.

22. Birkaç ay sonra yeniden iş aramaya başladı, ancak sadece yarı zamanlı bir iş bulabildi, o da hemen sona erdi.

- A) When she started working again a few months later, she could only do a part-time job, which soon ended.
- B) When she started to look for work a few months later, she could only find a part-time job for a short time.
- C) She started to look for work again a few months later, but she could find only a part-time job, which soon ended.
- D) She could find only a part-time job, which lasted a few months, after which she started to look for work again.
- E) As soon as she started to look for work again, she could only find a part-time job, which ended in a few months.

KASIM 2011

23. Büyük miktarda böcek tüketen yarasaların yardımı olmazsa çiftçiler daha fazla böcek ilacı kullanmak zorunda kalabilirler ki bu da çevre kaygılarını artırır ve sebze-meyve fiyatlarını yükseltir.

- A) Without the help of bats, which consume huge quantities of insects, farmers may have to use more insecticide, raising environmental worries and pushing up food prices.
- B) Farmers will need to use more insecticide, which may or may not raise environmental concerns as well as increase food prices, without the help of bats consuming huge quantities of insects.
- C) Farmers' use of insecticides may double environmental worries as well as food prices without the help of bats that consume huge amounts of insects.
- D) With the help of bats, consuming great amounts of insects, farmers may be forced to use more insecticide, which might raise environmental worries and push up food prices.
- E) If the bats do not help farmers by eating huge quantities of insects, more insecticide can be used to kill the insects, which may eventually raise environmental concerns and food prices.

24. Kitle iletişim araçları, sadece haber sunmak ve eğlence sağlamaktan ziyade toplumları aydınlatmalı ve onların hem bireysel hem de kültürel özelliklerini şekillendirmelidir.

- A) The media of mass communication should do far more than reporting and entertaining by enlightening the societies and defining both their cultural and individual properties at the same time.
- B) Societies are constantly provided with news and entertainment as well as being shaped in terms of both individual and cultural properties by the media of mass communication.
- C) The media of mass communication should illuminate societies and shape both their individual and cultural properties rather than just report news and provide entertainment.
- D) The principal function of the media of mass communication should be to illuminate societies and reform especially their individual and cultural properties together with reporting news and presenting entertainment.
- E) The media of mass communication should not only inform and shape societies based on their individual and cultural properties but also report news and entertain them.

25. Farklı ekonomik gelişim evrelerindeki birçok ülke evrensel sağlık güvencesine doğru önemli bir gelişme kaydetmenin mümkün olduğunu göstermiştir.

- A) Many countries with varying economic growth rates have recently been making significant progress toward universal health coverage.
- B) It is possible for countries at different stages of economic development to take essential steps toward universal health coverage.
- C) The goal to achieve universal health coverage by many countries at varying stages of economic development has only recently been shown to be possible.
- D) Many countries at varying stages of economic development have shown that it is possible to make substantial progress toward universal health coverage.
- E) It is also possible to see that many countries at different stages of economic development have made important progress toward universal health coverage.

26. Bilgisayar programı, belirli görevleri yerine getirmek üzere bilgisayarı yönlendiren bir programlama dilindeki eksiksiz yapılandırılmış komutlar dizisidir.

- A) It is the complete structured sequence of instructions in a programming language that directs a computer programme to carry out specific tasks.
- B) A computer programme carries out specific tasks through a complete structured sequence of instructions in a programming language.
- C) Both computer programmes and programming languages are known to carry out specific tasks according to a complete structured sequence of instructions.
- D) A computer programme, which provides a computer with the means necessary to carry out specific tasks, consists of a complete structured sequences of instructions.
- E) A computer programme is a complete structured sequence of instructions in a programming language which directs a computer to carry out specific tasks.

MAYIS 2012

27. İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi, Avrupa Konseyi'ne üye devletlerin, demokratik bir toplumda herkesin yaşama hakkının temel bir değer olduğuna inanmalarının en somut ifadesidir.

- A) The Treaty of Human Rights is the Council of Europe's profound belief that member states and democratic societies have basic human rights and principles.
- B) The Treaty of Human Rights is the most concrete expression by the member states of the Council of Europe of their profound belief that everyone's right to life is a basic value in a democratic society.
- C) The Council of Europe's member states profoundly believe that the Treaty of Human Rights is the most concrete expression of the basic principle in democratic societies that everyone has a right to life.
- D) The Council of Europe's member states and the Treaty of Human Rights state that everyone's right to life is a basic principle and a concrete expression in a democratic society.
- E) The Treaty of Human Rights expresses the Council of Europe's member states' profound belief that concrete expression and everyone's right to life are basic principles in a democratic society.

28. Aynı ağırlıkta bir elma ve patates karşılaştırıldığında; patates, kan şekeri üzerinde belirgin bir şekilde daha fazla etkilidir ki bu, onun daha şişmanlatıcı olduğunun düşünülmesi gerektiğini gösterir.

- A) A potato is considered to be more fattening because it has a greater effect on blood sugar when compared to an apple.
- B) When we are given an apple and a potato of the same weight, the potato will have an effect on blood sugar so it is considered to be more fattening.
- C) If we compare an apple and a potato of the same weight, only the potato will affect our blood sugar and we will therefore put on more weight.
- D) An apple and a potato of the same weight have a great effect on blood sugar but only the potato will fatten people.
- E) When an apple and a potato of the same weight are compared, the potato will have a significantly greater effect on blood sugar, which shows that it should be considered more fattening.

29. Beş Kuzey ülkesi; kadınların iş gücüne, erkeklerin ailelerine katılımını destekleyen politikalar yoluyla hem işte hem de evde daha iyi bir iş bölümüne sahip olmayı mümkün kılmıştır.

- A) Five Nordic countries have made it possible to have a better division of labour both at work and at home through policies that encourage the participation of women in the labour force and men in their families.
- B) Five Nordic countries had a better division of labour of women at home and men at work by amendments of different laws to encourage the participation of both men and women in the labour force.
- C) All women and men in five Nordic countries demanded new laws that encourage radical changes in their roles within their families, and the governments have made this possible.
- D) Five Nordic countries have changed the roles of women and men in society by developing policies to encourage them to participate in the labour force.
- E) Through policies, five Nordic countries have a better division of labour at work and at home provided that all family members participate in the labour force.

KASIM 2012

30. Uzmanlar; 100 yıl içerisinde su kaynaklarının kıtlaşacağını, iklim değişikliğinin gezegeni geri dönüşü olmayan bir şekilde değiştireceğini ve yaşam alanlarının sonsuza dek kaybolacağını tahmin ediyorlar.

- A) What experts predict is that within 100 years, climate change will affect the planet in such a way that it will be impossible to save water resources and habitats, and they will be gone forever.
- B) According to the predictions made by experts, water resources will become scarce, climate change will alter our planet in an irreversible way, and habitats will be lost for good in 100 years.
- C) It has been predicted by experts for 100 years that water reserves are likely to be lost along with habitats if climate change alters the planet irreversibly.
- D) Experts predict that within 100 years, water resources will become scarce, climate change will irreversibly alter the planet, and habitats will be lost forever.
- E) Experts predict that water resources have been scarce for about 100 years, and climate change will make the situation irreversible, destroying habitats.

31. İşinizde ne kadar iyi olursanız olun, ağır iş yükünden dolayı bazı hatalar yapmanız muhtemeldir.

- A) Simply because of heavy workload, you are going to make some errors in a job you are good at.
- B) Irrespective of what you do at work, you will probably make some errors due to heavy workload.
- C) It does not matter how well you do your job, you will possibly be forced to make some errors as a result of heavy workload.
- D) In spite of the fact that you do your job satisfactorily, making some errors because of heavy workload is inevitable.
- E) No matter how good you are at your job, it is likely that you are going to make some errors because of heavy workload.

32. Özellikle ekonominin 2010'da %9,3'lük bir büyüme kaydetmesinden bu yana, Filistin'deki yabancı yatırım ciddi artış göstermektedir.

- A) Especially after the economy recorded a substantial growth rate of 9,3% in 2010, serious foreign investment has grown in Palestine.
- B) With the Palestinian economy recording a growth rate of 9,3% in 2010, the direct foreign investment has grown substantially.
- C) Foreign investment in Palestine has been growing substantially, especially since the economy recorded a growth rate of 9,3% in 2010.
- D) As of 2010 when the economy recorded a substantial growth rate of 9,3%, foreign investment in Palestine has seriously grown.
- E) Especially following a record growth rate of 9,3% in 2010, foreign investment in Palestine has seen substantial increases.

NİSAN 2013

33. Oyunlara ve özellikle çocuk oyunlarına ilişkin inançlarımız, teknoloji ve küreselleşme ile köklü değişimler geçirmiştir.

- A) We seem to have radically changed our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, because of advances in technology and globalization.
- B) We believe that plays, and children's plays in particular, have encountered radical changes due to technology and globalization.
- C) Our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, have undergone radical changes with technology and globalization.
- D) Owing to the radical changes in plays, and children's plays in particular, we have shifted our attitude towards technology and globalization.
- E) As to technology and globalization, our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, have changed radically.

34. Anadolu'daki arkeolojik kalıntılar, zeytin ağacının çok eskilere dayandığını ve aynı zamanda zeytinyağının faydalarını insanların bildiğini gösteren deliller sunmaktadır.

- A) Archaeological remains in Anatolia have revealed the fact that the olive tree grew in the very distant past and humans knew the benefits of olive oil as well.
- B) In Anatolia, archaeological remains show that the olive tree was in existence in the very distant past and humans were also aware of the benefits of olive oil.
- C) Archaeological remains in Anatolia provide proof that the olive tree dates back to the very distant past, as does human knowledge of olive oil's benefits.
- D) The olive tree and human knowledge of olive oil's benefits date back to the very distant past as archaeological remains in Anatolia show us.
- E) Remains in archaeological sites in Anatolia proves that olive tree depends on the very distant past and humans benefited from olive oil in many ways.

35. Kendine ait önemli rezervleri bulunmayan dünyanın en büyük enerji tüketicisi Avrupa Birliği, ihtiyaç duyduğu enerjinin % 50'sini ithal etmektedir ve ithal enerjiye olan bağımlılığının 2030 yılına kadar % 70'e çıkacağı tahmin edilmektedir.

- A) The world's largest energy consumer without its own significant reserves, the European Union imports 50% of the energy it needs, and it is predicted that its dependence on imported energy will rise to 70% by 2030.
- B) As the world's largest energy consumer, the European Union has no important energy reserves, and it is envisioned that its dependence on imported energy will increase to 70% by 2030, on the assumption that it buys 50% of its energy from other countries.
- C) As the world's largest energy consumer with its limited energy reserves, the European Union imports around 50% of the energy it needs, and it will probably be more dependent on energy import with a 70% increase by 2030.
- D) Besides being the world's largest energy consumer today which lacks its own reserves, the European Union imports 50% of the energy it requires, and it is foreseen that its energy import will go up to 70% by 2030.
- E) The European Union is the world's largest energy consumer without its own significant energy reserves, and it is estimated that its reliance on imported energy will rise to 70% by 2030, while it is 50% now.

EYLÜL 2013

36. Fetihden iki yıl sonra, 1455'te, Fatih Sultan Mehmet'in emriyle İstanbul'da ilk defa nüfus sayımı yapılmıştır.

- A) 1455 is the year that the first census in Istanbul was carried out as a result of Mehmed the Conquerer's order.
- B) The first census in Istanbul was taken in 1455, as Mehmed the Conquerer ordered it just two years after the conquest.
- C) It was Mehmed the Conquerer who ordered to have the first census carried out in Istanbul in 1455, two years after the conquest.
- D) In 1455, two years after the conquest, upon the order of Mehmed the Conquerer, the first census in Istanbul was carried out.
- E) In 1455, about two years after Istanbul's conquest, Mehmed the Conquerer ordered the first census to be taken.

37. Dil eğitiminde toplumsal sınıf farklılıklarını doğrudan inceleyen en verimli araştırma, İngiliz sosyolog Basil Bernstein'inkidir.

- A) The most fruitful research dealing directly with language education in terms of social-class differences belongs to the English sociologist Basil Bernstein.
- B) Basil Bernstein, who is an English sociologist, has dealt directly with social-class differences in language education and has come up with fruitful research.
- C) The most fruitful research dealing directly with social-class differences in language education is that of the English sociologist Basil Bernstein.
- D) The most fruitful research dealing directly with social-class differences in language education was done by the English sociologist Basil Bernstein.
- E) The English sociologist Basil Bernstein has done fruitful research dealing directly with social-class differences in language education.

38. Yeni Zelanda'da bir ineğin doğal olarak yağsız süt üretme becerisi ile doğduğunu keşfeden bilim insanları, bu tür inekleri nasıl çoğaltmak gerektiğini anlamak için çalışıyorlar.

- A) A cow in New Zealand was able to produce non-fat milk naturally, which encouraged scientists there to investigate ways of breeding such cows.
- B) Having discovered that a cow in New Zealand was born with the ability to produce non-fat milk naturally, scientists are studying to figure out how to breed such cows.
- C) It was discovered that a cow in New Zealand was born able to produce natural non-fat milk, so scientists there are now trying to investigate ways of breeding such cows.
- D) Born with the ability to produce natural non-fat milk, a cow in New Zealand is being examined by scientists to find out how to breed such cows.
- E) A cow, which was born in New Zealand, was discovered to be able to produce non-fat milk naturally, thus scientists there have been trying to find out ways to breed such cows.

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA

MAYIS 2009

1. **Most foreign tourists visiting London come to see the Houses of Parliament. This monumental Gothic building on the River Thames is probably Britain's best-known landmark. Indeed, the people who come to visit it may know very little and care even less about what happens inside, but they appreciate the place as one of the greatest achievements of nineteenth-century art. ----. Indeed, the Parliament is a magnificent building.**
- A) Before the Norman Conquest in 1066, King Edward the Confessor established his palace on the site
- B) Also, most of those who work daily in the building remain awed by its artistic power
- C) The disaster of the great fire of 1834 destroyed much of the medieval palace
- D) For security reasons, the Houses of Parliament can no longer be viewed by the general public
- E) The word "parliament" derives from the French word "parler", which means "to speak" or "to talk"
2. **At the start of the twentieth century, Britain was still the greatest world power. By the middle of the century, although still one of the "Big Three", Britain was clearly weaker than both the United States and the Soviet Union. ----. Its power had ended as quickly as Spain's had done in the seventeenth century. One reason for this sudden decline of Britain was the cost and effort of two world wars.**
- A) Indeed, by the end of the 1970s, Britain was no longer even among the richest European powers
- B) In electronics and technology, Britain is still a world competitor
- C) No one doubts that Britain is living in an age of uncertainty
- D) But the most important reason was the basic weaknesses in Britain's industrial power
- E) The discovery of oil in the North Sea has given Britain a great deal of economic advantage
3. **During World War II, the Allies had started to think of ways in which a new world order could replace the failed League of Nations. Even before it joined the war against Germany and its allies, the US had agreed on an "Atlantic Charter" with Britain. The basis of this new charter was US President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms": freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from fear, and freedom from want. At the end of the war, the victorious Allies created the United Nations, which expressed the ideas of the Atlantic Charter. ----.**
- A) In the early 1960s, Britain was increasingly interested in joining the newly-formed European Community
- B) In 1948, the Soviet Union tried to capture West Berlin by stopping all road and rail traffic to it
- C) Thus, they hoped that the success of the wartime alliance could be carried into peacetime
- D) All these military and scientific developments drew Britain more closely to the US
- E) During the post-war period, Britain was seriously concerned about the danger from the Soviet Union
4. **Little is known about the life of women in the Middle Ages, but without doubt it was hard. ----. It also spread two very different ideas about women. So, on the one hand, women were regarded as pure and holy, while, on the other, they could not be trusted and were a moral danger to men. Such religious teaching led men both to worship and also to look down on women.**
- A) It is unlikely that love played much of a part in most marriages
- B) Marriage was always the single most important event in the lives of medieval men and women
- C) This was because by marriage a family could improve its wealth and social position
- D) The Church taught that women were always to obey their husbands
- E) Once married, a woman had to accept her husband as her master

5. **Around 1550, the Renaissance in Italy began to decline. The causes of this decline were varied. ----. The French King Charles VIII viewed Italy as an attractive target for his expansive dynastic ambitions. In 1494, he led an army of thirty thousand well-trained troops across the Alps to press his claims to the Duchy of Milan and the Kingdom of Naples.**

- A) The French invasion of 1494 and the incessant warfare that ensued was one of the major factors
- B) Renaissance humanists were primarily interested in the study of classical texts
- C) To the Italian political disasters was added a waning of Italian prosperity
- D) As Italian wealth diminished, there was less and less of a surplus to support artistic endeavours
- E) Italy's virtual monopoly of trade with Asia in the fifteenth century had been an economic support for the Italian Renaissance

6. **Our knowledge of the Celts in Britain is slight. As with previous groups of settlers, we do not even know for certain whether the Celts invaded Britain or came peacefully as a result of the lively trade with Europe from about 750 B.C. onwards. At first, most of Celtic Britain seems to have developed in a generally similar way. ----- . Consequently, this fall led to serious economic and political differences between the Celts of southeast Britain and those of the northwest.**

- A) The Celts were joined by new arrivals from the European mainland
- B) The Celtic tribes continued the same kind of agriculture as the Bronze Age people before them
- C) The Celts knew how to work with iron and could make a variety of weapons
- D) But from about 500 B.C., trade contact with Europe declined
- E) During the Celtic period, women may have played an important role in political life

KASIM 2009

7. **The Africans who go abroad to work usually send money back home to pay for their relatives' medical care, education, and housing. Today, most African countries get the largest part of their foreign exchange earnings from such remittances. ---- Without this subsidy, Africa's dictators would have to face the political consequences of an angry population.**

- A) In Africa, foreign aid goes mostly to those governments that have mismanaged their economies.
- B) There are over three million Nigerians in the US and another one million in Britain.
- C) From a quarter to almost 50% of university-educated graduates from Ghana, Uganda, and Kenya leave their countries to work in the West.
- D) Ironically, African citizens abroad subsidize state corruption.
- E) About three million middle-class Zimbabweans have migrated to South Africa since 1999.

8. **The United States and its allies cannot remain in Afghanistan indefinitely. For them, building a capable Afghan security force and a credible Afghan government is the fastest and most responsible exit strategy. ---- On the other hand, a security force can only be as good as its government, and the Afghan government has been crippled by corruption. However, national elections scheduled for this year provide an incentive for the Afghan government to continue to improve.**

- A) Afghans' greatest concerns are access to electricity, jobs, water, and education.
- B) Indeed, more US troops are absolutely necessary to defeat the insurgents in Afghanistan.
- C) It is a clear fact that Pakistan is connected to the Afghan insurgency.
- D) The Pakistani army remains primarily focused on the perceived threat from India.
- E) However, US efforts so far to reach a decision for a complete withdrawal have been mixed.

9. **After more than 30 years without building a nuclear plant, US power companies are seeking licences for over 30 new reactors. In addition, more than 300 reactors have been proposed worldwide. Countries such as Egypt, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela have serious plans to build their first nuclear plant. - ---**
- A) In other parts of the world, some 40 reactors are already under construction, though many have been underway for decades with no end in sight.
 - B) Annual emissions of greenhouse gases are expected to double by 2050, from a current 7 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide each year to more than 14 billion tonnes.
 - C) According to a recent report, nuclear power is a major solution to the West's growing electricity needs, and increased nuclear use can substantially lower greenhouse gas emissions.
 - D) On the contrary, a country's use of nuclear power has much to do with government intervention, whether through state loans or streamlined regulations.
 - E) Therefore, global electricity demand is estimated to nearly double by 2030, with nuclear power currently accounting for about 15 per cent of global use.
10. **For decades, China has been content to let the invisible hand of the market work its magic on the country's economy. But there's one area where the government wants to reassert state control: healthcare. ---- Today, nearly 40 per cent of the population can't afford to see a doctor. The average hospital stay for a Chinese citizen costs nearly as much as an individual's annual per capita income in the country. Healthcare grievances have been at the heart of thousands of organized protests countrywide in recent years.**
- A) Some hospitals have had to hire security personnel to protect medical staff from angry mobs.
 - B) By comparison, Japanese pay just 15 per cent of their medical spending out of pocket.
 - C) So the government has recently developed a strategy to provide affordable medical insurance to 90 per cent of its population by 2010.
 - D) In fact, the free market reforms in China were first initiated in the late 1970s and early 1980s.
 - E) The Chinese government has already met many of its economic goals and is now beginning to address scientific and technological development.
11. **The African Union is well aware that, although Africa has enormous agricultural potential, it still remains a major food importer. The majority of Africans live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihood; but the performance of the agricultural sector has been dismal. In addition to internal and structural problems that each African country faces, external setbacks such as climate change and global economic instability have made the conditions worse for growth and development in all sectors, including agriculture. ----**
- A) The vision of the African Union is to achieve an integrated, prosperous, well-governed, and peaceful United States of Africa.
 - B) These are some of the most serious issues that the African Union is determined to address as efficiently as possible.
 - C) Africa seeks to promote existing and agreed-upon shared values across the continent at individual, national, regional, and international levels.
 - D) All the African countries wish to eliminate ongoing conflicts and prevent the occurrence of new ones in order to achieve development and integration.
 - E) Some of the values cherished and upheld by each African nation are good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, accountability, and transparency.
12. **Turkey offers much for the naturalist, with rich marine ecosystems, abundant birdlife, and elusive larger mammals. Especially the rugged eastern provinces and also the regions with thick forests harbour a large variety of these mammals. ---- The tulip is perhaps the most famous of these. The great diversity of plants stems not only from the variety of habitats, which include arid plains as well as mountains and temperate woodlands, but also from Turkey's position as a "biological watershed" at the crossroads of Europe and Asia.**
- A) There are huge tracts of unspoiled countryside, some of which have been set aside as national parks.
 - B) Unfortunately, Turkish wetlands are under threat from dams, drainage, pollution, and climatic change.
 - C) The country's position on the migratory flyways makes it a paradise for birdwatchers.
 - D) The country is also floristically rich, with more than 11,000 plant species recorded.
 - E) In winter, the country's lakes and wetlands hold thousands of wintering wildfowl.

MAYIS 2010

13. One of the causes of World War II was the failure to create lasting, binding standards for peace and security in Europe in particular and in the world at large. Diplomats spent the 1920s, trying to restore such standards. Some put their faith in the legal and moral authority of the League of Nations. ---- Throughout the decade, a number of leading European statesmen tried to reach a set of agreements that would stabilize the peace and prevent rearmament.

- A) Despite the good faith of many statesmen involved, none of these agreements carried any real weight.
- B) Economic conditions in Europe were another important cause of renewed conflict.
- C) Others saw disarmament as the most promising means of guaranteeing peace.
- D) Politicians feared international relations would be undermined by the growing imbalance of power in Europe.
- E) Moreover, the economic depression of the 1930s contributed in several ways to the coming of the war

14. Youth culture in America in the 1950s and 1960s owed much to the hybrid musical style known as “rock and roll.” During the 1930s and 1940s, the synthesis of music produced by whites and African Americans in the American South found its way into northern cities. Indeed, from the 1950s onwards, black rhythm and blues musicians and white Southern performers found much wider audiences through the use of new technology, such as electric guitars, better equipment for studio recording, and wide-band radio stations in large cities. The blend of styles and sounds and the cultural daring of white teenagers came to create rock and roll. ----

- A) This new music was exciting, sometimes aggressive, but full of energy and with great appeal for young listeners.
- B) Much of the new “mass culture” of the 1960s depended on the spending habits and desires of the new generation.
- C) The postwar desire to break with the past created further impetus for change in every sense, including politics.
- D) In the 1950s, governments rather than markets determined how consumer goods would be distributed.
- E) By the mid-1950s portable radios were being sold in the United States and Europe.

15. ----. Like the French Revolution, they brought down not only a regime, but an empire. Like the French Revolution, they gave way to violence. And again like the French Revolution, they had sweeping international consequences. These revolutions and the fall of the Soviet Union marked the end of the Cold War, which had structured international politics and shaped the everyday lives of millions of people since the end of World War II.

- A) The Iron Curtain had established one of the most rigid borders in European history.
- B) The Eastern European revolutions of 1989 and the subsequent collapse of the Soviet Union were a revolutionary turning point.
- C) The collapse of the Soviet Union opened up both Russia and its former imperial dominions.
- D) In the 1970s and 1980s, the Eastern European nations faced serious financial difficulties.
- E) The Czechs staged demonstrations against Soviet domination towards the end of 1988.

16. Nineteenth-century liberals had confidence in science. Not only did science deliver technological and material progress, but it also confirmed liberals’ faith in the power of human reason to uncover and command the laws of nature. ---- Evolutionary theory, psychology and social sciences all introduced visions of humanity that were sharply at odds with conventional liberal wisdom. At the same time, artists and intellectuals mounted their own revolt against nineteenth-century conventions. Morals, manners, institutions, and traditions: all established values and assumptions were under question.

- A) Geologists have always challenged the Biblical account of creation.
- B) These upheavals in the world of ideas unsettled older conceptions of individuality.
- C) Towards the end of the century, however, scientific developments defied these expectations.
- D) The scientists of the time held the view that the world had been formed over millions of years.
- E) The implications of Darwin’s writings went far beyond the domain of the evolutionary sciences.

17. In ancient Egypt most people were poor, living in crowded conditions in simple mud-brick dwellings. During the period of prosperity, however, skilled artisans, such as jewellers, goldsmiths, and the like, could elevate themselves and enjoy nicer surroundings. --- The vast majority of Egyptians, however, were peasants who, as unskilled labourers, provided the brute force necessary for agriculture and construction. Beneath them were slaves, typically captives from foreign wars rather than native Egyptians.

- A) There can be little doubt that the massive investment of labour and wealth required to build the great pyramids put grave strains on Egyptian society.
- B) The pyramids were in fact raised by tens of thousands of peasant workers, who most probably participated willingly in the building projects.
- C) Governmental control over the lives of individual Egyptians was very strict, and the number of administrative officials employed by the state was quite high.
- D) Potters, weavers, masons, bricklayers, brewers, merchants, and schoolteachers also enjoyed a higher standard of living.
- E) Gender divisions may have been less clearly defined among the peasantry than they were among the elites.

18. In antiquity, Miletus was a centre for speculative thinking and philosophy. Beginning in the sixth century B.C., a series of thinkers known as “the pre-Socratics” raised serious questions about the relationship between the natural world, the gods, and men. The most famous of the pre-Socratics were Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes, who represented the so-called Milesian School. They seem to have been remarkably familiar with Babylonian astronomy. ---- In other words, through their observations, they began to formulate rational theories to explain the physical universe.

- A) The Milesians were very active in Egypt, where they founded many colonies which became their main trading outposts.
- B) Stimulated by the cosmopolitanism of their city, they also began to rethink their place in the human world.
- C) Calculating and observing the movements of the heavens, they sought physical explanations for what they saw.
- D) After the Persian conquest of Anatolia, many of the Milesian philosophers fled to Sicily and southern Italy.
- E) Miletus had long been a part of the Greek world, but Babylonian influences also shaped Milesian culture in important ways.

ARALIK 2010

19. The cell theory, one of the fundamental unifying concepts of biology, states that all living organisms are composed of basic units called “cells” and of substances produced by cells. Although they vary greatly in size and appearance, all organisms are composed of those small building blocks. Some of the simplest life forms, such as bacteria, are unicellular: they consist of a single cell. --- In these complex multicellular organisms, life processes depend on the coordinated functions of the component cells.

- A) Although plants do not move about in the way we associate with animals, they do move.
- B) One of the remarkable aspects of the growth process is that each part of the organism continues to function as it grows.
- C) Humans and many other organisms begin life as a fertilized egg, which then grows and develops specialized structures and body form.
- D) In contrast, the body of a human or an animal or a tree is made of billions of cells.
- E) Energy is required to maintain the precise order that characterizes living systems.

20. Gregor Mendel was not the first plant breeder. At the time he began his work, hybrid plants and animals had been known for a long time. Mendel’s genius lay in his ability to recognize a pattern in the way the parental traits reappear in the offspring of hybrids. --

- A) It is true that Mendel was a clergyman who bred pea plants in his monastery garden at Brno, Czech Republic.
- B) Therefore, at that time biology was largely a descriptive science, and biologists had little interest in experimental studies.
- C) So it is clear that Mendel’s “hereditary factors” are essentially what we call “genes” today, which is one of the major subjects of modern biology.
- D) In fact, geneticists study not only the transmission of genes, but also the expression of genetic information.
- E) No one before him had categorized and counted the offspring and analyzed these regular patterns over several generations.

21. From about 1300 until about the middle of the fifteenth century, disasters struck throughout western Europe with appalling severity and dismaying persistence. ---- Then came the most terrible natural disaster of all: the dreadful plague known as “the Black Death.” It reduced the total population of western Europe by at least one half and caused great hardships for most of the survivors.
- A) Europe emerged in the later fifteenth century with a healthier economy.
 - B) Of these disasters, famine was the most widespread and persistent.
 - C) There was a limit to the amount of land that could be cleared for farming.
 - D) Overcrowding made Europe’s cities particularly vulnerable to the plague.
 - E) Large-scale banking had already emerged during the thirteenth century.
22. In 1915 the German scientist Alfred Wegener, who had noted a similarity between the geographical shapes of South America and Africa, proposed that all the land masses had at one time been joined into one huge supercontinent. He called this supercontinent “Pangea.” ---- Wegener did not know of any mechanism that could have caused continental drift. So his idea, although debated initially, was largely ignored.
- A) He further suggested that Pangea had subsequently broken apart and that various land masses had separated in a process known as “continental drift.”
 - B) Earth’s crust is composed of seven large plates, plus a few smaller ones, that float on the mantle which is the solid layer of Earth lying beneath the crust and above the core.
 - C) As the plates move, the continents change their relative positions, and this movement of the crustal plates is termed “plate tectonics.”
 - D) When two plates grind together, one of them is sometimes buried under the other in a process known as “subduction.”
 - E) As the continents began to drift apart, populations became geographically isolated in different environmental conditions and began to diverge along separate evolutionary pathways.
23. The economic depression of the 1930s forced many writers to re-examine the style and purpose of their work. Among threats of economic devastation, totalitarianism, and war, literature became increasingly politicized. Authors were largely interested in the depiction of injustice and cruelty and felt obliged to point the way to a better society. ----.
- A) In his great poem *The Waste Land* the Anglo-American poet T.S. Eliot presented a philosophy that was close to despair.
 - B) In his novel *The Sun Also Rises*, Hemingway gave the public a powerful description of the so-called “lost generation”.
 - C) Moreover, they no longer directed their work to fellow intellectuals alone, but to ordinary men and women as well.
 - D) Furthermore, Virginia Woolf’s essays and novels offered an eloquent and severe critique of Britain’s institutions and universities.
 - E) As for Bertolt Brecht, he rebelled against high culture and bourgeois values, but he also protested against the pretentious elitism of his contemporaries.
24. The development of genetic engineering has stemmed from the discovery of DNA in the 1950s. By the 1990s, several laboratories in the West were engaged in the most ambitious medical research ever attempted: the mapping of the human genome, that is, the entire architecture of chromosomes and genes contained in basic human DNA. ---- For instance, infertile couples could now conceive throughout-of-body medical procedures.
- A) As a new form of knowledge in an age of global interconnection, genetic engineering has forced many nations to make changes in their laws and regulations concerning medical practices.
 - B) In Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere, political chaos, imbalances of trade, and the practices of some pharmaceutical companies have often resulted in shortages of medicine.
 - C) As AIDS became a global health crisis in the 1980s, international organizations recognized the need for an early, swift, and comprehensive response to future outbreaks of disease.
 - D) Through this process and alongside it, genetic engineers developed methods to alter the biology of living things, including humans.
 - E) Moreover, genetically engineered human growth hormone is required by some children to overcome growth deficiencies.

MAYIS 2011

25. The environment, whether it is natural or artificial, is the most fundamental ingredient of the tourism product. However, as soon as tourism activity takes place, the environment is inevitably changed or modified, either to facilitate tourism or through the tourism production process. --- Such considerations are treated with much greater respect than they were during the first two-thirds of the last century. Relatively little research has been undertaken within a standardized framework to analyze tourism's impact on the environment.

- A) Therefore, the Great Wall of China, and the Taj Mahal have been preserved in such a way that tourism cannot do any harm to them.
- B) Environmental preservation and improvement programmes are now an integral part of many development strategies.
- C) So, it may be questionable as to whether it is wise to spare large amounts of funds on tourism.
- D) Tourism is responsible for high levels of air and noise pollution through the transportation networks and leisure activities.
- E) The problems associated with littering present significant danger to wildlife as well as being unsightly and expensive to clear.

26. — We can hardly avoid commercial advertising designed to influence us. Interestingly, most people consider that they are less likely to be influenced than others by advertisements. This has been called "the third person effect". For example, if we see an ordinary product being advertised by using attractive models in an unusual setting, we suppose that we (and those like us) are wiser than others to the tricks of the advertising industry. In reality, we are just as susceptible.

- A) Advertising can easily change the market conditions.
- B) We cannot keep away from the influences of our friends.
- C) People are not oblivious to the persuasion attempts of advertising.
- D) Education programmes help young people avoid such tricky commercials.
- E) It is generally accepted that people like attractive products.

27. Aboriginal occupation of Australia goes back at least 40,000 years and probably longer. While there are significant differences in aboriginal occupation of space and the meaning they attach to the environment, there are also some common threads. Traditional aboriginal culture is very interesting in that it invests very little meaning in architecture or artificial spatial structures. — There is a bond between one's "country" and its sacred places which house the spirit of certain species for which one has responsibilities.

- A) Australia was invaded by Britain, initially as a means of banishing what was perceived to be a genetically criminal class.
- B) The majority of the aboriginal paintings that are currently popular on the world art market are landscapes.
- C) Nevertheless, most of the land to which aboriginal people still spiritually belong, legally belongs to someone else.
- D) Aboriginal culture and identity is, however, profoundly rooted in landscape form and natural structures.
- E) However, Ayer's Rock, this enormous and beautiful rock, has become the dominant geographical symbol of Australia.

28. More than 80 renowned German scientists and artists took refuge in Turkey from the Nazi persecution in the 1930s and 1940s. — Among them were the Berlin Opera director Carl Ebert, the composer Paul Hindemith, philosophers and orientalist such as Ernst von Aster and Helmut Ritter. Close ties developed amongst various universities in the two countries as a result and these persist today. The German Academic Exchange Service awards various scholarships in Turkey. Professors and students teach and study in both countries.

- A) Germany had always produced scientists who were renowned for their pioneering discoveries.
- B) These were the worst years for those people who suffered immensely under the Nazi regime.
- C) They worked in and also helped to develop and establish Turkish universities.
- D) Turkey was a country that accepted people from Germany during the Nazi persecution.
- E) Many of them visited Istanbul because of its rich history.

KASIM 2011

29. Efforts to identify a single personality profile of the “helpful person” have not been very successful. Rather, it appears that particular personality traits and abilities dispose people to help in specific types of situations. For instance, a study revealed that adults with a high need for approval were more likely to donate money to charity than those individuals who were low in need for social approval, but only when other people were watching them. ----

- A) In contrast, empathy means feelings of sympathy and caring for others, in particular, sharing vicariously or indirectly in the suffering of others.
- B) As expected, the people in the high-empathy condition experienced significantly greater empathy, as reflected in self-ratings of sympathetic and compassionate feelings.
- C) Presumably, this shows that people high in a need for approval are motivated by a desire to win praise from others and so act in a helpful manner only when their good deeds are likely to be noticed.
- D) Further insights into personality and helpfulness come from studies of individuals who regularly donate their services for the sake of being more helpful.
- E) Finally, women are more likely than men to be the primary caregivers for the family, thus making them appear to be more helpful and empathetic.

30. Lance Armstrong had already made one huge comeback: Diagnosed with testicular cancer in 1996, he was given less than a 50% chance of survival. Not only did he make it through, but he got back on his bike, picked up his cycling career and proceeded to win seven Tour de France titles in a row, from 1999 to 2005. ----. But what Armstrong did need was the support of his Astana teammates forced to choose between the veteran Armstrong and a young rival, Spanish star Alberto Contador.

- A) He needed to stop both smoking and drinking if he wanted to get back to his days of glory.
- B) An ugly duel emerged and matters got worse after an opponent went ahead of Armstrong in the Alps and went on to win the race.
- C) Europe is the centre of a wide range of sports such as tennis, volleyball and basketball and competition is fierce there.
- D) Cycling, however, is more commonly practised as a hobby rather than a professional sport throughout the world.
- E) In Europe, claims of drug use had followed the American and he was out to prove that he didn't need drugs for these series of successes.

31. It is difficult to relate skin colour directly to genetic inheritance. Dennis Barber, a white bank manager from Staffordshire, recently discovered that he is the direct descendant of a black African slave who was brought to England in the 18th century. ----. It has been estimated that one in five white British people has a direct black ancestor and that they could presumably pass on their genes to the next generation as well.

- A) Despite his white appearance, Dennis carries genes that could result in his own descendants being born with dark features.
- B) However, Dennis' father decided to settle down in Europe and marry an English woman.
- C) In fact, slavery is the primary reason why there is no agreement about whether genes play a role in one's skin colour.
- D) It is only natural that Dennis had white skin, since there is no evidence in science linking genetics and skin colour.
- E) Biologists can account for the differences between the English and the Africans that they enslaved.

32. Countries engage in international trade because they benefit from doing so. ---- Thus, trade plays a vital role in achieving such an essential task since it frees each country's residents from having to consume goods in the same combination in which the domestic economy can produce them. If the US specialized its production but did not engage in international trade, US residents would have large quantities of wheat and soybeans but no coffee or bananas.

- A) Any country that attempted to achieve self-sufficiency by producing everything consumed would face a difficult task.
- B) We can easily see the benefits from trade along with productive specialization at the individual level.
- C) The gains from trade arise because it allows countries to specialize their production by allocating resources to their most productive uses.
- D) The fact that political boundaries divide the world into nation-states does not alter trade's potential for expanding output.
- E) In market-oriented economies, existing firms make most consumption decisions besides controlling production patterns.

MAYIS 2012

33. **Logic as an academic discipline was invented by Aristotle and is concerned with argument, validity, proof, definition and consistency. Undoubtedly, even before formal logic was recognized, people were reasoning in consistent and logical ways. --- During the Middle Ages, Arabic and European cultures also contributed to the field. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, there were numerous developments in mathematical logic.**
- A) Aristotle taught many subjects including syllogism, an argument in the form of two premises and a conclusion.
- B) To introduce formal logic to students, it is useful to explain that logic examines how arguments are constructed.
- C) Therefore, Aristotle, the Father of Logic, referred to inductive logic as “a passage from individuals to universals”.
- D) There are several kinds of logic, the most common of which are deductive and inductive logic.
- E) Nevertheless, Aristotle was the first philosopher to identify and formalize rules for this branch of philosophy.
34. **Eating too much fatty food, exercising too little and smoking can raise your future risk of heart disease. --- Previous studies have linked exposure to environmental pollution to an increased risk of heart problems, but the two analyses now show that poor air quality can lead to a heart attack or stroke within as little as a few hours after exposure. Scientists found that people exposed to high levels of pollutants were up to 5% more likely to suffer a heart attack within days of exposure than those with lower exposure.**
- A) This can be reduced, however, if you exercise outside in the fresh air.
- B) Heart disease is reversible if the underlying disease can be treated.
- C) But there is another factor that can trigger heart problems more immediately.
- D) The risks are relatively low for people who “smoke socially” and have lower cholesterol levels.
- E) Strict regulation of pollutants may not only improve air quality but could also become necessary to protect public health.
35. **Four hundred years after he was born, the 17th century Ottoman traveller Evliya Çelebi is making a long-overdue international comeback. Explorer, peace broker, tax collector, war chronicler and mystic, Evliya spent 40 years travelling in the Middle East. His 10-volume Seyahatname is an epic travelogue that provides a fascinating account of everyday life in the 17th century. --- UNESCO decreed him Man of the Year in 2011 and the recent publication of An Ottoman Traveller allows English-language readers to discover his masterpiece.**
- A) Though previously little known outside of Turkey, Evliya is finally going global.
- B) You can still feel the joy of Evliya's journey across Turkey's vast and unspoiled countryside.
- C) This work was also appreciated by foreigners, particularly English speakers.
- D) Evliya loved eating and wrote in detail of the regional specialties he sampled.
- E) One can trace the early stages of Evliya's journey from Istanbul to Mecca.
36. **Living in a country with the world's highest murder rate, Hondurans have grown grimly accustomed to untimely deaths. --- A fire in a prison in Comayagua may have been the world's deadliest prison fire ever. Rescue crews said they had no way to save the prisoners, because they could not find the guards with the keys to release the inmates from the overcrowded prison.**
- A) Therefore, the national prison director has admitted the system is failing and needs a lot of investment.
- B) The cause of the disaster has not been determined, but officials suggest it might have been a protesting inmate setting his mattress alight.
- C) Yet even they were shocked on February 15th to hear reports of a further cruel consequence of the country's high crime rate.
- D) However, the scale of the tragedy became clear when the Honduran President called it “a day of deep pain”.
- E) Honduran inmates suffered from malnutrition, poor sanitation and insufficient medical care, and they had access to weapons.

KASIM 2012

37. No independent African state has a chance to follow an independent course of economic development. — This situation will not change unless they have a unified policy working at the continental level. The first step towards a cohesive economy would be a unified monetary zone, with an agreed common parity for all African countries.

- A) The common defence system in the African Union ensures stability and security throughout the continent.
- B) They can begin to ascertain whether in reality they are the richest.
- C) The hour of history that brought Africans to this assembly is a revolutionary hour.
- D) Many of the countries that have tried this have been almost ruined.
- E) Communities and families trade with and support one another successfully across the boundaries.

38. Home entertainment spending, which includes DVD sales and film rentals, has been falling since hitting a peak in 2004, but it remains an important part of a film's revenue. According to some information services, the death of that market is somewhat overblown. The DVD market peaked much earlier than studios would have liked, but the overall viewing of the video at home continues at the same rate as ever. It is a much more mixed market between DVD, video streaming and rental services. — For example, DVD sales of the movie Avatar totalled \$600 million, and another \$57 million was spent on renting the movie.

- A) A studio will typically take 40% of DVD sales and rentals, and that can generate some healthy sums.
- B) A big name actor can expect an up-front payment, so \$10-\$20 million would not be unusual.
- C) Popping a DVD into the TV set at home is no substitute for seeing a film in a cinema.
- D) What makes movies popular in a short time is the cast they have rather than DVDs that are available soon after release.
- E) A producer can be thought of as the chief executive of the film who shepherds it from the script page to the premiere.

39. In our modern world, celebrities may serve an important social function. In a highly mobile, industrial society, celebrities may be the only friends we have in common with our new neighbours and co-workers. They provide a common interest and topic of conversation between people who otherwise might not have much to say to one another, and they facilitate the types of informal interaction that help people become comfortable in new surroundings. —

- A) Teenagers in particular seem to be prone to learning how to dress, manage relationships, and be socially successful by tuning into popular culture.
- B) Research published in 2007 reveals that young people even look to celebrities for learning life strategies to help them cope with difficulties.
- C) Hence, keeping up with the lives of actors, politicians and athletes can make a person more socially adept during interactions with strangers.
- D) On the contrary, the intense familiarity with celebrities provided by the media initiates the same gossip mechanisms for in-group members.
- E) Adopting the role of the self-righteous soul who refuses to participate in gossip at work or in other areas of your social life will be self-defeating.

40. For years, researchers have been trying to figure out the best ways of making plants produce biofuels. But there is a fundamental problem: photosynthesis, the process by which plants convert sunlight into stored chemical energy, is highly inefficient. Plants turn only 1-3% of sunlight into carbohydrates. — However, plants have many advantages. They absorb carbon dioxide at low concentrations directly from the atmosphere, and each plant cell can repair itself when damaged.

- A) Biofuels are gaining increased public and scientific attention, driven by factors such as high oil prices.
- B) That is one reason why so much land has to be devoted to growing plants to produce biofuel.
- C) In 2010, worldwide biofuel production reached 100 billion litres, and biofuels provided 3% of the world's fuel for road transport.
- D) In the future, scientists might create a black plant that would absorb all incoming sunlight.
- E) A government project is aimed at cultivating fast-growing grasses to produce vegetable oil for the first time in history.

NİSAN 2013

41. Most measurements of happiness are by standardized questionnaires or interview schedules. It could also be done by informed observers – those who know the individual well and see them regularly. ---- Yet, another form of measurement is to investigate a person’s memory and check whether they feel predominantly happy or unhappy about their past. Finally, there are some crude but ever-developing physical measures looking at everything from brain scanning to saliva levels.

- A) It should be kept in mind that such tests might be misleading in many cases.
- B) Findings suggest that ancestors of Finnish people made use of such methods.
- C) There is also experience sampling, where people report how happy they are many times a day.
- D) Being objective in this process is more important than being an observer.
- E) A question still remains unanswered: to what extent can one express happiness on a sheet of questions?

42. Everything in the factories of the future will be run by smarter software. Digitization in manufacturing will have as widespread an effect as in other industries that have gone digital, including photography, publishing and films. Such effects will not be confined to large manufacturers, either. ---- Launching new and innovative products will become easier and cheaper for them.

- A) The materials being used to make things are changing faster than they were in the past.
- B) In addition, it will allow things to be made economically in much smaller quantities.
- C) Nonetheless, companies are also optimistic about a manufacturing revival.
- D) In fact, these developments will empower smaller firms and individual entrepreneurs.
- E) As such, companies from all over the world use China and India as low-wage workshops.

43. ---- This is not the case, and evidence for early learning and remembering comes from several studies. In one, infants only a few hours old learned to turn their heads right or left, depending on whether they heard a buzzer or a tone. In order to taste a sweet liquid, the baby had to turn to the right when a tone sounded and to turn to the left when the buzzer sounded. In only a few trials, the babies were performing without error.

- A) It was once thought that infants could neither learn nor remember.
- B) Infants can discriminate differences in taste shortly after birth.
- C) New born infants could distinguish human voices from other sounds.
- D) New born babies may not remember what they have just learned.
- E) Pre-birth experiences in the uterus help infants to learn and remember.

44. Stephen Hawking, the famed theoretical physicist diagnosed with Lou Gehrig’s disease, lost the ability to speak thirty years ago. In the meantime, a computerized voice generated by an infrared sensor inside Hawking’s mouth has allowed him to communicate. According to a recent report, however, the muscles controlling the device have been deteriorating, limiting him to as little as one word per minute. ---- This is a horrifying prospect for the scientific community that has benefitted greatly from his findings. But a new device recording brain functions at an unprecedented level of detail was developed and has been proposed to improve Hawking’s ability to communicate once again.

- A) Such devices can be used to monitor the sleep pattern and the disorders of the deaf.
- B) The sensor in the mouth is an effective way to continue communication with people unable to speak.
- C) Without a new means of communication, Hawking runs the risk of being rendered mute.
- D) The muscles in the mouth can be kept under control by using a great variety of equipments.
- E) Thanks to recent developments, researchers are now able to keep the disease under control as in Hawking’s condition.

EYLÜL 2013

- 45. Identity in the 21st century is primarily self-constructed. Within a world of diversity and difference, style has become a crucial and indispensable tool for its expression. --- However, body style is undoubtedly our most powerful and effective means of signalling where we are at.**
- A) What you look like is no longer strictly determined by your social situation and culture.
 - B) The human body is, by its very nature, special and essential.
 - C) Throughout history, humans have devised different methods to alter their appearance.
 - D) Free from rules, appearance is now a matter of personal creativity.
 - E) This is true of all aspects of style from home decorations to cars, kitchens to cuisine.
- 46. People generally have a repertoire of speech styles, and they automatically or deliberately tailor the way they speak to the context of the communicative event. For instance, we tend to speak slowly and use short words and simple grammatical constructions when we speak to foreigners and children. ----.**
- A) Moreover, scientists claim that children acquire their first language listening to their parents and imitating them.
 - B) However, we use longer and complex sentences when we are in a formal context such as an interview.
 - C) In fact, there are other similarities and differences in word choice of men and women.
 - D) For example, most people can quite easily identify Americans and Australians within various age groups.
 - E) In other words, speech style alone may not be sufficient to elicit a listener's attitudes towards the group that the speaker represents.

- 47. As some economic studies have shown, the longer a person is unemployed, the harder it becomes for him or her to find a job. Many companies are reluctant to hire those who have not worked for a long time. There are 6,7 million Americans not officially counted as part of the labour force, who say they would like to work. ----.**
- A) In Western Europe, where it is hard to fire people, employers are more cautious.
 - B) A company should reform its working conditions if employees are not very productive.
 - C) Not all unemployment is equal, as there are better
 - D) Integrating these people into the economy will be a long and expensive undertaking.
 - E) Likewise, there are not big differences between the unemployment rates of Europe and the US.
- 48. Each year 300,000 people in England and Wales get food poisoning from the Campylobacter bacterium. -- If the meat is not cooked properly, or if raw meat is allowed to cross-contaminate cooked food, you can end up swallowing live bacteria. The bacteria are destroyed by stomach acid but some will always survive.**
- A) The most common way to become infected is by eating contaminated chicken.
 - B) Vegetarians have a much higher tolerance to this bacterium than non-vegetarians.
 - C) Obviously, eating vegetables is known as a safer method of nutrition.
 - D) Common symptoms include fever, diarrhoea and abdominal cramps.
 - E) It usually takes one or two days for the symptoms to appear, so it can be difficult to identify what kind of food was eaten.

ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE

MAYIS 2009

1. **(I)** Towards the end of the eighteenth century, a vast cultural movement began to sweep across Europe. **(II)** Within the Romantic movement, a group of composers were inspired by new ideas about national identity. **(III)** The movement, known as Romanticism, called into question many of the principles of the eighteenth-century Enlightenment. **(IV)** In other words, the Romantics began to question human reason and the uniformity of human nature. **(V)** Moreover, they emphasized the diversity of humanity, and the importance of spontaneity, creativity, emotion and passion.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
2. **(I)** By the fall of 1933, Germany had become a one-party state. **(II)** Soon afterward, the socialist and communist left were crushed by the Nazi regime. **(III)** Almost all non-Nazi organizations were either abolished or forced to become part of the Nazi system. **(IV)** At the same time, party propaganda sought to impress citizens with the regime's ideology. **(V)** In fact, the 1928 election in Germany was a turning point for the Nazis.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
3. **(I)** The social unrest of the Sixties was international. **(II)** Its roots lay in the political struggles and social transformations of the postwar period. **(III)** Mass culture made its most powerful impact in the visual world, especially through film. **(IV)** Of these, the most important were the anticolonial and civil rights movements. **(V)** Especially, anticolonial movements reflected a growing racial consciousness and also helped to encourage that consciousness.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
4. **(I)** Columbus was not the first European to set foot on the American continents. **(II)** Viking sailors had reached and briefly settled present-day Newfoundland and perhaps New England around the year 1000. **(III)** But knowledge of these Viking landings had been forgotten throughout Europe for hundreds of years. **(IV)** It would not be right, therefore, to deny Columbus credit for his accomplishments. **(V)** In fact, Columbus brought back no Asian spices from his voyages.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
5. **(I)** In 1960, the leading Middle Eastern, African, and Latin American oil producers banded together in a cartel, forming the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). **(II)** By the late 1970s, in the aftermath of two Arab-Israeli wars, it appeared that a generation of fighting might come to an end. **(III)** The aim of this body was primarily to regulate the production and pricing of crude oil. **(IV)** So, in the following decades, it has played a leading role in the global economy. **(V)** Its policies have essentially reflected the desire to derive maximum profit from oil production.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
6. **(I)** The legacies of colonialism weighed heavily on sub-Saharan Africa. **(II)** Most of the continent's former colonies came into their independence after World War II, with their basic infrastructures deteriorating after decades of imperial negligence. **(III)** The Cold War decades brought scant improvement, as governments across the continent were plagued by corruption, poverty and civil war. **(IV)** By the end of the twentieth century, East Asia had become a centre of industrial and manufacturing production. **(V)** Moreover, during the Cold War, these postcolonial states often became the very ground on which the superpower struggle was waged.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

KASIM 2009

7. **(I)** Although about 1,400 seed banks exist worldwide, Norway's massive Svalbard Global Seed Vault dwarfs them all and aims to safeguard duplicates of the seeds. **(II)** Stored seeds are frequently lost because of natural disasters, war, and warm temperatures. **(III)** However, the United Nations predicts that 70% of the world's population will live in urban areas by 2050. **(IV)** So, Svalbard was built to withstand these challenges. **(V)** The facility is remote, located 1,000 kilometres beyond mainland Norway's northernmost tip.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
8. **(I)** On 26 July 1956, Egypt seized the Suez Canal. **(II)** Egypt's president at the time, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, announced the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company. **(III)** His main aim was to provide funding for the construction of the Aswan High Dam. **(IV)** Violence is endemic in the Middle East even as the geopolitical landscape is changing rapidly. **(V)** His unilateral decision led to the invasion of the Canal area by a joint British and French force.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
9. **(I)** In 1991, the United States and the Soviet Union signed a historic treaty reducing their stockpiles of nuclear warheads by about a third. **(II)** The Obama administration has not "lost its way" despite the myriad problems left behind by the previous administration. **(III)** The treaty, known as "START" (The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty), was signed in Moscow by US President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. **(IV)** At a joint news conference after the signing ceremony, both Mr Bush and Mr Gorbachev strongly and enthusiastically praised the treaty. **(V)** Especially, Mr Bush described it as "a significant step forward in dispelling half a century of mistrust."
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
10. **(I)** When we exercise, our body naturally produces heat. **(II)** Exercising in extreme temperatures therefore provides an added stress on our body to cool down. **(III)** In fact, our body cools down by redirecting the flow of blood to the skin, so the evaporation of sweat can dissipate heat from the blood. **(IV)** Unfortunately, individuals who take part in outdoor activities such as tennis, golf, or running are at greater risk of physical injury. **(V)** However, when the climate is humid, sweat cannot evaporate from the skin, and the body struggles to cool down.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
11. **(I)** Ancient Lycia lay in the mountainous area between modern Fethiye and Antalya. **(II)** It wasn't a single country, but a federation of 19 independent cities. **(III)** The people of Lycia must have regarded burials as an important aspect of their religion, for they cut hundreds of tombs into cliff faces and crags that can be seen throughout the area today. **(IV)** These tombs were probably copies of domestic architecture, intended as houses for the dead. **(V)** Not much is known about the early history of Patara, although it was an influential member of the Lycian League.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
12. **(I)** Sprawling across a vast plain at an altitude of almost 2,000 metres and ringed by mountains, Erzurum is one of Turkey's coldest cities. **(II)** It is also by far the most developed city in the region. **(III)** Erzurum's history has been marked by earthquakes, notably those of 1939 and 1992. **(IV)** Because it was located astride the main caravan route from India to Europe and controlled the passage between the Caucasus and Anatolia, Erzurum was fought over and ruled by many peoples from the Byzantines to the Ottomans. **(V)** Yet its most famous sights date from Seljuk times.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

MAYIS 2010

13. (I) British dominance of the slave trade in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries gave it decisive economic advantages over other nations. (II) As one Englishman wrote in 1749, the slave trade had provided “an inexhaustible fund of wealth to this nation.” (III) But even apart from the slave trade, the value of colonial commerce was increasing dramatically during the eighteenth century. (IV) Like the Spanish colonies, the French colonies in the New World were established and administered as direct crown enterprises. (V) For instance, British foreign trade increased in value from £10 million in the 1730s to £40 million in the 1750s.
 A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

14. (I) Between 1800 and the middle of the twentieth century, the worldwide population roughly tripled, rising from 1 to 3 billion. (II) Like past scientific investigations directed at humankind, genetics has raised fundamental questions about ethics and humanity. (III) Between 1960 and 2000, however, the population doubled again, to 6 billion or more. (IV) Obviously, improvements in basic standards of health have contributed to this dramatic increase. (V) Yet such growth has strained the capacity of social services, public-health facilities, and urban infrastructures.
 A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

15. (I) Cervantes’s masterpiece, the satirical novel *Don Quixote*, recounts the adventures of a Spanish gentleman, Don Quixote of La Mancha. (II) Indeed, Cervantes was fully aware of the developments of the novel as a new literary form. (III) In the novel, Don Quixote is fifty years old and has already become unbalanced by his constant reading of chivalric epics. (IV) His mind is filled with all kinds of fantastic adventures. (V) So, he sets out on a knightly adventure, imagining windmills to be giants, and flocks of sheep to be armies of infidels.
 A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

16. (I) Between 1540 and 1660, Europe was racked by a combination of religious wars, political rebellions, and economic crises. (II) Hence, confidence in traditional structures of social, religious, and political authority was undermined. (III) The result was fear, scepticism, and a search for new, more certain foundations on which to rebuild the social, political, and religious order of Europe. (IV) However, for artists and intellectuals, the period proved to be one of the most creative epochs in the history of Europe. (V) Like Shakespeare, Rembrandt knew that life’s journey is full of perils, but his most mature paintings suggest that these can be mastered with a courageous awareness of one’s human shortcomings.
 A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

17. (I) During the Late Bronze Age, trade became an increasingly important aspect of international relations. (II) Seaborne trade flourished up and down the coast of the eastern Mediterranean, allowing smaller, seaside centres to become powerful merchant city-states. (III) The great coastal cities of the eastern Mediterranean became wealthy entrepôts for the exchange of a bewildering variety of goods. (IV) Bronze Age Greece was an important and well-integrated part of the Mediterranean world. (V) At the same time, the great states of the region continued to exploit their control of overland trade routes, relying more than ever on moving goods to an international market.
 A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

18. (I) The Mongols were one of a number of nomadic peoples inhabiting the steppes of Central Asia. (II) Although closely connected with various Turkish-speaking peoples with whom they frequently intermarried, the Mongols spoke their own distinctive language and had their own homeland to the north of the Gobi Desert in present-day Mongolia. (III) In fact, it was not until the late thirteenth century that Europeans began to establish direct trading connections with India, China, and the “Spice Islands” of the Indonesian archipelago. (IV) Like many nomadic peoples throughout history, they were highly accomplished cavalry soldiers and constantly raided the sedentary peoples to their south. (V) It was in part to control such raiding from Mongolia that the Chinese built the famous Great Wall.
 A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

ARALIK 2010

19. (I) One of the major strategies to manage global warming is prevention. (II) Prevention of global warming involves developing ways to prevent the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. (III) It is the ultimate and best solution because it is permanent. (IV) However, it requires new technologies that have not yet been developed. (V) Most of all, environmental problems are connected to overpopulation.

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

20. (I) The global ocean is a huge body of salt water that surrounds the continents and covers almost three fourths of Earth's surface. (II) It is a single, continuous body of water. (III) Not surprisingly, aquatic life zones are different in almost all respects from terrestrial ecosystems. (IV) Yet, geographers have divided it into four sections (the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, and Arctic oceans), separated by the continents. (V) The Pacific Ocean is the largest by far: it covers one-third of Earth's surface and contains more than half of Earth's water.

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

21. (I) On average, 30% of the solar radiation that falls on Earth is immediately reflected away by clouds and surfaces, especially snow, ice, and ocean. (II) Trees of tropical rain forests are usually evergreen flowering plants. (III) The remaining 70% is absorbed by Earth and runs the water cycle, drives winds and ocean currents, powers photosynthesis, and warms the planet. (IV) Ultimately, however, all of this energy is lost by the continual radiation of long-wave infrared energy into space. (V) In fact, if heat gains from solar radiation were not balanced by losses, the Earth would heat up or cool down.

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

22. (I) Among the fundamental themes of Greek tragedy were justice, law, and the conflicting demands of piety and obligation that drove a heroic man or woman to destruction. (II) They were mostly derived from Homer. (III) Most tragedies were the dramatization of well-known myths and legends from the past. (IV) But decidedly contemporary issues and events were also represented in some tragedies. (V) Epic and lyric poetry were already well-established Greek literary forms when the fifth century B.C. began.

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

23. (I) Life in Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was largely shaped by the combined effects of war, trade, and a steadily growing population. (II) Especially the practice of free trade led to the establishment of overseas colonies and opened up new markets for European industry. (III) Additionally, agricultural productivity increased, making it possible for Europe to feed a population that had now reached unprecedented levels. (IV) The dominant artistic school of southern Europe from about 1600 until the early 1700s was that of the Baroque, a school not only of painting but of sculpture and architecture. (V) Moreover, population growth in turn enabled European governments to wage more frequent wars and employ larger and larger armies.

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

24. (I) Modern historians of science consider Newton's law of universal gravitation to be the greatest contribution to physics ever made by a single person. (II) The praise for his discovery was just as great in Newton's own time. (III) In the eyes of his contemporaries he was a national hero. (IV) During the seventeenth century, the most innovative scientific work came out of the universities. (V) He was also celebrated across Europe, particularly in France.

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

MAYIS 2011

25. (I) Training children to cope with their fear of treatment presents special problems for health psychologists. (II) Paediatric hospitals often offer some type of preparation programme for children. (III) Group tours and discussions are the most common type of preparation, but the effectiveness of such interventions is questionable. (IV) Providing children and parents with information about hospital procedures and equipment is a more effective way to decrease anxiety. (V) Anxiety can be described as a psychological state that causes failure.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

26. (I) While there is a general tendency for children to conform to the values and attitudes of other members of the peer group, there are wide variations in the strength of this tendency. (II) Girls are more likely to conform to the peer group suggestions than boys, and low status group members are more likely to conform than leaders. (III) The child's contact with his peers also expands greatly during the school years. (IV) Furthermore, individual personality factors may play a role. (V) Dependent and anxious children are more conforming than non-dependent, non-anxious peers.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

27. (I) In 1537, the Ottoman admiral-in-chief Kheir-ad-Din launched a campaign to annex Venetian possessions around the coasts of Greece. (II) The most famous admiral of his day, Andrea Doria was admired and distrusted equally. (III) He also raided the Italian coast, ravaging the Papal States and the domains of the Spanish Habsburg dynasty. (IV) In desperation the Christian states united to face a common enemy, forming a Holy League under the leadership of Pope Paul III. (V) In the summer of 1538, they assembled a large fleet under the overall command of the Habsburg's admiral, the Genoese Andrea Doria.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

28. (I) We have moved backwards in the last 50 or so years. (II) An international collaboration similar to the one that gave birth to Concorde is unthinkable under present day conditions. (III) It's not that the technology isn't available or even that a prestigious aircraft wouldn't be financially viable. (IV) The story of Concorde's long and challenging journey to full commercial flight certification is one of the most notable developments in aviation history. (V) It's more that the will and daring that made Concorde possible aren't part of the scene today, in the way they were in the 1960s.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

KASIM 2011

29. (I) The rulers in Tehran had thought that perception was more significant than the actual security. (II) Iran is the 21st century equivalent of 1930's Russia – a puzzle wrapped in a mystery. (III) However, the Iranians have not come across with this state coincidentally. (IV) Rather, the Iranian government has a deliberate policy aimed at confusing the outside world about its goals. (V) Given that intent, it is not surprising that Washington has had such a difficult time formulating a successful Iran policy.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

30. (I) In the long march of mankind from the cave to the computer, a central role has always been played by the idea of law. (II) Law is that element which binds the members of the community together in their adherence to recognized values and standards. (III) Every society, whether it is large or small, powerful or weak, has created for itself a framework of principles or rules within which to develop. (IV) And what is termed international law involves nation-states, not individual citizens. (V) What can or cannot be done, permissible acts, forbidden acts, have all been spelt out within the consciousness of that community.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

31. (I) Although there are considerable cultural differences between the various South Asian nationalities that have come to Britain, there are certain underlying similarities. **(II)** Families from rural areas in South Asia typically take a more extended form. **(III)** The rebuilding of extended family structures is vital to any community. **(IV)** They include three generations in the household and are organized through a network of males. **(V)** They are also strongly bound together by ideas of brotherhood and family loyalty.

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

32. (I) Apartheid is the legal and political endorsement or institutionalization of discrimination. **(II)** Even though South Africa has much to offer investors, its government has come under attack for its foreign policy. **(III)** It involves the assigning of an individual at birth into a certain class of citizen. **(IV)** In the case, for example, of the apartheid regime in South Africa, this classification depended on skin colour and four classes existed – white, coloured, Asian, and black. **(V)** Indeed, in the South African case, this distinction was made before birth, insofar as pregnant women could only be treated by doctors of their own skin colour.

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

MAYIS 2012

33. (I) The name Daphne comes from the Greek, “laurel bay tree”, which is a small evergreen tree with shiny leaves. **(II)** In Greek mythology, Daphne is the goddess of music and poetry. **(III)** According to the legend, she was approached by Apollo, but she refused to respond to his love. **(IV)** As she fled from his embrace, she was saved by the earth goddesses who transformed her into a tree. **(V)** Therefore, the name has been common only in this century.

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

34. (I) When you find a good source of pastured meat, you will want to buy it in quantity and store it for future use. **(II)** Animals are fed a high energy diet of grain to make them grow quickly. **(III)** Deep freezers are surprisingly inexpensive to buy and to operate, because they are not opened nearly as often as the one in your refrigerator. **(IV)** A freezer will also enable you to buy produce in bulk at the height of its season, when it will be most abundant and therefore cheap. **(V)** Also, freezing does not significantly diminish the nutritional value of the product.

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

35. (I) Galileo attempted to measure the speed of light by trying to measure the time required for light to travel a known distance between two hilltops. **(II)** Galileo stationed an assistant on one hilltop, and himself on another, and ordered the assistant to lift the cover from a lamp the instant he saw a flash from Galileo’s lamp. **(III)** When the person’s head moved to one side, a different bundle of rays would enter the eye from each point. **(IV)** The time was so short that he concluded it merely represented human reaction time, and that the speed of light must be extremely high. **(V)** Galileo measured the time between the flash of his lamp and when he received the light from his assistant’s lamp.

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

36. (I) In May, 2011, Rupert Murdoch flew to London for a meeting with his top newspaper executives. **(II)** Afterwards, he arranged a dinner to work out how to handle the phone-hacking scandal that had been hanging over the newspaper for months. **(III)** A law suit filed by actress Sienna Miller charged that a senior editor in the News of the World was behind a campaign to hack into her phone. **(IV)** When it was time to sit down for the meal, everyone took assigned positions, with Murdoch sitting in the middle. **(V)** The claim sparked a police investigation, producing disclosures about repeated incidents of phone-hacking by the News of the World journalists.

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

KASIM 2012

37. (I) Do sinking ships suck nearby objects down with them? (II) In the early 20th century, this was held to be the case, and the advice for lifeboats launched from a sinking ship was to row hard away to avoid being pulled down with it. (III) This may have contributed to the loss of life on the Titanic, as only 13 survivors were pulled from the water. (IV) However, some survivors report struggling against a powerful suction, while others claim to have been able to step off the sinking ship without their head even going under. (V) Two surveying ships with the help of the US Navy made the discovery of the wreck, which required a huge amount of equipment.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

38. (I) Perhaps more than any profession, science places a premium on being correct, but mistakes can push scientific understanding forward. (II) Acknowledging mistakes in scientific studies may not often be key to advancement. (III) Historians have unearthed many instances in which an incorrect idea proved far more potent than thousands of others that were widely accepted. (IV) Moreover, errors that touch on deep features of the world can be more valuable in the long run than narrowly correct ideas. (V) Niels Bohr, for example, created a model of the atom that was wrong in nearly every way, but it inspired the quantum-mechanical revolution.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

39. (I) Las Vegas enjoys an average of more than 300 days of sunshine each year, which makes it quite appealing to visitors. (II) One of America's most modern cities, Las Vegas did not exist before the 20th century. (III) Initially a simple resting area for desert travellers, many people say it was only after Bugsy Siegel built the Flamingo Hotel in 1946 that the town shed its frontier image in favour of ultra-modern neon. (IV) Since then, Las Vegas's growth has centred around its image as the world's busiest tourist destination. (V) More than 40 million people come to Las Vegas each year, lured by its attractions such as extravagant stage productions and massive casinos.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

40. (I) The London Games were a barrier breaker for female athletes. (II) London distinguished itself as the first Olympics in which all countries sent teams of both genders. (III) Of course, there were breathtaking events during the Games, but the failure of the well-known American female swimmers was a bit of a fiasco. (IV) Even countries such as Qatar, Brunei and Saudi Arabia, which have long abstained from sending female athletes, competed in sports from swimming to judo. (V) At the opening ceremony, the International Olympic Committee president noted that "For the first time in Olympic history, all the participating teams will have female athletes."
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

NİSAN 2013

41. (I) Using herbs from your garden or the farmer's market to enhance the flavour of your summer cuisine is really rewarding. (II) Not only will herbs add subtle accents to your main dishes and salads, but they will also bring fragrance and interest to favourite dessert and beverage recipes. (III) If you are not using fresh herbs, remember that dried herbs are very potent, so reduce the amount you use by half or more. (IV) Include your home-grown produce in a salad course, and specimens from your gorgeous summer flower beds in a welcoming table centrepiece. (V) Also, if you are cooking outdoors, be sure to allow enough time to heat the grill for your vegetables, steaks and chicken.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

42. (I) Aristotle explored the apparent ties between odour and memory in his work *On Sense and the Sensible*. (II) Since then, people have speculated that the memories elicited by smell are more intimate and immediate than other recollections. (III) When we experience certain smells, we often find ourselves taken back in time to a specific event or scene. (IV) Many movies of the 1980s include scenes that trigger memories of childhood and school years. (V) For example, the smell of a salsa, a sauce eaten with Mexican food, may remind a person of watching James Bond movies on television with his or her father while dipping chips in the spicy sauce.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

43. (I) Five to six million farmers in the tropics who cultivate the cacao trees from which cocoa is produced rely on the sales of the seeds to feed themselves and their families. **(II)** Cacao tree grows only in a narrow band within about 18 degrees north and south of the Equator. **(III)** They extract the seeds, often called 'beans', from football-shaped pods and then ferment and dry them to form butter and powder. **(IV)** The livelihoods of another 40 to 50 million depend on the long production road whereby the cacao seeds travel from a farm to the candy store shelves. **(V)** In Ivory Coast, which produces 40 percent of the world's cocoa, such farming accounts for a full 15 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 5 percent of households.

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

44. (I) One of the oldest methods of preserving food is drying. **(II)** It slows down the proliferation and activity of the bacteria that cause spoilage and decay, but it considerably alters the appearance of food due to the loss of water. **(III)** With the success of freezing and its characteristics for retaining the food value of ingredients, drying is no longer an essential means of preserving food for times when it may be out of season or expensive. **(IV)** Since prehistoric times, cereals and fruits have been dried in the sun before being stored. **(V)** The drying of fruits and vegetables has been widely practiced for so long; in Greece for grapes, in Turkey for apricots, and in Iran and Spain for tomatoes.

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

45. (I) No citizen of the European Union lives more than 700 km away from the coast. **(II)** The seas and oceans are at the centre of a large number of interactions, and to optimize political decision-making, we must clearly understand these interactions. **(III)** The European Union is surrounded by four seas and two oceans, and has 89,000 km of coastline. **(IV)** The maritime areas under the jurisdiction of the member states of the European Union are larger than the land masses. **(V)** The obvious conclusion is the need for rational management of the seas and oceans.

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

EYLÜL 2013

46. (I) We can often tell the country or region someone is from simply by hearing them speak. **(II)** We do this, usually unconsciously, using cues such as accent and vocabulary, which characterize regional dialects. **(III)** We can also frequently discover clues about someone's social identity, based on hearing them speak. **(IV)** Such shared vocal characteristics also occur in animal species that are capable of vocal learning. **(V)** People from different socioeconomic classes or age groups may use different inflections or intonations even if they have the same regional dialect.

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

47. (I) An allergy is an abnormal response by the body to a specific stimulus or allergen. **(II)** These can be familiar, everyday substances such as house dust, pollen or animal fur, causing mild symptoms such as sneezing, itchiness or a rash. **(III)** Although allergies can be extremely unpleasant for the sufferer, they will rarely necessitate first aid or emergency treatment. **(IV)** Hay fever, for instance, is an allergic response to pollens in the air, and is most commonly experienced during summer months. **(V)** Similarly, many people may suffer unpleasant allergic reactions after ingesting particular foods.

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

48. (I) One of the most widespread devices ever invented, the bicycle is everywhere. **(II)** Far cleaner than a car and quicker than walking, bicycles have become popular. **(III)** Bicycles in various forms were built by a host of inventors during the 19th century. **(IV)** They were uncomfortable and difficult to ride, but a quick succession of innovations towards the end of the century delivered bicycles that more closely resemble the machines we know and love today. **(V)** Bicycles are made of light material to enable the owner to carry easily in case they are broken down.

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

49. (I) In recent years, there has been a dramatic increase in flying. **(II)** Cheap flights, bigger airports and the convenience of Internet-ticketing have made flying a far more accessible form of transport. **(III)** However, this increased freedom has come with a huge environmental price. **(IV)** There are some modest technological improvements that have made aircraft cleaner, but this is not enough to compensate for the growth in flying that continues. **(V)** The maintenance of an aircraft requires an experienced staff, but engineers play the most important role.

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

50. (I) While some restaurants serve a variety of dishes that are labelled as local, others present a menu including universal ones like hamburger or salad. **(II)** A meal at a fine restaurant will often seem to taste better than food eaten off a paper plate with plastic cutlery. **(III)** This is because our perception of the quality of food and drink does not only involve senses, but emotions and expectations play a role too. **(IV)** Colours can also affect how we perceive flavour. **(V)** In one famous French study, participants were convinced that they were drinking red wine when it was, in fact, white wine dyed red.

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

YAKIN ANLAM

MAYIS 2009

1. **In the 19th century, Afghanistan became a battleground in the rivalry between Britain and Russia for control of Central Asia.**
- A) During the 19th century, the invasion of Afghanistan by Britain and Russia led to serious hostilities in Central Asia.
 - B) It was in the 19th century that there emerged hostilities between Britain and Russia in Afghanistan, since Central Asia was important for them.
 - C) In the 19th century, both Britain and Russia got into a fierce conflict with each other in Afghanistan in order to dominate Central Asia.
 - D) Throughout the 19th century, the hostilities between Britain and Russia in Afghanistan were essentially for the possession of Central Asia.
 - E) In the 19th century, Central Asia was so important for Britain and Russia that they first tried to conquer Afghanistan.
2. **Spanish efforts to recover Gibraltar culminated in a referendum in 1967, in which the residents voted overwhelmingly to retain their link with Britain.**
- A) Although Spain's aim had always been to annex Gibraltar, it was made clear in a referendum in 1967 that the people preferred British rule.
 - B) Spain had always tried hard to reclaim Gibraltar from Britain; however, in a referendum held in 1967, the people of Gibraltar decided by a great majority to stay with Britain.
 - C) A referendum in 1967 showed that, despite Spain's attempts to annex Gibraltar, in fact the people favoured Britain.
 - D) Spain's attempts to reconquer Gibraltar failed in 1967 when the people of Gibraltar held a referendum, and showed their loyalty to Britain.
 - E) In a referendum in 1967, the people of Gibraltar rejected Spain's claim of annexation, and voted in favour of Britain.

3. A drug may affect several functions, even though it's targeted at only one.

- A) While a drug may be used for various functions, it becomes effective only if it is taken for a specific function.
- B) Despite various other uses, a drug usually has a function for a special effect.
- C) The functions expected of a drug are various even if it is used for a specific disease.
- D) However effective a drug may be, its functions have to be several.
- E) A drug is taken for a specific purpose, but it may have a range of other effects.

4. What is certain is that Azerbaijan's oil-fired economy has been booming in recent years.

- A) Although Azerbaijan's economy is largely dependent on oil, in recent years it has entered a period of recession.
- B) There is no doubt that, over the past few years, Azerbaijan's economy, which thrives entirely on oil, has been growing fast.
- C) Since Azerbaijan's economic prosperity is related to oil, there has been some minor improvement lately.
- D) It is only in recent years that, because of its oil, Azerbaijan has experienced some economic progress.
- E) Over the past few years, due to an increase in its oil output, Azerbaijan's economy has become much stronger.

5. Although Senegal is neither a large nor a strategically-located country, it has nonetheless played a prominent role in African politics since its independence.

- A) Senegal is a small African country with no strategic importance; however, ever since it gained independence, it has always been in the forefront of African politics.
- B) As a minor but strategically significant country, Senegal has been very active in the politics of Africa since its independence.
- C) Once Senegal, which is a major African country with some strategic importance, gained its independence, it began to pay much attention to political developments in Africa at large.
- D) Despite the fact that Senegal has had much importance in African politics since its independence, its strategic position has been of no significance.
- E) As an African country, Senegal is so small that it has little strategic importance, and its involvement in African politics has not been notable ever since it gained independence.

6. While the world has been distracted by Iraq and Afghanistan, Iran has come closer to the point where it could build an atomic bomb.

- A) Contrary to Iraq and Afghanistan, both of which have been the object of international attention, Iran has upgraded its capacity to develop more nuclear arms.
- B) Both Iraq and Afghanistan continue to preoccupy the world, which has remained indifferent to Iran's attempts to produce new weapons.
- C) In developing nuclear arms, Iran pays no attention to international reactions, since the world is wholly concerned with issues in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- D) Because the world's attention has been drawn completely to Iraq and Afghanistan, Iran has in the meantime made much progress towards the development of an atomic bomb.
- E) It is true that Iran has made some advances in developing nuclear weapons, while the circumstances in Iraq and Afghanistan continue to draw international attention.

KASIM 2009

7. At the end of World War II, Algerian nationalists called on the Allies to recognize Algeria's independence in return for their good service during the war.

- A) When World War II ended, Algerian nationalists, claiming that Algeria had made a useful contribution during the war, appealed to the Allies to acknowledge as right the independence of their country.
- B) As soon as World War II ended, the Allies were approached by Algerian nationalists to grant independence to Algeria, since they had benefited from the resources of the country.
- C) Algerian nationalists had served the Allies so well during World War II that, as soon as the war ended, they expected them to grant full independence.
- D) Following World War II, in which Algeria had played a useful part, the Allies were required by Algerian nationalists to grant independence to their country.
- E) Since Algeria had offered the Allies various services during World War II, Algerian nationalists were keen to secure with Allied support the independence of their country.

8. The increasing wealth of late medieval Europe transformed the social structure of European society.

- A) Europe in the Middle Ages accumulated much wealth, and this was due to new developments in European social life.
- B) In the late Middle Ages, Europe became increasingly rich, and this led to a structural change in society.
- C) The social changes witnessed in Europe towards the end of the Middle Ages were wholly related to contemporary economic prosperity.
- D) European society in the late Middle Ages underwent a process of change due to the rise of wealthy classes.
- E) It was at the close of the Middle Ages that Europe experienced a major social and economic transformation.

9. The eighteenth century witnessed the last phase of Baroque music and had two of the greatest composers of all time: Bach and Handel.

- A) The eighteenth century was noted for its interest in Baroque music, and at the time both Bach and Handel were the most notable representatives of this music.
- B) It was in the eighteenth century that Baroque music became most popular and that Bach and Handel were recognized as the most famous composers of the time.
- C) Bach and Handel were so admired in the eighteenth century that they were regarded as the greatest composers of Baroque music.
- D) Baroque music reached its final stage of development in the eighteenth century, which also produced Bach and Handel, regarded as the greatest composers ever.
- E) The development of Baroque music reached its climax in the eighteenth century when, as the greatest Baroque composers, Bach and Handel created the best of their music.

10. The attack on the World Trade Center in 2001 gave the term "globalization" a new and frightening meaning.

- A) When the World Trade Center was attacked in 2001, the meaning of the term "globalization" changed completely.
- B) Because of the attack in 2001 on the World Trade Center, the term "globalization" has acquired a meaning which is both horrific and unusual.
- C) The usual meaning of the term "globalization" was further broadened by the terrifying attack in 2001 on the World Trade Center.
- D) The term "globalization" has lost its usual meaning in the aftermath of the attack in 2001 on the World Trade Center.
- E) Following the attack in 2001 on the World Trade Center, further meanings have been given to the term "globalization."

11. The city of Port Elizabeth lies in one of South Africa's poorest provinces, a region burdened with 40 per cent unemployment.

- A) The city of Port Elizabeth is situated in a province in South Africa that is one of the poorest, suffering from an unemployment rate of 40 per cent.
- B) The province in which lies the city of Port Elizabeth is completely underdeveloped due to a 40 per cent rate of unemployment.
- C) The city of Port Elizabeth is so poor that the province in which it is situated has an unemployment rate of 40 per cent.
- D) One of the least prosperous provinces in South Africa is that of Port Elizabeth, where unemployment has risen to 40 per cent.
- E) South Africa has several least developed provinces, in one of which lies the city of Port Elizabeth, with a rate of 40 per cent unemployment.

12. With an economic growth over the past decade of nearly 50 per cent, Ireland enjoys a level of prosperity greater than that of Britain.

- A) Unlike Britain, Ireland has much prosperity since it has done its best over the past decade to achieve an economic growth of 50 per cent.
- B) Ireland's prosperity, which is much higher than that of Britain, has led to a 50 per cent rate of economic growth over the past decade.
- C) Both Britain and Ireland enjoy a high level of prosperity, which has resulted from a 50 per cent rate of economic growth over the last ten years.
- D) Ireland's economic growth over the past decade has been just 50 per cent, and this has led the country to a level of prosperity which is comparable to that of Britain.
- E) During the past ten years, Ireland achieved almost 50 per cent economic growth, which has enabled it to become more prosperous than Britain.

MAYIS 2010

13. Historians emphasize Byzantine trade and industry because these provided most of the surplus wealth that supported the state.

- A) There is a general consensus among historians that the economic importance of trade and industry in the Byzantine empire cannot be ignored.
- B) According to historians, in the Byzantine empire, trade and industry played a relatively important role in the economy.
- C) As far as historians are concerned, the economic prosperity of the Byzantine state depended, to some extent, on commercial and industrial activities.
- D) It is commonly recognized by historians that the Byzantine state could not have survived without the economic contributions of trade and industry.
- E) Since the Byzantine state largely depended on the revenues generated by trade and industry, historians attach much importance to them.

14. No sooner did Israel declare its independence in May 1948 than its five neighbouring states invaded it.

- A) As soon as Israel declared its independence in May 1948, it was invaded by the five countries bordering it.
- B) The invasion of Israel by its five neighbours had already been decided before its independence was declared in May 1948.
- C) It was in May 1948 that, following its declaration of independence, Israel faced an invasion by its five neighbours.
- D) When Israel declared its independence in May 1948, its five neighbours decided to invade it.
- E) Upon Israel's declaration of independence in May 1948, the five states that bordered it jointly invaded it.

15. The very term “postcolonial” underlines the fact that colonialism’s legacies have endured in former colonies even after independence.

- A) As can be understood from the term “postcolonial,” the independence of former colonies has been undermined by the continuation of colonial practices.
- B) Although former colonies have gained their independence, it is true that, as the term “postcolonial” itself indicates, they still feel the impact of colonialism.
- C) What is meant by the term “postcolonial” is that former colonies, which are now independent, have failed to preserve their colonial institutions.
- D) The fact that former colonies, which have all gained their independence, have got rid of their colonial past is indicated by the term “postcolonial.”
- E) Since the independence of former colonies has enabled them to be aware of their colonial past, this is best defined by the term “postcolonial.”

16. The global demand for oil increased enormously during the postwar era and has accelerated since.

- A) In the decades following World War II, there was a dramatic increase in the demand for oil throughout the world, and this has continued at an even faster rate.
- B) There was a serious increase in the demand for oil after World War II, and in fact the demand has never slowed down.
- C) The worldwide demand for oil, which has never stopped, was particularly high in the years following World War II.
- D) Soon after World War II, the demand for oil in the world was quite high and has seldom fallen.
- E) Following World War II, oil became so important that there was an increasing demand for it, and today the demand for oil is still very high.

17. Though the Germans were not the most enthusiastic colonialists, they were still fascinated by other European powers’ imperial policies.

- A) The imperial policies put into effect by other European powers exceedingly exasperated the Germans who were themselves utterly indifferent to colonialism.
- B) The Germans did not cherish a keen interest in colonialism, but they were immensely interested in the imperial policies pursued by other European powers.
- C) Since colonialism did not appeal to the Germans, their interest in the imperial policies of other European powers was rather superficial.
- D) The Germans, for whom colonialism did not matter much, were fully aware of the imperial policies that other European powers were pursuing.
- E) While the Germans refused to practice colonialism, other European powers developed imperial policies that caught the German attention.

18. The persistent fears in connection with such terrorist groups as al Qaeda have to do with the chemical, biological, and also nuclear weapons that they might use.

- A) The possibility that terrorist groups such as al Qaeda might resort to chemical, biological and even nuclear weapons gives rise to continuing fears.
- B) The use by al Qaeda and other terrorist groups of such weapons as chemical, biological and also nuclear causes a great deal of widespread fear.
- C) It is just possible that al Qaeda and other similar terrorist groups might get hold of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, and this is the main reason why they are feared.
- D) So long as al Qaeda and other terrorist groups have the opportunity to have access to chemical, biological and also nuclear weapons, there can be no end to the prevailing fears.
- E) If terrorist groups, including al Qaeda, come to possess chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, this will certainly give rise to much fear.

ARALIK 2010

19. In his famous work *The Wealth of Nations*, the eighteenth-century Scottish economist Adam Smith spelled out, in more technical and historical detail, the different stages of economic development in the past.

- A) Adam Smith, an economist of the Scottish origin in the eighteenth century, gave, in his well known work *The Wealth of Nations*, a technically and historically detailed account of the various phases through which the economy had developed before his time.
- B) In *The Wealth of Nations*, a controversial work written by Adam Smith, who was a Scottish economist in the eighteenth century, a full description was given of how the economic progress had taken place in the past.
- C) The Scottish economist Adam Smith's great work *The Wealth of Nations*, written in the eighteenth century, is essentially a technical and historical description of the economic development and its changing phases in the past.
- D) Adam Smith, who was an eighteenth-century economist born in Scotland, wrote his celebrated work *The Wealth of Nations* in order to explain, in technical terms, the historical stages of the economic progress.
- E) In his controversial work *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith, who was an economist born in Scotland in the eighteenth century, described both technical and historical phases that made up the economic progress in the past.

20. In the 1960s, the emergence of new black nations in Africa and the Caribbean was paralleled by the civil rights movement of the blacks in America.

- A) So many new black nations emerged in the 1960s in Africa and the Caribbean that the American blacks were influenced by them and soon began to fight for their civil rights.
- B) When new black nations came into being in the 1960s in Africa and the Caribbean, also the blacks in America started the civil rights movement.
- C) In the 1960s, the American blacks were so encouraged by the rise of various black nations in Africa and the Caribbean that they all joined in the civil rights movement.
- D) The civil rights movement, started by the blacks in America in the 1960s, was largely inspired by the rise of new African and Caribbean nations.
- E) The civil rights movement of the American blacks in the 1960s was extremely influenced by the new nations that had emerged in Africa and the Caribbean.

21. Despite their declaration of intellectual independence from the past, Enlightenment thinkers owed a great debt to their predecessors.

- A) Enlightenment intellectuals asserted that they were totally indifferent to the past, but they owed a great deal to the thinkers of the past.
- B) Contrary to what they thought about the past, Enlightenment thinkers were much influenced by those who had come before them.
- C) Even though Enlightenment thinkers openly claimed that intellectually they were free from the past, they were greatly indebted to those thinkers who had preceded them.
- D) The past never aroused any interest in Enlightenment intellectuals, although they were essentially inspired by the thinkers of the past.
- E) Although Enlightenment intellectuals took no interest in the past, they were much involved in the study of their predecessors' ideas.

22. The finest example of Byzantine architecture is the church of Saint Sophia in Istanbul, constructed at enormous cost by the emperor Justinian in the sixth century.

- A) The church of Saint Sophia was constructed by emperor Justinian in the sixth century and cost him a lot of money even though Byzantine architecture has come to be represented by it.
- B) The construction of the church of Saint Sophia in the sixth century cost the emperor Justinian a huge amount of money, and it is a significant example of Byzantine architecture.
- C) In the sixth century, emperor Justinian spent so much money on the construction of the church of Saint Sophia that he wanted it to be the most excellent work of Byzantine architects.
- D) Byzantine architecture is best represented by the church of Saint Sophia in Istanbul, for the construction of which, in the sixth century, emperor Justinian spent a lot of money.
- E) A huge amount of money was spent by the emperor Justinian for the construction of the church of Saint Sophia in the sixth century, which in fact became a major work of Byzantine architecture.

23. At the peak of their prosperity, between about 6500 and 5500 B.C., the residents of Çatal Hüyük produced a wide range of agricultural foodstuffs, including peas, lentils, fruits, and cereal crops.

- A) A large variety of agricultural foodstuffs, such as peas, lentils, fruits and cereal crops, were produced by the Çatal Hüyük inhabitants, whose prosperity reached its climax during the period between roughly 6500 and 5500 B.C.
- B) Peas, lentils, fruits, and cereal crops were the only agricultural foodstuffs that the people of Çatal Hüyük, already very prosperous, produced during the period from 6500 to 5500 B.C.
- C) The people at Çatal Hüyük were so prosperous that, during the period from 6500 to 5500 B.C., they produced various kinds of agricultural foodstuffs, especially peas, lentils, fruits and cereal crops.
- D) Among the agricultural foodstuffs produced by the extremely prosperous peasants of Çatal Hüyük during the period from 6500 to 5500 B.C. were peas, lentils, fruits, and cereal crops.
- E) At Çatal Hüyük, where there was much prosperity between 6500 and 5500 B.C., only those agricultural foodstuffs, which consisted of peas, lentils, fruits and cereal crops, were produced by the people.

24. Unlike his contemporaries, who favoured quiet urban scenes, the sixteenth-century Dutch painter Bruegel exulted in depicting the ordinary life of the peasantry.

- A) Although it was Bruegel alone among the Dutch painters in the sixteenth century that was primarily interested in the representation of rural scenes, his contemporaries continued to deal in their works with various aspects of urban life.
- B) The Dutch painter Bruegel in the sixteenth century mainly focused on the representation of ordinary scenes from rural life, just as his contemporaries were much interested in depicting urban life.
- C) The representation of rural scenes from the life of the peasants was the Dutch painter Bruegel's primary interest, but his contemporaries in the sixteenth century took urban life as their main subject.
- D) Urban life with its happy scenes was one of the major interests of the Dutch painters in the sixteenth century, but Bruegel differed from them to some extent by his depiction of peasants' hard life.
- E) Contrary to the painters of his time, who preferred in the first place to represent peaceful scenes from urban life, the Dutch painter Bruegel, who lived in the sixteenth century, took much joy in the depiction of scenes from the simple life of the peasants.

MAYIS 2011

25. A trait nearly all these teenagers share is a desire to be famous.

- A) All teenagers who want to be famous need to display this trait.
- B) The desire to be famous is a trait that is found in some teenagers.
- C) Many of these teenagers share the same famous trait.
- D) One thing about most of these teenagers is that they are all famous.
- E) Most of these teenagers have one thing in common: they want to be famous.

26. Anti-nausea drugs are recommended to prevent the vomiting that sometimes accompanies migraines.

- A) A way to stop the vomiting that may occur when you have a migraine is to use anti-nausea drugs.
- B) Migraines can sometimes be prevented by taking anti-nausea drugs.
- C) Vomiting is a symptom caused by certain migraine prevention drugs.
- D) If you suffer from vomiting during a migraine, stop taking drugs.
- E) Anti-nausea drugs can sometimes cause vomiting if you have a migraine.

27. Helping endangered species to migrate could be the only way to prevent them from being wiped out.

- A) If animals are not helped to migrate, there will be a reduction in endangered species.
- B) To prevent endangered species from being extinct, they need to be helped to migrate.
- C) Species tend to become endangered when they are not helped during migration.
- D) Endangered species will be prevented from migrating if they are wiped out.
- E) Help must be given to endangered species or they will migrate and die off.

28. There is a growing body of research that shows that optimism could extend your life.

- A) Showing that you are an optimist could be a good thing to do.
- B) More research could show a connection between optimism and longevity.
- C) Being optimistic could be a life-saver if you need one.
- D) Extending the human life-span is somewhat optimistic.
- E) Studies reveal that optimists may actually live longer.

KASIM 2011

29. The word “robot” was popularized in 1921 by Czech playwright Karel Capek, but people have envisioned creating robot-like devices for thousands of years.

- A) For thousands of years, the notion of creating robot-like devices was a very popular one.
- B) Robots have, in theory, been around for thousands of years, but the first real robot was created by Karel Capek in 1921.
- C) People have had the idea of creating robots for a long time, but it wasn't until 1921 that the term “robot” became widespread through the work of Karel Capek.
- D) Robot-like devices were actually created thousands of years ago, but were not popular until one appeared in a play in 1921.
- E) Karel Capek was the first person who took the idea of creating robot-like devices seriously.

30. The British are not actually more modest than other nations, but they do have a set of social rules that include maintaining a front of modesty at all times.

- A) Modesty is maintained by the British through the observation of strict rules that have always been of great importance throughout history.
- B) Although not necessarily more modest than others, the social rules they have show that it is important for British people to appear modest.
- C) Besides the fact that most British people are modest, they also have more social rules than other nations.
- D) Other nations may actually be more modest than the British despite not having a set of social rules.
- E) For the British, it is important that they are viewed as the most modest nation in the world since they have a set of strict social rules.

31. For decades, Latin America's importance in the world has been decreasing – it is not an economic powerhouse, a security threat or a population bomb.

- A) Due to the lack of security and the population explosion in Latin America, it can no longer be considered an important player on the world stage.
- B) Latin America has become increasingly less important in the world because its economy is shrinking, its population is exploding and it is no longer a security threat.
- C) Over the past few decades, globally there has been recognition that Latin America is slowly gaining a place in the world economy despite its shrinking population.
- D) For many years now, Latin America has become less important and poses no threat economically, security-wise or in terms of over-population.
- E) Recently, Latin America has lost its global importance in terms of its economic power and population, but it is still a potential security threat.

32. As inhabitants of one of earth's most densely populated continents, Europeans know well that environmental protection is not a luxury, but rather a necessity.

- A) Living in one of the world's most densely-populated continents, Europeans are well aware that they need to protect the environment.
- B) More people live on the European continent than anywhere else and for this reason they know that they have a duty to protect the environment.
- C) It is necessary for Europeans to stop living in luxury and start taking more responsibility for the protection of the European continent.
- D) Of all the densely-populated continents on earth, Europe is the one that is in most need of environmental protection.
- E) The luxury of protecting the environment can no longer be applied to earth's continents, particularly in the case of Europe.

MAYIS 2012

33. There has never been a better time to be a virus researcher, thanks in part to inexpensive genetic sequencing that allows scientists to rapidly isolate disease-causing microorganisms.

- A) It is the best time for virus researchers as they now have cheap techniques such as genetic sequencing that helps them quickly recognize disease-causing microorganisms.
- B) Partly because of cheap genetic sequencing techniques which enable scientists to separate disease-causing microorganisms quickly, it is now a perfect time to be a virus researcher.
- C) Thanks to cheap genetic sequencing, virus researchers have never had a better opportunity to distinguish between disease-causing microorganisms.
- D) Inexpensive genetic sequencing, which makes it possible for scientists to quickly separate microorganisms into classes, has made the lives of virus researchers easy.
- E) Due to innovative genetic sequencing, virus researchers are now having a great time partly because they can easily distinguish disease-causing microorganisms.

34. The Amazon Rainforest is famous for its breathtaking diversity of plants along with its considerable number of animal species.

- A) The Amazon Rainforest is widely known for the existence of wonderful plants rather than the incredible animal species found there.
- B) It is well known that the Amazon Rainforest contains a high quantity of plants together with an increasing number of animal species.
- C) The Amazon Rainforest is notable to many with its large collection of plants and animal species that cannot be found anywhere else.
- D) Besides having plenty of animal species, the Amazon Rainforest is home to a great number of marvelous plants.
- E) In addition to an abundant number of animal species, the Amazon Rainforest is known for its stunning variety of plants.

35. While the country is prepared for rapid development, the President knows that no amount of economic growth can ever compensate for the degradation of the country's natural resources and rich biodiversity.

- A) Because of the exhaustion of the country's natural resources and rich biodiversity, the President was uncertain whether to continue or halt the rapid development of the country.
- B) Since the country is about to develop quickly, the President is ready to make use of the country's natural resources and abundant biodiversity and he will compensate the people for their loss.
- C) The President thinks that no economic growth can substitute for the loss of the country's natural resources because rapid development would mean that the destruction of the country is finishing them off.
- D) Although the country seems ready to develop, the President is aware that no economic growth could make up for the deterioration of the country's natural resources and abundant biodiversity.
- E) The country is ready for rapid development; however, the government does not realize that abundant resources and biodiversity could be lost as a result of this economic growth.

36. Not only the general populace, but also those who work in the field of economics find it difficult to understand the differences and the relationships between theory and practice.

- A) The general population, including those working in the field of economics, can understand the theory, but cannot grasp the practice of economics.
- B) Understanding the differences and the relationships between theory and practice in economics is challenging for those who do not specialize in economics.
- C) Both the general public and the people working in the area of economics fail to fully comprehend how theory and practice differ from and relate to each other.
- D) Ordinary people have difficulty in understanding the theory and practice of economics but the people working in the field can see them clearly.
- E) Specialists understand the differences between theory and practice in the field of economics because they can see how they affect the general populace.

KASIM 2012

37. Disparities in wealth are less visible in Americans' everyday lives today than they were a century ago.

- A) A hundred years ago, it was not easy to see the differences between the wealthy and the poor in America in terms of their daily lives.
- B) Everyday life in America is very different today from what it was a century ago, because people are much wealthier now.
- C) The differences in the way that wealthy American people lived a hundred years ago were more obvious than the current ones.
- D) In American daily life today, you can't see such big differences in the distribution of wealth as you could a hundred years ago.
- E) The everyday lives of most Americans show disparities in wealth which were not seen a century ago.

38. Most of us think we elect our leaders regarding their politics, but new research shows that it might actually be the candidates' faces that matter most.

- A) Most of our feelings about our leaders come from judgments based on their faces, but current research suggests that it is their political views that usually affect us.
- B) Many will agree about the fact that we consider our political views while electing them; however, new research reveals that their faces have a strong impact on our decisions.
- C) Whereas recent research states that we can make assessments with respect to our leaders' faces, most people are of the opinion that leaders should be elected just based on their political views.
- D) According to the latest research, some people elect their leaders with reference to their politics, while others do the same with regard to what feelings their faces may evoke.
- E) Contrary to what most recent research suggests, people tend to elect their leaders according to their political views rather than what they think about their faces.

39. The major drawbacks for the Indian economy had mainly been due to the lack of electricity, but these problems are now being solved.

- A) The problems related to the Indian economy have now been solved thanks to the increased supply of electricity.
- B) The development of the Indian economy had focused principally on providing electricity, but this is no longer the case.
- C) In the past, it was mainly a shortage of electricity that hindered the Indian economy, but this is now being addressed.
- D) Previously, the Indian economy had suffered because of the high cost of electricity, yet this has been solved.
- E) There was a need to improve the Indian economy by reducing its dependence on the provision of electricity, a problem not yet solved.

40. In 2005, the European Council adopted a directive aimed at facilitating the obtaining of a scientific visa, which would encourage foreign researchers into Europe.

- A) Europe opened up to foreign research in 2005 when a new law was introduced to help people get a visa more quickly.
- B) 2005 was the year that the European Council obtained a number of scientific visas to allow foreign researchers to work in Europe.
- C) Foreign researchers who wanted to come to Europe were finally given visas in 2005 by the European Council.
- D) The directive that was passed by the European Council in 2005 allowed scientists to work in Europe without getting a visa.
- E) The European Council wanted to attract foreign researchers to Europe, and so in 2005, it made it easier for people to get a scientific visa.

NİSAN 2013

41. Science does not produce a unified picture of the environment on which all can agree, instead it provides multiple views, each of which may be valid from a particular ideological angle.

- A) There is not one single view of the environment that can be provided through science that everyone will agree on, rather it gives different perspectives, all of which are valid depending on the ideological perspective.
- B) The environment has been described by scientists in many different ways rather than in just one way, and each of these have their own validity according to the observer's own ideology.
- C) Science represents many diverse and particular ideological angles, and from these a valid and unified description of the environment can be produced that respects multiple views.
- D) Scientists from different ideological backgrounds have come together to agree upon a unified picture of the environment on which scientists can all agree upon its validity.
- E) Multiple views on the environment are the result of science being unable to produce a unified description upon which those from different ideological backgrounds can agree.

42. The stocks of bluefin tuna, the most valuable fish in the world, have plummeted to such paltry levels that many scientists speculate that the fish could be headed for extinction.

- A) Scientists believe that the excessive demand for the valuable bluefin tuna fish has risen to such a level that there is speculation about the fish becoming extinct.
- B) Stocks of the world's most desirable bluefin tuna fish have reached such a low level that many scientists are convinced that they are about to become extinct.
- C) There is some speculation among scientists around the world as to how far the stocks of the valuable bluefin tuna fish can be allowed to fall before they become extinct.
- D) Stocks of the bluefin tuna, the most expensive fish in the world, have dropped to such a low level that scientists are predicting that they might become extinct.
- E) The most expensive fish in the world is the bluefin tuna, but scientists fear that stocks will soon reach a paltry level and the fish will become extinct.

EYLÜL 2013

43. Huntington's has been described as the most disastrous disease known to man because of its peculiarly cruel characteristics, as it progressively strips a person of control of his muscles, reason and emotion.

- A) Huntington's disease is described as not only the worst disease in the world but also the most cruelly progressive, as it slowly takes away a person's ability to control their muscles, reason and emotion.
- B) To describe Huntington's as a cruel disease could be disastrous as people know that it eventually takes away a person's ability to control their muscles as well as to reason and feel emotion.
- C) Due to its cruel characteristics that gradually take away a person's control of their muscles, reason and emotion, Huntington's is said to be the most devastating disease in the world.
- D) When a person starts to rapidly lose control of his muscles and no longer is able to reason or control his emotions, he can be described as having the most disastrous disease ever – Huntington's.
- E) When a man is described as having Huntington's, it can be a very cruel experience, as they will gradually experience certain characteristics such as lack of muscle control, reason and emotion.

44. The changing climate will have negative effects on all parts of the world; depending on people's location and lifestyles, however, there will be great differences in the subsequent health hazards that human populations face.

- A) No matter how and where people live, the subsequent health hazards will be terribly great after the varying climate negatively affects all regions of the world.
- B) Based on their lifestyles and geographical location, human populations all over the world will experience health risks to be brought about by adverse effects of the changing climate.
- C) Whether all regions of the world will be negatively affected by the incremental climate change largely depends on people's location and ways of life, yet human populations will end up with health risks.
- D) Since all parts of the world are likely to be adversely influenced by the globally changing climate, human populations have been subject to resultant health risks, regardless of how and where they reside.
- E) All regions of the world will be adversely affected by the changing climate, but the resulting health risks to human populations will vary greatly, depending on where and how people live.

45. As well as being a great composer, Haydn supported and taught a number of important figures, including Mozart and Albrechtsberger.

- A) In addition to being a brilliant composer, Haydn assisted and educated many prominent figures such as Mozart and Albrechtsberger.
- B) Haydn was not only a noteworthy composer but also a well-known teacher who was acquainted with important names like Mozart and Albrechtsberger.
- C) Supporting and teaching many important figures, including Mozart and Albrechtsberger, led Haydn to become a successful composer.
- D) More than just being the teacher and supporter of many important names such as Mozart and Albrechtsberger, Haydn was also one of the most excellent composers of his time.
- E) Haydn, who was a notable composer, taught and helped such prominent figures as Mozart and Albrechtsberger, both of whom were quite famous composers of the time.

46. A strong alliance should be formed between the tourism industry and the environment to enjoy a healthy coexistence in the future.

- A) The tourism industry and the environment may rely heavily on each other for a healthy coexistence in the future.
- B) Some strong link between the tourism industry and the environment is necessary for their enjoyable coexistence for a long time.
- C) Whether a powerful alliance between the tourism industry and the environment will succeed depends on their future.
- D) In order to have a healthy future together, it is necessary for the tourism industry and the environment to be closely connected.
- E) It is possible only through a strong agreement between the tourism industry and the environment to lead a healthy coexistence over the coming years.

47. The activity of coffee trading on the international market is second only to petroleum.

- A) Petroleum trading ranks the second worldwide when compared to coffee.
- B) Petroleum is the most internationally traded product, followed by coffee.
- C) Coffee and petroleum are the two most valuable commodities in trade among countries.
- D) Increasing demand for petroleum makes coffee the second most popular product in the world.
- E) Petroleum is one of the most internationally traded products, but coffee surpasses it.

48. Since most smartphones are all screen and not much else, they have a nasty tendency to shatter when dropped.

- A) If you drop a smartphone which can be easily damaged, most of its screen may also shatter.
- B) Almost all smartphones are nothing more than a screen, so they are quite likely to break into bits once you drop them.
- C) Most smartphones, with notable screen characteristics, are not easily broken unless you drop them several times.
- D) The screens of most smartphones will break into many pieces if you drop them in a nasty way.
- E) Smartphones have such fragile screens that they can break into pieces when they are dropped.

DIYALOG

MAYIS 2009

1. **Richard:** I've been reading about the ancient Egyptians lately.

Antony: How interesting! Anything particularly drawing your attention?

Richard: It is claimed by some linguists that the early Egyptian language might represent the survival of a "root" language from which the other languages of the Afro-Asiatic group evolved in the past.

Antony: -----

- A) Possible. In fact, the language of the ancient Egyptians has for long been a matter of debate among linguists.
- B) Actually, as you may remember, the first known permanent settlement in Egypt dates back to approximately 4750 B.C.
- C) You know that the patterns of development in ancient Egypt differed greatly from those of the Sumerians in Mesopotamia.
- D) It is true that, due to the Nile, ancient Egypt was able to forge a cultural and political unity.
- E) You must recall that the Egyptian system of pictographic writing, called *hieroglyphs*, has always fascinated modern scholars.

2. **Judy:** What do you know about John Stuart Mill?

Tom: As far as I can recall, he was the most committed and influential defender of personal liberty in Victorian Britain in the 19th century.

Judy: -----

Tom: Indeed, he was. He wrote many essays on women's political rights.

- A) Agreed. In his *On Liberty*, he defended individual freedom in the face of the state and "the tyranny of the majority."
- B) I know his *On Liberty* became one of the defining texts of Western liberalism.
- C) He strongly argued that human freedom was essential to social progress.
- D) Yet, for me, more importantly, he was a dedicated supporter of suffrage for women.
- E) Historically, the Reform Bill of 1867 in Britain marked the high point of British liberalism.

3. **John:** By the way, can you tell me what the expression "the scramble for Africa" means?

Harry: Oh, I thought you knew it, since you are seriously interested in the history of Africa.

John: _____

Harry: Well, it is about the colonization of Africa. It indicates the scope and speed with which the major European powers, excited by stories of rubber forests and rich diamond mines, conquered and colonized Africa in the 19th century.

- A) For instance, I know that in 1884 a conference, attended by the representatives of the European colonial powers, was held in Berlin to settle the matter of control over the Congo River basin.
- B) It has been pointed out that by the 1830s the French had created a general government of their possessions in Algeria.
- C) I am afraid I don't. I came across it in an article I was reading yesterday. There was no explanation given.
- D) Actually, the colonial powers' partition of Africa in the 19th century was the most striking instance of European imperialism.
- E) According to some eyewitness reports, in the colonies, Africans worked in appalling conditions, with no medicine or sanitation and too little food.

4. **Liz:** I am puzzled about why declining birth rates in the West have been accompanied by growing populations of older adults.

Susan: You are right. Actually, it is a very complicated issue, and there is a wide range of reasons for it.

Liz: -----

Susan: I don't know where to start. I think one obvious reason is improved standards of health care.

- A) Thank you so much. I'll take your advice and do some research on the subject.
- B) Exactly. You can perhaps outline some of them for me.
- C) I believe a new type of demographic crisis different from this confronts Western governments.
- D) One can definitely see that globalization has a serious impact on the world's population.
- E) Especially Asia's population as a whole has increased nearly four times over since 1900.

5. **Harriet:** I am writing an article about the Cold War period. There is a great deal of material I have to deal with.

Ares: I suggest you focus on a specific topic rather than giving a general account.

Harriet: -----

Ares: So, your article will, I am sure, arouse a great deal of interest in academic and political circles.

- A) Right. I will demonstrate how the Cold War has given way to more complex global relations.
- B) You know the Eastern European revolutions of 1989 brought about the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- C) Especially the Soviet Union's increasingly severe domestic problems led to mounting protests in Russia in 1991.
- D) Everyone knows that the Iron Curtain had established one of the most rigid borders in European history.
- E) In my opinion, since the end of the Cold War, adapting to change has been difficult throughout Eastern Europe.

6. **Isabel:** Here is an interesting article on Byzantine learning. Have you seen it?

Fred: Let me have a look. No, I haven't, but it does seem interesting.

Isabel: -----

Fred: Well, we know from history that, in education, Byzantine schools based their instruction on classical Greek literature.

- A) In fact, Byzantine achievements in art and architecture have always been admired.
- B) Evidently, Byzantine scholars were very interested in the politics of ancient Greece.
- C) As it has been argued by most historians, religion dominated Byzantine life.
- D) One can point out that inventiveness was highly prized in Byzantine culture.
- E) It gives a full account of the Byzantine interest in classical Greek literature.

KASIM 2009

7. **Susan:** Do you know that every year 130 million tons of America's trash ends up in landfills?

Harry: Oh, yes, I certainly do, and more than that.

Susan: _____

Harry: Well, together all these landfills emit more of the greenhouse gas methane than any other human-related source.

- A) Is it true that some American building companies use inorganic refuse such as metals in roadbeds and heavy construction?
- B) Do you mean engineers have developed an efficient way of dealing with trash?
- C) What do you mean exactly? You seem to be implying something.
- D) America produces more trash than any other country in the world, doesn't it?
- E) Don't you think such a huge volume of trash can be processed to produce electricity?

8. **John:** For our investments, we should consider tourism as a new area.

Edmund: Agreed. In fact, tourism has now become the world's biggest industry.

John: ----

Edmund: I certainly think so. Therefore, it is of vital importance for the economies of many of the world's poorest nations.

- A) Moreover, travel enriches one's life. Don't you agree?
- B) Actually, it fuels economic growth, doesn't it?
- C) Do you believe that travelling broadens our experience of the world?
- D) Furthermore, tourism enables people to explore other cultures and geographies. Right?
- E) Yes, true. Yet, worldwide mobility because of tourism has its drawbacks. Do you agree?

9. **Bill:** As a firm, we are doing our best for fuel improvement.
- Bob:** Indeed, we must develop new technologies to reduce the environmental impact of gasoline and diesel.
- Bill:** ----
- Bob:** Yes, of course. Also you know we have already developed an innovative formula designed to help reduce fuel consumption.
- A) Have other firms been investing in long-term solutions like hydrogen fuel?
 - B) Can you tell me how we can produce fuels from lots of different sources in order to meet the growing demand?
 - C) Don't you think the solution is a combination of cleaner fuels and cleaner engines?
 - D) How can we produce lead-free and low-sulphur fuels?
 - E) Is the burning of coal and gas for lighting, heating, and cooking one of the causes of local air pollution?

10. **Mary:** The other day I was reading an interesting article on "the Black Death."
- Tony:** You mean the terrible plague that devastated Europe in the 14th century?
- Mary:** ----
- Tony:** Also throughout villages, towns and cities. As a result, the population of Europe was cut nearly in half.
- A) Right. I didn't know that its effects were worst in confined places like hospitals, prisons, and monasteries.
 - B) According to a contemporary account, the city of Florence lost 96,000 people between March and October of 1348.
 - C) European men and women were convinced that the plague had been sent as a divine punishment.
 - D) However, as one learns from the article, the plague did not last long, but actually began to dissipate by 1351.
 - E) I feel that more study must be made of the social and political impact the plague had on medieval Europe in general.

11. **Malcolm:** I believe a great deal of research needs to be made of Martin Luther King and his ideas.
- Jacob:** I fully agree with you, since he was the preeminent figure in the civil rights movements started by blacks in the United States during the 1960s.
- Malcolm:** ----
- Jacob:** On the contrary. Fundamentally, he aspired to a fully integrated nation of all the Americans.
- A) Before King, various civil rights groups in America had started to organize boycotts and demonstrations to condemn racial discrimination against blacks in all walks of life.
 - B) Unfortunately, his inspiring career as a defender of civil rights in America was tragically ended by assassination in 1968.
 - C) In fact, civil rights laws passed under President Lyndon B. Johnson in the 1960s did bring American blacks some measure of equality with regard to voting rights.
 - D) Yes, of course. Yet, he's been accused of seeking complete independence from white society.
 - E) As you know, the civil rights movements' of the-1960s in America clearly showed the chasm between the egalitarian promises of American democracy and the real inequalities at the core of American social and political life.

12. **Winston:** What does the term "global village" really mean?
- Stanley:** Oh, well, it is essentially related to the global flow of information.
- Winston:** _____
- Stanley:** Alright, I will try. Beginning in the 1990s, increasingly sophisticated computers have brought people into instant communication over the internet with each other across continents in new cultural and political settings, and this has had a great impact on the everyday lives of men and women around the world.
- A) In other words, are you suggesting that advances in electronic technologies have provided new worldwide platforms and connections for commercial interests?
 - B) Do you mean the wide-ranging effects of information technologies on political struggles around the globe?
 - C) Are you saying that electronic systems and devices designed to create, store and share information have become more powerful and accessible?
 - D) Are you claiming that embattled ethnic minorities have found worldwide audiences through on-line campaign sites?
 - E) What does that exactly mean? Can you be more specific?

MAYIS 2010

13. John: Good morning, Christine. By the way, have you seen this article on North Korea?

Christine: I've just come to the office. You know mornings are always a rush. Tell me what the main argument is.

John: -----

Christine: Besides that, there may also be other hidden reasons such as the provision of nuclear weapons to international terrorist groups.

- A) Let me tell you this: historically, at the end of World War II, the Soviet Union occupied the northern part of the Korean peninsula, while the Americans held the south.
- B) You know that, after the loss in 1991 of Soviet patronage, the isolated North Korean government faced a very serious economic disaster, with verified reports of local starvation in some regions of the country
- C) It emphasizes that the North Korean government has pursued the development of a nuclear arsenal not for self-defence, but as a bargaining chip against Japan and the United States.
- D) As you may recall, in June 1950, the communist North Korean troops attacked across the border that divided the Korean peninsula and crushed resistance in the south.
- E) Agreed. Yet Japan and the Western states have always feared that North Korea may be secretly helping Iran and other rogue states to develop nuclear weapons.

14. Terence: It is a fact that the overseas maritime explorations in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries improved our knowledge of geography tremendously.

Jim: Well, we all know it. Why do you bring it up?

Terence: -----

Jim: Naturally, the same view was held by the Church and also the crusaders.

- A) Ancient geographers divided the earth into five climatic zones that are still recognized today.
- B) Actually, in antiquity, geography owed most of its development to the Hellenistic astronomer Eratosthenes.
- C) The amazing thing is that, by means of sundials placed some hundreds of miles apart, the astronomer Eratosthenes calculated the circumference of the earth.
- D) For the simple reason that the world was understood differently and wrongly in the Middle Ages. For instance, medieval geographers regarded Jerusalem as the centre of the earth.
- E) In fact, it was the Hellenistic astronomer and geographer Eratosthenes that first suggested the possibility of reaching eastern Asia by sailing west.

15. George: Recently I have been much interested in the social history of the marketplace in medieval England, on which I plan to write a book.

Juliet: The social history of the marketplace? It is rather a dull subject, isn't it?

George: -----

Juliet: Really? Then I take back what I've just said. I'll be keenly interested in what you write about it.

- A) Well, in a way, yes. In the past and today, the marketplace was just a site for the buying and selling of commodities.
- B) On the contrary. In fact, the heart of the matter is that the marketplace served as a place to socialize and a forum for interaction among people from all walks of life.
- C) At first glance, it would seem that there are many differences between the marketplaces of the past and the marketplaces of today.
- D) Unfortunately, the stock and commodities exchanges and malls have none of the spirit of the traditional marketplace.
- E) Exactly. It is hard to define the purpose and goal of the marketplace not only in England but also in the rest of Europe.

16. Fred: I have been doing some research for a paper on the emergence of fascism in Italy. There is a vast amount of material that I have to consult. A tough job.

Colleague: I agree. Not an easy one. You know, like many European nations, Italy emerged from World War I at a heavy cost, but surely there were various causes for the rise of fascism in the country.

Fred: -----

Colleague: I am sure, as I gather from what you are saying, your paper will provide us with a full account of how Italy turned to fascism.

- A) Under Mussolini, the Italian economy was placed under the management of twenty-two corporations, each responsible for a major industrial enterprise.
- B) In fact, I will mainly focus on how Italy was divided into a prosperous industrialized north and a poor agrarian south.
- C) To tell you the truth, World War I had cost Italy nearly seven hundred thousand lives and over \$15 billion.
- D) In my opinion, you are mistaken when you claim that the Italian fascist movement depended heavily on Mussolini's leadership.
- E) Undoubtedly. Among them can be mentioned political corruption, weaknesses of parliamentary democracy, high inflation, rising unemployment, and nationwide strikes.

17. Harry: Today, at the conference, two professors were involved in a fierce debate about the Marshall Plan. They really got on each other's nerves.

Janet: Sorry, dear. I know nothing about the Marshall Plan. You must first tell me about it.

Harry: -----

Janet: I see. Since it was certainly to the benefit of Europe, I can't understand why the two professors should quarrel about it.

- A) As far as I am concerned, among the most striking aspects of World War II's aftermath was the speed with which Germany was reintegrated into Europe.
- B) Indeed, the United States countered the expansion of Soviet power and kept communist movements based in Europe.
- C) It was an American programme that started in 1948 and provided \$13 billion in aid for the industrial redevelopment and economic recovery of Europe.
- D) The American government forced certain terms on the countries participating in the Marshall Plan such as decontrol of prices, restraints on wages, and balanced budgets.
- E) On the other hand, the Soviets viewed the Marshall Plan as the United States' deliberate intervention in Europe's affairs and, therefore, strongly objected to it.

18. Philip: I see that you are reading Homer's great epic *The Iliad*? By the way, have you ever heard about Heinrich Schliemann?

Edward: Yes, I have. He was an amateur German archaeologist, who lived in the nineteenth century.

Philip: -----

Edward: How come? I wonder what details in *The Iliad* must have led him to such a discovery.

- A) As an amateur archaeologist, many of Schliemann's perceptions of Bronze Age Greece were mistaken and superficial.
- B) What else? Let me tell you the most intriguing thing about him. By using *The Iliad* as his guide, he found the site of Troy near the coast of northwest Anatolia.
- C) Since the ancient Greeks treasured many legends about their heroic and distant past, Homer's epics appealed to them a great deal.
- D) Actually, Schliemann was right in believing that the legendary king Agamemnon was buried with a gold mask.
- E) In Homer's epics, it is the Mycenaean civilization of Bronze Age Greece that is represented, but this civilization came to an end around the end of the twelfth century B.C.

ARALIK 2010

- 19. John** : - The economic rather than political aspect of European colonialism has always interested me.
- Francis** : - I know . It is clear from most of the papers you have presented so far. So you think that colonial exploitation in the past was the major source of Europe's economic prosperity.
- John** : - ----
- Francis** : - Agreed. Indeed, it is impossible to imagine this prosperity without them.
- A) Actually, Britain's American colonies had no significant mineral wealth and, therefore, they turned to agriculture.
 - B) Moreover, as far as I am concerned, the Spanish colonial economy was dominated by mining.
 - C) On the other hand, the Portuguese government allowed only Portuguese merchants to trade with their own colonies.
 - D) Absolutely. For instance, Europe's growing wealth in the eighteenth century was simply the result of its colonial possessions.
 - E) To compete with the British, the French government encouraged the development of sugar-producing colonies in the West Indies.
- 20. Mary** : - Recently I have been reading Jean-Jacques Rousseau's political treatise *The Social Contract*, published in 1762. In his political views, he was certainly more radical than most of his contemporaries.
- Susan** : - Yes, he was, indeed. For instance, he was probably the first person in his time to talk about popular sovereignty and democracy.
- Mary** : - ----
- Susan** : - Because of his radical views as such, he caused a great deal of controversy in eighteenth-century France.
- A) His famous novel *Emile* tells the story of how a young man learns virtue and freedom.
 - B) I didn't know that he was better known for his writing on education and moral virtue.
 - C) We know that Enlightenment thinkers considered education key to human progress.
 - D) The *Social Contract* was the least understood of his works, wasn't it?
 - E) Obviously, he believed that legitimate authority arose from the people alone.

- 21. Robert** : - Did you know that the first recorded Olympic Games took place in the Valley of Olympia in Greece in 776 B.C.?
- Ted** : - No, I didn't. But I know that in antiquity they were held at four-year intervals.
- Robert** : - ----
- Ted** : - Then, boxing, wrestling, and many other sports must have been added over time.
- A) I wonder to what extent the modern Olympic Games were driven by economics and politics.
 - B) Do you think the goals of modern olympism as stated by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) are still valid?
 - C) The ancient Greeks believed that human life was completely controlled by the gods.
 - D) True. Unfortunately, they were abolished by the Roman emperor Theodosius I in 394 A.D. Interestingly, the first Olympics contained only one event: the foot race.
 - E) As you know, many cities in the world compete with each other for the honour and prestige of hosting the Olympic Games.
- 22. Jack** : - In the British empire, India was the first colony to win its independence soon after World War II, wasn't it?
- Robin** : - Yes, it was. Actually, the extraordinary Indian nationalist Mahatma Gandhi had been at work in India since the 1920s and had pioneered anti colonial ideas.
- Jack** : - ----
- Robin** : - Principally, his strategy was nonviolent noncooperation. So he urged the Indian people to withdraw from the imperial economy and develop their own means of resistance such as going on strike, refusing to pay taxes, or boycotting British goods.
- A) In the face of colonial domination, how did he set about the anti-colonial movement for the independence of India?
 - B) Gandhi's strategy for independence provided a model for many liberation struggles in other colonies.
 - C) Hadn't he already led a nonviolent campaign for the political rights of the Indian community in South Africa between 1894 and 1914?
 - D) By 1947 Gandhi had gained such widespread support that the British found it impossible to continue in power in India.
 - E) Yet, in June 1947, British India was partitioned into the nations of India and Pakistan, and the process of partition brought brutal religious and ethnic warfare.

23. Stephen : - By the way, what does the term “hydrologic cycle” mean? Can you explain it?

Martin : - Basically it means that water cycles from the oceans and land to the atmosphere, and then back to the oceans, and land. It is a complex cycle, which provides us with a renewable supply of purified water on land.

Stephen : - ----

Martin : - Certainly, and also an important one. As you might expect, forests release substantial amounts of moisture into the atmosphere by transpiration, which then falls as precipitation.

- A) When a forest is burned or cut down, how is the climate of the region affected?
- B) Do you think forests influence an area’s climate?
- C) Do forests play a role in this cycle?
- D) How does transpiration by trees influence the local temperature of forests?
- E) What are the factors that determine climate?

24. Harry : - It is true that, in the nineteenth century, Britain and France were Europe’s two great overseas empires.

Charles : - Why do you think so? Besides them, there were other colonial powers in Europe that also owned territories overseas.

Harry : - ----

Charles : - I see what you mean. In other words, the Germans were reluctant to engage in a colonial enterprise. Right?

- A) The new political and economic relationships between colonies and dependent states on the one hand and the colonizing power on the other ran both ways, bringing changes to both sides.
- B) The convergence of technology, money, and politics involved in the construction of the Suez Canal represents the interplay of economics and empire in late nineteenth-century Europe.
- C) The years from 1870 to 1914 brought both rapid industrialization throughout the West and the stunningly rapid expansion of Western power abroad.
- D) In terms of colonial power politics, they counted little. As for Germany, which was the strongest emerging power inside Europe, its governments did not believe that colonization overseas would yield economic and political advantages. So, Germany was not a colonial empire.
- E) The nineteenth-century empires developed against the background of economic and political changes such as industrialization, liberal revolutions, and the rise of nation-states, which transformed Europe and European imperialism.

MAYIS 2011

25. Peter: - I've just been to the European Festival *Science on Stage*.

Alison: - Yes, I heard about it. There was a lot of talk about young people, wasn't there?

Peter: - There was, especially on how to ensure that in the future we have enough scientists.

Alison: ----

Peter: - That's exactly what I think too. Children are our future.

- A) There's no problem. We'll always have enough people who want to be scientists.
- B) Personally, I don't think it has anything to do with age.
- C) There has really been a decrease in the number of young scientists.
- D) Yes, it's all to do with education. Science teachers need to inspire young people.
- E) I think scientists are really lucky. They're doing a job that they love.

26. Sue: - The latest scientific findings suggest that a huge comet hit North America about 13,000 years ago.

Paul: - Isn't that around the time when mammoths became extinct?

Sue: ----

Paul: - Sounds like a good explanation to me.

- A) That's right. North America was full of mammoths at that time.
- B) Yes, that probably explains why they no longer exist. The impact must have killed them all.
- C) Yes, so all the mammoths had to leave their natural habitat and move to South America.
- D) No, I think they died out much later than what people think.
- E) Exactly, so it seems that they have finally come up with a reasonable theory.

27. Jack: - I never knew you were an urban explorer. Is that what you were doing at the weekend?

Sam: - Yes, I've been doing it for about a year now.

Jack: -----

Sam: - I just love the thrill of exploring, especially in the abandoned tunnels under the streets.

- A) It sounds like a thrilling experience. Is it scary?
- B) How long have you been exploring such places?
- C) Is it just something to do at the weekend?
- D) In your opinion, which is the best city to go urban exploring?
- E) So you explore old forgotten places in our cities. Why do you do it?

28. Sally: - What did you learn in school today?

Bob: - Apparently, when the universe was only a few minutes old, the only element was hydrogen.

Sally: ----

Bob: - Well, they were formed later.

- A) How can scientists know that?
- B) Do you know why?
- C) Where did it come from?
- D) Really? What about the other elements?
- E) That's amazing! What do you think?

KASIM 2011

29. Sue: I've just read Freud's *The Interpretation of Dreams*. It was really fascinating.

Marion: That's a book I've always meant to read. What does Freud say?

Sue: ----

Marion: So, I should keep a dream diary and try and see what they mean.

- A) Like other psychologists, he believes the dreams themselves are actually meaningless.
- B) He maintains that an average person sleeps six hours a day.
- C) He believes that our dreams are important and can reveal what we unconsciously desire.
- D) That dreams are simply the result of random electrical impulses in the brain.
- E) He suggests that we should not waste our time trying to interpret dreams.

30. Mary: More and more people are becoming concerned about the environment. So, how "green" would you say you are?

Tim: Well, I try and do some simple things to lessen my impact on the environment.

Mary: ----

Tim: Let me think, when I go on holiday, I try and choose a hotel that's located near public transportation.

- A) People should use public transport, shouldn't they?
- B) Do you think that will really make any difference?
- C) Can you give me any specific examples?
- D) Have you stopped travelling abroad?
- E) So, don't you travel by plane anymore?

31. Sam: ----

Pete: Is that another example of fruit produced by genetic engineering?

Sam: Actually, it's not. It's a hybrid fruit, produced by crossbreeding – there's a difference between the processes involved.

Pete: I thought they were basically the same thing.

- A) Most fruits like bananas have been grown using chemical pesticides.
- B) Genetic engineering is really moving forward these days.
- C) I read that scientists are looking into enhancing the disease-fighting power of oranges.
- D) There are enormous nutritional benefits to eating genetically enhanced fruit.
- E) I've just had an aprium – it's a combination of an apricot and a plum.

32. Adam: Do you agree with the scientists who claim that life on earth will soon come to an end?

Gail: Yes, I do. We use our resources in such an extravagant way nowadays that it is only a matter of time before they are depleted.

Adam: ----

Gail: Well, only if we are more careful from now on.

- A) Do you think it is possible for us to extend the time that we have left?
- B) Does that mean we are living our last days on earth?
- C) Shouldn't we pay more attention to what environmentalists say regarding this matter?
- D) The movie 2012 was about the approaching end of the world, wasn't it?
- E) Are we going to be able to use the resources found on other planets in the near future?

MAYIS 2012

33. Richard: I've tried really hard to enjoy black and white movies, yet I still don't see what people find in them.

Stacy: ----

Richard: Do you mean that people should watch a movie for what it is and not for how it is seen to the eye?

Stacy: Yes, that's exactly what I mean.

- A) It's obvious that current technology has contributed a lot to the visual quality of movies.
- B) I suppose it's more about the content of the movie than the way it is presented to the audience.
- C) High definition movies are so realistic that it feels as if you were actually taking part in the movie.
- D) But it's the harmony of different colours in movies that make them seem more appealing.
- E) I don't pay much attention to when a movie was produced, but it is the cast that usually captivates me.

34. Dave: What can you tell me about camping in Australia's Walkabout Park? It says here that you are surrounded by 180 different species of animals. Isn't that dangerous?

Travel Agent: Not at all. The animals are quite used to people, and at night you sleep in special animal-proof tents.

Dave: ----

Travel Agent: Oh, there's a lot to do. There are evening barbecues, and during the day you can visit ancient Aboriginal sites.

- A) So apart from the animals, what else is special about the park?
- B) Maybe that isn't such a good idea. My wife is afraid of animals.
- C) Sounds interesting. When is the best time to visit?
- D) What about showers and cooking facilities? My wife is fussy about things like that.
- E) We'd actually prefer to visit an area that offers more shopping and dining possibilities.

35. Steve: How come this new employee gets a raise in salary and I don't?

David: He might be new, but he's already outperformed you in every area. That's why.

Steve: OK! What am I supposed to do to get a raise, then?

David: ----

- A) I promise you'll get a promotion if you keep up the good work.
- B) He only received a small raise last month.
- C) Employees are expected to work very hard.
- D) You may lack the necessary skills, but you put a lot of effort into your work.
- E) Well, work as hard as he does and then you might get one too.

36. Jane: A study I've recently read about claims that 65% of mothers and 70% of fathers exhibited a preference for one of their children. You've got two. Which one is your favorite?

Anna: I don't have a favorite child! And I don't think any parent could say they have a favorite.

Jane: ----

Anna: That's ridiculous! Don't believe everything you read in magazines.

- A) But do you treat your older child differently than your younger one?
- B) I suppose you're right. I've got only one daughter, so I can't really say.
- C) So you're saying that you love your son more than your daughter. Any reason why?
- D) You're doing exactly what the study claims. You're refusing to admit you favour one child over the other.
- E) What about you? I suppose you have a favorite child. Is it your son or your daughter?

KASIM 2012

37. Oğuz: What a relief, I've finally submitted my PhD thesis! I can officially have the 'Dr.' title now.

Arda: Great! Will that grant you any advantages in your workplace?

Oğuz: ----

Arda: That shouldn't be a cause of concern for you, as you can always get around that social problem.

- A) I'm so exhausted, and I don't want to hear anything related to academic works.
- B) My chances of getting a promotion there are slim to none; why have I wasted so much time!
- C) The title itself won't do much, but I'll definitely feel more motivated.
- D) Since I've achieved what I've wanted, I shouldn't be concerned about any of that paperwork.
- E) Plenty, but I'm worried about the jealousy my colleagues will have.

38. Bahar: Instead of simply looking at the posters of astronauts, children are now playing with toy models of the International Space Station.

Erdem: So what? Isn't that obvious?

Bahar: ----

Erdem: What difference does it make, anyway?

Bahar: You can interact with them, and get familiar with space concepts.

- A) Toy models of space stations are recently made of plastic material.
- B) Unfortunately, space expeditions have slowed down in recent years.
- C) Interestingly, children nowadays tend to be more creative.
- D) Our childhood was much simpler and we were happier.
- E) Well, we could only dream of such educational toys when we were young.

39. Lecturer: As the division of labour has become more specialized, it is no longer possible for skills to be passed down within the family.

Student: What could be the consequences of such a thing in modern life?

Lecturer: For one thing, it has increased the importance of education in all societies to a great extent.

Student: ----

Lecturer: Absolutely!

- A) Then, you're implying that this should signal the end of centuries of adopting parents' professions.
- B) That explains why some social norms had to be internalized in society along with a number of other rules.
- C) In line with that, individualism gained popularity over collectivism, and self-centrism was promoted by the media.
- D) But, we should be dealing with the equality of opportunity that the current educational system provides.
- E) As a matter of fact, the distinction between the educated and uneducated is far greater than was thought.

40. İpek: What do you think about 'the Human Brain Project'?

Handan: - ----

İpek: You're right. Scientists want to build a completely simulated human brain, but what about the obligations to the mind that has been created?

Handan: Yes, imagine a scenario where a brain has been created that has memories and is really humanlike, but then the scientists decide to switch it off.

- A) I agree that it's a unique opportunity for us to learn how the brain really works.
- B) I think it has taken scientists far too long to come up with this idea.
- C) I don't really know enough about it. But I'm sure there must be some serious ethical considerations.
- D) I'm not very certain, as I haven't read much about it. What's your opinion?
- E) I'd really like to know more about it before I say anything about the morality of the issue.

NİSAN 2013

41. Emre: What's so funny that you've been laughing now for hours?

Figen: I was just remembering a friend of mine who owns a shoe shop. He was very upset because he realized that many customers were trying to squeeze their feet into shoes that were too small, and were ruining his shoes.

Emre: —

Figen: Even so, I just can't help laughing.

- A) That must have been quite an experience for him. Now he won't let anyone try on different sizes.
- B) Doesn't the salesman have any rights? He should be able to fill out some kind of complaint form.
- C) Being a frequent shoe-buyer myself, I don't know where your friend's store is.
- D) Perhaps he should start selling other things. This way, he won't have to deal with those customers anymore.
- E) I don't find it amusing whatsoever. The customers should have been more careful with what they were doing.

42. Timur: Do you know the difference between the use of barbecues and conventional gas cooking?

Levent: —

Timur: What can be done to reduce this?

Levent: I think we should use gas over barbecue as it contributes to an increase in smog levels.

- A) Burning charcoal releases carbon monoxide into the air much more than cooking with gas does.
- B) Well, actually, both are good ways of cooking, but barbecues take longer to prepare.
- C) Gas cooking is far more efficient than using a barbecue, as you can adjust the heat according to your needs.
- D) Unfortunately, both are harmful and cause damage to the environment.
- E) Gas appears to be more dangerous as there is a high risk of explosion.

43. Teacher: Your son has adapted quite well socially. He's had no problems making friends. Also, he's quite a leader among them.

Parent: I'm glad to hear that. What about his class work?

Teacher: —

Parent: He's never been very good at sitting still and focusing.

- A) His math skills are very good, but he needs to work harder on his language skills.
- B) He enjoys group work, probably because he likes to socialize so much.
- C) I think he needs a private tutor to help him with the more difficult subjects.
- D) I really enjoy having him in class because he's such a good example to others.
- E) He has the ability but he seems to lack the concentration to do the work.

44. Jale: Here is an article about how people react in emergencies. Researchers say that when more people are around, it reduces the chances of actually being helped.

Adnan: —

Jale: Apparently, onlookers provide a model for action. If they are docile and disinterested, the situation may seem less serious.

Adnan: I think if there is only one bystander, your chance of being helped increases, as he will think he must help immediately.

- A) Is an individual aware that others are present?
- B) How did they carry out that research?
- C) Do they offer any explanation as to why this happens?
- D) Is this finding true for all cultures?
- E) Who were the participants in this research?

45. Ayça: Do you think environmental factors like diet and stress affect the ageing process as much as the decline of hormonal systems?

Berkan: —

Ayça: So, you mean physiological and environmental factors contribute to one's longevity to the same degree.

Berkan: Definitely! I also think living in an extended family and playing an important role in society bring in some beneficial effects.

- A) I don't believe dietary habits and lifestyle have much to do with ageing. It's all about the gradual failing of the body to be able to repair itself and replace cells.
- B) I heard some people live longer and have fewer health problems than others thanks to their easy-going lifestyle and the amount of vegetables they consume.
- C) Perhaps, calorie restriction and anti-ageing treatments can be successful interventions that may cause increases in life expectancy.
- D) Even if ageing seems to be a serious problem for many people, some rely on plastic surgeries to cope with it.
- E) Extending one's lifespan isn't simply a case of stopping the ageing process, because ageing isn't a scientifically recognized cause of death.

EYLÜL 2013

46. Interviewer: What role does health psychology play in contributing to the goals of healthy people?

Health Psychologist: It will raise their awareness of pain management, fitness, substance abuse and eating disorders.

Interviewer: -----

Health Psychologist: It will play an important role in both the management and prevention of chronic illnesses.

- A) Isn't health psychology an area young people are interested in?
- B) Nowadays, there are many attempts to fight against deadly diseases, aren't there?
- C) What is the outlook for the future of health psychology?
- D) How do you treat those who have just started working in your clinic?
- E) Does the training of health psychologists include public management?

47. Tarık: I believe global warming will define the political and cultural landscape of the 21st century.

Uğur: Critics say it has been invented to scare us into thinking we're part of the problem when, in fact, we can't really do anything.

Tarık: ----

Uğur: No, not really. I guess I should be better informed, so I can have a more balanced opinion.

- A) Well, the melting polar ice-caps is one of the indicators of global warming. Do you think there are other reasons for this?
- B) I think the claims that global warming is nonsense are unfounded and can be disputed by scientific evidence. Haven't you read anything about it?
- C) International organizations are trying to find solutions to stop greenhouse gas emissions. Will all those efforts stop global warming?
- D) I agree. Records of temperatures in some parts of the world cannot be regarded as representative on a global scale, can they?
- E) It may be dangerous to dismiss the threat of global warming. Don't you think we should avoid using products that harm the environment?

48. Lecturer: Before I finish the lecture, let's just go over the main points again. Is there anywhere you would like to start?

Student: Well, we examined the importance of hospital gardens, particularly in the treatment of young children.

Lecturer: ----

Student: You mentioned a 3-year-old who had a heart transplant and who loved to go out and feed the birds. He recovered really quickly.

- A) That's right, and what makes them attractive?
- B) Yes, and what about hospitals that don't have a garden?
- C) And what conclusions did we reach?
- D) Good. Now can you give me a specific example?
- E) OK, and do such gardens only contain plants?

49. Doruk: A recent study shows that many young people today just don't have a clear vision for their future.

Ender: ----

Doruk: Yes, but besides planning, luck plays the greater part.

Ender: I disagree. For instance, I don't owe my success to luck.

- A) I think there's too much emphasis placed on setting and achieving goals. Sometimes things happen spontaneously.
- B) It's their parents to blame for this fact. They should provide much greater support.
- C) In that case, they're probably not going to expect much from their future career.
- D) Do you think it's only young people? What about the middle-aged, shouldn't they also have a vision?
- E) I can understand that. They just don't seem to be able to set clear goals for themselves.

50. Hakan: Do you think we should accept everything modern science comes up with?

Serap: That's quite difficult to answer. But I guess, not always.

Hakan: ----

Serap: Remember; researchers are not always objectively motivated.

- A) You might have a point; I've heard of researchers plagiarizing.
- B) So, you say the scientific process hardly allows flawed research to be published.
- C) However, the notion of trust has largely been ignored by lab scientists.
- D) I tend to think we don't have any choice other than relying on researchers' findings.
- E) I agree. The scientific establishment has matured enough to distinguish facts from fiction.

PARAGRAF

MAYIS 2009

The 16th century in England is generally known as the Tudor period, which historically lasted from 1485 to 1603. Among the famous Tudor sovereigns were Henry VII, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth I. In fact, the early years of the Tudor period were marked by significant changes in trade and in the arts of war. Henry VII made commercial treaties with European countries. Economically, England, which had always been a sheep-raising country, was by now manufacturing and exporting significant amounts of cloth. As lands were enclosed to permit grazing on a larger scale, people were driven off the land to the cities, and London grew into a metropolitan market with sophisticated commercial institutions. These changes had an impact on the traditional feudal social order, which also began to decline; also, due to the introduction of cannons and firearms, the feudal system of warfare became obsolete. Yet, it would be a mistake to imagine these changes as sudden and dramatic. In fact, it was a slow and long process whereby England was transformed into a modern state.

1. **According to the passage, it was during the Tudor period that ----.**
 - A) England's overseas trade was adversely affected by ongoing wars in Europe
 - B) feudalism in England was further strengthened
 - C) England's exports to European countries were significantly in decline
 - D) sheep-raising was introduced into England, which had large areas of grazing
 - E) London was transformed into a major trade centre

2. **It is pointed out in the passage that the changes that took place in Tudor England ----.**
 - A) were fundamentally inspired by the social and economic developments already being witnessed in Europe
 - B) had far-reaching effects on social and economic life
 - C) were mainly confined to social life and improved the efficiency of the feudal social order
 - D) initially resulted from a revision of the traditional arts of war that had depended on the use of cannons and firearms
 - E) greatly reduced all the political and legal powers that English sovereigns had traditionally enjoyed and used

3. **One understands from the passage that the Tudor dynasty in England ----.**
 - A) was best represented by Henry VIII, who followed a policy of friendship with other countries
 - B) introduced a number of military reforms in order to build the strongest army in Europe
 - C) focused its main attention on the improvement of agriculture in the country
 - D) was represented by powerful sovereigns, who played a leading role in European politics
 - E) came to power in the late fifteenth century and ruled the country over a century

4. **It is clear from the passage that, due to developments in cloth-making in Tudor England, ----.**
 - A) most farming lands were turned into grazing fields for the sheep
 - B) English merchants began to look for new markets in order to export more goods
 - C) rural people gave up farming and migrated to London in search of employment
 - D) the economic prosperity of the people increased enormously
 - E) many cities, including London, competed with each other for economic prosperity

5. **On the basis of the passage, one can state that, during the Tudor period, England ----.**
 - A) earned large amounts of revenue from its exports
 - B) took little interest in the affairs of continental Europe
 - C) experienced a long process of social and economic transformation
 - D) emerged as a major sheep-raising country in Europe
 - E) remained totally indifferent to the economic and political changes in Europe

In the last third of the 19th century, new technologies transformed the face of manufacturing in Europe, leading to new levels of economic growth and complex realignments among industry, labour and national governments. Like Europe's first industrial revolution, which began in the late 18th century and centred on coal, steam and iron, this "second" industrial revolution relied on innovation in three key areas: steel, electricity, and chemicals. For instance, steel, which was harder, stronger and more malleable than iron, had long been used as a construction material. But until the mid-nineteenth century, producing steel cheaply and in large quantities was impossible. That changed between the 1850s and 1870s, as new and different processes for refining and mass-producing alloy steel revolutionized the metallurgical industry. Although iron did not disappear overnight, it was soon eclipsed by soaring steel production. So, steel began to be used for various purposes. In Britain, for example, shipbuilders made a quick and profitable switch to steel construction, and thus kept their lead in the industry. Germany and the US, however, dominated the rest of the steel industry. By 1901, Germany was producing almost half as much steel as Britain and was able to build a massive national and industrial infrastructure.

6. It is stated in the passage that, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, ----.

- A) the steel industry in Europe surpassed all the other industries, including those of electricity and chemicals
- B) governments in Britain and Germany took severe measures to prevent radical labour movements
- C) the US produced so much steel that it began to manipulate the world steel market
- D) Britain's use of steel in the shipbuilding industry strengthened its dominant position in this sector
- E) the use of iron and steel as construction materials was wholly confined to shipbuilding

7. According to the passage, the first industrial revolution ---.

- A) caused so much labour unrest in Europe that the steel industry did not develop adequately
- B) came into being during the later decades of the eighteenth century
- C) originally began in Britain and, then, spread to Germany and other European countries
- D) led to the manufacture of a wide variety of goods, ranging from construction materials to chemicals
- E) did not last long, since it did not lead to the development of new technologies

8. One understands from the passage that, before the mid-nineteenth century, ----.

- A) steel production had been costly and did not amount to much quantity
- B) the "second" industrial revolution had spread all over Europe
- C) Germany and Britain had been in fierce competition in developing shipbuilding technologies
- D) Germany and the US collaborated against Britain for research in chemistry
- E) the manufacturing industry in Europe had benefited a great deal from new technologies

9. According to the passage, in the second half of the nineteenth century, the metallurgical industry underwent a radical transformation ----.

- A) although some countries, like Germany and the US, were still using obsolete methods of production
- B) due to Germany's lead in the development of new steel production technologies
- C) because Britain's shipbuilders had discovered new ways to build bigger but less expensive ships
- D) when alloy steel began to be refined and mass-produced through the introduction of innovative processes
- E) owing to new discoveries and technological progress in the fields of electricity and chemistry

10. It is suggested in the passage that, in the nineteenth century, innovative developments in the areas of steel, electricity, and chemicals ---.

- A) led to a lasting rivalry in shipping between Germany and Britain
- B) turned Germany into the strongest and most prosperous country in Europe
- C) brought about the "second" industrial revolution
- D) greatly contributed to the improvement of Britain's infrastructure
- E) became the main concern of national governments in Europe

In 1764, there was a serious quarrel over taxation between the British government and its colonies in America. The British government continued to think of the colonists as British subjects. In 1700, there had been only 200.000 colonists, but by 1770 this number rose to 2.5 million. Obviously, such large numbers needed to be dealt with carefully. Some American colonists decided that it was not lawful for the British government to tax them without their agreement. Political opinion in Britain was divided. Some felt that the tax was fair because the money would be used to pay for the defence of the American colonies against French attack. But several important politicians agreed with the colonists that there should be "no taxation without representation". Hence, in 1773, at the port of Boston, a group of colonists threw a shipload of tea into the sea rather than pay tax on it. The event became known as "the Boston Tea Party". The British government responded by closing the port. But the colonists then decided to prevent British goods from entering America until the port was opened again. The colonists' action was regarded as a rebellion, and the British government decided to defeat it by force. Thus, the American War of Independence got underway. The war lasted from 1775 until 1783. The British government had no respect for the colonists' fighting ability. The result was a disastrous defeat for the British forces. At the end of the war, Britain lost all the American colonies except Canada.

11. It is clear from the passage that, since the American colonists were not represented in the British Parliament, ---.

- A) some politicians argued that Boston should be exempted from all kinds of taxation
- B) they refused to pay the tax required of them by the British government
- C) it was much easier for them to start a war of independence against Britain
- D) they did not have a standing army and, therefore, were unable to defeat the British forces
- E) they were not subject to the laws of Britain and felt free to take action against Britain

12. It is pointed out in the passage that not every politician in Britain ----.

- A) supported the British government's decision to tax the American colonists against their will
- B) believed that the French would dare to invade the American colonies
- C) agreed that "the Boston Tea Party" jeopardized trade with the colonies
- D) was convinced that the British forces in America were strong enough to defeat the colonists
- E) was of the opinion that the American colonists would ever dream of independence

13. It is stated in the passage that, within a period of almost three quarters of a century, ----.

- A) Britain and France got into a fierce competition in order to colonize a very large part of America
- B) Britain lost the war against the American colonies and had to grant their independence
- C) Canada grew demographically well ahead of the other American colonies
- D) Britain's trade with the American colonies reached a level well above all expectations
- E) the population of the American colonies increased to more than ten times the original number

14. One understands from the passage that, because of the tax crisis, ----.

- A) the American colonists imposed sanctions on British goods
- B) the port of Boston was closed for over half a century
- C) Britain took urgent precautions in order to increase its military capacity in America
- D) the import of tea into the American colonies came under the British monopoly
- E) France expressed its willingness to aid the American colonies against Britain

15. It is stressed in the passage that, for the British government, ----.

- A) the port of Boston was of vital political importance for relations with the American colonies
- B) the political representation of the American colonies was fully dependent on their payment of taxes
- C) France's political aims in America had to be countered by the colonies themselves
- D) the people living in the American colonies were always considered to be British subjects
- E) a defence agreement with the American colonies had to be reached urgently against France

The Mississippi is one of the world's great continental rivers, like the Amazon in South America, the Congo in Africa, or the Volga in Europe. Its waters are gathered from two-thirds of the US and, together with the Missouri, which is its chief western branch, the Mississippi flows some 6,400 kilometers from its northern sources in the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Mexico, which makes it one of the world's longest waterways. The Mississippi has been called the "father of waters". Through all its lower course, it wanders along, appearing lazy and harmless. But people who know the river are not deceived by its benign appearance, for they have had many bitter struggles with its floods. They have had to learn that nothing is to be gained by fighting against the rages of the mighty stream. To control it, Americans have had to accept some of the river's own terms and to undertake the patient work of conserving and rebuilding soil, grasslands and forests, far back where the waters begin to gather.

16. It is clear from the passage that the sources of the Mississippi's waters ----.

- A) are so limited that the river seldom causes flooding along its banks
- B) are not as many as those of other continental rivers in the world
- C) need to be conserved to protect the river from environmental pollution
- D) are spread over a great part of the US
- E) cannot be ascertained, since the Rocky Mountains have not been explored fully

17. It is pointed out in the passage that, although in its lower course the Mississippi looks quiet and harmless, ---.

- A) most people believe that it may one day overflow its banks
- B) the people living along it are not aware of this
- C) actually it has caused much devastation
- D) people have always been indifferent to the threats it poses-II
- E) in its upper course, it is extremely violent and destructive

18. In the passage, attention is drawn to the fact that the Mississippi's waters can best be controlled _____

- A) if environmental measures are taken around its northern sources
- B) so long as its northern sources are definitely identified
- C) provided that Americans know how to struggle with them
- D) only if the people living along its course are evacuated
- E) in the same way that the world's other big rivers have been controlled

19. One understands from the passage that the Mississippi ----.

- A) has far more branches for the gathering of its waters than the Congo in Africa and the Volga in Europe
- B) differs from the Amazon in South America and the other continental rivers in the world largely because its waters are much shallower
- C) is far more navigable than the other continental rivers in the world and, therefore, becomes a commercially profitable waterway in the US
- D) flows so fast throughout its course that, despite the long distance, it does not take long for its waters to get to the Gulf of Mexico
- E) cuts across the US from the Rocky Mountains in the north to the Gulf of Mexico in the south

20. It is suggested in the passage that the American people ----.

- A) have in the end learned how to get along with the Mississippi
- B) always boast of having the world's longest river in their country
- C) have a very strong sense of the environment and, therefore, conserve their forests
- D) think that, without the Missouri, the Mississippi would have been just a mere stream
- E) regard the Mississippi the "father of waters" because it is fully navigable

KASIM 2009

A key feature of globalization has been the transformation of the world economy, highlighted by the rapid integration of markets since 1970. In a series of historic changes, the international agreements that had regulated the movement of people, goods, and money since World War II were overturned. To begin with, the postwar economic arrangements sealed by various treaties steadily eroded in the late 1960s, as Western industrial nations faced a double burden of inflation and economic stagnation. A crucial shift in monetary policy occurred in 1971, when the United States abandoned the postwar gold standard and allowed the dollar to range freely. As a result, formal regulations on currencies, international banking, and lending among states faded away. They were replaced with an informal network of arrangements managed autonomously by large private lenders, their political friends in leading Western states, and independent financial agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The economists and administrators who dominated these new networks steered away from the interventionist policies that had shaped postwar planning and recovery. Instead, they relied on a broad range of market-driven models termed "neoliberalism."

21. It is indicated in the passage that the economic performance in the postwar period ---.

- A) totally eliminated the economic stagnation experienced by Western industrial nations
- B) primarily depended on policies formulated by the International Monetary Fund
- C) was mainly based on policies that allowed state intervention
- D) was so good that leading industrial states remained indifferent to neoliberalism
- E) had a positive impact on the development of international banking

22. As clearly stressed in the passage, the world economy ---.

- A) underwent a process of radical change after 1970, with markets quickly integrating
- B) has never recovered from the adverse effects of inflation since World War II
- C) is now fully managed only by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank
- D) was affected by globalization for only a relatively short period after 1970
- E) is constantly manipulated by the United States and other leading Western countries

23. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that the United States' decision in 1971 to give up the postwar gold standard ----.

- A) greatly undermined the process of globalization in the following decades and has since led the world economy into a serious crisis
- B) has been the primary cause of the chronic inflation and economic stagnation faced by the rest of the world
- C) was essentially inspired by new economic models based on free-market policies and neoliberal practices
- D) was extremely important, since it overturned international currency and banking regulations
- E) was the natural outcome of the wide range of economic arrangements made in the postwar period in the West

24. As can be understood from the passage, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank

- A) have always been regarded with suspicion by industrialized Western nations
- B) develop policies that give priority to state intervention in the management of the economy
- C) have always introduced new formal regulations for currencies and international banking
- D) recruit only those economists who strongly support interventionist economic policies
- E) are financial bodies that are free from any intervention by an outside authority

25. It is suggested in the passage that neoliberalism

- A) signifies the economic policies that have been practised by the West since World War II
- B) is a term that refers to widely different models of the market economy
- C) has always been disregarded by World Bank economists and administrators
- D) is primarily concerned with the free movement of people and goods in the world
- E) has been more dominant in the United States than in any of the other industrial nations

During the latter part of 1980, Iraq invaded Iran and hoped to seize its southern oil fields. Iran counterattacked. The result was a murderous eight-year conflict marked by the use of chemical weapons and human waves of young Iranian radicals fighting the Soviet-armed Iraqis. The war ended with Iran's defeat, but not the collapse of its theocratic regime. In the short term, their long defence of Iranian nationalism left the mullahs more entrenched at home, while abroad they used their oil revenues to back grass-roots radicalism in Lebanon and militants elsewhere who engaged in anti-Western terrorism. Over the years, the strongest threats to the Iranian regime ultimately have come from within, from a new generation of young students and workers who have discovered that their prospects for prosperity and democratic rights have not changed much since the days of the shah.

26. According to the passage the Iranian regime ---.

- A) has always been aware of the-need to grant to the] people their democratic rights
- B) was adversely affected by the war with Iraq and lost much of its power
- C) has introduced radical economic policies to increase its oil revenues
- D) has failed to gain the unanimous support of the people in the country
- E) wholly relies on young radicals in the country, who are inspired by nationalism

27. It is clear from the passage that Iraq's invasion of Iran ----.

- A) led to a war, which, in the end, settled the issue of the southern oil fields
- B) was sheer aggression, motivated by an economic purpose
- C) significantly weakened the authority of the Iranian mullahs
- D) was strongly opposed by the Soviet government of the time
- E) provoked Iranian students and workers into anti-regime demonstrations

28. As can be seen from the passage, the war between Iran and Iraq ----.

- A) lasted under a decade and caused a great deal of bloodshed
- B) was actually a war of attrition, with no victory for either side
- C) greatly undermined the prosperity of the Iranian people
- D) made it necessary for the Iranian regime to use all its oil revenues for weapons
- E) was fought on both sides with weapons provided by the Soviets

29. It is stressed in the passage that, with the money earned from oil exports, Iran ----.

- A) financed a series of projects to strengthen nationalism among young radicals
- B) made huge investments to upgrade the capacity of its southern oil fields
- C) re-armed its army and, thus, was able to resist the Iraqi invasion
- D) carried out economic reforms to improve the living standards of its people
- E) sponsored radical political movements in other countries

30. According to the passage, some segments of Iranian society have ultimately become aware of the fact that ----.

- A) the Iran-Iraq war resulted from the Iranian regime's failure to cooperate with Iraq
- B) the Iranian government is wasting the country's oil revenues on unfeasible projects
- C) the new Iranian regime has not met their economic and political expectations
- D) the future of the regime in the country fundamentally depends on young radicals
- E) the power of the mullahs in the country is not so strong as has generally been assumed

Until the late thirteenth century, European maritime commerce had been divided between a Mediterranean and a North Atlantic world. Starting around 1270, however, Italian merchants began to sail through the Strait of Gibraltar and on to the wool-producing regions of England and the Netherlands. This was the essential first step in the extension of Mediterranean commerce and colonization into the Atlantic Ocean. The second step was the discovery by Genoese sailors, during the fourteenth century, of the Atlantic island chains known as the Canaries and the Azores. Efforts to colonize the Canary Islands and to convert and enslave their inhabitants began almost immediately. But an effective conquest of the Canary Islands did not begin until the fifteenth century, when it was undertaken by Portugal and completed by Spain. The Canaries, in turn, became the base from which further Portuguese voyages down the west coast of Africa proceeded. They were also the "jumping-off point" from which Christopher Columbus would sail westward across the Atlantic Ocean in hopes of reaching Asia.

31. It is clear from the passage that the European discovery and conquest of the Canary Islands in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries ----.

- A) actually had no commercial and maritime significance, but became the major cause of rivalry between Portugal and Spain
- B) strategically paved the way for further explorations along coastal West Africa and across the Atlantic Ocean
- C) could have been prevented if the natives had been politically united to resist conversion and colonization
- D) caused so much excitement across Europe that especially Italian merchants were keen to use the islands as their commercial base
- E) had an adverse impact on the Netherlands' maritime trade with England and other countries in northern Europe

32. As suggested in the passage, in medieval Europe before 1270, ----.

- A) Spanish and Portuguese sailors had attempted to explore the west coast of Africa and enslave the natives
- B) only Italian merchants had had the monopoly to import wool from England and the Netherlands
- C) some daring attempts had been made to conquer and colonize the Canaries and the Azores
- D) there had been two major zones for maritime trade: the Mediterranean and the North Atlantic
- E) there had been continual efforts especially by the Portuguese to convert West African natives to Christianity

33. It is asserted in the passage that, in the late thirteenth century, ----.

- A) Italian merchants were first able to carry their Mediterranean trade into England and the Netherlands
- B) the Strait of Gibraltar gained so much strategic importance that it became a territorial issue between Spain and Portugal
- C) the Europeans soon realized that there was a great deal of profit to be made by slave trade across the Atlantic
- D) both England and the Netherlands emerged as the only major colonizing powers in the North Atlantic
- E) the Italians absolutely dominated the trade in the Mediterranean and strongly opposed other nations' attempts to benefit from it

34. As stated in the passage, the Canary Islands ----.

- A) were more densely populated than the Azores, which played no part in transatlantic trade
- B) had already been Christianized before they were discovered and colonized
- C) were not so important as the Azores in the increase of trade along the West African coast
- D) did not interest Christopher Columbus at all in his voyages across the Atlantic
- E) were subjected to colonization soon after they were discovered by the Genoese

35. As can be inferred from the passage, Christopher Columbus ----.

- A) hoped that his westward voyage across the Atlantic would ultimately take him to Asia
- B) learned much from Genoese sailors about the locations of the Canaries and the Azores
- C) had taken part earlier in Portuguese voyages down the west coast of Africa
- D) paid little attention to the strategic and economic importance of the Canary Islands
- E) always dreamed of completely controlling all the maritime commerce with Asia

Like nearly all the peoples of the ancient world, the Romans took slavery for granted. Nothing in Rome's earlier experience had prepared it, however, for the huge increase in slave numbers that resulted from its western and eastern conquests. In 146 B.C., fifty-five thousand Carthaginians were enslaved after the destruction of their city; not long before, one hundred and fifty thousand Greek prisoners of war had met the same fate. By the end of the second century B.C., there were a million slaves in Italy alone, making Roman Italy one of the most slave-based economies known to history. The majority of these slaves worked as agricultural labourers on the vast estates of the Roman aristocracy. Some of these estates were the result of earlier Roman conquests within Italy itself. But others were constructed by aristocrats buying up the land holdings of thousands of small farmers who found themselves unable to compete with the great estate-owners in producing grain for the market.

36. It is pointed out in the passage that, in ancient Rome ----.

- A) aristocrats always had the right to determine grain prices for the market
- B) most aristocrats preferred small farmers to slaves as labourers on their farms
- C) the production of grain was solely the responsibility of large numbers of small farmers
- D) it was aristocrats that owned huge amounts of farming lands
- E) aristocrats were so hostile to small farmers that they drove them off their lands

37. It is suggested in the passage that, in their view of slavery, the Romans ----.

- A) attached a great deal of importance to the military value of slaves
- B) had largely been inspired by the Greeks and some eastern peoples
- C) were not so sophisticated as the other peoples of the ancient world
- D) began to follow a different policy only after they had enslaved the Carthaginians
- E) did not differ much from other ancient peoples

38. It is implied in the passage that the early Romans

- A) had no notion of slavery and knew nothing about it
- B) were not interested in farming and, therefore, imported their grain
- C) were so opposed to aristocrats that they protected small farmers against them
- D) had one political goal: to conquer all the other peoples east and west
- E) had always been on friendly terms with all the peoples of the ancient world

39. It is clear from the passage that, when the Romans began to extend their conquests, ----.

- A) they were seriously resisted by the Greeks, who had no fear of them
- B) their immediate aim was to conquer and enslave the Carthaginians
- C) it led to an enormous increase in the number of slaves
- D) they depended heavily on slaves for their military campaigns
- E) it greatly pleased the Roman aristocracy, since they were able to own new estates

40. As emphasized in the passage, slaves in ancient Rome ----.

- A) were totally of Greek and Carthaginian origin
- B) made up the backbone of the Roman economy
- C) formed what the author calls "small farmers"
- D) were so great in number that aristocrats were uneasy about them
- E) knew farming so well that they produced grain in huge amounts

The finest example of Byzantine architecture is the church of Saint Sophia (Holy Wisdom) in İstanbul, constructed by the emperor Justinian in the sixth century. Evidently, its structural design was something altogether new in the history of architecture. The central feature of the design was the application of the dome principle to a building of square shape. The church was designed in the form of a cross, with a magnificent dome over its central square. The main problem for the architects was how to fit the circumference of the dome to the square area it was supposed to cover. The solution was to have four great arches spring from pillars at the four corners of the square. The rim of the dome was then made to rest on the keystones of the arches, with the curved triangular spaces between the arches filled with masonry. The result was an architectural framework of marvellous strength, which at the same time made possible a style of imposing grandeur and delicacy. The dome itself has a diameter of 107 feet and rises to a height of nearly 180 feet from the floor. So many windows are placed around its rim that the dome appears to have no support at all but to, be suspended in midair.

41. As emphasized in the passage, the design of the church of Saint Sophia in İstanbul ensured that

- A) it would serve as a model for the design of new churches in the future
- B) Emperor Justinian was greatly pleased by its structure and grandeur
- C) the rim of the dome had to have many windows to let sunlight in
- D) the weight of the dome had to be reduced by four great pillars
- E) architecturally its structure was unique and entirely unprecedented

42. According to the passage, the harmony of the dome and the square base on which the dome rested ----.

- A) had been a common feature of byzantine architecture before Saint Sophia
- B) was made possible by the use of four great arches
- C) was never regarded as a crucial issue in the construction of Saint Sophia
- D) was not adequately taken into consideration during the design of Saint Sophia
- E) has always been a major problem throughout the history of architecture

43. It is claimed in the passage that Byzantine architecture ----.

- A) was still in its early stage during the reign of Emperor Justinian
- B) began to improve and further develop after the construction of Saint Sophia
- C) was greatly influenced by the architecture that preceded the sixth century
- D) is best represented and exemplified by the church of Saint Sophia
- E) always made use of masonry in the construction of buildings with grandeur

44. As suggested in the passage, the perfect combination of the dome and the arches in Saint Sophia ----.

- A) seemed to the architects to be precarious since the dome, with a diameter of 107 feet, was of an immense size and weight
- B) was somewhat spoiled by the curved triangular spaces that could be seen between the arches
- C) gave it not only amazing strength but also impressive magnificence and gracefulness
- D) enabled the architects to design and construct the whole structure in the form of a cross
- E) gave the architects themselves the impression that the dome was suspended in midair, with no support whatsoever

45. It is clear that the passage ----.

- A) is a concise description of Saint Sophia's architectural features and overall excellence
- B) mainly focuses on the distinctive aspects of Byzantine architecture in the sixth century
- C) gives a detailed account of Emperor Justinian's support for the construction of Saint Sophia
- D) discusses how Byzantine architects came to use the dome as a major structural element
- E) explains the reasons why Saint Sophia was designed in the form of a cross

MAYIS 2010

The heroic myths and epics of a society teach its members the appropriate attitudes, behaviour, and values of that culture. These myths are of particular interest and value to us. Not only are they exciting adventure stories, but in these myths we see ourselves, drawn larger and grander than we are, yet with our human weaknesses as well as our strengths. As for heroes, they are the models of human behaviour for their society. They earn lasting fame by performing great deeds that help their community, and they inspire others to emulate them. Heroes are forced by circumstance to make critical choices where they must balance one set of values against competing values. They achieve heroic stature in part from their accomplishments and in part because they emerge from their trials as more sensitive and thoughtful human beings. Yet heroes are not the same throughout the world. They come from cultures where individuals may earn fame in a variety of ways. This permits them to express their individuality. However, in spite of their extraordinary abilities, no hero is perfect. Yet their human weaknesses are often as instructive as their heroic qualities. Their imperfections allow ordinary people to identify with them and to like them, since everyone has similar psychological needs and conflicts.

46. It is suggested in the passage that the trials that heroes undergo ---.

- A) are usually the outcome of conflicting values in society and can therefore be most painful
- B) make up the contents of those myths and epics which have survived to our time
- C) can be described in a variety of ways, although they are mainly related to their needs
- D) have a positive impact on their character whereby they attain a high moral status
- E) enable a society to become aware of its weaknesses and find ways to get rid of them

47. As stressed in the passage, heroic myths and epics ---.

- A) can be understood from various angles since they are the products of different cultures
- B) represent different attitudes that heroes adopt during the course of their adventures
- C) illustrate various sets of values that are always contrary to each other
- D) essentially show why heroes' moral imperfections become the cause of their downfall
- E) are morally useful because one learns from them how to conduct oneself properly

48. One understands from the passage that myths -----

- A) are not as instructive as epics, which in fact describe heroes that, from a moral point of view, are absolutely perfect
- B) appeal to very few people because they are mere fictions that contain nothing but only adventures
- C) are a kind of mirror through which are reflected not only our virtues but also our shortcomings
- D) are so concerned with human weaknesses that even ordinary people do not identify themselves with mythical heroes
- E) represent only universal values and attitudes, as they do not belong to a specific society or culture

49. It is pointed out in the passage that a hero's fame ---

- A) derives from his achievements that are for the good of his people
- B) does not last long, since he is easily overcome by his weaknesses
- C) is recognized throughout the world because of his extraordinary abilities
- D) encourages ordinary people to identify themselves with him
- E) depends on his ability to accomplish the impossible

50. As asserted in the passage, we can learn ----.

- A) from myths why and how heroes perform great deeds
- B) both from heroes' imperfections and from their heroic qualities
- C) from heroes' adventures that there are various ways to understand our weaknesses
- D) the history of a community through a close study of its heroic past
- E) from epics whether every hero earns lasting fame in the same way

Our knowledge of the Mycenaean civilization in Greece is based primarily upon what archaeologists have been able to discover. Fortunately, they have located and studied the ruins of a number of important Mycenaean sites both in Greece and in Troy, the site of Homer's "Ilium" in Turkey. The material available to archaeologists is very limited, due to the ravages of time, weather, fire, and theft. The materials that have survived include objects such as jewelry, pottery, metal utensils, and various kinds of weapons. In addition, archaeologists have found a large number of clay tablets, inscribed with a language called "Linear B," which they can read. It now becomes clear that the Mycenaean civilization in full bloom far surpassed in complexity and wealth many of the Greek civilizations that followed it. The Mycenaeans were an aggressive people who loved fighting, hunting, and athletic contests. Their land was mountainous and their soil rocky and dry. Therefore, they took to the sea and became fearsome raiders of other communities. In this way they acquired extraordinary wealth.

51. As clearly stated in the passage, the Mycenaean economy ---.

- A) is best represented by various objects discovered by archaeologists
- B) can be fully understood from archaeological excavations
- C) depended not so much on agriculture as on piracy and plunder
- D) was so strong that people invested heavily in jewelry and weapons
- E) has been a major concern of investigation among archaeologists

52. According to the passage, the geography of the Mycenaean civilization ----.

- A) has caused a great deal of controversy among archaeologists
- B) was defined only after the Linear B clay tablets were deciphered
- C) was unknown to Homer, who was interested in Troy alone
- D) made up only a very small portion of Greece
- E) was not limited to Greece only

53. It is clear from the passage that the Mycenaean civilization -----.

- A) was culturally and economically very complicated and, therefore, little known
- B) reached its climax when the Linear B language was introduced into Greece
- C) can best be studied through Homer's descriptions of it
- D) was far more advanced and powerful than many other Greek civilizations
- E) did not last long because of the raids made upon it by other communities

54. As asserted in the passage, the Mycenaeans --.

- A) seem to have been very skilled in the art of jewelry
- B) were noted for their warlike character
- C) attacked Troy, which Homer refers to as "Ilium"
- D) surpassed all the other Greek peoples in athletic contests
- E) were much advanced in the making of all kinds of weapons

55. As stated in the passage, archaeological discoveries -----.

- A) are the primary source of information on the Mycenaean civilization
- B) have provided us with plenty of evidence about the Mycenaean arts
- C) have thrown much light on the structure of the Linear B language
- D) show that Troy was an extremely prosperous city
- E) clearly indicate that the Mycenaeans were the founders of various Greek cities

The loss of global biodiversity is occurring at an alarming rate. Since the 1970s, the area of tropical forests destroyed worldwide exceeds the land mass of the European Union. Animal and plant species are disappearing. Overfishing has depleted stocks around the world. Poor farming practices have depleted soils while allowing the invasion of harmful species. Destruction of wetlands has left low-lying areas extremely vulnerable to storms and natural disasters. Especially in Europe, ecosystems have suffered more human-induced damage than those on any other continent. Only about 3 per cent of Europe's forests can be classified as undisturbed by humans, and the continent has lost more than half of its wetlands. The spread of urbanization and the over-exploitation of resources is having an enormous impact on biodiversity.

56. In the passage, attention is drawn to the fact that a very small percentage of the forests in Europe ----.

- A) seem to have been over-exploited and, therefore, ecologically damaged
- B) have been reserved for animal and plant species
- C) have been used for urbanization and exploited
- D) can be considered to be ecologically suitable for biodiversity
- E) have remained untouched by human exploitation

57. According to the passage, compared with other continents, Europe ----.

- A) is far more advanced in the improvement of its farming practices
- B) owns a far greater area of wetlands and forests with a wide range of animal species
- C) is the only continent to have had its ecosystems most extensively damaged
- D) has suffered so much loss in its biodiversity that its variety of plant species has declined a great deal
- E) has been able to sustain the diversity of its animal species despite the spread of urbanization

58. As clearly stressed in the passage, the biodiversity in the world ----.

- A) has been completely immune from any kind of human-induced damage
- B) can only be sustained through the preservation of forests as well as wetlands
- C) can be preserved intact only if poor farming practices can be prevented globally
- D) is declining so fast that its effects can be observed in various ways
- E) can best be observed in tropical forests, which also contain large areas of wetlands

59. It is claimed in the passage that the depletion of global fish stocks ----.

- A) has mainly resulted from the loss of wetlands on all the continents
- B) has an adverse impact on the world's biodiversity
- C) has caused much damage to Europe's ecosystems in particular
- D) is far more alarming in the tropical regions than in any other part of the world
- E) cannot be prevented unless overfishing is forbidden worldwide

60. It is clear that the passage ----.

- A) is primarily concerned with the over-exploitation of resources in the world and its damaging effects on global biodiversity
- B) is a detailed discussion of the range of measures that need to be taken in order to sustain the current state of global biodiversity
- C) describes in detail how, due to the spread of urbanization, the area of the forests in Europe has been reduced enormously
- D) is a full account of the major causes of soil depletion and puts forward a number of suggestions for prevention
- E) essentially focuses on the causes as well as the consequences of the loss of biodiversity in the world in general and in Europe in particular

The father of modern socialism, Karl Marx (1818-1883) was barely known in the early nineteenth century. His reputation rose later, after 1848, when a wave of revolutions and violent confrontation seemed to confirm his distinctive theory of history and make earlier socialists' emphasis on peaceful reorganization of industrial society seem naive. As a child, he grew up in Trier, in the western section of Germany, in a region and a family keenly interested in the political debates and movements of the revolutionary era. His family was Jewish, but his father had converted to Protestantism in order to be able to work as a lawyer. Marx studied law briefly at the University of Berlin before turning instead to philosophy and particularly to the ideas of Hegel. With the so-called Young Hegelian, a group of rebellious students who hated the narrow thinking of a deeply conservative Prussian university system, Marx appropriated Hegel's concepts for his radical politics. His radicalism made it impossible for him to get a post in the university. He became a journalist and, from 1842 to 1843, edited the *Rheinische Zeitung (Rhineland Gazette)*. The paper's criticism of legal privilege and political repression put it on a collision course with the Prussian government, which closed it down and sent Marx into exile - first in Paris, then Brussels, and eventually London.

61. As clearly pointed out in the passage, while Marx was studying in Berlin, ----.

- A) it was not in law, but in philosophy, that his interests lay
- B) he discovered that Germany's university system was largely inspired by Hegel's ideas
- C) the Young Hegelians began to demand radical reforms in the German university system
- D) he turned to journalism and constantly criticized the government's repression of radicalism
- E) he noticed that there was a great deal of anti-semitism among the Young Hegelians

62. One understands from the passage that, because Marx's paper opposed the policies of the Prussian government, ----.

- A) he was completely deprived of his legal rights
- B) it faced much political repression before it was finally closed down
- C) he was denied the right to apply for a post at the University of Berlin
- D) he was punished by exile out of Germany
- E) it was no longer allowed to publish political debates

63. According to the passage, Marx's novel idea of history ----.

- A) was wholly based on his experiences of life and politics in Trier where he grew up
- B) ruled out the former socialist view that it was possible to reorganize industrial society peacefully
- C) was most effectively spread through the new paper that he edited in 1842 and 1843
- D) was strongly opposed by the Young Hegelians who hated radicalism and revolutions
- E) did not have much impact on the rise and development of modern socialism

64. It is implied in the passage that, in his radicalism, Marx was ----.

- A) so much ahead of his contemporaries that he was often misunderstood by them
- B) primarily inspired by the debates and revolutionary movements of earlier socialists
- C) never influenced by the revolutions and violent confrontations of 1848
- D) so inspired by the rebellions of the Young Hegelians that he actively took part in them
- E) originally influenced by his family that took much interest in radical politics

65. It is clear from the passage that, since Marx's father was Jewish, ----.

- A) he was allowed to work as a lawyer only in Trier, but not in any other region of Germany
- B) he was constantly harassed and intimidated by the Prussian government
- C) it was impossible for him to practise law in Germany unless he became a Protestant
- D) there was much discrimination against him at the University of Berlin, where he studied law
- E) he and his family preferred to live in Trier, where there was no political repression at all

Oil has provided humanity with many benefits, including affordable energy to reduce our workloads and improve our mobility. Because oil is such an important and visible part of our daily lives, and because it is exceptionally open to political manipulations, it often receives an enormous amount of attention. This is especially true whenever its price increases sharply, and experts immediately get to work to diagnose the cause and consequences of the price increase. In fact, the future of oil is not that much different from its past: undoubtedly, oil production and consumption will become cleaner and more efficient, but prices will continue to be volatile, and the oil industry will continue to be blamed for conflicts, corruption, and pollution. And for all the current talk about the end of the oil age, it will remain a vital source of energy as it is now, nearly a century after the first warnings about soaring consumption and limited resources.

66. According to the passage, warnings were first given almost a century ago that ----.

- A) there would be a sharp decline in oil consumption throughout the world as alternative energy resources became available
- B) there could be serious disruptions of global oil supply in the future owing to political manipulations and conflicts
- C) the consequences of soaring prices for oil would be extremely unbearable unless new economic measures were put into effect
- D) oil would cease to be a vital source of energy in the near future because of the growing rate of pollution
- E) oil consumption would continue to increase enormously and that the resources for oil were not infinite

67. As suggested in the passage, oil ----.

- A) was so manipulated politically a century ago that its production was often disrupted
- B) has unfortunately lost its economic value due to the fact that the oil age has come to an end
- C) has been the major cause of political instability in the world for nearly a century
- D) has always been a major source of affordable energy and had a positive impact on our lives
- E) is produced currently in enormous amounts in order to meet the soaring global demand for cleaner energy

68. In the passage, ----.

- A) the writer makes a strong defence of the oil industry and does not consider it to be responsible for any wrongdoing
- B) the main emphasis has been put on the indispensable uses of oil for man's comfort and prosperity
- C) there is much concern expressed about the consequences of current oil consumption in the world
- D) some hope is expressed about the improvement and increasing efficiency of global energy resources
- E) much attention has been given to the importance of experts' work in diagnosing the cause of increasing oil prices

69. As can be understood from the passage, the writer does not believe that, ----.

- A) in view of limited energy resources, the amount of oil consumed yearly will have to be restricted
- B) despite volatile oil prices, there will be a noticeable increase in current oil production
- C) contrary to ongoing discussions today, the age of oil has drawn to a close
- D) similar to other industries, the oil industry is to be blamed for political manipulations in the world
- E) like other sources of energy, oil can be regarded as a major cause of environmental pollution

70. It is stressed in the passage that the production of oil ----.

- A) is no longer important since much cleaner energy resources are available today
- B) must be absolutely free from any kind of political manipulation
- C) has changed very little in amount and price over a century
- D) has been adversely affected by currently volatile prices
- E) will certainly be carried out in a cleaner and more efficient manner in the future

The Copernican revolution began over 500 years ago with the realization that the Earth was not the centre of the universe, but we still await its grand finale: the anticipated discovery of life elsewhere. Where else might we find life? The vast scale of the universe makes it virtually certain that there are other Earthlike settings. In our own solar system, Mars's distance from the Sun makes it sufficiently Earth-like; so, especially with increasing evidence for occasional liquid water, many are looking there for the first signs of extraterrestrial life. Recently, however, a new contender has emerged, and surprisingly it is from the cold outer solar system: it is Jupiter's moon Europa. As one of the four satellites of Jupiter, discovered by Galileo in 1610, Europa is now believed to have water in a liquid state, even though it is so far from the Sun. Thus, the possibility of liquid water on Europa has opened the door to speculation about life on this satellite of Jupiter.

71. One clearly understands from the passage that, until Copernicus in the sixteenth century, ----.

- A) Mars had generally been regarded as the planet with life on it
- B) the search for life elsewhere in the solar system had been futile
- C) it had been commonly believed that the centre of the universe was the Earth
- D) there had been many attempts to understand the outer solar system
- E) the planets in the solar system had all been discovered and studied

72. According to the passage, the discovery of Earth like settings in other parts of the universe ----.

- A) is definitely out of question, since the universe is extremely vast
- B) would no longer make the Earth seem like the only planet with life on it
- C) seems possible, but it would be very costly and dangerous to attempt it
- D) has been an obsession for scientists ever since the time of Copernicus
- E) was what Galileo was primarily interested in the early seventeenth century

73. It is pointed out in the passage that, in recent years, ----.

- A) some scientists have come to regard Copernicus's contribution to astronomy as negligible
- B) scientists have come to understand the reasons for Galileo's discovery of Europa
- C) astronomers have focused on an in-depth study of the outer solar system
- D) there has been much controversy about the geological features of Mars
- E) it has been suggested that Jupiter's moon Europa may have liquid water on it

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

- A) has been established as the only planet with a vast amount of water under its surface
- B) is being fully explored because, as a planet, it is so close to the Earth
- C) has been partially studied, and so it still maintains its mystery as a planet
- D) has been the main focus of the scientific search for extraterrestrial life
- E) and Europa provide a great deal of evidence for a better understanding of the solar system

75. According to the passage, it is hoped that ----.

- A) the amount of liquid water on Mars will be sufficient for life on the planet
- B) in the future only Europa will become man's new home in the universe
- C) one day Earth-like life will be discovered outside our own planet
- D) living beings will be found on one of Jupiter's satellites
- E) the search for extraterrestrial life in the universe will never be disrupted

ARALIK 2010

In antiquity, prior to the third century B.C., physics had been a branch of philosophy. It was made a separate, experimental science by Archimedes of Syracuse, who lived between 287 and 212 B.C. He not only discovered the law of floating objects, or specific gravity, but also formulated with scientific exactness the principles of the lever, the pulley, and the screw. Among his memorable inventions were the compound pulley and the screw propeller for ships. Although he has been considered the greatest technical genius of antiquity, in fact he preferred to devote himself to pure scientific research. Tradition relates that he discovered "Archimedes' principle," that is, specific gravity, while pondering possible theories in his bath; when he reached his stunning insight, he dashed out naked into the street crying "Eureka!" ("I have found it!").

76. As one understands from the passage, Archimedes was so thrilled by his unexpected discovery of specific gravity that ----.

- A) he immediately announced it to the public in an unusual fashion
- B) he described every detail of it to the people with scientific exactness
- C) the people in the street joined him in the celebration of his discovery
- D) most of his contemporaries regarded it as a perfect example of pure scientific research
- E) his theory of specific gravity was soon applied in shipbuilding

77. According to the passage, until Archimedes, ----.

- A) there had been some scientific research on the law of floating objects
- B) physics had not been considered to be a science separate from philosophy
- C) the use in ships of the screw propeller had already been known
- D) various theories had been proposed about floating objects
- E) the study of philosophy had been confined only to physics

78. As it is clear from the passage, Archimedes ----

- A) was so seriously concerned with technical issues that he often neglected his scientific research
- B) can be described as a man who openly opposed the study of philosophy
- C) was more interested in the theoretical aspect of science than in its practical uses
- D) was particularly indifferent to questions of navigation and shipbuilding
- E) taught the people of Syracuse how to use the compound pulley most efficiently

79. It is pointed out in the passage that Archimedes' inventions ----.

- A) were not related to the theories that he had already formulated
- B) have qualified him to be regarded as "the greatest genius of antiquity"
- C) were put into use when, following several scientific tests, they proved to be very efficient
- D) were all based on his theory of specific gravity, which he had been pondering for a long time
- E) were described in detail in his writings

80. As clearly pointed out in the passage, like the principles of the pulley and the screw, the principle of the lever ----.

- A) has been traditionally attributed to Archimedes, but it had been known to other physicists in antiquity
- B) can also be considered to be one of Archimedes' least scientific formulations
- C) aroused so much interest in the public that he was rightly proud of his scientific discovery
- D) was also defined by Archimedes in absolutely scientific terms
- E) was formulated by Archimedes only after he carried out a series of complicated experiments

The Romans were descended from a cluster of peoples who had crossed the Alps into Italy during the second millennium B.C. and spoke a variety of Indo-European dialects. Recent archaeological research has pushed the origins of the city of Rome back to at least the tenth century B.C., several centuries earlier than the traditional date 753 B.C., which the Romans themselves considered their city's foundation year. Rome's strategic location along the Tiber River brought it many different advantages. Trading ships could navigate the Tiber as far as Rome, but no farther; the city could thus serve as a port without being threatened by attack from the sea. Rome's famous hills increased the defensibility of the site. In other words, as a city, Rome was situated at a junction across the Tiber, making it a major land and river crossroads.

81. According to the passage, Rome was founded at a site along the Tiber, which ---

- A) was vulnerable to attacks from the hills around
- B) provided a perfect crossing across the river
- C) had been a major trading centre even before the tenth century B.C.
- D) enabled merchant ships to sail far into the country
- E) was most exposed to the dangers from the sea

82. It is pointed out in the passage that the ancestors of the Romans ----.

- A) believed that the Alps would provide perfect defence against invasions from the North
- B) came from the North and settled in Italy around the tenth century B.C.
- C) first looked for a strategic location where they could safely settle
- D) were a sea-going people who were particularly interested in overseas trade
- E) were the peoples who spoke various dialects of the same language

83. It is stated in the passage that archaeological evidence obtained so far ----.

- A) indicates the tenth century B.C. as the date of the foundation of Rome
- B) clearly proves how and when various Indo-European peoples crossed the Alps into Italy
- C) shows why the earlier Romans decided to found their city at a site up the Tiber River
- D) proves conclusively how Rome came to be a major port for trading ships
- E) answers the question of why the original natives of Italy collaborated with the Indo-European invaders

84. It is indicated in the passage that the Romans ---.

- A) built strong defences on the hills surrounding Rome
- B) attributed the foundation of their city to one specific year
- C) maintained their Indo-European identity for centuries
- D) were not a strategically-minded people and never took security into account
- E) benefited from the Tiber only in terms of its economic advantages.

85. One understands from the passage that the Tiber in antiquity ----.

- A) had been used as a waterway for trade even before Rome was founded on it
- B) was the only river in Italy, on which trading ships of any size could sail safely
- C) played an important role in the defence of Rome whenever the city was attacked from the sea
- D) provided a number of crossings whereby the Romans were able to transport their forces across it
- E) was partially navigable and provided Rome with an economic advantage

When air pollution, including acid rain, is combined with other environmental stresses, such as low winter temperatures, prolonged droughts, insects, and bacterial, fungal, and viral diseases, it can cause plants to decline and die. More than half of the red spruce trees in the mountains of the northern United States have died since the mid-1970s. Other tree species, such as sugar maples, for example, are also dying. Many still-living trees are exhibiting symptoms of forest decline, characterized by a gradual deterioration and often eventual death. The general symptoms of forest decline are reduced vigour and growth, but some plants exhibit specific symptoms, such as yellowing of needles in conifers. Air pollutants may or may not be the primary stress that results in forest decline, but the presence of air pollution lowers plant resistance to other stress factors. When one or more stresses weaken a tree, then an additional stress may be enough to cause death.

86. It is suggested in the passage that air pollutants ----.

- A) become very destructive for all kinds of trees when they turn into acid rain
- B) have been the primary cause of the deterioration of various tree species
- C) can cause forest decline when they act together with other environmental stresses
- D) show their adverse effect on trees most clearly when there are prolonged droughts
- E) are particularly effective on sugar maples and conifers but not other species

87. According to the passage, when the trees in a forest fail to grow properly, ----.

- A) this is directly related to low winter temperatures
- B) this is mostly the result of a fungal disease
- C) its immediate effect can be detected right away
- D) this can be a symptom of forest decline
- E) it is inevitable that bacterial diseases will emerge soon

88. It is implied in the passage that the death of the red spruce in the northeastern United States ----.

- A) is a clear indication of how forest decline can turn into a major disaster
- B) has been caused primarily by bacterial and viral diseases in the region
- C) was also noticed in the mid-1970s when the trees showed a great deal of reduced vigour
- D) was preceded first by reduced growth and then a long period of deterioration
- E) has resulted from the joint effects of air pollution and environmental factors

89. It is emphasized in the passage that air pollution ----.

- A) weakens the resistance of plants against environmental stresses
- B) in the northeastern United States has declined substantially over the years
- C) causes the spread of bacterial, fungal and viral diseases in the world
- D) plays a major role in the fall of winter temperatures
- E) prevents the detection of symptoms related to forest decline.

90. As it is clear from the passage, one of the symptoms that indicates forest decline is ----.

- A) the growing number of insects
- B) the reduced vigour of trees
- C) lower winter temperatures
- D) prolonged droughts
- E) the increase of acid rain

Government planners and social scientists from many countries are developing a number of strategies to help us adapt to global warming. For example, what should people living in coastal areas do? They can move inland away from the dangers of stormsurges, although this solution has high economic costs. An alternative plan, which is also extremely expensive, is to build dikes to protect coastal land. The Dutch, who have been doing this sort of thing for several hundred years, have offered their technical expertise to several developing nations threatened by a rise in sea level. We also have to adapt to shifting agricultural zones. Many temperate countries are in the process of evaluating semitropical crops to determine the best ones to substitute for traditional crops if or when the climate warms. Drought-resistant species of trees are being developed by large lumber companies now, because the trees planted today will be harvested many decades later when global warming may already get much worse.

91. It is pointed out in the passage that a large number of countries with a temperate climate ---.

- A) have already applied to the Dutch government to help them protect their coastal areas against a rise in sea level owing to global warming
- B) have urgently developed some costly strategies in order to protect themselves from the extreme effects of global warming
- C) are developing new agricultural zones for semitropical crops, since they are economically more profitable than traditional crops
- D) are experimenting with semitropical crops for the replacement of their traditional crops in case the climate gets warmer
- E) are exposed to the dangers of stormsurges and have therefore taken radical measures to rescue their people in coastal areas

92. One understands from the passage that the development of tree species that can resist droughts ----.

- A) is being carefully studied by government planners and scientists as an alternative solution
- B) is a precaution that major lumber firms are taking against global warming
- C) has been so costly that governments of temperate countries have given it up
- D) is indispensable because, due to global warming, most forests will disappear in a few decades
- E) is important for countries where agricultural zones have been badly affected by global warming

93. As implied in the passage, the Dutch ----.

- A) have a long history of experience in the construction of dikes
- B) are very concerned about some coastal areas threatened by a rise in sea level
- C) have been reluctant to cooperate technically with some developing countries
- D) learned how to build dikes about a hundred years ago to protect their coastal areas
- E) think that it is extremely expensive for developing countries to build dikes

94. It is stated in the passage that, for our adaptation to global warming, ----.

- A) an alternative strategy is that all the coastal areas in the world have to be evacuated so that the inhabitants can be safe from the dangers of storm surges
- B) many scientists and planners are involved in a series of activities that are primarily suitable for temperate countries
- C) not only the Dutch but also governments of many countries have devoted a great deal of hard work to the development of urgent strategies
- D) new agricultural zones suitable for the growth of semitropical crops and also the development of drought-resistant trees are the only suitable strategies
- E) state planners and social scientists of different nationalities are working to develop various strategies

95. It is suggested in the passage that, in several decades, ----.

- A) government planners and social scientists will see their planning efforts rewarded
- B) most developing countries can experience a severe decline in their agricultural production
- C) most coastal areas may be flooded unless they are protected by dikes
- D) the effects of global warming may be much more adverse
- E) lumber companies may go out of business due to the heavy costs incurred by the planting of trees

In England, transportation had improved a great deal during the years before 1830, but moving heavy materials, particularly coal, remained a problem. It is therefore significant that the first modern railway, built in 1825 for the transportation of coal, ran from the Durham coal field of Stockton to Darlington near the coast. Coal had traditionally been transported short distances via tramways, or tracks along which horses pulled coal carts. The Stockton-to-Darlington railway was a logical extension of a tramway, designed to answer the transportation needs arising from constantly expanding industrialization. The man primarily responsible for the design of the first steam railway was George Stephenson, a self-educated engineer who had not learned to read until he was seventeen. The locomotives on the Stockton-Darlington line travelled at fifteen miles an hour, the fastest rate at which machines had yet moved goods overland. Soon they would move people as well, transforming transportation in the process.

96. It is emphasized in the passage that George Stephenson, who designed the first steam railway, --

- A) developed new techniques in order to increase the speed of locomotives
- B) was one of the partners who owned the Durham coal field of Stockton
- C) had been previously involved in the solution of various other problems concerning transportation
- D) had already distinguished himself by his achievements as an engineer
- E) had not received formal education to become an engineer

97. It is pointed out in the passage that the primary aim in the construction of the Stockton-Darlington railway was to ----.

- A) give George Stephenson an opportunity to demonstrate his engineering skills
- B) enable people to travel more comfortably and cheaply
- C) transport more goods overland so that the costs could be much lower
- D) make the transportation of coal more efficient for the industry
- E) get rid of the use of horses in the transportation of heavy materials

98. According to the passage, much improvement --

- A) was needed for an efficient use of tramways in the transportation of all sorts of goods
- B) had been achieved in transportation by 1830 in England
- C) was not expected in the transportation of coal when the first railway was built in 1825
- D) was needed in the construction of railways for the development of England
- E) had been made before Stephenson in the design of locomotives

99. Attention is drawn in the passage to the fact that, in the early decades of the nineteenth century, ----

- A) England made great advances in the design and manufacture of machines
- B) the production of coal in England was technically much improved
- C) Darlington developed into a major port for England's export of coal
- D) England was in a continuous process of industrial growth
- E) engineering was not yet a profession that was popular in England

100. It is clear from the passage that the steam railway ----.

- A) had been in use in England before Stephenson introduced new techniques
- B) remained a local facility and played no role in the industrialization of England
- C) was a solution to meet the transportation needs of England's industry
- D) was invented in the first place for travel between Stockton and Darlington
- E) had little impact on the transformation of transportation in nineteenth-century England

MAYIS 2011

An Australian historian proposed that the key to understanding Australia was "the tyranny of distance". Australians were far removed from their British ancestors, far from the centres of power in Europe and North America and far from each other - with the major cities separated by distances of some 800 km. Time, however, has broken down that sense of distance. Australians today do not see London or New York as the centre of the world. The proximity to Asian economies like China is an economic strength. Transportation and communications links have taken away the sense of remoteness felt by past generations. However, the technology that truly promises to end the tyranny of distance is high-speed broadband, whose benefits we are still only beginning to understand though it has already been a decade since the frenzied dotcom era. That is why the Australian government is rolling out the world's most ambitious broadband project - a national network that will bring fibre to homes in more than 1,000 cities and towns covering 93% of residences. Next generation wireless and satellite technologies will cover the other 7%. The network will operate at lightning speeds and involve an estimated investment of \$40 billion through an independent state-owned enterprise in partnership with the private sector.

101. As indicated in the passage, the Australian government's decision to install the world's most ambitious broadband project —.

- A) has been unprecedented in Australia's history of extensive road transportation
- B) reflects the mood among the world's countries that broadband will produce new benefits
- C) is likely to bring Australia closer to Europe and North America through enhanced economic ties
- D) promises to start a dotcom era that will transform the benefits of the broadband technology
- E) is based on the idea that this technology will truly bring an end to "the tyranny of distance"

102. It is clear in the passage that the proposed national broadband network —.

- A) will operate at slightly less than lightning speeds and cost a couple of billion dollars
- B) is expected to cover 7% of the cities and towns across the vast landmass
- C) will be considered complete when 93% of homes and businesses are connected
- D) requires about \$40 billion worth of investment to be shared between the public and private sectors
- E) is to be replaced by the next-generation wireless and satellite technologies

103. As indicated in the passage, to be able to understand Australia —

- A) one needs to know how difficult it is to live removed from one's ancestors
- B) an Australian historian proposed a key plan years ago
- C) Australians have had to live in cities that are separated by great distances
- D) the centres of power in Europe and North America have had to benefit
- E) the challenges brought about by great distances in Australia have to be appreciated

104. According to the passage, the sense of remoteness in the Australian context —.

- A) has incidentally brought Australia and China closer through the established economic ties, which were once unthinkable
- B) affected the past generations so much so that Australians began to think of China as the centre of their world
- C) has remained the same despite the passage of time and the great advances which took place in communications
- D) has changed considerably owing to the ease of transportation and the development of communication links
- E) is still being felt by new generations, as was the case with the past generations, who originally came from Europe

Not long after the Euro came into being in January 1999, Germany was mocked as being the sick man of Europe, its economic fortunes in sharp contrast to the fast-growing countries at the geographical borders of the new currency zone. More than a decade on, however, the tables have turned. Even as the peripheral economies of Spain, Greece and Ireland continue to struggle, 2012 will be the year in which Germany puts a firm stamp on the Euro zone. This will be felt in three related spheres: in Germany's new-found economic strength, in its preference for, and insistence on greater honesty in public finances and in its growing influence on the European Central Bank. Europe's economy is set to slow in 2012 as governments address their increasing budget deficits. Germany will enjoy faster gross domestic product growth than the average in the richer parts of the currency zone (whose membership keeps on increasing). Germany is less burdened by household debt and has a smaller budget deficit than almost all its peers - and so has less need to raise taxes or curb public spending. The country is also better placed to benefit from the boom in emerging markets.

105. As indicated in the passage, Germany's influence —.

- A) will be as equally effective as that of Spain, Greece and Ireland
- B) will be felt strongly across the countries in the Euro zone
- C) will be mocked by the peripheral economies of Europe
- D) on the European Central Bank will be challenged by Ireland, Spain and Greece
- E) is set to be limited to the principle of honesty in public financing

106. According to the passage, shortly after the Euro was accepted as the currency in Europe —.

- A) Germany's economic fortunes appeared to be among the worst in Europe
- B) the fast-growing countries of Europe agreed to provide financial aid to Germany
- C) countries at the geographical borders were sceptical of the benefits of the Euro
- D) Germany's prospects for growth were much better than the fast-growing countries
- E) Germany was officially declared in the European Council as the sick man of Europe

107. It can be inferred from the passage that —.

- A) average gross domestic product growth in the richer countries will be greater than in Germany
- B) the policies of the European Central Bank have been influential in creating new jobs in Europe
- C) the slow-down in the European economies will soon end with the recovery in Germany
- D) Germany has been performing much better than anticipated and has good prospects
- E) increasing Euro zone membership might make it more difficult to manage financial challenges

108. As indicated in the passage, —.

- A) Germany's level of public spending is sustainable due to exports to emerging markets
- B) an increase in Euro zone membership is likely to improve the German economy
- C) Germany's current tax system is sufficient and the government has money to spend
- D) emerging markets will eventually assist Germany to curb public spending
- E) its smaller budget deficit is enough to make Germany a good trading partner

In 1993, Frances Rauscher and her team published a scientific paper that changed the world. She had taken a number of students and randomly divided them into three groups. One group listened to Mozart's *Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major*, the second group heard a standard relaxation tape, and the third sat in silence. Everyone then completed a standard test of spatial intelligence. Those who had listened to Mozart scored far higher than those in the other two groups. Journalists reported the findings, with some exaggerating the results, declaring just a few minutes of Mozart led to a substantial, long-term increase in intelligence. The idea spread, some reporting that even babies became brighter after listening to Mozart. But when other scientists tried to replicate Rauscher's results, they concluded that the effect, if it existed, was much smaller than was first thought. For instance, Glenn Schellenberg had children learn keyboard skills, have voice training, take drama classes or, as a control, do nothing. Clear IQ improvements were observed in children who were taught keyboard skills or given voice lessons, whereas those given drama lessons were no different from the control group. It seems that the focused attention and memorization required in certain tasks, not just listening to Mozart, helps children's self-discipline and thinking.

109. In the passage, in view of the results of Glenn Schellenberg's experiment, if children get taught keyboard skills and voice skills —.

- A) they are likely to perform better in their drama lessons at school
- B) they may experience an improvement in their intelligence
- C) their self-discipline and thinking will suffer greatly
- D) their need for musical training and practice will be met
- E) they will require more focused attention and memorization

110. As explained in the passage, listening to Mozart —.

- A) was a favourite activity of journalists in order to overcome their work stress
- B) and sitting in silence equally contributed to a substantial increase in intelligence
- C) was as effective as the relaxation tape in the test of spatial intelligence
- D) made babies so bright that mothers began to play Mozart music to their children
- E) appeared to improve intelligence but this finding was not supported by other research

111. As stated in the passage, some journalists' reports of the findings of Rauscher and her team's experiment —.

- A) indicated the journalists' love for Mozart's *Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major*
- B) were inaccurate as the study was not conducted on babies
- C) were exaggerated so much so that journalists thought they were the most intelligent
- D) were accurate in revealing the true purpose of the experiment
- E) were influenced by the view that listening to Mozart helped journalists perform better

112. It can be understood from the passage that in 1993 Frances Rauscher and her team —

- A) changed the world of music with a scientific paper, the findings of which are still accepted by most academics
- B) used *Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major* in their experiment to prove Mozart was a unique composer
- C) managed to produce a standard relaxation tape for the use of the general public to increase their spatial intelligence
- D) worked with journalists who were interested in promoting Mozart's *Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major*
- E) published a paper that stimulated an unprecedented interest in the use of music for intelligence enhancement

The idea that American Indians could have built something resembling a city was so foreign to European settlers that when they encountered the Cahokia Mounds in Illinois in Midwestern America, they thought they must have been the work of a foreign civilization: either the Phoenicians or the Vikings. Even today the idea of an Indian city runs so contrary to American notions of Indian life that no Anglo-Saxon American can absorb it. The first person to write an account of the Cahokia Mounds, the earliest and finest city built by Indians, was Henry Brackenridge in 1811. When he reported his discovery, likening it to Egyptian pyramids, newspapers widely ignored it. He complained of this to his friend, former president Thomas Jefferson, and the word of "Cahokia" did eventually get around. Unfortunately, most Americans were not very interested. The United States was trying to get the Indians out of the way, not appreciate their history. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 which ordered the relocation of eastern Indians to lands west of the Mississippi was based on the assumption that Indians were nomadic savages with no ability to make good use of land. Evidence of an ancient city, close to the size of Washington, D.C. at that time, would have spoiled the story line.

113. It can be understood from the passage that during the 1800s —.

- A) the general tendency in American society towards the historic cities built by the Indians was one of acceptance
- B) eastern American Indians were forced to relocate to places to the east of the Mississippi River
- C) most Americans including journalists and presidents were not interested in hearing anything positive regarding American Indians
- D) American Indians were unable to make good use of the land as they were nomads and considered to be savages
- E) most Americans, journalists as well as presidents saw American Indians as an obstacle to urban land development

114. It can be inferred from the passage that, if news of the discovery of a big Indian city had spread throughout America —.

- A) the newspapers would have been eager to publicize the beauty of the Cahokia Mounds
- B) journalists across America would have wanted to interview the discoverer, Henry Brackenridge
- C) ordinary people would have had difficulty endorsing the Indian Removal Act of 1830
- D) the government may not have been able to remove the Indians from their land so easily
- E) most Americans would have respected the American Indians for their civilized attitude

115. It can be inferred from the passage that —.

- A) there were times in the history of America that European settlers noticed and protected the Cahokia Mounds
- B) Americans have continually failed to appreciate the American Indians' capacity to build something worthy of praise
- C) American presidents as well as newspapers were fearful of a discovery of an American Indian city
- D) European settlers and their descendants tended to interpret the past great works of civilization in America as belonging to the Indians
- E) Americans generally worked hard, both socially and politically to protect the history and welfare of the American Indians

116. In the passage, the fact that the descendants of the European settlers cannot come to terms with the accomplishments of the American Indians shows that —.

- A) they have had a fixed, predetermined and prejudiced attitude towards the American Indians
- B) the Anglo-Saxon approach to the Indians is complex and unbiased in nature
- C) people living in Midwestern America think in a way that resembles those of Europeans
- D) no civilization other than the Phoenicians and the Vikings could construct big cities like Cahokia
- E) the way the American Indians had lived for centuries has little to offer to European Americans

Women seem to be particularly vulnerable to depression during their reproductive years: Rates of the disorder are highest in females between the ages of 25 and 45. New data indicate that the incidence of depression in females rises after giving birth. In 2007 Patricia Dietz reported that 10.4% of 4,398 mothers had been depressed in the nine months following childbirth compared with 8.7% in the nine months before pregnancy and 6.9% during pregnancy. More than half of the women with postnatal depression had also been depressed during or before pregnancy suggesting that a previous occurrence of depression may be the biggest risk factor for acquiring the illness *postpartum* depression. But the hormonal changes that occur in a new mother's body are also thought to contribute to *postpartum* depression. During pregnancy, a woman experiences a surge in blood levels of oestrogen and progesterone. Then, in the first 48 hours after childbirth, the amount of these two hormones falls suddenly, almost back to normal levels. This chemical instability could contribute to depression. Of course, hormonal flux does not fully explain *postpartum* depression. After all, this biochemical fluctuation occurs in all new mothers and yet only a relatively small proportion of them become depressed.

117. It is understood from the passage that one of the causes of *postpartum* depression could be —.

- A) the hormonal changes that are similar to those in the absence of pregnancy
- B) the sudden decrease in the amount of oestrogen and progesterone following childbirth
- C) the chemical stability in the blood levels during the first 48 hours after childbirth
- D) a biochemical fluctuation taking place before pregnancy begins
- E) that some mothers are not psychologically ready to care for a baby

118. According to the study by Patricia Dietz, —.

- A) the level of depression among women was particularly high in 2007
- B) the incidence of depression in females rises just before giving birth
- C) the highest level of depression is seen during pregnancy
- D) the majority of the women had all suffered from depression
- E) women are depressed most in the nine months following childbirth

119. As pointed out in the passage, besides biological factors, another factor suggested for the emergence of *postpartum* depression is —.

- A) chemical instability after pregnancy
- B) a surge and flux in blood levels
- C) a previous experience of depression
- D) a 50-fold drop of oestrogen and progesterone
- E) hormonal changes in the mother's body

120. It can be inferred from the passage that —.

- A) *postpartum* depression is seen in women who give birth to more than one child
- B) the most important factor in explaining *postpartum* depression is the vulnerability of women when pregnant
- C) Patricia Dietz has failed to determine the causes of depression despite her extensive studies
- D) pregnant women appear to be more vulnerable to depression than men whose wives are pregnant
- E) factors other than chemical instability can also be responsible for *postpartum* depression among women in their reproductive years

KASIM 2011

Americans tend to think that varieties of English are more determined by region than by any other factor, such as age, ethnicity, gender and social class. The linguist Henry Smith, for instance, maintained that each region of American English is highly distinctive. Scholars who have investigated the matter have been influenced by the theory of dialect geography formulated in the 19th century by European dialectologists. As a result, investigations have presumed the idea of long-settled and stable regions – an idea appropriate for Europe but less suitable to the more recent and fluid settlement patterns of the US. Even so, American English dialects are conventionally treated under four headings: North, Coastal South, Midland, and West. The Northern dialect stretches from New England to New York and was shaped by migration from the 17th century colonial settlements. The Coastal Southern dialect centres on the Atlantic port cities of the states of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, formed in a time of plantation and ranch agriculture. The Midland dialect is spoken between North and South Midlands according to some dialectologists while others emphasize its affiliation with its neighbours and describe it as Lower North and Upper South. Finally, the Western dialect is used in the area that covers California and the Pacific Northwest.

- 121. As it is clearly stated in the passage, there is an assumption that ----.**
- A) the Midland dialect cannot be classified
 - B) the four-way division of American English is made according to occupational considerations
 - C) social factors such as ethnicity hardly ever contribute to the classification of dialects
 - D) Americans classify dialects according to regional factors
 - E) the Coastal Southern dialect is affiliated with Upper South and Lower North

- 122. It can be inferred from the passage that the author ----**
- A) believes that dialectology as a science has not fully developed despite scholarly efforts
 - B) believes in the advantages of the theory of dialect geography originally developed for Europe
 - C) has doubts about the applicability of the European view of dialects for the US
 - D) offers the settlement histories as the best explanation for the emergence of dialects
 - E) strongly believes in the idea that American English can best be classified in terms of regions

- 123. According to the passage, ----.**
- A) the popular ideas of most Americans on the subject of dialects are not shared by mainstream linguists
 - B) linguists who have carried out research on American dialects have been educated in Europe
 - C) factors such as age, gender, ethnicity, and social class seldom play a role in dialectal differences
 - D) geography has little bearing on dialect boundaries because of migration
 - E) Henry Smith thinks that the relatively new and mobile settlement patterns in the US are a great influence on dialects

- 124. According to the passage, ----.**
- A) scholars have a unified theory of dialect geography
 - B) European settlement patterns do not share the same history as those in the US
 - C) there is a need to compare the various regions in the US in terms of dialect differences
 - D) the critics who assert that social factors are equally valid are mistaken
 - E) the Western dialect is no longer in use in its Native California

To succeed in school, children must master three skills – reading, writing and arithmetic – but not all students readily grasp these basic skills. Among English-speaking children, an estimated 2 to 15% have trouble with reading or spelling, broadly classified as dyslexia. From 1 to 7% struggle to do math, a disability known as dyscalculia. Statistics vary but dyslexia appears to be more common among English speakers than among speakers of highly phonetic languages such as Turkish and Italian. It is believed that at least one child in most elementary school classes in the US suffers from dyslexia. Both dyslexia and dyscalculia defy easy explanation. Neither disorder is the result of faulty eyesight or hearing, both of which can also delay language acquisition but are easily corrected. Instead, children with dyslexia and dyscalculia have working sensory organs, apparently normal sensory and motor development and, sometimes, above-average intelligence. After more than 15 years of research, investigators now believe these conditions frequently involve so-called partial functional deficits of the senses: In affected children, the eyes and ears accurately register sights and sounds, letters, numbers and spoken syllables, but that information is misinterpreted as it is processed in the brain.

125. As it is clearly stated in the passage, the disorder dyslexia ----.

- A) is easily observed in phonetic languages like Turkish and Italian
- B) occurs in people who have dyscalculia
- C) is unheard of in the history of US education
- D) could have something to do with the type of language children are acquiring
- E) has not been documented for highly phonetic languages

126. According to the passage, physical disabilities ----.

- A) seem to play no role in the emergence of dyslexia and dyscalculia
- B) are the main causes for children's inability to read and calculate
- C) are contributing factors responsible for dyslexia and dyscalculia
- D) can delay language acquisition in an estimated 2 to 15% of children
- E) are observed in at least one child in elementary school classes in the US

127. According to the passage, ----.

- A) children with dyslexia and dyscalculia may have difficulty in speaking their native language
- B) children with dyslexia and dyscalculia do not have normal sensory and motor development
- C) researchers often tend to confuse dyslexia with dyscalculia
- D) people with dyslexia and dyscalculia are often below average intelligence
- E) partial functional deficits could be to blame for dyslexia and dyscalculia

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

- A) dyslexia and dyscalculia are the least important issues in the US
- B) reading, writing and arithmetic are areas crucial to academic success
- C) if it were not for dyslexia and dyscalculia, American education would be free of problems
- D) dyslexia and dyscalculia are the learning disabilities most easily solved by educationalists
- E) dyscalculia appears to be more widespread than dyslexia in elementary school classes

The First World War could be called the War of the Ottoman Succession. It was, in part, a struggle between Austria and Russia for domination in the areas in the Balkans once ruled by the Ottoman Empire. Its first shots were fired in the former Ottoman city of Sarajevo. Throughout the summer and autumn of 1914, as the European powers were locked in battle, the Ottoman government hesitated. Finally, at the end of October, against the wishes of his colleagues, Enver Pasha decided to attack Russian targets with the new warships in the Black Sea. His decision led to war across Europe, the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the end of stability in the Middle East. Initially, the alliance between the Ottoman Empire and the Central Powers worked well. In the first half of the 20th century, Germany was not the source of horror that it later became. Britain, France and Russia were the enemies to be feared and resented. By comparison, Germany appeared friendly. The Ottoman government calculated that its alliance with the Central Powers would restore the glory of the empire, help it recover some of the islands lost to Greece in 1913, and perhaps lead to an extension of territory in Turkish-speaking central Asia.

129. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) Austria and Russia's struggle for domination in the Balkans was largely ignored by the Ottoman Empire
- B) having lost the Balkans, the Ottoman Empire looked to join forces with central Asia to attack Russia
- C) the Ottoman Empire was looking for ways to recover its former glory through its alliance with Germany and Austria
- D) the Ottoman Empire's decision to ally itself with Germany was very unpopular with Austria
- E) Enver Pasha's decision to enter into war against Russia was based on his desire to free the city of Sarajevo

130. According to the passage, ----.

- A) most people feared Germany more than France, Russia and Britain at that time
- B) the Central Powers did everything possible to help the Ottoman Empire recapture territory in the east
- C) the Ottoman government sought assistance from the Turkish-speaking peoples of central Asia
- D) the Ottoman government's decision to form an alliance with Germany was partly based on the hope of regaining some Greek islands
- E) Germany was disliked in Europe for the role it played in attacking Russian targets

131. According to the passage, Enver Pasha ----.

- A) was determined to side with the Central Powers despite the initial uncertainty of his colleagues
- B) continued to remain neutral in the face of the challenges he faced
- C) could have avoided the conflict between Austria and Russia
- D) submitted to the wishes of his colleagues in sending the warships to attack Russia
- E) thought Russia would not fight back if it was attacked

132. The main focus of the passage is on ---.

- A) the contribution of the Central Powers to the Ottoman attempts to remain a major power
- B) the break-up of the Ottoman Empire and the ineffective efforts to stop it
- C) the conditions under which Germany became the most powerful nation in Europe
- D) how the European powers wanted to control weaker peoples and nations
- E) the tactics the Ottoman government used to prevent the war

The Dead Sea is a place of mystery: the lowest surface on earth, the purported sites of Sodom and Gomorrah, a supposed font of curative waters and, despite its name, a treasure trove of unusual microbial life. Yet its future is anything but a mystery. After centuries of stability – owing to a delicate equilibrium between freshwater supply from the Jordan River and evaporation under the relentless Middle Eastern sun – the sea is now disappearing. Jordanians to the east, Israelis to the west and Syrians and Lebanese to the north are pumping so much freshwater from the river catchment that almost none reaches the sea. Israel and Jordan are also siphoning water from the Dead Sea to extract valuable minerals, hastening the decline. Thousands of sinkholes have formed in the receding sea's wake, curtailing tourism and development along the border because no one can predict where the next gaping hole will suddenly open, potentially swallowing buildings, roads or people. Concerned over losing a valuable natural and cultural resource, officials from Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Authorities have proposed an enormous conveyor system that would steadily refill the Dead Sea with water from the Red Sea to the south. Scientists are testing how the mixing of the waters might affect the lake's chemistry and biology.

133. According to the passage, the Dead Sea ----.

- A) receives a lot of freshwater from neighbouring rivers
- B) still enjoys stability thanks to the presence of regular water addition and evaporation
- C) has led to the development of a touristic site along the borders of Israel and Jordan
- D) is currently under serious threat of vanishing completely
- E) has become so contaminated that cleansing it will be impossible

134. The main reason why the Dead Sea is about to disappear is that ----.

- A) the Jordan River has overflowed into the sea
- B) thousands of sinkholes have formed in it
- C) its water source is being used up by tourists looking for miracle cures
- D) the microbial life existing in it has multiplied
- E) the natural balance between its water gain and loss has been destroyed

135. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) its curative waters are the only incentive for preserving the Dead Sea
- B) it is easy to predict where the next sinkhole will occur
- C) there are many good reasons for bringing the Dead Sea back to life
- D) the sun no longer affects the waters of the Middle Eastern regions
- E) the Palestinian Authority is the sole official mechanism concerned about the Dead Sea

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

- A) although its name indicates otherwise, the Dead Sea actually hosts many living organisms
- B) the water transferred from the Red Sea will restore the Dead Sea to its original state
- C) despite the fact that Israel and Jordan are pumping water from the sea, the loss of water is minimal
- D) the Jordan River only exists today because of the waters from the Dead Sea
- E) the gaping holes have had little effect on the Dead Sea's touristic value

MAYIS 2012

Deception gains a slight edge over deception detection when the interactions are few in number and are among strangers. If you spend enough time with the people you interact with, they may leak their true intent through their behaviour. However, when interactions are anonymous or infrequent, behavioural cues cannot be read against a background of known behaviour, so more general attributes must be used. Because of the negative consequences of being detected, people are expected to be nervous when lying. In response to concern over appearing nervous, people may exert control, trying to suppress behaviour, with possible side effects detectable by the listener such as a planned, rehearsed impression. Lying is also cognitively demanding. You must suppress the truth and construct a falsehood that is plausible, then tell it in a convincing way and remember the story. Cognitive load appears to play the biggest role. When lies are not well-rehearsed, people have to think too hard, and this causes several effects, including over control that leads to blinking and fidgeting less and using fewer hand gestures, longer pauses and higher-pitched voices. Of course, if self-deception is involved, you are less likely to give off the normal cues of lying that others might perceive.

137. The author is of the opinion that ----.

- A) anyone can become a good liar as long as a rehearsal process is involved
- B) lying makes people feel relaxed if they know the lie will not be detected
- C) people show fewer signs of lying if they believe the lies themselves
- D) lies are impossible to detect unless you know a person well
- E) lying is an almost effortless process for many people

138. According to the passage, deception becomes easier than detecting deception when ----.

- A) people involved do not know each other well
- B) the person telling lies shows signs of nervousness
- C) the listener is cognitively challenged by the discussion
- D) people in a conversation do not have common attributes
- E) the listener has a general view about the people they are interacting with

139. According to the passage, ----.

- A) deceiving people with whom you have problematic relationships requires more effort
- B) the possible negative results of being caught do not bother people
- C) establishing control over behaviours has side effects that cannot be detected by man or machine
- D) lying involves a lot of mental processing leading to observable side effects
- E) deception requires memorizing a very detailed and elaborate lie

140. The author's main purpose is to ----.

- A) give practical advice to people who are required to detect deception as part of their occupations
- B) describe the nature, manifestations and mental aspects of deception
- C) present conflicting views on deception, deception detection and self-deception
- D) inform readers about the possible consequences of lying if the lie is not planned in advance
- E) present the challenges of deception as well as the ways to overcome these challenges

A behavioural pattern is considered to be innate when it is essential for survival and already present at birth, as it is predetermined by the genetic make-up of the organism. A reflex is the simplest form of an innate behaviour. It is a programmed reaction to an outside stimulus that is carried out unconsciously. For example, the eyelids close automatically as soon as a draft of air stimulates the surface of the eye and the pupils of a cat will contract as soon as it looks into bright light. These are reflexes that an organism does not have to learn; they are referred to as unconditioned reflexes. An unconditioned reflex is always an unconscious response, and therefore it is impossible to suppress it at will. Such a reflex always requires a stimulus that triggers certain behaviour. Many unconditioned reflexes exist in order to protect the organism, for example coughing, nausea, or the draw back reflex of the body part that touches a hot object. Anatomically, a reflex is based on a chain of stimulus and reaction, which is referred to as a reflex arc. A well-known example is the knee jerk or patellar reflex in humans, which is triggered by a light hit to the patellar tendon in the knee. The knee jerk reflex is often used in medicine to test the function of the spinal cord and associated nerves. The real purpose of this reflex is to protect humans from injury when tripping.

141. It is understood from the passage that reflexes ----

- A) can cause damage to an organism if they are not strictly controlled
- B) represent series of behaviours present only in human-like organisms
- C) are passed on through an organism's genetic structure
- D) are learned by an organism as it struggles to survive
- E) are difficult to differentiate from voluntary movements

142. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) there is no conscious control over unconditioned reflexes
- B) it is useful to suppress certain unconditioned reflexes such as nausea
- C) unconditioned reflexes are learned responses to certain stimuli
- D) the purpose of some unconditioned reflexes is unknown
- E) unconditioned reflexes are activated even when there is no stimulus present

143. We can understand from the passage that unconditioned reflexes are behaviours that ----.

- A) can frequently be observed in animals but rarely in humans
- B) display great complexity in both humans and animals
- C) help an organism to protect itself against outside dangers
- D) are limited to organs such as the eye and the legs
- E) can vary substantially among individuals in some circumstances

144. According to the passage, the knee jerk reflex is ---

- A) necessary to protect an organism from a hot object
- B) a very rare reaction to a physical stimulus
- C) useless in terms of helping a person to survive
- D) used to assess certain anatomic functions
- E) a reaction that indicates a severe spinal cord injury

Relatively few people enjoy the opportunity to travel to other countries. By far the most common form of travel is that by residents of a country within that country. International travel, although given high priority by segments of the populations of industrialized nations, is still a minority activity. As a very rough guide, we estimate that expenditure worldwide on domestic tourism may be worth up to ten times that amount on international tourism. Ironically, there are relatively few countries that collect domestic travel and tourism statistics, while much more information is available on international tourism. Why is this? First of all, international travel involves, by definition, the crossing of a frontier. It is therefore easier to observe and monitor. Domestic tourism involves movement internally and is therefore more difficult to research. Countries that only make use of registration forms at hotels miss out on all aspects of domestic tourism that involve staying in other accommodation establishments or with friends or relatives. A number of countries do not even try to measure domestic tourism due to its very nature. For example, in many developing countries, very little domestic movement involves staying in paid accommodation, and so it does not compete with demand from international visitors.

145. It is directly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) according to statistics, people spend much of their income on international tourism
- B) spending on international tourism is about one tenth of the amount spent on domestic tourism
- C) the measurement of domestic tourism demand covers similar areas to that of international demand
- D) domestic and national travel surveys are based on knowledge of the resident population
- E) many countries promote themselves strongly to their own residents as holiday destinations

146. According to the passage, the primary challenge of measuring domestic tourism is that ----.

- A) there is competition among countries to attract tourists
- B) most people travelling within their own countries cannot afford to stay in hotels
- C) people do not necessarily stay in hotels when travelling in their own countries
- D) the numbers involved are insignificant to track accurately
- E) expenditure statistics are very difficult to collect from suppliers of tourism services

147. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) international tourism statistics are not always based on reliable data
- B) if there were no border crossings, international tourism statistics would be less comprehensive
- C) surveys given to foreign tourists are a useful way of collecting information on international tourism
- D) domestic tourism in developing countries will continue to increase
- E) developing countries are beginning to place more importance on domestic tourism

148. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) people from developed countries prefer to travel to developing countries
- B) some developing countries think it is too costly to measure domestic tourism
- C) only developed countries have the necessary resources to measure domestic tourism efficiently
- D) it is not worthwhile to produce statistics on domestic tourism in some countries
- E) international tourism is becoming a high priority for people in developing countries

During the 1990s, the country that was viewed by American leaders and many others in the West as the most important challenge for a transition to democracy was Russia. The Clinton administration emphasized that one of its high priorities in foreign policy was the success of the movement to democracy and a market economy in the states of the former Soviet Union, in particular Russia. A senior official asserted that “helping the Russian people to build a free society and market economy is the greatest strategic challenge of our time,” and that “Russia was the single most important foreign policy priority” of the Clinton administration. Russia was by far the largest of the former republics of the Soviet Union in both population and land area. In addition, its geographical location gave it influence on issues in several regions in which the US was interested, and it had greater strategic military capability than any other country except the US. On a deeper level, Russia represented what remained of the former geopolitical and ideological rival of the US. If the state that had been the core of the superpower which was considered to be the main adversary of the US and of democracy could, within a relatively short time, be changed into an ideological soul mate of the US, the symbolic implications would be profound.

149. According to the passage, the Clinton administration ---.

- A) considered Russia's transition to democracy and a market economy very important
- B) was convinced that Russia's attempts at democratization and developing a market economy would ultimately fail
- C) thought that the institutionalization of democracy would be welcomed by the Russians
- D) realized that Russia's distinctive historical background and geographical boundaries limited the success of future democracy
- E) warned the Russian leaders against moving away from the traditional market economy

150. It is clearly stated in the passage that in the last decade of the 20th century, ----.

- A) a market economy model was successfully adopted by the emerging states of the former Soviet Union
- B) American and European leaders were disappointed by Russia's reluctance to adopt democracy
- C) US and European leaders were expecting a comfortable transition to democracy in Russia
- D) the authoritarian regimes were replaced in the states of the former Soviet Union
- E) the US interest in Russia partly stemmed from Russia's strategic geographical location

151. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) a free society and market economy could reverse the socio-economic problems in the former Soviet states
- B) the newly-emerging states of the former Soviet Union were forced to adopt democracy to compete with the US
- C) a democratic Russia with a strategic military capability could pose threats to American interests
- D) the US was not in a position to ignore the political developments taking place in its former adversary
- E) the greatest strategic challenge for the US was to contain the extensive influence of Russia in Central Asia

152. It is implied in the passage that ----.

- A) a free society and market economy developed in Russia without much intervention
- B) Russia wanted to achieve democratization without the guidance of the West
- C) Russia's transition to democracy would please the US
- D) the Clinton administration negatively influenced Russia's democratization process
- E) Russia is no longer considered an important force in geographical terms

Species diversity provides the foundation for individual ecosystems and thus is the prerequisite for the functioning of the biosphere. It is an immeasurable source of food and medicinal products, and an irreplaceable resource as a gene pool. Due to the increasing destruction and pollution of natural habitats, over-fishing and hunting, humans are destroying the biological multitude of life, and with that, the basis of their own well-being. The public is concerned when a well-known species like the tiger, whale, or mountain gorilla becomes endangered; however, the majority of other cases are hardly ever noticed by the public. Apart from the decline of species diversity within habitats, loss of genetic diversity within individual species has also been observed. The destruction of individual populations leads to a reduction in genetic regeneration capacity within a species. For instance, selective deforestation reduces the quality of the genetic material of affected tree species, since only strong, healthy trees are logged and the weaker ones are left behind. Humankind's intentional or unintentional introduction of exotic animal and plant species to new habitats plays an important role as well. These so-called "neozic species" can become a threat to local species and lead to their complete extinction. For instance, the flightless Kiwi bird in New Zealand is threatened with extinction by introduced rats and feral cats.

153. It can be inferred from the passage that the destruction of species ----.

- A) is a process that can lead to disaster for mankind's future prospects
- B) can help man search for better living conditions
- C) is a part of the natural cycle of life and death on Earth
- D) is a necessity in terms of the well-being of the planet and mankind
- E) has been exaggerated and a more balanced view needs to be taken

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

- A) biological diversity is a luxury when people are in need of food and medical products
- B) hunting and fishing, unlike other environmentally harmful activities, are necessary for human survival
- C) most cases of biological destruction remain unknown to the public
- D) the public should be more concerned about the possible loss of species like the tiger
- E) biological diversity is more important for some individual ecosystems than others

155. One can understand from the passage that biological destruction ----.

- A) affects those who make the wilderness a basis for their livelihoods
- B) comes about mostly from natural catastrophes rather than human activity
- C) is most common in temperate areas such as New Zealand, which includes many species
- D) helps local species to reproduce and multiply
- E) impacts the capacity of a species to produce genetically healthy offspring

156. As it is clearly stated in the passage, the Kiwi bird ----.

- A) was introduced into New Zealand along with animals such as rats and feral cats
- B) has become a symbol for conservation throughout New Zealand
- C) has never been able to adapt to the harsh environment of New Zealand
- D) is under threat because of other animals that were introduced into its habitat
- E) is a prime example of what is called a "neozic species"

KASIM 2012

For hundreds of thousands of years, human civilizations tended to barter for goods, trading shells and precious stones for food and other important commodities. For the first evidence of money as currency, we need to go back 5,000 years to where modern-day Iraq now sits, to find 'the shekel'. Though this was the first form of currency, it was not money as we know and understand it today. It actually represented a certain weight of barley, a kind of plant, equivalent to gold or silver. Eventually, the shekel became a coin currency in its own right. In much the same way, Britain's currency is called 'the pound', because it was originally equivalent to a pound of silver. The ancient Greeks and Romans used gold and silver coins as currency, with the Latin 'denarius' ultimately giving birth to 'dinar' in various countries including Jordan and Algeria, and providing the 'd' that served as an abbreviation for the British penny before decimalization in 1971. It also gives us the word for money in Spanish and Portuguese – 'dinero' and 'dinhero'. The first ever banknotes were issued in 7th-century China, though it took another 1,000 years before the idea of paper money was adopted in Europe, by Sweden's Stockholms Banco in 1661.

157. According to the passage, the earliest form of exchanging goods ----.

- A) did not involve any form of currency
- B) was confined to trading precious shells and stones
- C) led to the development of commodities
- D) first appeared in some parts of the Middle East
- E) paved the way for people to become civilized

158. As it is clearly stated in the passage, 'the shekel' --

- A) was transformed into Britain's contemporary pound
- B) was equivalent to the idea of money as we accept it today
- C) was invented 5,000 years ago in what is now Iraq
- D) first came to be used in place of silver coins
- E) precedes the use of shells and stones for bartering

159. According to the passage, the introduction of banknotes ----.

- A) immediately stopped the use of gold as currency
- B) in China was welcomed by Europeans
- C) came long before the circulation of gold and silver coins
- D) into Europe took about a thousand years
- E) gave rise to the development of the banking system in Europe

160. One can understand from the passage that ---.

- A) the amount of time needed to develop currencies was a lot longer than anticipated
- B) the development of currency as a means of exchanging goods and services owes a lot to many nations of the world
- C) were it not for the European countries, today's exchange methods could not have developed
- D) the Iraqi and Chinese contribution to the currency development is relatively less important
- E) every nation today conceptualizes currency matters differently and thus uses different terms to name currency

British scientists have begun studying a rare meteorite to reveal more about the history of Mars. The rock, named 'Tissint' after the Moroccan area where it crashed in July 2011, was recovered from the ground just five months later – not enough time to be too contaminated. "The Tissint sample is probably the most important meteorite to have landed on the Earth in the last 100 years," says Dr. Caroline Smith, curator of meteorites at the Natural History Museum in London. An analysis of the rock revealed its Martian origin. It would have been removed from Mars when an asteroid struck the planet, staying in space as debris before being attracted by the Earth's gravity. Of the 41,000 officially recognized meteorites, 61 come from Mars and the Tissint rock is only the fifth that was witnessed falling. Dr. Tony Irving of Washington University, who performed some initial analysis on the sample, does not think there is much chance of finding fossilized life within it. But the British team could reveal whether minerals have been affected by water or contain elements such as carbon. Smith says "We're not looking for microbes, but we're looking for the chemical and environmental signatures to indicate whether Mars, at some point in its past, may have provided a suitable environment for life to exist."

161. It is understood from the passage that the meteorite found in Morocco ---.

- A) was part of a larger meteorite that crashed into the Earth
- B) is the first meteorite from Mars to be seen on the Earth
- C) was recovered after remaining buried for almost 100 years
- D) was too contaminated to be of any real use to scientists
- E) is a very rare kind, which can be valuable to scientists

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

- A) Tissint was one of the meteorites that were actually seen while falling
- B) the Natural History Museum took possession of the meteorite as soon as it landed on the Earth
- C) other meteorites that preceded Tissint were quite similar to it in size
- D) there is some doubt as to where the meteorite came from
- E) the meteorite is one of the 41,000 that originated from Mars

163. According to the passage, scientists ---.

- A) believe there may well be fossils in the rock
- B) are examining the meteorite to reveal whether microbes could survive in it
- C) are investigating the rock to find out whether Mars was once able to support life
- D) claim that Tissint gives clues about the meteorites expected to hit the Earth
- E) have unfortunately failed to identify the origin of Tissint

164. For scientists to come up with accurate findings, a meteorite ----.

- A) is to be one of the 41,000 known meteorites
- B) has to be made sure that it come from a specific planet
- C) should contain plenty of living organisms
- D) needs to remain intact for a sufficient amount of time
- E) is required to have basic minerals in its internal structure

While playing computer games is sometimes seen as a solitary pursuit, a study at Brigham Young University shows that it actually enhances social connections. Studying the effect of multiplayer online games on marriages, researchers found that in the 76% of the cases where the couple played together, games actually aided the relationship. In other words, couples that gamed together stayed together. Games may have other effects on us too. The famous psychologist, Philip Zimbardo, recently spoke out on the subject. In his 1971 Stanford Prison Experiment, in which volunteers were randomly assigned the roles of prisoner or guard, he showed that human behaviour is heavily influenced by environmental and social pressures. More recently, Zimbardo even suggested that exposing children to morally ambiguous situations in games could be useful in helping them develop their own moral compass. One possibility is to explore virtual worlds through computer games that could enable people to experience and understand concepts that they would otherwise find difficult to imagine. Games about society, populated by real people and open to all, could help test how different cultural backgrounds could be brought together in peace.

165. The author's attitude towards computer games is –

- A) satirizing
- B) disrespectful
- C) favouring
- D) pessimistic
- E) tolerant

166. It is stated in the passage that computer games ----.

- A) enhance the feeling of loneliness if they involve more than one player all the time
- B) provide opportunities for people to meet unaccustomed ideas and worlds
- C) lead to role conflicts among those who come from different cultural backgrounds
- D) contributes little to strengthening the relationships of married couples
- E) may include harmful features that trigger aggressive behaviour among children

167. According to the passage, Zimbardo believes that --

- A) computer games may actually help young people make more conscious decisions on moral issues
- B) his experiment refutes the findings of the study conducted at Brigham Young University
- C) having children face ambiguous situations in computer games can cause psychological problems
- D) computer games populated by real people may not present the actual state of a society
- E) environmental pressures are greater on those who play computer games

168. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) computer games are destructive to the relationships of younger people
- B) the risks associated with playing computer games outweigh the benefits
- C) we have reached the limits of what can be achieved with computer games
- D) computer games are capable of bringing in several unexpected benefits
- E) social pressures force people to avoid playing computer games

Although many community newspapers are justifiably proud of their hard-hitting local editorials, perhaps half of all community papers carry no editorials at all. Publishers who refuse to editorialize often claim that editorial harassment is resented in small communities. Others are fearful of alienating readers and advertisers. Still others say they do not have enough time to develop polished, well-researched editorials on a regular basis. Many publishers are leaders in the commercial and political lives of their towns, and are so much a part of the local power structure that their editorials would not be persuasive anyway. Those who editorialize assert that editorials and opinion columns give identity to their newspapers and leadership to their communities. Indeed, some of the most inspired writing the US has produced – the ‘Crisis’ essays of Tom Paine, the Federalist Papers explaining and defending the Constitution, the stirring commentary of William Allen White of Kansas – first saw the light of day as editorial or column material in a community newspaper. Courageous hometown editors regularly win Pulitzer Prizes and other professional honours for crusading editorials on local issues.

169. It is stated in the passage that some community newspapers prefer not to have editorials because ----.

- A) they think that they can increase their prices without editorials
- B) publishers are afraid they could lose readers and advertisers
- C) they believe that the communities are too large to be affected by editorials
- D) editorials increase the cost of publishing the newspapers
- E) it is difficult for publishers to find people who can write polished, well-researched editorials

170. According to the passage, by having editorials in their community newspapers, publishers ----.

- A) wish to reach larger numbers of readers nationwide
- B) attempt to gain greater prestige in their community
- C) try to draw the attention of political figures in the local community
- D) tend to spread their political views through their newspapers
- E) aim to give a particular quality to their newspapers

171. The author of the passage ----.

- A) inclines not to agree with certain publishers
- B) is himself an editor of a community newspaper
- C) believes politics should play little role in editorials
- D) provides a balanced view on the inclusion of editorials
- E) underestimates the advantages of editorials

172. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) there could be times when supposedly unimportant editorial could have widespread influence over a nation
- B) some famous essays were in fact distorted forms of the editorials published in the community newspapers
- C) there is ample evidence that community newspapers were much more influential in the past
- D) publishers have felt all along the political pressure to include editorials to promote community issues
- E) abusing editorials to promote advertising in community newspapers backfired

Innovation is not a synonym for invention – an invention has to be taken to the market to be regarded as innovation. Innovation must change the way people do something. In an essay on creativity, Teresa Amabile and others describe innovation as ‘the successful implementation of creative ideas within an organization’. Creativity, which includes invention, is only the starting point for innovation, which is a necessary but not sufficient condition for it. As Amabile implies, the business of innovation needs to be managed all the way from the creative inspiration through to a launchable product or service. Innovation is not restricted to products and services. It might be internal to the business, in the form of new and more effective organizational structures or processes. It could be a new way of marketing or distribution, like online grocery deliveries. By today’s thinking, innovation can also be in the form of a significant improvement to an existing commodity. When you build a better product, not necessarily a revolutionary one, the whole world will want to buy it. A lot of small types of innovation like this are more akin to continuous improvement, which makes up 85-90% of the average corporate development portfolio.

173. It is clearly stated in the passage that for Amabile, -
--.

- A) for a company to be managed successfully, it requires new ways of organizing the workforce and processes
- B) innovation has to be carefully monitored from the starting point to the end product for a company to be profitable
- C) the scope of innovation is so broad that its application can involve a wide range of goods and processes
- D) placing restrictions on the range of the uses of innovation for certain products and services may damage the inventive spirit
- E) a creative inspiration that is adequately turned into a marketable product or service is a sign of the company’s future prospects

174. According to the passage, ----.

- A) small innovations fail to account for a great portion of a company’s turnover
- B) corporate development portfolios owe their improvement to creating only revolutionary products
- C) a new marketing or distribution strategy like online shopping can hardly be an example of innovation
- D) an innovation can both be an improvement in a product and a completely new product
- E) the survival of a business is closely tied to its flexibility to adjust to online marketing

175. It can be understood from the passage that the author ----.

- A) informs the reader of the consequences when a corporate suffers from a lack of activity, invention and innovation
- B) sets out to clear up the misunderstanding between some terms and to point out the importance of small advances
- C) successfully explains why commercial organizations have to come to a correct interpretation of manufacturing terminology
- D) warns that if the current state of production processes prevails, the desire to innovate may be lost
- E) criticizes the existing management practices, which will eventually disregard lots of small innovations

176. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) terms like invention, innovation and creativity need to be clearly defined and described before they can be applied productively
- B) so long as companies and inventors interpret the concept of innovation rightly, they would eventually make huge profits
- C) innovation not only eases the practical difficulties of life but also comprises a considerable amount of revenues
- D) the idea of innovation is so complex that it can hardly be applied to simple procedures like online shopping
- E) for many a person, for a new product to be innovative, it does not have to involve a creative input

For some people, living in an affluent area can actually be a health hazard. This is the provocative conclusion of a study of the death records of more than 8,000 people living in four major US cities. The ill effects of being poor or living in economically disadvantaged areas have been demonstrated before, but it is unusual to consider that poor people living in richer areas may be no better off. Marilyn Winkleby, a researcher at Stanford University in California, decided to look into this and was surprised to find that the death rates in four Californian cities were actually highest for poor people living in the richest neighbourhoods. Her study offers two possible explanations: Poorer people living in rich areas may have to pay proportionally more for housing, intensifying the effect of poverty; alternatively, their health may suffer from the stress caused by continually being reminded that they are at the bottom of the pile. Another researcher, Richard Wilkinson, from the University of Nottingham in the UK, also suspects that stress is largely to blame. He reviewed more than 150 studies and concluded that health is generally poorer when differences in income are larger.

177. The study is referred to as provocative as it ----.

- A) is based on the use of confidential death records
- B) has introduced a new perspective regarding the problem of poverty
- C) blames the rich for some of the worst aspects of poverty
- D) has shown that poverty in the US is far worse than people had imagined
- E) puts forward the claim that poor people create health hazards

178. Winkleby's study is different from other studies of poverty in that she ----.

- A) studied cities that other studies had failed to include
- B) focussed entirely on the state of California, ignoring other states
- C) compared the death records in both rich and poor neighbourhoods
- D) considered income to be the primary variable
- E) looked at an aspect that had previously been ignored

179. The common feature of Winkleby and Wilkinson's studies is that both ---.

- A) concluded that stress is a major factor
- B) reviewed the death records of poor people
- C) blamed the inequalities in society for poverty
- D) agreed that poverty was more noticeable in poor areas
- E) accepted there were two possible explanations

180. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) California has some of the poorest people in the US
- B) poor people are generally very unhealthy
- C) suffering from health problems is the most detrimental effect of poverty
- D) being constantly made aware of your poverty can be harmful
- E) studies on poverty are a new area of research

NİSAN 2013

History is one of the few school subjects commonly mandated in education systems throughout the world. Furthermore, the use of history textbooks to support student learning is an almost universally accepted practice. However, the widespread international presence of the humble history textbook should not disguise its ideological and cultural potency. Indeed, essential to understanding the power and importance of history textbooks is to appreciate that in any given culture they typically exist as the keepers of ideas, values and knowledge. No matter how neutral history textbooks may appear, they are ideologically important, because they often seek to inject the youth with a shared set of values, national ethos and an incontrovertible sense of political orthodoxy. Textbooks stand as cultural artefacts that embody a range of issues associated with ideology, politics and values which in themselves function at a variety of different levels of power, status and influence. Embedded in history textbooks are narratives and stories that nation states choose to tell about themselves and their relations with other nations. Typically, they represent a core of cultural knowledge which future generations are expected both to assimilate and support.

181. According to the passage, history textbooks ---.

- A) are now being rewritten with a more international and universal outlook to rectify past misunderstandings between nations
- B) are not appropriate for teaching history because they are always ideologically biased
- C) should be rewritten in a neutral and unbiased way so that future generations can have a healthy understanding of history
- D) not only have educational, but also ideological functions, serving to transmit a nation state's values
- E) consist of baseless stories and narratives rather than historical facts that are more important for a nation state's survival

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

- A) some countries have been more successful in producing more neutral and less ideological history textbooks than others
- B) in many nations, debates over the content and format of history textbooks continue to generate considerable political conflict
- C) nations attempt to provide future generations with particular values that will ensure the continuation of existing structures
- D) history textbooks have become more politicized after the emergence of nation states to preserve national identity
- E) many educational systems throughout the world include history in their curriculum to enhance political literacy

183. According to the passage, regardless of how impartially they are written, history textbooks ---.

- A) need to teach both the past and the future
- B) serve a purpose other than intended
- C) are the best options for cultural transmission
- D) affect ideologically the youth more than adults
- E) can never be completely objective and neutral

184 It can be inferred from the passage that the author ----.

- A) is in favour of using history textbooks to inform people about international relations
- B) sets out to emphasize the use of history textbooks to instill national values in the young generation
- C) is of the opinion that textbooks on history are easy to write
- D) believes in the necessity of locally produced history textbooks to bring about world peace
- E) is trying to persuade the reader of the importance of understanding history

Farmers in many countries utilize antibiotics in two key ways: at full strength to treat animals that are sick and in low doses to fatten meat-producing livestock or to prevent veterinary illnesses. Although even the proper use of antibiotics can inadvertently lead to the spread of drug resistant bacteria, the habit of using a low dose is a formula for disaster: the treatment provides just enough antibiotic to kill some but not all bacteria. The germs that survive are typically those that happen to bear genetic mutations for resisting the antibiotic. They then reproduce and exchange genes with other microbial resistors. As bacteria are found literally everywhere, resistant strains produced in animals eventually find their way into people as well. You could not design a better system for guaranteeing the spread of antibiotic resistance. To cease the spread, Denmark enforced tighter rules on the use of antibiotics in the raising of poultry and other farm animals. The lesson is that improving animal husbandry – making sure that pens, stalls and cages are properly cleaned and giving animals more room or time to mature – offsets the initial negative impact of limiting antibiotic use.

185. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) farmers mainly prefer using antibiotics as a preventive measure for diseases
- B) antibiotics are merely useful in treating the contagious diseases of farm animals
- C) continuous and heavy doses of antibiotics are crucial for poultry
- D) antibiotics are so far the only effective method to fatten up meat-producing animals
- E) poultry prices are affected by the spread of contagious diseases

186. It is implied in the passage that ----.

- A) widespread use of antibiotics is intended to eliminate the chances of a possible pandemic
- B) using a low dose antibiotic compared to a heavy dose is highly recommended for farmers
- C) human beings should test the efficacy of using antibiotics on other animals before using them on poultry
- D) increased antibiotic resistance in human beings is due to the consumption of animal products with antibiotic content
- E) antibiotic resistance in poultry animals has led scientists to find alternative solutions to fight off these bacteria

187. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the spread of bacterial infections in poultry may not be avoided by improving physical conditions
- B) the weight of the poultry mainly depends upon the environment they are brought up in
- C) strict regulations in Denmark are employed to minimize the effects of antibiotic use on both poultry and people
- D) the maturation period of poultry in Denmark is determined by the size of the animal
- E) the productivity of poultry can best be analyzed through the amount of the antibiotic used on the animal

188. It is stated in the passage that antibiotics ----.

- A) are crucial as they change the genetic mutations of poultry
- B) form the basis for microbial resistance of genes in animals
- C) are effective in restricting resistant strains of bacteria in poultry
- D) are employed to prevent a possible disease spread from farm animals to human beings
- E) may produce drug resistant bacteria, irrespective of how carefully they are used

“The Marshall Plan was not a simple program for transferring massive sums of money to struggling countries, but an explicit – and eventually successful – attempt to reindustrialize Europe.” say Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang. It follows that if Africa really wants economic prosperity, it should study and draw valuable lessons from the Marshall Plan’s dark twin: the Morgenthau Plan implemented in Germany in 1945. Reinert tells the story best: When it was clear that the Allies would win the Second World War, the question of what to do with Germany, which in three decades had precipitated two World Wars, reared its head. Henry Morgenthau Jr, the US secretary of the treasury, formulated a plan to keep Germany from ever again threatening world peace. Germany, he argued, had to be entirely deindustrialized and turned into an agricultural nation. All industrial equipment was to be destroyed, and the mines were to be flooded. This program was approved by the Allies and was immediately implemented when Germany capitulated in 1945. However, it soon became clear that the Morgenthau Plan was causing serious economic problems in Germany: deindustrialization caused agricultural productivity to plummet. This was indeed an interesting experiment. The mechanisms of synergy between industry and agriculture worked in reverse: killing the industry reduced the productivity of the agricultural sector.

189. It is clearly stated in the passage that the Marshall Plan ----.

- A) was redesigned as the Morgenthau Plan to be applied in Germany
- B) was very comprehensive in its scope to develop Europe
- C) was a program of investment from which the Allies expected to benefit directly
- D) was ill-formed for its objectives according to Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang
- E) turned out to be a failed attempt to industrialize various European nations

190. According to the passage, Germany ----.

- A) had to be stripped of its power to start wars
- B) was unable to continue its industrial development during World War II
- C) needed industrial equipment and American finance to rebuild the country
- D) found the Morgenthau Plan problematic as its economy declined
- E) was allowed to industrialize despite its agricultural potential

191. It is implied in the passage that ----.

- A) America’s vision for post-war Europe was in essence misguided
- B) a country has no choice but to prioritize one sector over another in order to advance
- C) today’s Africa and post-war Germany have a lot in common
- D) Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang were right in their predictions about the Marshall Plan
- E) plans made by policy makers may yield unexpected outcomes

192. The main concern of the author is to ----.

- A) supply a brief summary of imperial nations’ domination of others
- B) blame America’s programs for Germany’s agricultural productivity
- C) learn from the failings and achievements of some economic policies
- D) describe ways of industrializing through agriculture in order to stop wars
- E) accuse the African leaders of failing to understand how Germany prospered

Imagine an industry that runs out of raw materials. Companies go bankrupt, workers are laid off, families suffer and associated organizations are thrown into turmoil. Eventually, governments are forced to take drastic action. Welcome to global banking, recently brought to its knees by the interruption of its lifeblood – the flow of cash. In this case, we seem to have been fortunate. In the nick of time, governments released reserves in order to start cash circulating again. But what if the reserves had not been there? What are we going to do when our supplies of vital materials such as fish, tropical hardwoods, metals like iridium and fresh water dry up? We live on a planet with finite resources – that is no surprise to anyone – so why do we have an economic system in which all that matters is growth – more growth means using more resources. When the human population was counted in millions and resources were sparse, people could simply move to new pastures. However, with 9 billion people expected around 2050, moving on is not an option. As politicians reconstruct the global economy, they should take heed. If we are to leave any kind of planet to our children, we need an economic system that lets us live within our means.

193. The author starts the passage with an example from industry in order to ----.

- A) explain why raw materials are used in industry
- B) present the conditions of the workers who are currently employed
- C) indicate the possible consequences of global industrialization
- D) emphasize the importance of raw materials
- E) describe the impact of the banking system on industry

194. According to the passage, the global banking crisis was resolved because governments ----.

- A) cooperated closely with the industry
- B) sold off large supplies of cash
- C) involved the necessary organizations
- D) bought new supplies of vital materials
- E) acted quickly to find a solution

195. The main point made in the passage is that ----.

- A) industries need to look carefully at the raw materials used
- B) the economic system currently in place must be rethought
- C) population explosion is one of the greatest threats to mankind as it requires more planning
- D) all governments should have a responsibility to help out in times of crisis
- E) the global banking system can throw the world into turmoil

196. It is pointed out in the passage that in the past ----.

- A) an economic system of growth was easy to establish
- B) resources were more valuable than they are today
- C) it was easy for people to find new resources
- D) industry was far less dependent on raw materials
- E) it was rare for businesses to actually fail

Many athletes credit drugs with improving their performance, but some of them may want to thank their brain instead. Mounting evidence suggests that the boost from human growth hormone (HGH), an increasingly popular doping drug, might be caused by the placebo effect. In a new double-blind trial funded by the World Anti-Doping Agency, in which neither researchers nor participants knew who was receiving HGH and who was taking a placebo, the researchers asked participants to guess whether or not they were on the real drug. Then they examined the results of the group who guessed that they were getting HGH when, in fact, they had received a placebo. That group improved at four fitness tests measuring strength, endurance, power and sprint capacity. The study participants who guessed correctly that they were taking a placebo did not improve, according to preliminary results presented at the Society for Endocrinology meeting in June 2011. "The finding really shows the power of the mind" said Ken Ho, an endocrinologist at the Garvan Institute in Sydney, Australia, who led the study. She maintains that many athletes are reaping the benefits of the placebo effect, without knowing whether what they are taking is beneficial or not.

197. It is clearly stated in the passage that the support given by certain drugs ---.

- A) is largely accepted for its positive contribution to performance
- B) has been proven by many studies around the world
- C) has led authorities to take the necessary measures against these drugs
- D) has been openly disputed by most of the athletes
- E) results in the improved performances of all the athletes who take them

198. According to the results of the study funded by the World Anti-Doping Agency, ---.

- A) the study participants were all aware they were given a placebo
- B) those who knew that they were given real drugs failed to show improvement in fitness tests
- C) the athletes who did not know they were given a placebo did well on fitness tests
- D) the preliminary findings showed the increased popularity of drugs
- E) the effects of HGH are incompatible with those found in other studies

199. It is understood from the passage that the placebo effect ----.

- A) is highly esteemed among those who are interested in athletics
- B) can play a significant role in improving the performances of athletes
- C) has been monitored in the participating groups that consist of people taking doping drugs
- D) was also tested in other branches of sports where competition exists
- E) was very high in the studies where participants were informed in advance

200. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) external interventions may have negative impacts on one's performance
- B) every athlete should be involved in a study to increase his or her performance
- C) success lies in the power of one's mind no matter which treatment he or she is exposed to
- D) the World Anti-Doping Agency should be much more careful about the use of drugs in sports
- E) much more research should be done on the placebo effect among athletes

EYLÜL 2013

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is diagnosed in 2 to 5 percent of children between the ages of 6 and 16; approximately 80 percent are boys. The typical symptoms of distractibility, hyperactivity and agitation occur at all ages, even in adults who have the condition, but with considerable disparity. Children often seem forgetful or impatient, tend to disturb others and have a hard time observing limits. Poor impulse control manifests itself in rash decision-making, irrational actions and rapid mood swings. The child acts before thinking. And yet, ADHD children often behave perfectly normally in new situations, particularly in those of short duration that involve direct contact with individuals or are pleasurable or exciting, like watching TV or playing games. Precursor behaviours such as a difficult temperament or sleep and appetite disorders have often been found in children younger than 3 who were later detected to have ADHD, but no definite diagnosis can be made in those first three years. Physical restlessness often diminishes in teenagers, but attention failure continues and can often become associated with aggressive or anti-social behaviour and emotional problems, as well as a tendency towards drug abuse.

- 201. According to the statistics on ADHD, ----.**
- A) 80 percent of boys are diagnosed in the very early years of childhood
 - B) typical symptoms in children are easier to be diagnosed than in adults
 - C) adults with ADHD reflect typical symptoms in higher percentages
 - D) appetite disorders are more common than sleep disorders in people with ADHD
 - E) boys are more prone to ADHD compared to girls

- 202. It is stated in the passage that children with ADHD have a hard time ----.**
- A) showing perfectly normal actions and behaviours in familiar situations
 - B) controlling themselves, their actions and their mood
 - C) resisting the desire to watch TV or play games most of the time
 - D) interacting with strangers in new situations as they feel lonely
 - E) making carefully-thought decisions in situations requiring much physical effort
- 203. According to the passage, ADHD can be diagnosed more accurately ----.**
- A) after the child reaches the age of 3
 - B) if physical restlessness observed in children becomes unbearable
 - C) when parents notice aggressive actions
 - D) once precursor behaviours have begun to threaten other children
 - E) providing that the symptoms are still traceable in adulthood

- 204 It can be inferred from the passage that the symptoms of ADHD ----.**
- A) might be quite different for girls or boys of different ages
 - B) are difficult to diagnose even through advanced treatment methods
 - C) vary in prominence and variety over the course of a lifetime
 - D) such as rash decision-making and rapid mood changes stem from genetic history
 - E) are more salient than others especially among teenagers who experience less parental intervention

Globalization is reflected in certain areas of life such as culture and lifestyle. Modern mass media and increased mobility favour a sort of cultural globalization. African cooking and Indian films have become as common in Europe as Western fast food is in Asia or Hollywood films in the Middle East. Optimists see this mingling of world societies as a chance to integrate 'the foreign' into one's own cultural value system and in this way to increase mutual tolerance. Growing commonalities in the sense of a recognized universal value system, such as human rights, can develop in this way. This perspective presupposes free access to information and knowledge. In contrast, critics emphasize the economic dominance of rich industrial nations in the media, through which they force their Western model of affluence on the weaker countries for their own economic advantage. The general commercialization and reshaping of national or regional cultures through foreign influences have, in many parts of the world, provoked mass movements seeking a return to their own traditional values. One can trace the radical anti-Western movements back to these perceived causes. The emphasis on regional, local, and new nationalist thinking can partly be seen as a reaction to globalization.

205. It is obvious from the passage that ----.

- A) reactions to the Western world result from regional protests
- B) modern mass media are in opposition to some cultural effects of globalization
- C) protesters against globalization are opposed to foreign influences on local cultures
- D) today, much of the modern mass media is shaped by cultural globalization
- E) Indian films hardly receive enough attention in Europe unlike those produced in the West

206. According to the passage, those in favour of globalization think that ----.

- A) blending cultures is a way to develop a better understanding of one another
- B) the reason for globalization is more about economics than culture
- C) cultural integration may harm local cultural value systems around the globe
- D) the concept of a world society is far from being achieved soon
- E) cultural integration helps people tolerate the negative impacts of globalization

207. As stated in the passage, the critics of globalization believe that ----.

- A) the effects of globalization are confined to the financial aspects of life
- B) globalization cannot be beneficial for regional cultures due to a lack of access to information
- C) the media can help the poorer nations learn from the developed ones
- D) globalization is for the benefit of the developed world rather than the poorer nations
- E) globalization prevents industrial nations from preserving their local traditions

208. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) the richer and poorer nations of the world uniformly affect each other
- B) globalization is a controversial issue with both its advocates and opponents
- C) the impact of globalization has produced a one-sided reaction
- D) globalization itself can explain why new nationalist thinking has recently gained importance
- E) both the rich and poor are equally affected by the negative aspects of globalization

Bertrand Russell's essay *In Praise of Idleness* was first published in 1932, in the middle of the Great Depression, a period of global economic crisis. It might seem distasteful to promote the virtues of idleness at such a time, when unemployment was rising to a third of the working population in some parts of the world. For Russell, however, the economic chaos of the time was itself the result of a set of deep-rooted and mistaken attitudes about work. Indeed, he claims that many of our ideas about work are little more than superstitions, which should be swept away with rigorous thinking. Russell distinguishes between two kinds of workers: labourers and supervisors. To these, he adds a third group of non-workers - the leisured landowners who depend on other people's labour to support their own idleness. According to Russell, history is littered with examples of people working hard all their lives and being allowed to keep just enough for themselves and their families to survive, while any surplus they produce is appropriated by warriors, priests and the leisured ruling classes. And it is always these beneficiaries of the system, says Russell, who are heard praising the virtues of 'honest toil', giving a moral mask to a system that is manifestly unjust. And this fact alone should prompt us to re-evaluate the ethics of work.

209. It can be inferred from the passage that Russell ----.

- A) supports landowners' idleness as a way of life and strictly argues everyone should be able to live the way they do
- B) finds hard work distasteful and unnecessary for the working class
- C) argues that spiritual renewal brought about by idleness is a basic human need
- D) believes that people should definitely embrace unemployment caused by the economic crisis
- E) sees the ethics of hard work as a mechanism used by the privileged class to ensure the continuation of the unjust system of labour

210. It is pointed out in the passage that many of the ideas about work ----.

- A) are realistic based on previous work experiences
- B) are those developed by workers and supervisors
- C) could easily be changed by thinking more deeply
- D) might be mistaken due to country-specific conditions
- E) are claimed to be too old-fashioned to keep

211. It is clearly stated in the passage that *In Praise of Idleness* was published during the Great Depression ----.

- A) to show that the economic chaos was a direct consequence of established work ethics
- B) so that the people who were unemployed could experience some relief
- C) as Russell was seriously concerned with the results of high unemployment rates
- D) in order to help economists devise economic policies
- E) when a third of the working population became unemployed for no obvious reason

212. According to Russell, the concept of 'honest toil' ----.

- A) was originally put forward to produce economic surplus for the benefit of the idle people
- B) was used to continue the oppression of priests over the rich
- C) helped the working class live decently and support their families
- D) should be re-assessed to get rid of the unfair practices of the privileged class
- E) is still a valid expression describing the benefits of regular work practices

As an event planner who conceives, designs and orchestrates every type of event from corporate affairs to weddings, it is my responsibility to put together and manage the individual creative teams that are contributing to the occasions. Together, we do everything from selecting the perfect invitations to installing temporary roads in order to provide access to an event. One of the greatest challenges of my job, yet one of its most rewarding aspects, is working with creative people on a day-to-day basis. I deal with a lot of high-profile, artistic individuals - people who are extremely knowledgeable and well-known in their own right. They are passionate and talented individuals who often have their own vision of how they want particular elements of events designed and executed. Therein lies the challenge. As the event producer, it is again my responsibility to keep everyone focused on the overall concept and design and to work with each team leader to ensure that the teams move forward in the same direction, all while minimizing difficulties and catastrophes. When you are working with creative personnel, it is crucial to keep them on track so that they will not disrupt the project's rhythm and production schedule. For me, this means taking on a very active management role.

213. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the event planner is incapable of executing all the elements of an event without taking feedback from the clients
- B) each team of experts works independently because of their different job specifications
- C) the diverse individual personalities of the team
- D) all leaders working with the event planner have the opportunity to shine
- E) the event planner ensures harmonious cooperation between teams which

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

- A) designing the invitations is the primary task of the event planner
- B) the scope of event-planning is so enormous as to include alternative ways of reaching a venue
- C) creative teams are directed by a person selected by the event planner
- D) the valuable input of the creative teams stems from their comprehension of the job's importance
- E) working with creative people helps tackle challenges before they result in big problems

215. According to the passage, the main challenge of working with artistic individuals is that they ----.

- A) may ignore the suggestions of the event planner
- B) demand too much time to finish what is expected from them
- C) want to have the event organized according to their own preferences
- D) have a reputation of being difficult to communicate with
- E) often create problems that are almost impossible to overcome

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

- A) if a team leader cannot adapt to the dynamics of a certain group, he or she is transferred to another one
- B) corporate companies may sometimes seem unwilling to organize their affairs with the help of the event planner leaders can slow down the flow of the project
- C) every team leader determines project on their own the schedule of a focus on various aspects of the event
- D) the author enjoys the challenge of working with well-known artistic individuals
- E) it is the team leader's responsibility to develop an overall concept for an event

In a crowded job market, success in getting a prime position is closely linked to making a great first impression. But you might be surprised to discover what that first impression should be. Dr. Victoria Brescoll of Yale University showed test subjects one of two recorded job interviews in which the candidate talked about losing an important client at their previous job. Half the subjects were shown a video where the candidate behaved angrily and blamed his co-workers. The other subjects were shown a version where the

candidate expressed sadness at the lost client. Taking responsibility for your mistakes may sound praiseworthy, but the angry candidate was rated as more competent than the sad one, and better able to cope with a position of high responsibility. "For anger to have positive effects, it needs to be used occasionally, targeted carefully and expressed appropriately." Dr. Hajo Adam, of Northwestern University, says. Losing your temper is also perceived differently. Western business culture regards anger as an expression of dominance whereas in Asia it is seen as a loss of control. In addition, according to a recent study, men who self-identify as being disagreeable earn 18 percent more than those who think themselves as nice.

217. According to the passage, Dr. Brescoll's study puts forward that ----.

- A) losing your temper can help you appear more skillful at workplace
- B) career success is best accomplished when you take more responsibilities
- C) analyzing job interviews provides both reliable and unreliable findings on anger-control
- D) blaming someone else for a mistake that you have made is seen as being rude
- E) expressing your feelings is not a quality that is generally admired

218. It is clear from the passage that if anger is to be used in a beneficial way, ---.

- A) it should be aimed only at people who also behave in a similar manner
- B) it needs to be used excessively so that it can act as a deterrent to others
- C) the appropriate expression becomes necessary while talking to your co-workers
- D) it should benefit a person who wants to be nice rather than disagreeable
- E) for whom, when and how it will be used should be taken into account

219. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) those who regard themselves as nice are more liable to lose their temper
- B) Asian cultures consider anger to be an important factor that helps businesses improve
- C) Western business culture disapproves of anger if it is used to express power
- D) the interpretation of anger in the workplace varies from culture to culture
- E) the reasons why people behave angrily are quite similar both in Western and Eastern cultures

220. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) expressing sadness instead of anger for your mistakes is more acceptable in many cultures
- B) there is a general agreement among scholars about why anger is considered negative
- C) when it is controlled, anger might be the key to dealing with difficult situations
- D) anger management studies are becoming increasingly popular
- E) Brescoll's and Adam's findings appear to be contradictory

YDS
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2014

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

1. **Alzheimer's disease is the major form of mental impairment in older people and is characterized by the ---- of brain tissue over an extended period of time.**
A) clarification B) examination
C) deterioration D) realisation
E) prevention
2. **As video-gaming has become a ---- industry that attracts huge investment and intense competition, there are numerous ideas concerning its characteristics.**
A) massive B) constant
C) challenging D) repetitive
E) complementary
3. **When compared with petrol, hydrogen is ---- clean and does not produce carbon emissions when it is burned.**
A) severely B) fundamentally
C) promptly D) gradually
E) relatively
4. **People seem to forget that an e-mail says so much about them, but it can even ---- personality characteristics.**
A) receive B) eliminate
C) overcome D) convey
E) abandon
5. **Children's power to understand and reflect on their experiences --- their ability to use verbal symbols.**
A) depends on B) looks into
C) complies with D) brings about
E) sends out
6. **Famous Brazilian photographer Sebastião Salgado ---- photography after a brief career as an economist in the 1970s.**
A) gave off B) took up
C) called for D) pulled over
E) handed in

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

7. **You ---- good about helping others when you see how it ---- a difference for someone else.**
A) feel / w ill have made
B) are feeling / had made
C) w ill feel / has made
D) felt / is making
E) had felt / w ill make
8. **In September 2003, the National Book Foundation -- that Stephen King ---- the recipient of a 'lifetime award'.**
A) w ould be announcing / is to be
B) announces / has to be
C) had announced / used to be
D) had been announcing / has been
E) announced / w ould be
9. **---- by the Romans first and then by Arabs, Crete --- by the Ottomans in the 17th century.**
A) Taking over / had been conquered
B) Having been taken over / had conquered
C) Having taken over / conquered
D) Taken over / w as conquered
E) To be taken over / w as being conquered
10. **Diseases and injuries that result from alcohol consumption are usually attributed ---- lower socio-economic status, and this seems to be true --- individuals, countries and regions.**
A) to / for B) at / w ith
C) into / across D) by / in
E) upon / along
11. **---- all the roles of the state ---- the modern world, none should be underestimated or ignored.**
A) At / by B) To / across
C) Of / in D) From / upon
E) Within / for
12. **---- the role of calcium has received an enormous amount of attention, very few people realise that without its partner, magnesium, calcium does not serve the body nearly as well as it should.**
A) If B) Whereas
C) Whenever D) Since
E) Once

13. Whether in the countryside or in city, a hotel should not be built ---- there is a proven need for it.

- A) in case
B) unless
C) though
D) because
E) after

14. For centuries, people have thought that we have two brains ---- we have two lungs or two kidneys.

- A) until
B) even though
C) w hether
D) so long as
E) just as

15. As w ith other chronic illnesses, asthma affects --- patients ----their families.

- A) not only / but also
B) the more / the more
C) neither / nor
D) such / that
E) less / than

16. ---- children and older people, who suffer most of their unintentional injuries at home, young and middle-aged adults are often injured in the workplace.

- A) In contrast to
B) Instead of
C) Due to
D) Thanks to
E) In case of

17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşens özcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Most scholars agree that Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is overdiagnosed today. To them, such overdiagnosis leads to relying too heavily on pills **(17)**---- skills, such as teaching children better ways of coping with stress. The American Psychiatric Association's diagnostic manual of the past 20 years outlines three sets of **(18)**---- for ADHD: inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity – the child **(19)**---- answers too quickly. For accurate diagnosis, a child must display at least six of the nine listed symptoms for at least half a year across these categories. **(20)**----, at least some problems must be present before the age of seven and produce impairment **(21)**---- at least tw o different settings such as school or home.

17.

- A) by means of
B) ow ing to
C) rather than
D) w ith regard to
E) in terms of

18.

- A) assessments
B) prescriptions
C) adoptions
D) treatments
E) indicators

19.

- A) should have given
B) could have given
C) used to give
D) may give
E) ought to give

20.

- A) In addition
B) Therefore
C) Nonetheless
D) Otherw ise
E) Still

21.

- A) on
B) in
C) at
D) to
E) from

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

Most people sum up Florida in just one word: vacation. That is not a new **(22)**----. A century ago, steamboats and then railroads brought northerners to the land of sunshine. **(23)**— there is one individual's name that often appears on road names as well as the front or back covers of history books, it is that of Henry Flagler. His determination **(24)**---- his vision transformed Florida from a wilderness into a 20th-century state in a matter of years. **(25)**---- constructing a railroad down the eastern coast of the state, he provided thousands with easy access to areas where many people had previously struggled **(26)**---- in isolated communities.

22.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) achievement | B) invention |
| C) application | D) experiment |
| E) association | |

23.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A) Although | B) Whereas |
| C) If | D) Whether |
| E) Unless | |

24.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) together with | B) in terms of |
| C) owing to | D) despite |
| E) as opposed to | |

25.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| A) About | B) From |
| C) Behind | D) At |
| E) By | |

26.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) to have lived | B) to live |
| C) living | D) having lived |
| E) lived | |

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

27. **If you own a property in Turkey but do not want to live in it all year round, ---.**

- A) you can always rent it as a holiday home
- B) you should remember that the Turkish holiday season is very short
- C) some people hope to make a quick return on their investment
- D) you should try and get used to the local culture
- E) it is possible that it will lose its value dramatically

28. **When a radically new form of the flu virus evolves, ---.**

- A) the experts have decided which three strains of the virus are likely to be most prevalent next year
- B) we have been using vaccines to protect against seasonal flu for over 60 years
- C) it can rapidly spread across the globe, claiming lives along the way
- D) around the world, labs are working towards such a universal flu vaccine
- E) a universal flu vaccine fails to provide any protection against catching a cold

29. **Even if you learn only a few Turkish words as a tourist, ---.**

- A) Turkey is as safe to visit as anywhere else in Europe
- B) you should check opening times before setting out on any sightseeing expedition
- C) Turks will respect any attempt at their difficult language
- D) many English language publications are available in major cities in Turkey
- E) public telephones will prompt you to select the language of your choice

- 30. Since they have a tendency to have chronic illnesses, ---.**
- A) health care professionals build interdisciplinary teams to develop innovative strategies
 - B) some people can benefit from increases in healthy life expectancy
 - C) wealthy people have a longer life span compared to poor people
 - D) the majority of people in the West make group rather than individual physician appointments
 - E) older people use health care service more heavily than younger people
- 31. As contradictory health advice appears in tabloid newspapers on an almost daily basis, ---.**
- A) people argue whether sunlight is beneficial or harmful to human health
 - B) sunlight does not just affect your state of mind but your body
 - C) the ultraviolet B radiation in sunlight encourages your body to make vitamin D
 - D) children in sunny Australia have been found to be more prone to egg allergy
 - E) it is too much sunshine that poses the problem when skin cancer is concerned
- 32. Some species become extinct every year due to hunting, ---.**
- A) as animals like foxes and racoons have adapted to increased urbanization and now live in parks
 - B) yet, in some parts of the world, animals such as zebras and rhinos are protected in wildlife reserves
 - C) so pollution of oceans kills animals and plants and poisons their habitats
 - D) though cultivating more and more land has led to the loss of habitats like rainforests
 - E) and ecology explains how individual species fit into the natural world
- 33. ---, coffee is surely known to stimulate the nervous system, acting on both mental and physical functioning.**
- A) Because it is recommended for some digestive problems
 - B) If the properties of caffeine need to be more scientifically evaluated
 - C) Given that excessive coffee consumption leads to insomnia and anxiety
 - D) While its effects on sleep may vary from one individual to another
 - E) As many women suffering from bladder pain agree that caffeine drinks irritate a sensitive bladder
- 34. A growing body of research shows that being bad can actually be good, ---.**
- A) but the trick is knowing exactly when and where to show your dark side
 - B) whereas lying and cheating are regarded by some people as positive traits that can make us stronger
 - C) because groups that behave nicely do better than groups that fight
 - D) though you may think your greatest threat is still your fellow men
 - E) as a result, we have developed polite behaviour, morality and law
- 35. Anger and sadness are an important part of life, ---.**
- A) so you may not want to express how you feel to another person
 - B) as positive thoughts and emotions can boost self-esteem
 - C) while unpleasant feelings are as crucial as enjoyable ones
 - D) although many people find it helpful to breathe slowly while learning to tolerate strong feelings
 - E) and new research shows that experiencing such emotions are vital to our mental health

36. ----, many of the main tourist attractions in London are fairly close to one another.

- A) Although the city is much more spread out than other European capitals
- B) Now that hotel prices tend to stay high all year round
- C) As the city is facing an increasing migration problem
- D) Given that the routes for many places will take you to the past
- E) Despite the fact that it is an excellent city for walkers with its parks

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

37. How advertisements affect both the audience and those who rely on advertising for their income is one of the most important debates on the media.

- A) Medyayla ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan biri de reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de reklamlardan kazanç sağlayanları nasıl etkilediği olmuştur.
- B) Medyayla ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan biri reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de gelirleri için reklamlara bel bağlayanları nasıl etkilediğidir.
- C) Reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de gelirleri için reklamlara bel bağlayanları nasıl etkilediği medyayla ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan biridir.
- D) Reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de reklamlardan gelir elde edenleri nasıl etkilediği medya hakkındaki en önemli tartışmalardan birini oluşturmaktadır.
- E) Reklamlardan gelir elde edenlerin ve izleyicilerin reklamlardan nasıl etkilendikleri medyayla ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan birinin konusudur.

38. Advanced data analysis is now on the verge of breaking free of its confines in hospitals and computer labs and making its way into our daily lives.

- A) Gelişmiş veri analizi artık sınırlarından kurtulup hastanelerde ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarında olduğu gibi günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere.
- B) Hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtuluyor olması, gelişmiş veri analizinin artık günlük hayatımıza gireceğini göstermekte.
- C) Gelişmiş veri analizi artık hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtulup günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere.
- D) Hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtulan gelişmiş veri analizi artık günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere.
- E) Günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere olan gelişmiş veri analizi artık hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtuluyor.

39. It is difficult to find the most suitable dose of drugs to be used to treat illnesses, and virtually all drugs will produce undesirable side effects if too high a dose is given.

- A) Hastalıkları tedavi etmede kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur ve aşırı yüksek doz verilirse neredeyse bütün ilaçlar istenmeyen yan etkiler doğuracaktır.
- B) Hastalıkları tedavi ederken kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur çünkü aşırı yüksek dozda verildiğinde neredeyse bütün ilaçlar istenmeyen yan etkilere sebep olmaktadır.
- C) Hastalıkları tedavi ederken kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur çünkü aşırı yüksek doz verilirse neredeyse bütün ilaçlar istenmeyen yan etkiler ortaya çıkarmaktadır.
- D) Hastalıkları tedavi etmede kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur ve aşırı yüksek doz kullanımında istenmeyen yan etkilerin ortaya çıkması kaçınılmazdır.
- E) İstenmeyen yan etkiler neredeyse bütün ilaçlar aşırı yüksek dozda kullanıldığında ortaya çıkar, bu yüzden hastalıkları tedavi etmede kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur.

40. Zaman Virginia Woolf'un eserlerinde sadece kaybetmenin bir sembolü olarak ortaya çıkmaz, aynı zamanda farklı şekillerde de kendisini gösterir.

- A) Time in Virginia Woolf's works mostly appears as a symbol of loss, but it reveals itself in various forms as well.
- B) Time appears in Virginia Woolf's works as a symbol of loss, as well as in various other forms.
- C) In Virginia Woolf's works, time is not only a symbol of loss but also of various other things.
- D) In Virginia Woolf's works, time appears as various forms, not only as a symbol of loss.
- E) In Virginia Woolf's works, time not only appears as a symbol of loss, but it also reveals itself in various forms.

41. Her ne kadar hiç kimse kadınların neden doğum sonrası depresyonuna girdiklerini kesin olarak bilmese de birkaç açıklama makul görünmektedir.

- A) The reasons for postnatal depression of some women are totally unknown, but there are some plausible explanations.
- B) Even though very little is known why women experience postnatal depression, some explanations seem plausible.
- C) Nobody knows the reasons for postnatal depression experienced by women, but there are some explanations that seem plausible.
- D) Although no one knows for sure why women suffer from postnatal depression, a few explanations seem plausible.
- E) In spite of some plausible explanations, nobody knows for sure why some women experience postnatal depression.

42. Toplumda bilime yönelik artan hayal kırıklığının temel sebebi, bilim insanlarının birbirleriyle sürekli tartışmaları algısıdır.

- A) There has been considerable disappointment with science in the public, as people think that scientists are always arguing with each other.
- B) The main reason for growing disappointment with science in the public is the perception that scientists are always arguing with one another.
- C) The fact that scientists are always arguing with one another causes profound disappointment with science in the public.
- D) The perception that scientists are always arguing with each other can be a good reason for growing disappointment with science in the public.
- E) Increasing disappointment with science in the public has been mainly resulting from the thought that scientists are always arguing with one another.

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

For fifty years, scientists have been trying to create tiny gadgets that travel around a patient's bloodstream, detecting and even fixing diseases. But how to power them has been a problem. Formerly-used batteries have shrunk over the years but have not been miniaturized sufficiently to fit into a medical device small enough to travel through veins and arteries. So instead of using them, engineers at Stanford University have developed tiny implants that can be powered by radio waves beamed from a transmitter outside the body. The idea of using electromagnetic waves to transfer power to implantable medical devices is not new, and in principle, it sounds simple. A transmitter outside the body emits radio waves travelling through the tissues. They are then picked up by an antenna on the internal device where they induce a voltage. The trouble is, scientists previously thought that radio waves would struggle to get through human tissue. But a researcher at Stanford University found strong evidence that they do pass through. He used a chunk of beef as a stand-in for human flesh and found that sufficient energy moved through it to make electromagnetic power transfer feasible. Already, working prototypes that can propel themselves have been developed, but the distance through which power can be transferred inside the body still needs improvement.

43. It is clear from the passage that inserting a gadget into a patient's bloodstream ----.

- A) has depended on the size of the radio transmitters
- B) has challenged scientists for half a century
- C) will be widely used in many hospitals in Stanford
- D) showed promising results in people with narrow arteries
- E) has led to quite a dramatic reduction in the size of batteries

44. It is pointed out in the passage that radio waves ----.

- A) are transferred to a transmitter in the body
- B) have long been used to transfer power to move gadgets in veins
- C) have been found to be capable of penetrating the tissues
- D) are created by expanding the implants' mechanical component
- E) have been proven to be effective without the assistance of a secondary unit

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

- A) implantable gadgets have been on trial for some patients before actual experiments can be conducted
- B) the size of the implants used within the body affected the level of the transmission
- C) shrinking the batteries has helped scientists to insert the device more comfortably into the arteries
- D) the self-moving devices recently developed need additional power-transfer improvement
- E) using batteries instead of implants provides more productive results

46. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) removing the medical device from the body has been the scientists' main concern
- B) inserting medical devices into the body may have harmful effects on people
- C) prototypes should first be tested on people for a period of time
- D) diagnosis and treatment of some diseases may be easier in the long run
- E) attempts to discover new methods of powering the implants will probably fail

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The realization that we must protect nature from the effects of human activity is not a modern innovation. However, a definite environmental consciousness has arisen in Western industrialized nations only since the 1960s. In recent decades, coastlines contaminated by spilled oil, declining fish populations, the destructions of the ozone layer, increasing desertification and dying forests have all pointed to the tolerance limits of ecological systems. The supporters of most environmental protection efforts include individuals, civic alliances and political associations such as environmental and nature groups, as well as governments, businesses and the scientific community. All of them face the challenge of maintaining the balance of nature. However, since the environment as a whole cannot be fully protected or restored to its original condition, environmental protection efforts always require compromises between economic, political and social interests. Not every measure made possible by technology is truly feasible, given the various costs and trade-offs involved. Many proposals that are strongly advocated in scientific circles cannot be implemented due to economic concerns or a lack of political will. Similarly, many initiatives set in motion by governments meet with only hesitant acceptance in society.

47. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) organized attempts to protect the environment are a relatively recent issue
- B) humankind was not involved in environmental protection in the distant past
- C) contamination is the most dangerous man-made threat to the environment
- D) environmental damage started in Western countries in the last century
- E) ecological systems in the nature have recently been spoiled irreversibly

48. One can clearly understand from the passage that ----.

- A) politicians often seem to provide support for advanced protection efforts at all costs
- B) Western countries were not involved in environmental protection before the 1960s
- C) environmental protection is a matter of institutionalized concern rather than individual
- D) in order for the environmental protection projects to be successful, they should ignore financial interests
- E) individuals and institutions involved in environmental protection come from all walks of life

49. According to the passage, ----.

- A) damages given to the environment should be stopped completely so that the environment can repair itself
- B) technological solutions to environmental damage are often cost-effective, but other conditions might make them difficult to put into practice
- C) an environmental precaution that can technologically be put into practice receives support from most sections of the society
- D) governments usually have hard time proceeding with their proposals since most citizens find them overtly political
- E) the public might have some suspicion about environmental protection projects although governments regard them applicable

50. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) scientific protection projects often fail because scientists take into account financial interests
- B) it is the clash of interests that results in extensive environmental damage in most parts of the world
- C) it is highly challenging to take action to protect the nature due to various intervening conditions
- D) the nature can be protected even if governments, scientists and the public do not reach a compromise
- E) organized attempts to protect the environment have proved fruitful despite the challenges involved

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Africa has the fastest growing and most youthful population in the world. Over 40% are under the age of 15 and 20% are between the ages of 15 and 24, which can be said to be the definition of youth all over the world. These statistics present a serious challenge. Can Africa seize the opportunities being presented, or do Africa's youth constitute a ticking, demographic time-bomb? Despite sub-Saharan Africa recording an average annual economic growth rate of 6%, this remarkable and rapid growth has often been non-inclusive, and it has become increasingly clear that insufficient attention has been paid to the creation of employment opportunities for young people. The current demographic trend only worsens the problem as the pressure to create new jobs will increase markedly over the coming decades, if what is known as the 'demographic dividend' is not realized. One definition of the demographic dividend is a large workforce that creates a window of opportunity to invest in the education and health of their children, increase economic outputs and invest more in technology and skills to strengthen the economy. It is a stage that the most successful developing economies experience. Indeed, as much as one third of East Asia's economic miracle was closely associated with demographic change.

51. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) the definition of youth in Africa is controversial when statistical data are considered
- B) African countries are expected to have the most developed economies in the world, as they have a high percentage of young people
- C) African countries have a lot in common with East Asian countries in terms of economic success
- D) changes in population were an important factor in the economic success of countries in East Asia
- E) young people, in particular, have the power and ability to make an economy successful in East Asian countries

52. One can infer from the passage that Africa ----.

- A) needs to explore employment opportunities for the youth for economic growth
- B) is experiencing demographic problems resulting from lack of governmental support all over the continent
- C) is more likely to be the most populated continent in the near future
- D) has a very high percentage of young people, which prevents employment for everybody
- E) will have great difficulty in shaping its economy unless young people have a key role in such areas as education and technology

53. According to the passage, the economic growth ----.

- A) cannot be permanent even if new job opportunities are provided for young population
- B) in African countries is not very rapid when compared to that of East Asian countries
- C) is a result of the current demographic trend that integrates workpower into the economy
- D) of sub-Saharan African countries helps them to invest in the education and health of children
- E) in African countries is significant but not perfect in terms of employment of young population

54. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Young population constitutes an opportunity for as well as a threat to the economic development of African countries.
- B) Having young population can mean achieving economic prosperity in the future as seen in Africa.
- C) The realization of demographic dividend accounts for the rapid economic growth in African countries.
- D) Although what East Asian countries did so as to boost their economies affected African politicians, they have not made any attempts to do the same.
- E) African countries should follow the example of East Asia, as they have similar demographic profile.

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Arguably the most influential figure in the history of Indian politics, Gandhi became the symbol of Indian nationalism and was given the status of the Father of the Nation after India achieved independence in 1947. Gandhi's most significant contribution to Indian politics was perhaps his belief in the strength of ordinary people. Gandhi was able to mobilize the Indian people primarily because the demands his politics made upon the individual were not extraordinary. His insistence on non-violence which characterized his campaigns of civil disobedience allowed people to participate in national politics in many different ways, none of which necessarily required a break with people's daily lives. Gandhi was able to create a national mood, which cut across castes, classes, religions and regional loyalties by rejecting the boundaries that these created as irrelevant to the moral truth that he made central to his discourse. This at times led him to limit the more radical aspects of nationalist aspirations of some within his Congress Party. Another distinguishing feature of Gandhi's philosophy was his opposition to Western modernization as a model for India's development.

55. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) Gandhi had already received a national title even before India's independence
- B) Gandhi believed that ordinary people are strong enough to make great political changes in the society
- C) the political views of Gandhi demanded a high level of political involvement of ordinary people
- D) Gandhi's political views strengthened the Indian people's belief in independence
- E) the political discourse of Gandhi incorporated elements from Indian caste structure

56. According to the passage, ----.

- A) nationalism constituted the central point of Gandhi's political campaigns
- B) Gandhi was not always interested in controlling the actions of politicians
- C) Gandhi's political understanding introduced politics into the daily lives of people
- D) the ultimate contribution of Gandhi to politics was his alternative to Western democracy
- E) Gandhi limited the power of the Indian people by getting them to become non-violent

57. The author of the passage states that ----.

- A) Gandhi managed to bring together all parts of the Indian society irrespective of their social background
- B) Gandhi was in favour of following the developed world to achieve national development
- C) Indian people failed to appreciate the contributions of Gandhi to Indian political life
- D) Gandhi was able to abolish the caste system in India by creating a national unity
- E) the bases of Gandhi's political views were in line with existing systems

58. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) Gandhi owes his political influence mainly to his extraordinary aspirations
- B) Indian people were fascinated by the developments in the West
- C) Gandhi taught important lessons to other political figures of his time
- D) whatever Gandhi proposed was accepted without being questioned
- E) relying on the participation of ordinary people in politics can lead to productive results

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

French manicures and finding the end of the sticky tape; if this is all you thought fingernails were good for, think again. A new study explains why our nails are crucial to our natural ability to grow back lost finger, and even provides clues as to how we might enhance our limited powers of regeneration. Although we might not be able to grow whole fingers, we can regrow the ends of amputated fingers. For years, scientists have wondered why this only happens when some of the nail is left behind. But now the answer has been discovered. Studying mice, the biologists found stem cells – cells that can change into any other kind – in a layer just below the nail on mice toes. When the very tip of a toe is amputated, a chain reaction is initiated that draws nerves to the area. This in turn prompts the stem cells to form new bone tendons and muscle. If a finger is amputated too far back and there is no nail, this chain reaction does not get started. It is thought that the same mechanism is behind the regeneration of human fingertips. “If we could identify all the molecules that have this special ability to induce this kind of regeneration, a pharmacological approach to treat amputees might become available,” says the researcher who led the study.

59. It can be understood from the passage that human nails ----.

- A) are not of very much use in terms of regenerating fingers unless a substantial amount of them does not remain on the finger
- B) might be key to growing or regenerating full fingers in the near future
- C) will not be used for growing back the tips of lost fingers for another decade
- D) have some valuable health functions other than simply looking aesthetic or helping us with some simple tasks
- E) have recently been known as a potential means of producing new organs in the human body

60. According to the passage, the research carried out on mice ----.

- A) provided scientists with a deep insight into the regenerative ability of stem cells
- B) confirmed the absolute location of stem cells on a mouse's body
- C) was not successful as it was expected since it did not initiate any chain reactions
- D) ended up being insignificant as it succeeded in growing ends of fingers instead of whole fingers
- E) failed to produce results that make scientists believe that it is practical with humans as well

61. The attitude displayed by the leader of the team studying mice is ----.

- A) hopeful
- B) sceptical
- C) criticizing
- D) pessimistic
- E) unrealistic

62. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Working with Stem Cells of Mice
- B) How to Grow Fingers
- C) Innovations in Biology and Medicine
- D) Stem Cells are Answer to Many Diseases
- E) Fingernails Point the Way to Regeneration

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

63. Job Applicant:

- I've applied for this position mainly because I like interacting with people.

Interviewer:

Job Applicant:

- I don't have much experience about financial problems. I'd like to learn about them while I'm doing it.

Interviewer:

- Alright. Thanks for showing up. We'll contact you soon about the result of your application.
- A) That's interesting. You've come to the right place if you're interested in dealing with various people.
- B) I'm trying to understand what traits you have to distinguish you from other candidates.
- C) Looking over your CV, I assume that you can contribute a lot to our company by using your high skills in financial problem solving.
- D) We're looking for a candidate with plenty of experience in public relations.
- E) Our company has many skillful and intellectual employees. Are you ready to work with them?

64. Fahri:

- The use of chemicals poses serious hazards to the environment. It's often the main cause of habitat destruction.

Aydın:

Fahri:

- Could you give me an example to support your claim?

Aydın:

- Sure. Following World War II, chemicals were used to control agricultural pests, which increased productivity and farmers' income.
- A) Significant fish kills have resulted from the legal application of chemicals, such as the 1991 death of more than one million fish in the US.
- B) Yes, I agree, but people have long been using a variety of chemicals in a wide range of areas for some benefits.
- C) While some ecological changes due to heavy use of chemicals have been documented, others remain poorly researched and understood.
- D) More and more chemicals have been pressed into use in industry, but pollution arising from industrial sources can now be effectively prevented.
- E) When chemicals like insecticides reduce the insect populations that comprise the diet of birds, this leads to dramatic population reductions.

65. Dilek:

- I'm rather disturbed by the sound of incoming mails and messages on your mobile phone. I can hardly concentrate on what I'm doing.

Salih:

- Sorry, but I need to see the messages from customers instantly to answer.

Dilek:

Salih:

- Yes, that may be a good way, but I think I'm a bit obsessed with responding to messages right away. But I can try it anyway.
- A) I think you're a hard-working employee, so you can respond to the messages coming from customers at any time you like.
- B) Customers might perhaps reach you during the day through the company's telephone line to talk about your projects.
- C) It must be really stressful for you to deal with all those incoming messages all day, so I can help you with your work if you like.
- D) Visiting your customers in person could also be an option for you to build up your profits.
- E) That's right, but why don't you disable the message sound and try answering them at regular intervals by checking your inbox?

66. Hakan:

- Do you think new technologies can have additional benefits for us?

Gizem:

- -----

Hakan:

- Does this mean we can react more quickly to what we read and improve our attention?

Gizem:

- Exactly. If we develop a better ability to scan large amounts of information rapidly, we can distinguish between what's important and what isn't.
- A) Some activities, such as sending e-mail or playing video games, are said to sharpen some cognitive abilities.
- B) We should take advantage of their efficiencies, but we also need to maintain our skills unique to humankind.
- C) Disadvantages can actually outweigh advantages, so we have to cope with negative aspects all the time.
- D) It's proven that many people who have been working on the Internet for several hours without a break report making frequent errors.
- E) Well, in my opinion, our brains are not built to sustain monitoring for extended periods, and mental stress is threatening to become an epidemic.

67. Nancy:

- In your article, you explain the relationships between culture and our perception of advice. Am I right?

Dr. Watson:

- Yes, you are. This is actually the main point I make in my paper.

Nancy:

Dr. Watson:

- Though we don't know much about the prevalence, we do know very well that it exists everywhere and in every culture.
- A) Do you think your paper will receive interest from the scientific world?
 - B) How do people from different cultures perceive autism then?
 - C) Can you come up with any satisfactory solution to this problem?
 - D) You also say autism is universal. What do you mean by that?
 - E) Will you continue to search for a relationship between culture and autism?

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

68. **There is some evidence that the way we handle stress and the way we are affected by it change with age.**

- A) As we age, evidence can be found related to the way we deal with and manage our stress levels.
- B) Evidence regarding age-related stress shows that our ability to deal with stress and its effects change over time.
- C) How we handle stress and how we deal with it change according to the evidence related to age.
- D) As we get older, evidence suggests that how stress affects us and how we deal with it change.
- E) There is evidence to suggest that our ability to manage stress and its effects worsens as we get older.

69. **It may be tempting to seek relief in sleep after a traumatic event, but a recent study found that sleeping after trauma might lead to increased post-traumatic stress disorder.**

- A) Although it may seem comforting to use sleep as a means of dealing with a traumatic event, a recent study has shown that doing this could actually result in more post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms.
- B) Seeking relief through sleep after a traumatic event seems to be the natural thing to do; however, a recent study has found that the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder might not be best handled in this way.
- C) Traumatic events are often relieved by sleeping immediately after such experiences, and according to a recent study, this might be the best way of dealing with post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms.
- D) A recently published study has shown the connection between increased post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms and the body's natural ability to seek relief after experiencing a traumatic event.
- E) Finding comfort through sleep after a traumatic event is what most people tend to do, and this is the main focus of a recent study that looked into the increase of post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms.

70. **If we were to go into recession, the government would no longer be allowed to spend its way out.**

- A) The government would have to cut down on public expenditure in case of a recession.
- B) If we went into recession, the government would not be allowed to increase taxes.
- C) In case of a recession, government spending would no longer be a permissible way out.
- D) The government would now be allowed to spend its way out if a recession occurred.
- E) The government should be allowed to spend more just in case a recession occurs.

71. **Bird migration is similar to an extreme endurance sport, but even the most impressive human athletic efforts lose significance in comparison to it.**

- A) No matter how excellent a human athlete can be in his attempts in an extreme endurance sport, it cannot be likened in any way to bird migration.
- B) Even though migrating birds can be likened to human athletes in extreme endurance sports, the best athletes prove to be far superior to birds.
- C) Both bird migration and human athletic activities are similar in that the best examples in both cases are very impressive.
- D) An extreme endurance sport endeavour is comparable to bird migration; however, its most extraordinary instances go beyond it in comparison.
- E) Bird migration is akin to an extreme endurance sport; nevertheless, no matter how remarkable they are, human sports activities fall behind when compared to it.

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

72. **Many psychologists reject Freud's view that dreams typically represent unconscious wishes and particular objects, and events in a dream are symbolic. Instead, they believe that the direct, overt action of a dream is the local point of its meaning. For example, a dream in which we have not studied for an exam does not relate to unconscious, unacceptable wishes. --- Even more complex dreams can often be interpreted in terms of everyday concerns and stress.**

- A) Instead, it simply may mean that we are concerned about a hard test that we will take soon.
- B) Dreams can reflect events occurring in a dreamer's environment.
- C) It was important to pierce the armour of a dream's clear content to understand its true meaning.
- D) Moreover, it can be tested in an experiment whether this is true or not.
- E) Although dreams are the rehearsal of a real event, they are not actually related with real actions.

73. **--- Many of these expectations have been demonstrated by social anthropologists. Margaret Mead, for example, showed that in some societies, women are expected to be subordinate, gentle and submissive, while in others, they are expected to be aggressive and competitive.**

- A) Gender refers to differences in the way that men and women in a particular society are expected to feel.
- B) We have long known that there are big differences between societies in the way women are expected to behave.
- C) Women today have a number of expectations from the study of female relations.
- D) People may debate how different men and women are in their expectations.
- E) The relationships of power and inequality between men and women have changed over the centuries as expected.

74. **Many jargon terms pass into the standard language. Jargon spreads from a narrow group until it is used by a large segment of the population, similar to slang. --- This is true of the now ordinary French word meaning 'head' tête, which was once a slang word derived from the Latin testa, which meant 'earthen pot'.**

- A) Two words can have the identical linguistic meaning, and one can be acceptable for use, and the other might be strictly forbidden.
- B) Every conceivable science, profession, trade and occupation has its own set of words, some of which are considered to be 'slang' and others 'technical'.
- C) Shakespeare used the expression 'beat it' to mean 'scram', and 'beat it' would be considered by most English speakers to still be a slang expression.
- D) Eventually, it may lose its special status as either jargon or slang and gain entrance into the respectable circle of formal usage.
- E) The use of slang varies from region to region, as one would expect, so slang in New York and Los Angeles is not the same.

75. Caring for the young may delay ageing in the brain. Gro Amdam, who studies ageing in bees at Arizona State University, observed improvements in cognition among older bees that turn their attention back to nursing. ---- Amdam's theory is that when older individuals participate in tasks typically handled by a younger generation – whether in a hive or in our own society – antioxidant levels increase in the brain, which slows the ageing process.

- A) This change in social behaviour could help the human brain as well.
 B) In a bee colony, there is a perfect distribution of duties, leaving no room for any delay in ageing.
 C) However, changing social roles can have negative impact on both the young and the old.
 D) It is essential that we try and keep our brain young at any cost.
 E) The study is subject to serious criticism, as bees and humans are very different species.

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

76. (I) Bowling is an indoor sport with an ancient history. (II) It is played by delivering a ball at pins as opposed to a target. (III) If you learn to bowl, you will enjoy a popular sport. (IV) The game of nine pins was taken to the US by Dutch and German immigrants. (V) When the sport was outlawed, a 10th pin was added as a way around the legislation.

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

77. (I) Cloning is a technique for creating genetically identical copies of an animal. (II) It works by taking genetic material from an adult animal and inserting it into the nucleus of an egg cell taken from a female animal. (III) The cell is then treated with electricity to stimulate it to grow and then implanted into the female and brought to full term. (IV) For this reason, it is unlikely that the production of human clones by this technique will be approved for many years. (V) In 1996, it was used to produce Dolly the sheep, the world's first ever cloned mammal.

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

78. (I) San Francisco was founded by the Spanish in 1776, but only a handful of historic buildings survived the catastrophic fire of 1906. (II) It broke out following the most violent earthquake in the history of Northern California. (III) Thus, the city's oldest building is the Mission Dolores, which was built in the late 18th century. (IV) This is also the name of one of the city's most bohemian neighbourhoods. (V) Every neighbourhood in San Francisco has its own distinctive features.

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

79. (I) State firms, whether big or small, have undergone several changes since they were established. (II) Not until a very long time ago, they were nothing more than parts of the government machine. (III) Also, there was a widespread doubt about whether they could succeed. (IV) They can be a huge financial burden on the state if not managed carefully for sustainable development. (V) Today, however, they include some of the world's biggest companies, playing a key role in global trade.

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

80. (I) Though social psychology might sometimes be misunderstood, it still preserves its popularity among prospective university students. (II) Whether we want to understand ourselves or the social world around us, social psychology offers valuable insights. (III) Social psychologists study our sense of personal identity, our impressions of other people and our beliefs about world events. (IV) Social psychology also helps us understand the stories behind today's news headlines such as the impact of the Internet on social life, changing roles for women and men, or eyewitness identification in criminal trials. (V) Today, social psychology is more useful than ever before since a society becomes more diverse and multicultural.

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

YDS
EYLÜL
2014

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

1. **The story of creating power begins with the --- of the most obvious natural resources around us - water and wind.**
- A) termination
C) perception
E) elaboration
- B) estimation
D) exploitation
2. **Since a modern company cannot survive without information and computer technologies, they have become an -- part of any commercial venture or worldwide business system.**
- A) unavailable
C) intact
E) inseparable
- B) infrequent
D) unbearable
3. **Without knowing distances ----, it can be difficult to plan a journey, so maps are very beneficial tools for people to find their way easily.**
- A) accurately
C) innovatively
E) controversially
- B) suspiciously
D) rapidly
4. **Exposure to sunshine enables the production of vitamin D in our skin, and this --- the growth and maintenance of healthy bones and teeth.**
- A) deteriorates
C) promotes
E) differentiates
- B) declares
D) articulates
5. **How a person ---- stress is more important than the number of stressors in that person's life.**
- A) copes with
C) leads to
E) pertains to
- B) relies on
D) puts aside
6. **A stroke occurs when the blood supply of an area of brain cells is --- for a long period of time, resulting in the death of the cells from lack of oxygen and nutrients.**
- A) set up
C) put down
E) taken over
- B) cut off
D) left out

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

7. **The famous artist Raphael's final works ---- so good that museums like the Prado and the Louvre --- a whole exhibition to them.**
- A) were / have dedicated
B) should have been / dedicate
C) are / had dedicated
D) would be / are dedicating
E) have been / will have dedicated
8. **If the soldiers ---- at the beginning of the siege of Rhodes Island, they --- to Crete or somewhere else with their treasures.**
- A) surrender / must have been transported
B) would surrender / could be transported
C) had surrendered / might have been transported
D) used to surrender / could have transported
E) could surrender / should have been transported
9. **A new type of airport X-ray scanner -- lately by an innovative company -- the contents of bottles.**
- A) has been built / to detect
B) was built / to have detected
C) will be built / being detected
D) had been built / having detected
E) is built / to be detected
10. **The study of visual illusions is critical ---- understanding the basic mechanisms of sensory perception and advancing cures --- neurological diseases.**
- A) off / toward
B) at / with
C) in / about
D) to / for
E) on / from
11. **---- the chaos that arose after the political and economic changes in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the newly formed republics were anxious to make deals ---- foreign investors.**
- A) During / with
B) After / upon
C) Through / off
D) Before / into
E) Until / from
12. **By the age of three, a child's brain is almost fully grown ---- her bones and muscles are still underdeveloped.**
- A) since
B) but
C) if
D) unless
E) once
13. **---- the world has been changing more rapidly than ever before, managers and other employees throughout an organization must perform at higher and higher levels.**
- A) Because
B) In case
C) As if
D) Although
E) Unless
14. **---- evidence of the civilization of the ancient Egypt was apparent everywhere, little was known of its detailed history until its hieroglyphic writing was deciphered in the early 19th century.**
- A) Since
B) Just as
C) Although
D) Given that
E) Only if
15. **One central question in acupuncture is ---- the needles reduce pain --- patients are simply responding to suggestions.**
- A) whether / or
B) neither / nor
C) either / or
D) so / that
E) as / as
16. **Being very significant ---- economical and geopolitical aspects, control of the Bosphorus was always demanded by many countries.**
- A) in spite of
B) rather than
C) instead of
D) regardless of
E) in terms of

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

To look inside an ant nest is to think about an alien civilization. The busy mass of worker ants **(17)**---an upturned stone is both strangely similar to human society and strikingly different. **(18)**--- us, ants build structures, find food, defend their societies and manage waste. They **(19)**--- well-organized to do all these. For example, leaf-cutting ants have special waste disposal areas for storing hazardous waste and a team of 'waste-disposal ants' dedicated to keeping the nest clean. But ants **(20)**---- this familiar end result in a very different way to humans. Human societies have centralized control. In other words, someone tells us what to do. Ants, **(21)**----, have decentralized control, and neither the queen nor any other ant directs work. They are the ultimate self-starters, following specific, but flexible, rules in certain situations.

17.

- A) beneath
- B) off
- C) towards
- D) against
- E) through

18.

- A) Despite
- B) Instead of
- C) Due to
- D) Like
- E) Thanks to

19.

- A) must be
- B) used to be
- C) should have been
- D) will have been
- E) might be

20.

- A) defeat
- B) regret
- C) achieve
- D) select
- E) host

21.

- A) in contrast
- B) in addition
- C) accordingly
- D) for instance
- E) in short

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

There is an important difference between good teaching and effective teaching. Good teaching refers to a process of instruction **(22)**---- effective teaching refers to the outcomes of instruction. Among other things, a good teacher is one who provides a review at the start of a new lesson, states reasonable objectives, **(23)**---- an appropriate level of lesson difficulty, engages students in the learning process **(24)**--- emphasizing important points during instruction. Good teaching focuses on the processes and procedures that a teacher uses while preparing for and delivering instruction. But effective teaching goes one step **(25)**---- the process of teaching. It focuses on whether students actually learn from instruction. An effective teacher is, therefore, one whose students learn what they **(26)**---

22.

- A) while
- B) provided that
- C) even if
- D) because
- E) until

23.

- A) disputes
- B) conquers
- C) renews
- D) maintains
- E) claims

24.

- A) except for
- B) in spite of
- C) owing to
- D) as well as
- E) instead of

25.

- A) under
- B) against
- C) beyond
- D) without
- E) off

26.

- A) should have been taught
- B) had been taught
- C) was taught
- D) might have been taught
- E) have been taught

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

- 27. Although the *Internet* can present threats --.**
- A) psychological research suggests that most people use the *Internet* in ways to enhance their social relationships and personal well-being
 - B) growing numbers of people are reluctant to rely on e-mail both for business and keeping in touch with friends and relatives
 - C) critics worry that the *Internet* typically offers more than superficial contact with strangers
 - D) the fact that young people often know more about computers than their parents do can add to concerns
 - E) computer use can account for the low academic achievement of students
- 28. Even if *DNA* may have influence on our moral character ----.**
- A) it is widely believed that we are products of our social and cultural environment
 - B) such moral understandings are often regulated by religious and legal taboos of various kinds
 - C) thinking of ethics often begins with assumptions about human nature
 - D) people debate whether being moral is simply a matter of obeying social norms
 - E) the story of ethics is to some extent a description of attempts to legalize morality
- 29. As long as there are sufficiently large volumes of information ----.**
- A) it is easy to get a machine to learn to do complicated things
 - B) the complexity arises from the vast numbers of connections within the system
 - C) human-like machines have begun to influence every realm of life
 - D) people would need to change their ideas about what artificial intelligence means
 - E) people have expressed their concerns about privacy in an age of computerised systems
- 30. As the age of children rises, needing less care ----.**
- A) mothers pay more attention to the quality of pre-school education
 - B) mothers who have more than two children tend to have some psychological problems
 - C) part-time work has developed because of women's preference to work more
 - D) mothers can gradually shift from part-time to full-time work
 - E) the low level of care provided by governments becomes an important factor
- 31. In spite of the current Japanese dominance of the region ----.**
- A) the importance of regional economic blocs is likely to continue to increase in Tokyo
 - B) the China-based economy of Asia is rapidly emerging as a new centre for industry and commerce
 - C) Japan is one of the world's most unstable geological zones, and Japan experiences more than 1,000 earthquakes per year
 - D) culture and religion can also form different types of national sub-groups
 - E) Japan has had an enviable record for growth and prosperity

32. Spending money on others can provide happiness - ---.

- A) even when you use your own hard-earned cash
- B) once people in poor countries have tried to meet their own basic needs
- C) although the tendency to experience joy from helping is part of human nature
- D) after children can get pleasure from helping others
- E) whereas charities make it easy for donors to see how their contributions are used

33. All parents struggle to find the right balance between encouragement and discipline ----.

- A) when it comes to raising their kids
- B) although they already know the causes
- C) since they have accomplished this important duty
- D) because neighbours always complain about their children
- E) as children need to be loved by their parents

34. ---- your body will be supplied with higher levels of energy and become more resistant to diseases.

- A) Just as a number of supplements can be used to make up for calcium deficiency
- B) Even if you change your eating habits and avoid living a stressful life
- C) Although you have routine blood-pressure or cholesterol level checks
- D) Once you get used to consuming vitamin-rich vegetables like broccoli and cabbage
- E) Unless you strengthen your muscles and bones through regular exercise

35. Parasites live on or inside other living beings ----.

- A) and there are more than 1,000 types that can live inside humans
- B) so some animals prefer to spend most of their time alone
- C) although animals are the only living things with muscles and nerves for movement and sensation
- D) because defensive animals have avoidance methods such as speed and colour
- E) but the heat of cold-blooded animals comes from outside the body

36. We often forget the value of things surrounding us - ---.

- A) for some aspects of life inspire pride in our cultural heritage
 - B) even if people avoid paying attention to old crafts and skills that were once crucial
 - C) and only when seen through the eyes of tourists do we revalue our culture
 - D) since some rituals and ceremonies have been so common in some civilizations
 - E) so we learn to appreciate more fully the importance of culture
-

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

37. **Textbooks are viewed as a means of presenting established bodies of knowledge to students.**

- A) Ders kitapları, yerleşmiş olan bilgiyi öğrencilere takdim eden araçlar olarak görülür.
- B) Yerleşmiş olan bilgi, öğrencilere ders kitapları aracılığıyla aktarılmaktadır.
- C) Ders kitaplarının yerleşmiş olan bilgiyi öğrencilere aktarma işlevi bulunmaktadır.
- D) Yerleşmiş olan bilgiyi öğrencilere sunan ders kitapları bir araç olarak görülmektedir.
- E) Öğrenciler, yerleşmiş olan bilgiyi ders kitapları aracılığıyla edinir.

38. **Many people still use plants as medicine, and about half of medicines bought from a drugstore are obtained directly from plants.**

- A) Birçok insan bitkileri hâlâ ilaç olarak kullanmakta ve doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilen ilaçlar eczaneden alınan ilaçların yaklaşık yarısını oluşturmaktadır.
- B) Birçok insan bitkileri hâlâ ilaç olarak kullanmakta ve eczaneden alınan ilaçların yaklaşık yarısı doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilmektedir.
- C) Bitkiler hâlâ birçok insan tarafından ilaç olarak kullanılmakta ve doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilen ilaçların yaklaşık yarısı eczanelerden alınmaktadır.
- D) Eczanelerden alınan ilaçların yaklaşık yarısı doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilmekte ve birçok insan bitkileri hâlâ ilaç olarak kullanmaktadır.
- E) Doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilen ilaçların yaklaşık yarısını birçok insan hâlâ eczanelerden almakta ve kullanmaktadır.

39. **How much vision is affected by a cataract depends on the intensity of light entering the eye and the location of the cataract.**

- A) Katarakt, bulunduğu yere ve göze giren ışığın ne kadar yoğun olduğuna bağlı olarak görüşü etkiler.
- B) Katarakt nedeniyle görüş, göze giren ışığın yoğunluğuna ve kataraktın yerine bağlı olarak etkilenir.
- C) Göze giren ışığın yoğunluğu ve kataraktın bulunduğu yer, kataraktlı gözde görüşün ne kadar etkilendiğini belirler.
- D) Görüşün katarakt nedeniyle etkilenip etkilenmediği, göze giren ışığın yoğunluğuna ve kataraktın bulunduğu yere göre değişir.
- E) Görüşün katarakt tarafından ne kadar etkilendiği, göze giren ışığın yoğunluğuna ve kataraktın yerine bağlıdır.

40. **Hem zaman alıcı hem de sağlıksız olduğu için bazı sebzeleri pişirirken mümkün olduğunca kaçınılması gereken şeylerden biri, onları haşlamaktır.**

- A) Since boiling some vegetables is both time-consuming and unhealthy, you should avoid boiling them as much as possible.
- B) As it is both time-consuming and unhealthy, one of the things that should be avoided as much as possible is hile cooking some vegetables is boiling them.
- C) The only way of cooking some vegetables to be avoided as much as possible is boiling them, because boiling is both time-consuming and unhealthy.
- D) Both time-consuming and unhealthy, boiling must be avoided as much as possible w hile cooking some vegetables.
- E) Although boiling some vegetables is both time-consuming and unhealthy, it cannot be avoided in some situations.

41. 2010'da yapılan bir araştırma, on yıl düzenli olarak cep telefonu kullanmış olan kişilerin belirli tümörlerin gelişiminde daha büyük bir riskle karşı karşıya olduklarını ortaya çıkarmıştır.

- A) A study carried out in 2010 revealed that people who have used mobile phones regularly for 10 years face a higher risk of developing certain tumours.
- B) A study that was carried out in 2010 suggests that people who have used mobile phones constantly for 10 years are in greater danger of developing certain tumours.
- C) In 2010, a study was carried out revealing the fact that people who face a higher risk of developing certain tumours are the ones who have used mobile phones regularly for 10 years.
- D) People who have used mobile phones for 10 years face a higher risk of developing certain tumours, and this was revealed by a study carried out in 2010.
- E) In 2010, it was found in a study that people who used mobile phones periodically for 10 years faced a higher risk of developing certain tumours.

42. 20. yüzyılda Birleşik Devletler'de meydana gelen ortalama yaşam süresindeki 30 yıllık artış, iyileştirilen tıbbi bakım sayesindeydi.

- A) Improved medical care contributed to a 30-year increase in life expectancy that occurred in the United States during the 20th century.
- B) The 30-year increase in life expectancy that occurred in the United States during the 20th century was due to improved medical care.
- C) The 20th century saw a 30-year increase in life expectancy in the United States owing to improved medical care.
- D) Thanks to improved medical care, a 30-year increase in life expectancy occurred in the United States in the 20th century.
- E) In the 20th century, there occurred a 30-year increase in life expectancy in the United States because of improved medical care.

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A garment factory complex in Savar, Bangladesh, Rana Plaza, collapsed on 24 April 2013. The collapse of Rana Plaza, a structurally deficient eight-story building, was a local disaster with global implications. Bangladesh is the world's second biggest manufacturer of ready-made garments (RMG) after China. The industry is responsible for nearly 80% of the country's exports, earning \$19 billion annually, or about 13% of its GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Some 4 million Bangladeshis - mostly undereducated villagers - work in the country's RMG trade, making T-shirts and jeans for top international brands. Pictures of the collapse put an intimate face on what is, in Bangladesh, a crucial but poorly regulated and often dangerous industry. In early June 2013, six weeks after Rana Plaza fell, a photographer and a reporter teamed up to trace the backstories of the Rana Plaza survivors and victims to try to learn how they lived and died. What they found out was that Bangladesh's RMG workers follow a common developing-world pattern: leave the familiarity of the village for the harsh uncertainty of the city in the hope that higher urban wages translate into a better life for their families and for later generations. What sets Bangladeshi garment workers apart is that they lose their lives on the job with depressing frequency.

43. It can be inferred from the passage that --.

- A) the collapse of the Rana Plaza should have attracted more attention worldwide
- B) there were far more workers in the Rana Plaza than the building could handle
- C) the Rana Plaza was not properly constructed
- D) the Bangladeshi government has always prioritized the conditions of workers in the RMG industry
- E) the workers in the Rana Plaza did not have a reputation for producing high-quality garments

44. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) there are 4 million undereducated villagers in Bangladesh, still waiting to be employed
- B) China produces better quality garments than Bangladesh
- C) the RMG industry had to be halted in Bangladesh after the collapse
- D) ready-made garments comprise the largest share of Bangladesh's exports
- E) workers in Bangladesh can earn more by working extra hours in RMG industry

45. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the working conditions of the deceased have been investigated by the authorities
- B) many international brands ceased business with Bangladesh after the disaster
- C) pictures of the disaster revealed the truth hidden from developed countries
- D) people were let back into the disaster area six weeks later
- E) there are very few governmental controls in the RMG industry

46. The author points out that the RMG-workers in Bangladesh differ from other developing-country workers in that ----.

- A) they are brave enough to leave their villages
- B) the mortality rates among them are higher
- C) they dedicate their work to later generations
- D) they are not intimidated by uncertainties in the city
- E) they need to work much harder and longer hours

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Research reveals that a changing character can influence life satisfaction even more than economic disturbance. A study investigated how evolving character traits relate to life satisfaction. Researchers assessed 8,625 people aged 15 to 93 at two points, four years apart. They measured the Big Five personality traits (openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness, extroversion and neuroticism) and tracked fluctuations in external aspects of subjects' lives, including marital status, income and employment status. The data reveal that the participants' character changed during those four years at least as much as demographic factors, such as marital status or employment. And those small personality shifts were more closely tied to life satisfaction than the other indicators were. For instance, people who grew less agreeable reported less fulfilled in life than they had felt four years earlier, whereas those who became more open reported greater contentment. This study did not attempt to find out what caused the subjects' personalities to transform, but other recent work has shown that certain experiences can change specific traits. For instance, psychological trauma - such as that experienced by combat soldiers - has been linked with decreases in agreeableness and conscientiousness.

47. The study mentioned in the passage reveals that ---

- A) a person's personality remains stable from early adulthood to old age
- B) certain shifts in personality over time can contribute to life satisfaction
- C) among the Big Five personality traits, openness and extroversion start to decline in old age
- D) greater job satisfaction decreases neuroticism and increases extroversion
- E) some personality traits are more prone to change than others

48. It is understood from the passage that an increase**in openness is ----.**

- A) the outcome of stronger relationships
- B) a consequence of personal contentment
- C) expected to result in more happiness in life
- D) enhanced by greater job satisfaction
- E) considered as the most important personality trait

49. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) personality change occurs mainly in combat soldiers, and they become more agreeable individuals
- B) psychological trauma is the main reason why we experience shifts in personality traits
- C) what we experience as well as changes in personality traits have an effect on life satisfaction
- D) demographic factors, such as marital status or employment do not change as much as personality traits among older adults
- E) self-reports from people aged 15 to 93 suggest that adult personality is static after a certain age

50. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) How We Grow over Time
- B) How to Change our Personality Traits
- C) Economic Concerns versus Life Satisfaction
- D) Life Satisfaction Linked to Personality Changes
- E) Forces of Personality Change

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Both beginners and specialists in ancient studies often ask why bathing was so important to Roman society. This question might be an easy one, but there are no easy and definite answers. Bathing was a significant part of their lives, an institution rooted in the structure of their day. The Roman day normally reserved the afternoon for leisure. Already, by the end of the Republic, spending the latter part of the afternoon, after a light lunch and siesta, in the public baths had become a tradition, a comforting part of urban life and national identity. But why did bathing become a daily habit in the first place? The first and most important is the pleasure factor. At its most basic, bathing is physically and psychologically satisfying. Warm, moist air and water relax the body and clear the mind. Another factor that helps account for the popularity of baths is the well-entrenched belief in the ancient world that baths were good for health. Bathing was considered a serious therapeutic measure and received full support from ancient medicine. Finally there is also a basic economic explanation. Baths were built in such large numbers because running a public bath was seen a sensible lucrative business proposition.

51. According to the passage, Roman baths --.

- A) had to wait till the end of the Republican era to gain its deserved popularity
- B) are found interesting by both novices and experts in ancient studies
- C) were the place for Romans to go on occasions when they did not prefer siesta for their leisure
- D) in both town and country had the same design as well as abundance
- E) became a significant part of the daily life, resulting in the formation of an institution to run public baths

52. It is clear from the passage that what made Roman baths an indispensable part of the life ----.

- A) had a lot to do with the fact that Romans failed to find any leisure activities other than siesta
- B) is a combination of reasons related to economic, physical and psychological well-being
- C) focussed specifically on health benefits of the activity itself
- D) still applies to the popularity they bear to this day
- E) could be explained by the fact that it was cost-effective

53. The author of the passage gives specific reasons in an attempt to explain ----.

- A) how it was possible for Roman baths to survive up to today
- B) what methods were used by ancient Roman businessmen to run baths
- C) why bathing became a popular trend in ancient Rome
- D) when Roman baths became a 'must-have' part of the society
- E) in what terms Roman baths could be deemed good for health

54. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Development of Roman Baths
- B) Bathing Rituals and Activities in Ancient Rome
- C) Popularity of Roman Bathing Culture
- D) Architecture of Roman Baths
- E) Differences between Urban and Country Baths in Ancient Rome

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Nicole Mantie and her husband Dean bought a house, with a bathroom in a terrible state. The bathroom needed an urgent fixing. But after hearing their friend's stories of a magical five-star safari, they decided to go for it instead of fixing the bathroom. Although going on a safari sounds less sensible than investing in a better bathroom, a decade of scientific research reveals the surprising wisdom of their decision. Studies show that people get more happiness from buying experiences than buying material things. Why? Experiences are more likely to bring us together with other people while material things are enjoyed alone. In one study, researchers from the University of Colorado discovered that pairs of strangers enjoyed talking more when they discussed experiential (versus material) purchases. Nicole and her husband recount getting kissed by a giraffe while on safari. No matter what your opinion about a giraffe's kiss is, you must admit that this experience makes for a more surprising story than having a new bathroom.

55. The couple mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) had to spend a lot more money than they had originally intended when they went on a safari
- B) had already been seeking out memorable activities before they bought a house
- C) were satisfied with the decision they made when its consequences are taken into account
- D) would have been more pleased if they had renovated their bathroom instead of going on a safari
- E) were invited to take part in more safaris after their pleasant experiences

56. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) when compared with experiential purchases, material purchases cost a lot more
- B) people are more likely to enjoy spending money on experiences than purchasing material goods
- C) the author is opposed to the idea that experiencing unusual events can make us feel happier than buying things
- D) material purchases have long lasting effects while experiential purchases do not
- E) people should be better prepared when they make material purchases

57. Getting a kiss from a giraffe ----.

- A) symbolizes an unusual experience to be shared with friends
- B) was what made Nicole and Dean love safaris
- C) costs more than renovating one's old bathroom
- D) is less of a topic to talk with strangers than mend the bathroom
- E) is encouraged by the staff of University of Colorado

58. What could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Superiority of Experiences over Material Goods
- B) When to Make Profitable Purchases
- C) The Studies on Couples' Spending Choices
- D) How Choices Influence Marriage
- E) The Effects of Material Goods on Our Lives

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The polygraph, or the lie detector as it is often referred to, measures autonomic nervous system activity by sensors attached to different parts of the body. The sensors measure changes in breathing, cardiac activity and sweating. The indicators only show physiological changes, usually induced by emotion. The machine amplifies signals picked up from sensors placed at specific parts of the body. It detects not lies, but physical changes that are the results of specific emotions. People are asked 'hot' or relevant questions as well as 'cool' or control questions. The assumption is that for innocent people there is no physical difference in the way they respond to relevant and control questions. The other assumption is that suspect can be identified if he or she exhibits physical changes in his or her body. Therefore, suspects who are to be tested by polygraph use certain drugs to suppress autonomic nervous system activity and make any physiological recording inconclusive. More worryingly, people can be trained to defeat the test with a range of techniques. Tests would therefore not only be highly unreliable but counterproductive: alienating and misclassifying the innocent and letting the guilty get away without receiving the punishment he or she deserves.

59. It is pointed out in the passage that the polygraph ---

- A) is a reliable device used in various fields
- B) can detect effectively when someone is notably telling lies
- C) measures physical changes in the body triggered by emotion
- D) is better at detecting guilty people than those who are innocent
- E) has a very complicated application, which makes it hard to detect people who react very quickly

60. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the polygraph cannot prove precisely if someone is guilty or not
- B) drug addicts tend to perform better on the test
- C) detecting emotional changes is easier than physiological ones
- D) the polygraph detects not only lies but also physical changes in the body
- E) the polygraph is the latest development in lie detection, which has been quite popular

61. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) the polygraph is able to keep records for a long time
- B) the parts of the body to which sensors will be attached should be determined faultlessly
- C) there has been a dramatic increase in the number of drugs used to fake the polygraph
- D) so many people have been trained to detect lies
- E) if the polygraph is to be used, it requires far more improvement

62. It can be understood from the passage that the author ----.

- A) tries to explain why the use of polygraph is open to doubt
- B) criticizes courts using the polygraph as a proof
- C) favours the use of the polygraph even though it causes ambiguity
- D) informs the reader that the polygraph, on its own, is able to both record and detect accurately
- E) aims to encourage people to use the polygraph for

specific purposes

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

63.

Martin:

- I read Tom Jenkinson has built his entire career out of doing the unexpected.

Jack:

- -----

Martin:

- No, not necessarily. I think he doesn't want to repeat himself or imitate his predecessors.

Jack:

- It must be really interesting and challenging for him.

- A) I'm sure teenage girls are passionate fans of him.
- B) That sounds disappointing. Why bother to please others?
- C) It is just the atmosphere of the scenes that makes him so amazing.
- D) Does it mean that his all life is based on surprising the others?
- E) Then, he must be really proud of himself.

64.

Ceyhun:

- I haven't been feeling very well for a long time. I've tried hard but cannot help feeling less and less happy.

Kemal:

- It sounds like depression. Maybe you need some changes in your life. Experts believe that living in the country may be relaxing for your mind.

Ceyhun:

- -----

Kemal:

- I quite agree with you. I hope you'll be alright soon.

- A) Interesting, that makes sense. Perhaps I should now focus more on my retirement and settling down in a village.
- B) Do you really think I'm going to suffer from depression? I wonder whether you know any psychologists I can see.
- C) So that means living in the countryside will refresh me, as it may provide wonderful views. Yet, I can't decide what to do.
- D) I'm not ready to give up my urban living. I suspect those experts haven't made an evidence-based comparison of urban living and country living.
- E) It must be due to plenty of stress factors in cities. I've heard of many studies confirming the link between social strain and mental illness.

65.

Allison:

- -----

Jill:

- I'd recommend you to study the latter since it is a language spoken worldwide, with official status in a great number of countries, holding the second place only after English.

Allison:

- Wow, I didn't know that it had that many speakers around the world.

Jill:

- Yes, and besides, I think you will find it much easier considering you can also speak French, having an extensive amount of vocabulary in common.

- A) I am so much interested in languages and linguistics that I want to learn about the evolution of languages but don't know with what to start.
- B) My parents are going to support me if I plan to pursue an academic career abroad. But I can't decide where to go to study.
- C) Do you have any idea which of the two is a more appropriate place for an international student: Brazil or Argentina?
- D) I was considering how it would be if I settled down in a totally new country once I am done with the work and get retired.
- E) I have decided to take up learning a new foreign language but I'm finding it a bit confusing to choose between German and Spanish.

66.

Yavuz:

- Did you ever think about how huge the Universe really is? We're merely one small part of an enormous system.

Ebru:

- No, I haven't really given any thought to it.

Yavuz:

- -----

Ebru:

- Oh, wow! That's really fantastic. Tell me more.

Yavuz:

- I can't remember much now, but soon I'll share with you any information I learn.

- A) You probably haven't thought about it before because you've never read much about this topic.
- B) Well, you really should think about it. Don't you care about the Universe?
- C) I don't want to think about it anymore because it confuses me a lot.
- D) Are you even listening to me? Please try to pay more attention.
- E) Me neither, until I started taking this astronomy course. We're learning a lot of interesting facts about outer space.

67. |

Dilek:

- Do you think the digital age will bring an end to libraries?

Selin:

- -----

Dilek:

- I never thought about it like that. So, you mean libraries actually encourage the digital age.

Selin:

- Exactly, the future offers hope by placing libraries in a broader context as key parts of the information society rather than just rooms full of books.
- A) I don't know, but to my mind, using a mouse to control a cursor is as important as learning to understand letters on a page.
- B) I am not certain whether tomorrow's libraries will be able to offer access to the shared space of the network.
- C) Today, some libraries are being handed over to voluntary groups or charities, so the answer of your questions depends on their steps.
- D) Sooner or later, we'll find ourselves at a point in time where the library will either become extinct or evolve into something fitter for the modern age.
- E) Definitely not. For me, they offer a lot more than just books; they are information centres and the *Internet* access points for a wide community.

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

68. Crime is not unique to urban life, and violence occurs in families far more often than on the streets.

- A) Crime is not peculiar to cities, and there is more violence at homes than on the streets.
- B) Crime can be found everywhere except in cities, and street violence occurs less often than family violence.
- C) Crime is not limited to city life, and violence on the streets takes place a lot more frequently than among families.
- D) The source of crime in urban life comes from families in which violence occurs far more than on the streets.
- E) Violence occurs not only in families but also on the streets, so urban life is not the only place where crime occurs.

69. When people suffer from difficulty in eating because of illness, they are advised to have concentrated liquid formulas since they are easily swallowed.

- A) As concentrated liquid formulas do not cause any difficulty in swallowing, people who find it hard to eat due to illness are advised to use them.
- B) Concentrated liquid formulas are very practical to swallow, so they are recommended to ill people, especially those who have problems with eating.
- C) If a person cannot eat easily because of illness, he or she should have concentrated liquid formulas, as illness affects them immensely.
- D) Illness may cause difficulty in eating, but people can overcome it using concentrated liquid formulas that are easy to swallow.
- E) Concentrated liquid formulas contribute a lot to solving the problem of eating resulting from illness, as they are convenient for easy swallowing.

70. The importance of language is not only that it allows us to communicate, but also that it gives us an identity, without which we would not know who we are.

- A) Language, through which we can communicate, is important to our knowledge of who we are because it gives us an identity.
- B) The reason why language is important is not that it allows us to communicate but that it enables us to have an identity with which we know who we are.
- C) Language, with which we associate ourselves, is important because it both allows us to communicate and to know who we are.
- D) If it were not for language, with which we can communicate and obtain our identity, we would not be able to know the importance of who we are.
- E) Language is important not only because it allows us to communicate, but also because it provides us with an identity, which enables us to know who we are.

71. The way that scientists compare colour vision in different types of animals is by counting the colour photoreceptors in their eyes.

- A) The colour vision of different animals can be compared by counting their photoreceptors, a method put forward by many scientists.
- B) There are many ways of comparing the colour vision of different animals, yet scientists are mainly using one specific technique; counting the colour photoreceptors in their eyes.
- C) In order to compare different animals' colour vision, scientists count the colour photoreceptors in the eyes of the animals.
- D) If anyone is interested in making a comparison among animals' colour vision, they should count the colour photoreceptors in their eyes.
- E) The colour photoreceptors in the eyes of different animals give lots of information about their colour vision, according to the scientists.

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

72. No one on the planet is going to escape the effects of global warming and for billions the resulting environmental deterioration is going to make life considerably more difficult. -- The question is whether we will ever be able to achieve a worthwhile international consensus that allows us to do this with any degree of effectiveness.

- A) Without US ratification, emissions from all the industrial countries could rise significantly soon.
- B) It is too late now to put the clock back, but we can at least attempt to reduce the worst impacts of global warming.
- C) The more global warming continues to attract the public attention, the closer we are to finding a solution.
- D) The latter includes ways of using the oceans as a dumping ground for atmospheric carbon dioxide.
- E) In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, things are getting steadily worse, not better.

73. One of the first microscopes was built by a lensmaker in the Netherlands in 1590. It was a simple device with one lens. In 1625, Italian scientist Galileo Galilei made the first compound microscope. --- The magnified view appears as a so-called 'virtual image' behind the target. Many microscopes today also have a light source behind the target to illuminate it.

- A) It had one lens to create an image of the target and another to make it bigger.
- B) While it was very useful then, it did not take long for more advanced ones to come.
- C) Galilei, himself, did not believe that he could magnify views on lens.
- D) This microscope gave the impression that it could pave the way for new microscopes.
- E) Microscopes have been used in a variety of fields including forensics, metallurgy and medical microbiology.

74. Between 4000 and 2000 BC, the first urban civilizations arose independently along the Tigris, the Nile, the Indus and the Yellow River. All of these great rivers are prone to seasonal variations in flow, with flood alternating with drought. ---- Once this technology was developed, farmers found that they could move into drier areas, such as southern Mesopotamia.

- A) Archaeologists have found sites where one Sumerian city was built on top of an earlier one, separated by a layer of mud swept over in a flood.
- B) Although most humans lived in small hunting bands, some pre-farming peoples worked out a very different strategy of survival.
- C) To maximize agricultural production, it was necessary to build dams to store the flood waters in reservoirs to water the fields during the dry season.
- D) Constructing such schemes required an accurate calendar to predict when the floods would come, and a high degree of social organization.
- E) It was here that first people first began to cultivate crops, kick starting a global revolution in the way humans live.

75. It was only about a century ago that Jules Verne fantasized about people travelling around the world in only 80 days. Much of what we take for granted today results from technology that has been developed only within the last century. Before then, change occurred slowly. --- Travellers commonly fly from New York to London in six-and-a-half hours, and communications are almost instantaneous.

- A) Demand for new products, services and technology has little impact on international transport.
- B) Moreover, the cost of improved communications and transportation has risen more slowly than the speed of travel.
- C) But conducting business on an international level involves greater distances than it did in the previous century.
- D) Speed restrictions now make international business more expensive to undertake.
- E) In recent years, however, the pace of technological advances has accelerated at a fast rate.

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

76. (I) When US athlete Frank Jarvis clocked 11 seconds to win in the 100m at the Olympic final in Paris in 1900, it was considered a miracle. **(II)** Today, such a time would not even qualify an athlete for the English Schools Senior Boys' National Standard of 10.9 seconds. **(III)** So what has changed? **(IV)** The most significant factor is the change in body shape in elite athletes - they have longer legs and arms, and it gives them an advantage from the mid-point of the race onwards. **(V)** However, swimmers have to use four times as much energy as runners to cover the same distance.

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

77. (I) Children, like adults, use three visible cues - race, gender and age - to arrange their social world. **(II)** The next step might be to see whether living in multilingual countries can change this early tendency. **(III)** They prefer to make friends with kids similar to them based on these traits. **(IV)** New research, however, shows that language accents may be equally important in guiding youngsters' social decisions. **(V)** In fact, accents may be even more meaningful than race in signifying whether someone belongs in your social group.

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

78. (I) Material that makes its way from short-term memory to long-term memory enters a storehouse of almost unlimited capacity. **(II)** Like a new file we save on a hard drive, the information in the long-term memory is filled and coded so that we can retrieve it when we need it. **(III)** Repeating a word several times, for example, is a popular strategy to keep information in short-term memory. **(IV)** Evidence of the existence of long-term memory comes from a number of sources. **(V)** For example, people with certain kinds of brain damage have no lasting recall of new information after the damage, although people and events stored in memory before the injury remain intact.

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

79. (I) The traditional image of the computer gamer is of a teenage boy addicted to sitting in the dark in front of a screen. **(II)** Actually, an increasing percentage of users and buyers of computer games are women, who are thought to be attracted by the appearance of sophisticated simulation games. **(III)** It has been argued that unlike film or television, computers permit greater interaction between users. **(IV)** Furthermore, the majority of computer gamers have an average age around 30. **(V)** Some two-fifths of the most frequent players are over 35.

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

80. (I) Sand particles and dust from the roads make up a large proportion of air pollution. **(II)** The composition of household dust will vary from place to place, but it mostly consists of organic matter that naturally comes off people, pets, plants and anything else that lives in our homes. **(III)** The main components include human skin flakes, fibres from plants, clothing and furnishings, smoke and oil droplets from cooking. **(IV)** Our hobbies also add a personal signature to house dust. **(V)** Woodworkers have wood dust in their homes, cooks make savoury dust, while readers produce paper particles.

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

YDS
NİSAN
2015

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

1. For years, information systems experts have faced the ---- of convincing business managers of the value they provide to the organizations.

- A) challenge
- B) appreciation
- C) consciousness
- D) assurance
- E) designation

2. Although including children with special needs in learning environments with their typical peers presents many obstacles, the rewards, benefits and teamwork make it ----.

- A) worthwhile
- B) legitimate
- C) obligatory
- D) questionable
- E) implicit

3. Herbal treatment administered in a medical context has been shown to induce relief from symptoms in an ---- wide range of illnesses including allergies, asthma, cancer, depression, diabetes and migraine.

- A) impressively
- B) accurately
- C) eventually
- D) unbearably
- E) exclusively

4. Total world population seems to have ---- around a level of approximately half a billion people until the modern period, when it began to climb steadily.

- A) appeared
- B) expired
- C) qualified
- D) fluctuated
- E) weakened

5. By 2008, the UK had begun to return to nuclear power by ---- the construction of new reactors.

- A) calling for
- B) turning over
- C) putting off
- D) taking apart
- E) pulling up

6. From the ancient pyramids to today's hi-tech skyscrapers, powerful people have always ---- their status through impressive buildings.

- A) put on
- B) laid out
- C) shown off
- D) given in
- E) passed over

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

7. It ---- fourteen years since his last feature film, **Ryan's Daughter**, when David Lean ---- to film making with his 1984 adaptation of E. M. Forster's celebrated novel, **A Passage to India**.
- A) had been / returned
B) has been / had returned
C) was / returns
D) will be / would return
E) is / has returned
8. **Behind every architectural masterpiece ---- a brand new technology without which these structures --- a few years ago.**
- A) has been / did not have to be built
B) is / could not have been built
C) had been / would not have been built
D) was / need not have been built
E) will be / should not have been built
9. **Philosophy did not play a large part in Roman culture, other than Stoicism, which ---- by the Romans for its emphasis on virtuous conduct and -- one's duty.**
- A) is to be admired / to have done
B) is admired / to do
C) had been admired / having done
D) was admired / doing
E) could be admired / being done
10. **As a young officer, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was critical ---- the government of the Ottoman Empire and became involved ---- the Committee of Union and Progress.**
- A) to / for
B) of / with
C) at / upon
D) from / in
E) toward / under
11. **The ultimate goal --- medical profession is not to replace whole organs but to repair damaged organs ---- healthy cells.**
- A) of / over
B) to / on
C) for / with
D) against / into
E) behind / towards
12. **Digital media communication differs significantly from conventional marketing communication ---- digital media enable new forms of interaction and new models for information exchange.**
- A) although
B) since
C) only if
D) in case
E) even if

13. **The mouth is the first part of the digestive system, where food is broken and chewed ---- it can easily be swallowed.**
- A) so that
 - B) since
 - C) just as
 - D) as long as
 - E) once
14. **Fire was essential for the growth of human civilization ---- people used it to cook their food, warm their homes, clear woodland for cultivation, make pottery, and eventually melt metals for ores.**
- A) unless
 - B) even if
 - C) whenever
 - D) as
 - E) in case
15. **Japan is enormously centralized, and Tokyo, the capital city, hosts --- the national government --- the stock market and the world's largest companies.**
- A) not only / but also
 - B) whether / or
 - C) neither / nor
 - D) such / that
 - E) the more / the less
16. **Prejudice may be expressed by people who have developed generally negative personalities, perhaps ---- being raised in harsh and restrictive families.**
- A) as a result of
 - B) in terms of
 - C) rather than
 - D) in contrast with
 - E) in place of

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

The right side of the brain is not actually related to being more creative. At least, not in the popular sense that creative people are more 'right-brained' than logical or analytical people are. A study that scanned the brains of 1,000 people (17)---- no such differences. It is true that different brain areas are specialised (18)---- different tasks, including vision, hearing, touch and the control of movement. And the (19)---- language areas are in the left hemisphere in 95 percent of right-handers. (20)----, both hemispheres work together in almost everything we do and creativity is a whole-brain process. Painters and sculptors may draw on mathematical and logical ideas (21)---- visual imagery and words, just as scientists inventing a new theory may do the reverse.

17.

- A) was finding
- B) finds
- C) had found
- D) found
- E) will find

18.

- A) off
- B) for
- C) from
- D) away
- E) upon

19.

- A) sensitive
- B) immense
- C) total
- D) genetic
- E) main

20.

- A) However
- B) In addition
- C) Thus
- D) For instance
- E) Accordingly

21.

- A) as well as
- B) because of
- C) contrary to
- D) in case of
- E) for the sake of

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

Along with prosperity and peace, the European Union has brought its citizens unprecedented opportunities and freedom to study, work, travel and trade **(22)**---- Europe's borders. The EU has helped strengthen democracy, human rights and legal reforms in many member states and aspiring candidate countries **(23)**---- continuing its original role as a mechanism for peace. But the EU's founding rules and institutions **(24)**---- for a far smaller union and it now risks suffocation under its own weight and becoming one large dysfunctional family. Replacing the old constitutional norms or creating a new treaty to **(25)**---- the complex 28-member union will be an imperative. Furthermore, future enlargement will remain a contentious issue **(26)**---- the EU absorbs its newest members and the next wave of candidates fuels the ongoing debate about who can join and where the ultimate boundaries of Europe lie.

22.

- A) within
- B) under
- C) among
- D) alongside
- E) into

23.

- A) in spite of
- B) as opposed to
- C) except for
- D) in addition to
- E) such as

24.

- A) can be designed
- B) were designed
- C) are being designed
- D) would be designed
- E) are to be designed

25.

- A) deal with
- B) rely on
- C) agree upon
- D) hand over
- E) hold up

26.

- A) as
- B) even if
- C) if only
- D) unless
- E) although

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

27. **Established originally in the 18th century to make medicinal chocolates, ----.**

- A) chocolate factories were to remain small-scale and conventional small industries for two centuries
- B) other inventive methods were busily engaged in revolutionizing the chocolate industry
- C) chocolate was introduced to Switzerland by Italian merchants in 1750
- D) milk chocolate was born in Switzerland, earning worldwide fame for the country
- E) fashionable beverage consumption was the latest trend in the chocolate houses of London

28. **While you can easily rent a car and drive around Morocco, ----.**

- A) the road regulations can be quite confusing
- B) the local drivers are often courteous
- C) even the exploration of cities on foot is easier
- D) the land and culture offer exciting experiences
- E) they charge a fixed rate and a small commission

29. **---- unless they are heading back to their birthplace.**

- A) Money is an important aspect when migrants decide to leave their home country
- B) There are now more humanitarian groups providing assistance around the world
- C) People usually do not move to lower-income countries
- D) Governments should do something to stop massive immigration
- E) Highly-skilled people are always in great demand and attract foreign aid

30. **Even though reason is insufficient for being the source of morality, ----.**

- A) morality consists solely in the relation of actions to the rule of right
- B) it plays an essential role in justifying moral decisions
- C) what exists in the nature of things is the equality of our judgement
- D) no one reasons concerning another's beauty, but the justice or injustice of his actions
- E) moral relations are determined by the comparison of an action to a rule

31. **Although the pearl collection industry collapsed as a result of the economic change in the early 1930s, ----.**

- A) the natural resources lost their attraction centre
- B) many of its characteristic features and practices survive
- C) pearl is still found in many oyster beds in open seas
- D) other developments worsened this change
- E) the unknown pearl areas may just be discovered by underwater historians

32. **Malaria, a mosquito-borne disease, is one of the greatest threats to human health, ----.**

- A) so mosquitoes find their victims easily thanks to their excellent sense of smell
- B) although there is hardly any chance of surviving a severe attack of malaria without drugs
- C) as deaths from malaria have fallen more than 25 percent over the last decade
- D) but a mosquito can transfer hundreds of parasites with a bite
- E) and scientists are struggling to defeat it by finding new ways to fight mosquitoes

33. Within the following years, satellites capable of monitoring what people are doing will be coming online ----.

- A) so that polluters will easily be spotted from space and penalized
- B) because it is vital to come up with big ideas about small satellites
- C) in spite of the fact that there is a team of researchers working on detecting carbon dioxide levels from space
- D) although penalties for adding pollution to the atmosphere have become more strict
- E) even if the goal of developing a better understanding of what causes pollution most is achieved

34. Aristophanes, who is a popular ancient Greek comic playwright, is believed to have written thirty plays, ----.

- A) though his work is still very influential in the development of Western comedy
- B) but only less than half of them survive, of which Lysistrata, written in 411 BC, is the most famous
- C) given that his plays generally deal with an antiwar theme
- D) even though many of his plays took their name from different themes
- E) because comic authors in general do not have a high status in society

35. ----, other changes such as habitat destruction and hunting threaten individual species.

- A) Although volcanoes erupt and meteorites hit the Earth
- B) While global warming, acid rain and holes in the ozone layer can affect the entire life on the planet
- C) Because life first appeared on the Earth more than 3,5 billion years ago
- D) As soon as atmospheric gases become part of the water cycle and are carried by the wind
- E) Though it is difficult to adapt to the harmful materials released into the environment

36. In academic fields such as literature, music and art, the emphasis is frequently on individual tests, personal opinions and other subjective judgments --.

- A) whereas the emphasis is on objectivity in psychology and other natural sciences
- B) only if natural sciences focus on objectivity and social interaction
- C) unless the target of academic inquiry necessitates the researcher to repeat the experiment
- D) so that professors spend more time on testing hypotheses
- E) as though natural sciences involve neither subjectivity nor objectivity

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

37. **Since the reality reflected in documentaries is not natural, documentary filmmakers are aware that their choices shape the meaning they want to convey.**

- A) Belgesellerde yansıtılan gerçeklik doğal olmadığı için belgesel film yapımcıları, tercihlerinin vermek istedikleri anlamı şekillendirdiğinin farkındadırlar.
- B) Belgesel film yapımcıları, tercihlerinin vermek istedikleri anlamı şekillendirdiğinin ve bu yüzden belgesellerde ortaya konan gerçekliğin doğal olmadığı farkındadırlar.
- C) Belgesel film yapımcılarının tercihleri ve vermek istedikleri anlamla şekillenen belgesellerde yansıtılan gerçeklik doğal değildir.
- D) Belgesel film yapımcılarının vermek istedikleri anlam, tercihlerini şekillendirdiğinde belgesellerde sunulan gerçeklik doğal olmaktan uzaklaşır.
- E) Belgesel film yapımcıları, belgesellerde yansıtılan gerçekliğin doğal olmadığı farkında oldukları için tercihlerini vermek istedikleri anlamı göre şekillendirirler.

38. **Though international security and global economics constitute the two major traditional issue areas in world politics, some academics now claim that the environment has emerged as the third major issue area.**

- A) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonominin dünya siyasetindeki iki büyük geleneksel sorun olduğu düşünülse de, bazı akademisyenler tarafından çevrenin de üçüncü büyük sorun olarak ortaya çıktığı iddia edilmektedir.
- B) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetinde geleneksel olarak iki önemli sorun alanını teşkil etse de, bazı akademisyenlere göre çevre, artık üçüncü büyük sorun alanını teşkil etmektedir.
- C) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetindeki iki büyük geleneksel sorun alanını teşkil etse de, bazı akademisyenler çevrenin artık üçüncü büyük sorun alanı olarak ortaya çıktığını iddia etmektedirler.
- D) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetinin iki büyük geleneksel sorun alanını teşkil etmektedir ancak bazı akademisyenlerce çevrenin artık üçüncü büyük sorun alanını teşkil ettiği iddia edilmektedir.
- E) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetinde iki büyük geleneksel sorun alanı olsa da, bazı akademisyenler üçüncü büyük sorun alanının da çevre olduğunu iddia etmektedirler.

39. Bacteria are an essential part of the life cycle because they feed on dead matter, decomposing it and recycling many of the chemical constituents.

- A) Bakteriler, ölü maddeleri ayrıştırarak ve kimyasal bileşenlerin çoğunu geri dönüştürerek bu maddelerle beslendiklerinden yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçasıdır.
- B) Yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçası olan bakteriler, ölü maddeleri ayrıştırıp kimyasal bileşenlerin çoğunu geri dönüştürür ve bu maddelerle beslenir.
- C) Beslenmek için ölü maddelerin kimyasal bileşenlerinin çoğunu geri dönüştürüp bu maddeleri ayrıştırdıklarından bakteriler, yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçası durumundadır.
- D) Ölü maddeleri ayrıştırıp kimyasal bileşenlerinin çoğunu geri dönüştürerek beslenen bakteriler, yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçasıdır.
- E) Ölü maddeleri ayrıştıran ve kimyasal bileşenlerinin çoğunu geri dönüştüren bakteriler, yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçası olan bu maddelerle beslenir.

40. Kişilik testlerinin, gelecekteki kariyer başarısını tahmin etmede tavsiye mektuplarından, mülakatlardan ve eğitim sertifikalarından daha iyi olduğuna yaygın olarak inanılıyor.

- A) It is widely believed that personality tests are better predictors of future career success than letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates.
- B) People widely believe that personality tests better predict future career success than letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates do.
- C) It is widely believed that personality tests will replace letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates in terms of predicting future career success.
- D) People widely believe that personality tests can better predict future career success, so there is no need to use letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates any more.
- E) In predicting future career success people widely believe personality tests are better tools than letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates.

41. Mısırlılar, sadece gökyüzünün haritasını çıkarmakla kalmayıp gözlemedikleri yıldızların bazılarını isimde veren ilk antik uygarlıklardan biriydi.

- A) The Egyptians were one of the first ancient cultures to not only map the sky but to name some of the stars they observed.
- B) It was the ancient Egypt culture that both mapped the sky and named some of the stars they observed.
- C) The culture of ancient Egypt was sophisticated enough to map the sky and name some of the stars they observed.
- D) Having named some of the stars they observed, the Egyptians were one of the first ancient cultures to map the sky.
- E) If Egyptians had mapped the sky, they would have become one of the first ancient cultures to name some of the stars they observed.

42. Otoyollardan hızlı trenlere varıncaya kadar şehirler arasındaki ulaşım bağlantıları ticari kuruluşların ülke çapında başarı elde etmesine imkân sağlar.

- A) It is transport links between cities such as motorways and high-speed trains that enable businesses to be successful across a country.
- B) Transport links between cities, from motorways to high-speed trains, contribute to the success of businesses nationwide.
- C) What makes businesses successful throughout a country is transport links between cities like motorways and high-speed trains.
- D) Businesses can become more successful nationwide thanks to transport links between cities such as motorways and high-speed trains.
- E) From motorways to high-speed trains, transport links between cities allow businesses to achieve success nationwide.

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Growing orchids could change your life forever! It has for many people. No other plant family offers the number and diversity of breathtaking and intriguing flowers that orchids do. When you discover that you can actually grow these exotic plants in your home and that they are not expensive, your resistance will be lowered and your chances of catching the extremely contagious but wonderful obsession called the 'Orchid Bug' are high. In England, and the rest of Europe in Victorian times, these fabulous plants used to be only for the eyes of royalty or well-heeled aristocrats because of the one-time astronomical prices they commanded at flower auctions. They were grown in elaborate and costly glasshouses, usually by a staff of professional growers. However, as times have changed, orchids have entered the mainstream. They are now the second most popular pot plant in the world and are gaining quickly on the leader (poinsettia)! Because of new techniques and modern growing methods, award-quality orchids are available to everyone at prices lower than ever before. You can buy an orchid plant in full bloom for less than you would pay for a bouquet of flowers from the florist. In addition to the orchids of today being less expensive, they are also much easier to grow. Some bloom more than once a year and others have a pleasant smell. And with thousands of hybrids and new ones being produced all the time, there is an orchid that will strike anyone's and everyone's fancy.

43. According to the passage, 'Orchid Bug' ----.

- A) is a type of irrepresible desire people may have when they learn how easy and inexpensive it is to take care of orchids
- B) is experienced by orchid-growing people who have experienced changes in their lives thanks to the plant
- C) dates back to the Victorian era, when it was extremely expensive to have orchids
- D) can be defined as the inability to resist owning an expensive but an easy-to-care-for orchid
- E) is a condition used to describe people who are willing to pay high prices for orchids at auctions in England

44. It is clearly stated in the passage that recently-developed practices ----.

- A) have made it possible to buy a bouquet of flowers inexpensively
- B) are used to increase the popularity of pot plants including poinsettia
- C) have brought down orchid prices considerably, making it obtainable for even ordinary people
- D) are preferred by florists so that flowers can bloom in much shorter times than normal
- E) have earned orchids a variety of new awards for their quality

45. The author mainly aims to ----.

- A) explain the success brought about by the new technique of growing pot plants
- B) give readers some information on the future of orchids
- C) provide readers with a comparison between orchids and other pot plants
- D) describe the life-changing benefits of growing orchids at home
- E) present readers with an insight into what it cost to have orchids during Victorian times

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

- A) Where Orchids Come From
- B) What Makes an Orchid an Orchid
- C) Welcoming Orchids into Your Life
- D) Understanding How to Grow Orchids
- E) Choosing the Right Orchid

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The kite was first invented in China about 3,000 years ago. The first recorded construction of a kite was by the Chinese philosopher Mo Zi, who spent three years building it from wood. Materials ideal for kite building, such as silk for the sail material and bamboo for a strong, light frame, were plentiful in China, and kites were soon used for many purposes. They were used to measure distances, to test the wind, and to communicate during military maneuvers. The earliest Chinese kites were often fitted with musical instruments to create sound as they were flown; they were decorated with mythical symbols. The first kites were flat and rectangular in shape, but kites are now designed in a variety of forms. Kites flown as hobby are particularly popular in Asia, where kite flying is a ritual incorporated into the national festivals of many countries. The Chinese people believe that kites are lucky, so they fly them to ward off evil spirits. In modern times as well, the kite has been used in important scientific research, including Benjamin Franklin's famous experiment to prove that lightning is electricity. An experiment with a kite in the shape of a biplane helped the Wright brothers achieve their dream of making the world's first controlled human flight in 1903. Modern kites have been used to pull sledges over snow-covered terrain in the Antarctic.

47. According to the passage, one reason for the spread of kite use for different functions was that ---.

- A) the Chinese philosopher Mo Zi was the first person interested in constructing a kite
- B) Chinese people needed something to test the direction of the wind
- C) China at that time was engaged in a lot of wars where they needed to use the kite for communication
- D) perfect materials to make a kite were abundantly available in China
- E) people in China had been trying for thousands of years to come up with a method to measure distances

48. According to the passage, as Chinese people think that kites are lucky, they ----.

- A) attach musical instruments to kites so that they make sound as they fly
- B) decorate the kites they make with mythical figures
- C) design their kites not only in rectangular shape but also in a variety of shapes
- D) have special ceremonies where they fly kites as a ritual in their national festivals
- E) fly kites to provide some kind of protection for themselves against bad spirits

49. It is stated in the passage that recently, the kite ----.

- A) has been useful in several modern inventions and discoveries
- B) has been solely used as a leisure time activity
- C) has been flown mainly on national festivals in Asian countries
- D) has found a place for itself mainly in China
- E) has been widely used in measuring distances in many Asian countries

50. What could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Decoration of Kites in Different Parts of the World
- B) The Development and Use of the Kite Throughout History
- C) The Importance of Kites in Asian Festivals
- D) Chinese Contribution to the Construction of Kite
- E) How We Use Kites in Our Modern World

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

An amazing development in keyhole surgery has been the use of remotely-operated robots to perform minimally invasive procedures. Keyhole surgery means that the surgeon's hands do not need to be inside the patient – all cuts and stitches are carried out by delicate instruments inserted through the keyhole incisions. This has made it possible for these instruments to be operated mechanically by a surgeon at a console that does not necessarily need to be in the same room, the same hospital – or indeed, the same country. In 2000, the US Federal Drug Administration approved a robotic keyhole system called 'da Vinci' for clinical use. In conventional keyhole surgery, the surgeon must stand and transfer his gaze between the instruments and the display screen. However, da Vinci allows the surgeon to be seated – for greater comfort during lengthy procedures. Two endoscopes give full stereoscopic vision, while hand and foot controls are used to operate the instruments simultaneously and with greater range of movement than that permitted by human hand and wrist joints. In the future, a top surgical specialist in the US could operate on an injured soldier on a faraway battlefield.

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

- A) the US Federal Drug Administration's approval of da Vinci paved the path to robotic surgery
- B) conventional keyhole surgery is different from robotic keyhole surgery in that it takes less time
- C) one advantage of robotic keyhole surgery is that it is more comfortable for the surgeon
- D) conventional keyhole surgery is less tiring to carry out for surgeons since they use less equipment
- E) in conventional keyhole surgery surgeons have to be seated to pay attention to the equipment

52. According to the passage, in conventional keyhole surgery, ----.

- A) the surgeon's hands enter the patient's body
- B) incisions are larger than those in robotic surgery
- C) very few instruments are used during operations
- D) surgeons might have a rest during operations
- E) manual movements are much more restricted

53. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) da Vinci is a robotic surgeon that is able to carry out operations on its own
- B) conventional keyhole surgery is highly suitable for lengthy and tiring operations
- C) surgeons have to stand up while carrying out an operation in robotic keyhole surgery
- D) in robotic surgery surgeons can use their four limbs during the operation
- E) the use of remotely operated robots in surgery is a mainstream practice in the US

54. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) thanks to technological developments in medical surgery it is less stressful for surgeons to operate on patients for lengthy periods
- B) new medical technologies will eventually make it possible to carry out operations without any need for medical professionals in the future
- C) the US is making serious investments in developing innovative medical equipment in order to enable surgeons to operate from distant locations
- D) new technological developments in medical operations enable surgeons to do their work more precisely and without restrictions of space
- E) keyhole surgery is so accurate and comfortable that most surgeons will soon carry out operations using such minimally invasive methods

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It is not just the rights to solid, visible property that need to be protected; ownership of invisible property such as ideas and artistic creations also require protection. An inventor has little incentive to innovate if he knows that his invention will be seized from him – depriving him of any reward for his work – as soon as it is finished. So, for an economy to function properly, governments have to ensure they have a stable system of patents and other intellectual property rights. Copyright, for example, protects writers, for a set period of time, against plagiarism. Intellectual property rights have come under great scrutiny in recent years thanks to the rise of emerging economies such as China and India. In such countries, regulations and laws on intellectual property and common standards have proven hard to uphold. As a result, companies have been able to produce, for example, cheap and unlicensed versions of drugs based on the research and development of Western pharmaceutical companies. Although consumers initially welcomed such projects, there have subsequently been several scares over whether goods produced in these countries can be trusted. For instance, some counterfeit drugs produced in China have turned out to have no effect, or even to be harmful. Hence, there must be strict regulations regarding both the use and selling of these drugs.

55. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) upholding invisible copyrights has a potential danger of jeopardizing the health of poor people
- B) copyrights to solid, visible property tend to be observed by the emerging economies in Asia
- C) for an economy to be protected, governments have to simplify their laws on patents and copyrights
- D) neglecting intellectual property rights can discourage innovation and may risk public health
- E) emerging economies are particularly careful about adhering to intellectual copyright laws

56. According to the passage, it is one thing for the public to welcome cheap drugs, it is another to ----.

- A) persuade countries such as China to stop deceiving the consumers
- B) support emerging economies in their actions
- C) discard some of the sanctions on companies making counterfeit drugs
- D) be watchful of the effects and quality of these drugs
- E) tell them that some of these drugs were actually made in the West

57. It can be understood from the passage that the protection of invisible property ----.

- A) has been recently discussed among people such as inventors and writers
- B) deserves more consideration than the protection of visible property
- C) directly increases the complexity with which an economy functions
- D) disturbs a stable system of patent-giving mechanisms
- E) may encourage inventors to produce innovative works

58. It is stated in the passage that the issue of intellectual property rights ----.

- A) has become more important since companies in developing countries gain undeserved profit from the expertise of Western research
- B) inevitably brings up the issue of how willing the emerging economies of China and India are to redefine regulations
- C) has long been respected even in emerging economies of the countries like China and India
- D) is largely on the agenda of Western pharmaceutical companies which invest in research and development
- E) is more often debated in reference to cheap but trustworthy versions of drugs produced by Indian and Chinese companies

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In February 1997, newspapers around the world reported the birth in Edinburgh, Scotland, of a lamb named Dolly. Such an event would not normally be considered newsworthy. Even the fact that Dolly had an identical twin would not typically have added much to the story. But the event was truly a landmark in science, because this lamb was not born in the usual way. Rather than being the product of a sperm and an egg from two parents, Dolly came into existence when the genetic material from an adult sheep was transplanted into a cell that developed into an exact copy of that sheep. For the moment, most scientists are talking about relatively non-controversial applications of the technology – such as cloning cows that are especially good milk producers. It is undoubtedly just a matter of time before the technology is in place to create copies of other humans from the DNA in the nucleus of a single cell. Consider the potential benefits to society. We could make perfect, but younger, copies of brilliant scientists, surgeons, or even chefs. Infertile couples could be helped to bear children, and genetic diseases could perhaps be cured or prevented by manipulating the structure of the genes causing them. The extraordinary birth of a lamb named Dolly serves as an appropriate entry into the relatively new and fascinating world of human genetics.

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

- A) the birth of Dolly has been reported in the local newspapers since 1997
- B) the way Dolly was born made the birth quite difficult for her mother
- C) Dolly was different from other lambs as she was a better milk producer
- D) the birth of Dolly was important because of the fact that she had a twin
- E) the birth of Dolly was impressive as she was the first of her kind

60. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) scientists are pessimistic about the chances of cloning cows
- B) the birth of Dolly paves the way for further scientific development
- C) creating Dolly is like science-fiction rather than a scientific success
- D) experiments on human cloning have been conducted recently
- E) society will utilize cloning only when cloning of humans becomes legal

61. According to the passage, one of the advantages of cloning is that ----.

- A) even infertile couples could have babies
- B) cows could produce larger quantities of milk than they do currently
- C) we may not need any other skillful scientists or surgeons
- D) there will not be any diseases related to genes
- E) it may help eliminate the controversial uses of science and technology

62. The author's attitude towards cloning is ----.

- A) neutral
- B) pessimistic
- C) uncertain
- D) sarcastic
- E) favouring

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

63.

Cavit:

- I sometimes have difficulty in understanding what genre means in the literary world.

Nuray:

- It depends on where you're positioned in the book world. For a bookseller, it's a shelving and location issue.

Cavit:

- ----

Nuray:

- With fiction, for example, there will be classics, romance or horror sections.
- A) So it's a pragmatic question of what to put where.
- B) I think fiction is always the best-selling line.
- C) But even in small bookstores, I get confused.
- D) Bookstores say Westerns mostly attract male customers.
- E) Then, a genre can have large number of dedicated readers.

64.

Sami:

- I've always been fascinated by the idea of the discovery of an Earth-like planet for humans to live on.

Feridun:

- ----

Sami:

- I didn't know about that. Do you think they will be successful in doing so?

Feridun:

- Yes, but more research is needed. Even if they find an Earth-like planet with water, food might still be an issue if life on that planet were based on a different biochemistry.

- A) Me too, but only a few scientists think it's possible. They're trying to develop alternative life-support systems.
- B) So have I, considering how exciting and interesting it would be to be visited by aliens from other planets.
- C) I totally agree with you. I think we aren't alone in such thinking as I've read articles by scientists writing on Earth-like planets.
- D) I don't understand why you're so interested in this subject while even some astronomers don't believe Earth-like planets exist.
- E) I also like dreaming about living on a new planet, as scientists now say the Earth is running out of its resources.

65.

Fevzi:

- I've always fancied being a writer and now my dream is coming true thanks to a home-study creative writing course.

Recep:

- ----

Fevzi:

- Why not? I'm going to receive individual, personal tuition from a professional writer.

Recep:

- I'm not really convinced though. He or she may teach you the rules of the publishing world, but not provide the inspiration to produce.

- A) Do you really think you can become a writer through an online course?
- B) Congratulations! Have you finally had the opportunity to realize your goal?
- C) Do you know if there is an age limit for attending the course?
- D) Can't it be also quite rewarding if you're determined to learn everything in detail?
- E) Don't misunderstand me, but shouldn't you be looking for a different career?

66.

Zeliha:

- How do you think our media consumption has changed over the last ten years?

Hayri:

- I feel that we've become more reliant on technological tools such as mobile phones and tablets in addition to TV.

Zeliha:

- ----

Hayri:

- Yet, we shouldn't miss the point that we're also becoming enslaved since there's more and more to discover now.

- A) So you mean people should decrease their TV viewing hours.
- B) Yes, we've become so extravagant. Even children have smart phones.
- C) That's why I don't allow my kids to play computer games for long hours.
- D) In fact, it's not completely true for the older generation.
- E) That's right. They give us the freedom to access information anywhere and anytime we want.

67.

Emrullah:

- We sometimes use certain polite expressions instead of offensive and unpleasant ones in order to show respect to others.

Cemil:

- Do you mean it's like asking "Would you mind if I opened the window?" instead of saying "I'll open the window."?

Emrullah:

- ----

Cemil:

- Oh, I see. Politicians often do the same thing. For example, 'user fees' is the term they use for 'taxes'.

- A) However, this all depends on whom you're talking to. We often try to be more polite while communicating with authority figures or our supervisors.
- B) Actually, we use them to refer to taboo topics like disability and death. Do you understand what I mean?
- C) Sure, but over-politeness can also disturb people and make them feel like you want to put a safe distance between you and them.
- D) I especially want to emphasize language change. Some words lose their original meanings and gain new ones depending on the context or tone.
- E) No, it's more related to word choice and the connotations behind language. I'd rather use the term 'government officer' than 'civil servant'.

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

68. Regardless of how we form an impression of another person, we may relatively quickly develop ideas about what the person is like.

- A) No matter how we form an idea about people, we are rather quick in developing thoughts about their personality.
- B) We may be relatively fast in criticizing another person's character concerning how we form impressions of him or her.
- C) The idea we develop about another person has relatively much to do with the ways we form impressions of him or her.
- D) We are generally quick at developing an idea about people's personalities irrespective of the ways we form impressions of them.
- E) Even if we may have formed impressions of others in different ways, they mostly depend on ideas we develop fairly quickly.

69. Since we are both perpetrators and victims of environmental damage, humanity's survival ultimately depends on our ability to preserve the natural world.

- A) The future of humankind is finally to be decided by our resolve to preserve the environment as we are negatively affected when we damage it.
- B) The reason why we destroy the natural world and are afflicted with its damage is that our survival relies on our capability to protect the environment.
- C) If we destroy nature and are badly affected by such devastation, our ability to protect the environment will eventually rely on the survival of humanity.
- D) As we are the ones who both destroy the environment and suffer from this destruction, the existence of humanity finally rests on how well we maintain the natural world.
- E) Given that we both destroy the natural world and suffer from it, our power to protect the environment ultimately fails to save our lives.

70. Throughout the history of mankind, there have been many important innovations, from the first stone tools that enabled people to hunt animals to radio telescopes that can see into deep space.

- A) There were so many developments in history but two of them are very important: the first stone tools that made hunting animals possible and radio telescopes that can see deep space.
- B) Among many innovations in the history of mankind, there have been no greater developments than the preliminary stone tools to hunt animals and radio telescopes that enable man to investigate deep space.
- C) There have been many significant developments since the beginning of history, ranging from the first stone tools used by man for hunting animals to radio telescopes that can be used to observe deep space.
- D) Nothing is as important as the first stone tools and radio telescopes which have been helpful for humanity to hunt animals and see the deep space respectively.
- E) In the history of mankind, there is a great jump from the first stone tools that allowed humans to hunt animals to the radio telescopes that can see deep space.

71. While the trend is toward living in cities, there is still a significant proportion of the population living in the countryside.

- A) People now want to live in cities more than they do in the countryside because this is the latest trend.
- B) Nowadays, many people prefer to live in the city centres but more people are forced to live in the countryside because of the growing population.
- C) In spite of the fact that living in cities is very popular, a large number of people continue to live in the countryside.
- D) Living in the countryside is no longer trendy, and many people want to stay in cities even though the population is growing dramatically.
- E) People who now reside in the countryside outnumber city dwellers because this is the new trend.

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

72. Over the years scientists have hunted for some signal that would allow forecasters to pinpoint exactly where and when an earthquake will hit. After decades spent searching in vain, many seismologists now doubt whether such a signal even exists. --- Within seconds of an earthquake's first subtle motions, scientists can now predict with some certainty how strong and widespread the shaking will be.

- A) Nevertheless, not all hope is lost.
- B) This would put people out of the harm's way.
- C) This is enough to send shutdown warnings to power plants.
- D) An earthquake early-warning system could provide a 20-second warning to the heart of the region.
- E) The nationwide network issues warnings via most television and radio stations.

73. The brain analyzes the flood of incoming information, decides how to respond, and sends outgoing signals to muscles and other organs, telling them what to do. ---- However, many parts of the nervous system work automatically, controlling your internal organs and reflexes without your conscious awareness.

- A) The nervous system has two main parts: the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system.
- B) The nervous system in the human body is made up of billions of cells called neurons used for sending and receiving information.
- C) Nerve cells located almost everywhere in your body have long extensions called axons that can stretch to 1 m in length.
- D) Much of your nervous system is under voluntary control, which means you can choose how to react.
- E) While man-made wires carry power, the cells that make up the nervous system carry information.

74. In his renowned theory of relativity, the German-born Nobel Prize-winning theoretical physicist Albert Einstein discarded the now discredited theory of ether and came to a conclusion: the speed of light remains constant, regardless of a light source's motion. ---- For instance, as a rocket accelerates, time passes more slowly for the rocket, and its length shortens. Conversely, from the rocket's point of view, clocks on the Earth advance more quickly.

- A) Instead, space and time are altered in accordance with the object's movement.
- B) Not only is the speed of light always and everywhere the same, it is also the absolute maximum speed limit.
- C) Albert Einstein, a great physicist, transformed our understanding of time and space.
- D) Mathematically, general relativity is much more complicated than special relativity.
- E) Neither special nor general relativity is significant at the speeds achieved by cars, airplanes or high-speed trains.

75. In the early 1980s, Israeli scientist Dan Shechtman discovered that snow crystals could form in structures that are ordered, but that have no repeating pattern. ---- It turns out, he should not have worried as he was awarded the Nobel Prize for the work in 2011. The structures, now known as quasicrystals, resemble Moorish mosaics such as those found in the Alhambra in Granada, Spain.

- A) Since Shechtman's publication, hundreds of quasicrystals have been created in the laboratory.
- B) It was 100 years ago when the technique of X-ray diffraction, which Shechtman used a lot in his studies, first allowed the detailed study of crystals.
- C) The idea was so controversial that he did not publish his results for two years, fearing that no one would believe him.
- D) Shechtman's findings were not enough; the world had to wait until 2010 for a natural crystal to be identified.
- E) When he published his findings, Shechtman had to confront a lot of criticism.

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

76. (I) The term 'welfare state' came into wide use in Britain in the 1930s. (II) Though it is largely a twentieth-century phenomenon, its roots reach into the previous century. (III) As the working-class population expanded in 1850s, a number of British theorists began exploring ways to confront the poverty of the working class and the unemployed. (IV) For example, John Stuart Mill was one of those who started the discussion of the need for a welfare state in Britain. (V) In a few countries, the twentieth-century welfare state began taking shape in the decades between World War I and World War II.

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

77. (I) Since his first appearance in Action Comics in 1938, Superman has adapted to the changing times. (II) After the Second World War, he changed his slogan from fighting for 'truth and justice' to fighting for 'truth, justice and the American way'. (III) Such figures as Superman are seen as fulfilling the same societal function as the myths of ancient Greece or Rome. (IV) As the nation grappled with the turmoil of the 1970s and embraced a more diverse culture, 'self-sacrifice' suddenly became part of Superman's appeal. (V) As for the Superman of the first half of the 21st century, with his alter ego Clark Kent, he is likely to reflect our modern world, which is fearful of a collapse, whether economic or environmental.

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

78. (I) It is perfectly normal and sensible for small children to be afraid sometimes. (II) One of the most popular and successful treatments for phobias is to think about that which frightens you most. (III) Children are mainly afraid of losing their parents or of becoming separated from them. (IV) They are also afraid that something big might carry them away, and this was probably a realistic fear for our primitive ancestors. (V) It is wise for parents to help them learn how to deal with fear.

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

79. (I) It used to be believed in longevity studies that the life span of a creature was roughly proportional to its body mass and heart rate. (II) New research, however, presents a more complicated picture. (III) It can be slow to find definitive answers in this field since the studies take a long time to do – a typical Galápagos tortoise, for instance, can outlast a scientist's career. (IV) Bats and birds, for instance, are small but tend to live longer than many larger creatures. (V) Moreover, when scientists look within particular species, size does not correlate well with life span, although fast growth is often associated with reduced longevity.

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

80. (I) A maglev train might seem mysterious in action, but the concept is easy to understand. (II) Magnets in the track are activated by the motion of the train and then are deactivated as soon as the train is gone. (III) While the concept has been applied to trains, right now its application to ships is still theoretical. (IV) Magnets on the bottom of the train and magnets on the track repel each other and the train rises a few inches above the track; individual magnetic fields of the guideway propel the train forward. (V) Maglev trains travel at nearly twice the speed of conventional trains, use less energy, and cost less to maintain and run partly because their operating mechanism involves almost no friction.

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

YDS
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2015

1.-16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **The total amount of military ---- by all the countries of the world in 2010 was \$1.63 trillion, which is equivalent to \$236 for every person on the planet.**
 A) diversity B) requirement
 C) expenditure D) dimension
 E) influence
2. **The speed of wind is measured by using the Beaufort Scale, based on easily ---- factors such as tree movement, smoke behavior and damage incurred.**
 A) hostile B) irrelevant
 C) misleading D) additional
 E) observable
3. **Today, contagious diseases rarely kill in developed countries, where improvements in sanitation and nutrition have ---- reduced premature deaths.**
 A) significantly B) separately
 C) favorably D) dangerously
 E) cautiously
4. **With mankind ---- by an energy crisis and climate change, nuclear power is back on the scene.**
 A) initiated B) responded
 C) surpassed D) confronted
 E) allowed
5. **People have always been fascinated by the stars and planets in the night sky, but they had to ---- just the naked eye to make them out until the telescope was invented in 1609.**
 A) look up B) rely on
 C) put off D) take up
- E) bring back
6. **Blood type has been linked with a variety of mental disorders, but as associations are weak; many other factors are more important in determining who ---- a particular illness.**
 A) runs out of B) cuts down on
 C) makes up for D) gets back on
 E) ends up with
7. **Costa Rica ---- the first country in Central America to grow coffee, and for the last 100 years, this ---- its leading export.**
 A) is / was
 B) was / has been
 C) had been / used to be
 D) would be / had been
 E) could / is
8. **Complex human language ---- suddenly and without progression; like other advanced capabilities, it ---- in a series of stages.**
 A) does not appear / can evolve
 B) has not appeared / might evolve
 C) did not appear / must have evolved
 D) will not appear / could have evolved
 E) had not appeared / should have evolved
9. **Many advanced nations ---- space exploration, and plans are under way ---- a human presence on Mars.**
 A) have begun / to see
 B) begin / seeing
 C) are beginning / to have seen
 D) began / being seen
 E) had begun / having seen

10. Governments, organizations and businesses are becoming increasingly concerned --- social responsibility and ethical issues surrounding the problem ---- maintaining economic growth
- A) for / beyond B) on / by
C) into / from D) with / of
E) at / behind
11. Personal psychology focuses on the consistency in people's behavior --- time and the traits that differentiate one person --- another.
- A) at / for B) over / from
C) in / of D) within / by
E) around / to
12. Telecommunication companies install cell towers in places where the network will get sufficient use, --- sparsely populated areas do not qualify, which means people there lack access to reliable phone service.
- A) in case B) even if
C) so D) although
E) just as
13. ---- the 50-second silent film Train Pulling Into a Station was first shown in 1895, people were so terrified by the locomotive racing towards them that they hurried to the back of the theatre.
- A) Before B) Although
C) Since D) When
E) As if
14. Much evidence points to a relationship between stress and disease --- claims that stressful life events and daily routines cause various diseases are still premature.
- A) since B) if
C) once D) only when
E) but
15. Scientists do research in natural forces ---- for the sake of new discoveries --- to use the findings for the advantage of mankind.
- A) not only / but also B) so / that
C) whether / or D) such / that
E) the more / the more
16. One way to reduce the negative impact people have on the environment is to make sure that as much garbage as possible is recycled --- being put in a landfill.
- A) because of B) in terms of
C) for the sake of D) instead of
E) in case of

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

Some aeroplanes w astevaluable fuel. (17) ----, there are attempts to redesign such planes for maximum efficiency. Recently, tw o engineers (18) ---- planes from the very beginning combining fuel efficiency, aerodynamics and the necessities of goods, passengers and fuel storage. Their final design seem to (19) ---- several elements found in birds. They examined three major parts that make a plane (20) ---- it is; body, wings and tail. They w orked through all three (21) ---- turn, only opting for the design that w ould lend their final product maximum flight efficiency.

17.

- A) Otherw ise B) Furthermore
C) In short D) How ever
E) Therefore

18.

- A) w ill have redesigned
B) have redesigned
C) had redesigned
D) w ould have redesigned
E) could have redesigned

19.

- A) incorporate B) rehearse
C) convert D) threaten
E) review

20.

- A) how B) w here
C) w hat D) w hy
E) w hen

21.

- A) w ith B) on
C) off D) in
E) from

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

Not all psychologists are primarily interested in early development. But even researchers (22) ---- to understand complex adult behaviors often find it useful to examine those behaviors during periods w hen they are not so complex. For example, humans are capable of sophisticated communication (23) ---- the fact that our languages f ollow systems of rules. But determining w hat these rules are has proved very difficult (24) ----researchers. One approach to this problem is to study our language system (25) ---- it is being acquired. So, in language development, as w ell as in many other areas the grow ing child is show case of developing skills and abilities, and researchers interested in different aspects of human development have (26) ---- this fact to help them understand adult behavior.

22.

- A) attempting B) to have attempted
C) to attempt D) attempted
E) being attempted

23.

- A) instead of B) except for
C) due to D) in spite of
E) in contrast w ith

24.

- A) about B) for
C) over D) tow ards
E) from

25.

- A) unless B) even though
C) in case D) w hile
E) after

26.

- A) w eakened B) eliminated
C) expanded D) demanded
E) utilized

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

27. ----, which could reduce the number of undernourished people by 15%.

- A) By 2150, food demand could rise by 60% with growing global population
- B) The UN Food and Agriculture Organization says that women are just as good at farming as men
- C) Closing the gender gap in farming could increase yields in developing countries by up to 4%
- D) Governments do not seem to take considerable steps to fight starvation in underdeveloped countries
- E) As the global population grows, there is more and more demand to have access to basic food

28. In order to analyze the light reflected from Earth, ----.

- A) a team of astronomers used a very large telescope in Chile
- B) some of the light reaches the Moon and is again reflected, known as "Earthshine"
- C) it may be a while before astronomers are able to do that
- D) a number of new planets have been discovered so far with the help of new space telescopes.
- E) the light reflected from these distant worlds is too faint to be analyzed by today's telescopes

29. When managers place workers under time pressure to perform hazardous tasks, ----.

- A) employees adhering to the company rules are often encouraged through incentives
- B) violations of workers' rights cause global protests and instability in the market
- C) safety precautions become lower priority, thereby increasing the chances of injury
- D) unintentional injuries are the fourth leading cause of death in the US
- E) the attitudes of both workers and managers are important in creating a safe workplace

30. Although the role of diet and nutrition in human evolution has generally come under the scope of anthropology, ----.

- A) the subject has also been of great interest to scholars in many other disciplines
- B) "nutrition" is the state resulting from the balance between supply of nutrition and the expenditure of the organism
- C) it is nutrients that are necessary for all of our bodily functions
- D) it is a fact that modern humans require some 40 to 50 nutrients for proper health
- E) diet and nutrition are central to understanding of the evolutionary journey of humankind

31. While the study of fossil, called "paleontology", is a field of biology, ----.

- A) fossils have been the key to understanding extinct life forms since ancient times
- B) its development has been closely linked to efforts to understand the history of Earth itself
- C) there has been an ongoing search for finding even older fossils since the 1950s
- D) each geological period has its own fossils that are characteristics of that particular time
- E) some scientists find the concept of evolution difficult to accept on religious grounds

32. Particularly important to the marketer is knowledge of philosophies of all major political parties within a country, ----.

- A) since, any of them, when in power, might change the consumption patterns of the public
- B) as the historical direction each minor party is likely to take is unpredictable
- C) no matter how one tends to be more restrictive regarding foreign trade than the others
- D) so that one party sometimes changes its membership criteria
- E) although the doctrines of opposing parties have an influence on the direction of the policy

33. Scientists are not still certain why people need sleep, ----.

- A) as it can be extremely difficult for most people to do their daily activities without sufficient sleep
- B) whereas people who travel long distances generally suffer from lack of sleep
- C) though lots of people experience insomnia and they do not know its causes
- D) so neuroscientists and biologists are investigating ways to improve the quality of sleep
- E) yet it influences almost every aspect of our lives, from our mood to the functions of our organs

34. Galaxies come in many shapes and sizes; some are spirals like our own galaxy ----.

- A) as our sun belongs to a giant galaxy called the "Milky Way"
- B) but others are fuzzy balls or shapeless clouds
- C) though our galaxy is unimaginably vast
- D) if the smallest galaxies have just a few million stars
- E) so the stars in a galaxy are held together by gravity

35. ----, it is not the only incentive that drives people to take certain decisions.

- A) Whereas most shoppers decline monetary rewards in fear of being ripped off
- B) As men and women spend more and more time for their appearance
- C) Although money plays an important part in economic activity
- D) Unless people are encouraged to save and invest more of their income
- E) As if it were possible to entice customers with special offers

36. In tropical grassland and savanna areas, trees may be found frequently, ----.

- A) but savanna grasslands are located between humid tropical regions and dry deserts
- B) because temperate grasslands are an important resource for plant-eating animals
- C) since hot summers and limited precipitation allow for very short growth periods of vegetation
- D) whereas temperate or semitropical grassland areas have very little tree growth
- E) and therefore vast areas of this type of grassland are not covered by trees

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

37. It is noteworthy that the new vision of an ideal world in Leonardo's art was expressed at a moment when the political situation in Italy was considered as hopeless.

- A) Leonardo'nun sanatındaki yeni ideal dünya görüşünün, İtalya'da politik durumun ümitsiz görüldüğü bir anda ifade edilmiş olması dikkat çekicidir.
- B) Leonardo'nun ifade ettiği yeni ideal dünya görüşünün İtalya'da politik durumun ümitsiz sanıldığı bir zamanda ortaya konuşulması dikkate değer bulunmaktadır.
- C) İtalya'da politik durumdan ümit kesildiğinin düşünüldüğü bir zamanda, Leonardo'nun sanatta yeni ideal dünya görüşünü ortaya koymuş olması çarpıcıdır.
- D) Leonardo'nun sanatındaki yeni ideal dünya görüşü, İtalya'da politik durumun ümitsiz olduğunun düşünüldüğü bir anda Leonardo tarafından ortaya atılmıştır.
- E) İtalya'da politik durumun ümitsiz olduğu bir anda Leonardo tarafından sanatta yeni ideal dünya görüşünün ortaya atılması hayli dikkat çekmektedir.

38. Violence prevention strategies can work through changing individual behavior, environment, or the law.

- A) Şiddeti önleme yöntemleri, çevre veya kanunun etkisiyle bireysel davranışı değiştirebilir.
- B) Şiddeti önleme yöntemleri, bireysel davranış, çevrenin veya kanunun değiştirilmesiyle fayda sağlar.
- C) Bireysel davranış, çevreyi veya kanunu değiştirmek, şiddeti önleme yöntemlerine katkıda bulunabilir.
- D) Bireysel davranışın çevre veya kanun aracılığıyla değiştirilmesi, şiddeti önleme yöntemlerini işe yarar hale getirebilir.
- E) Şiddeti önleme yöntemleri, bireysel davranış, çevreyi veya kanunu değiştirerek işe yarayabilir.

39. People frequently think of science as a relatively modern field; however, in its broadest terms, it is as old as humankind itself.

- A) İnsanlar, genel olarak en geniş anlamıyla insanlığın kendisi kadar eski bir tarihe sahip olan bilimin nispeten yeni ortaya çıkmış bir alan olduğunu düşünmektedir.
- B) İnsanlar, genel olarak bilimin nispeten yeni bir alan olduğunu en geniş anlamıyla düşünse de bilim insanlığın kendisi kadar eskidir.
- C) Genelde en geniş anlamıyla insanlığın kendisi kadar eski olan bilimin, nispeten yeni bir alan olarak yakın bir zamanda ortaya çıkmış olduğunu düşünen insanlar bulunmaktadır.
- D) İnsanlar, genelde bilimin nispeten yeni bir alan olduğunu düşünür, ancak en geniş anlamıyla bilim insanlığın kendisi kadar eskidir.
- E) İnsanlar, genel olarak bilimin modern bir alan olduğunu düşünmekten ziyade en geniş anlamıyla insanlığın kendisi kadar eski olduğuna inanmaktadır.

40. Birleşik Devletler 'de 2007 yılında başlayan mali krizden bu yana sağlık kurumları ciddi bütçe kesintilerine uğradı.

- A) The reason why health institutions have been suffering from serious budget cuts is the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007.
- B) The financial crisis that began in the US in 2007 has caused health institutions to suffer from serious budget cuts.
- C) Health institutions have suffered serious budget cuts since the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007.
- D) Serious budget cuts, which have been experienced by health institutions since the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007, cause them to suffer.
- E) Health institutions have been suffering from serious budget crisis caused by the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007.

41. Kendimizi kabul etmek yerine yargıladığımızda kendimizin en kötü düşmanı olabiliriz ve bu nedenle psikologlar kendimiz hakkında konuşurken nasıl konuştuğumuza dikkat etmemizi tavsiye ederler.

- A) We can be our worst enemy unless we judge instead of accepting ourselves, and psychologists encourage us to be careful about how we talk about ourselves.
- B) We can be our worst enemy when we judge rather than accept ourselves, and thus psychologists recommend us to care about how we speak when we talk about ourselves.
- C) We are at times our worst enemy when judge rather than accept ourselves for what we are, so psychologists warn us about the way we talk about ourselves.
- D) If we judge instead of accepting ourselves as we are, we are the worst enemy of ourselves, and therefore, psychologists recommend that we should be careful about how we talk about ourselves.
- E) Because we judge rather than accept ourselves, we become our worst enemy, so psychologists recommend us to care about how we speak when we talk about ourselves.

42. Can sıkıntısı, esnemeye yol açar ve bu da akciğerleri çevreleyen kasları gererek veya beyne daha fazla oksijen taşıyarak uyanık kalmamızı sağlar.

- A) When boredom causes us to yawn, the muscles around the lungs stretch or more oxygen is brought to the brain, which makes us feel awake.
- B) Yawning, which may be caused by boredom, makes us feel awake by stretching the muscles surrounding the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain.
- C) Boredom leads to yawning, and this makes us feel awake by stretching the muscles surrounding the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain.
- D) Stretching the muscles around the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain, yawning, if caused by boredom, makes us feel awake.
- E) When bored, yawning makes us feel awake by stretching the muscles surrounding the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain.

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Recently, psychologists Derek Rucker and Adam Galinsky reported that manipulating people's feelings of status either at work or in social life in various ways changes the amount that people will pay for products. The researchers told individuals to write about a time they felt either powerful or powerless and then asked them how much they would be willing to pay for different products. Subjects who had written about feeling powerless offered to pay more for luxury products such as stylish pen or fur coat, yet the desire for a quick fix for feelings of low status may put those who regularly feel as if they lack influence at greater risk of having enormous debt – or at least of making some questionable investments. Aside from lightening our wallets, feeling of inferiority can also lead us to gain weight. Marketing professor David Dubois states that when people feel unimportant, they are more likely to opt for an extra large coffee or pizza. Consumers make this choice because they want to consume more when they are feeling low. Accordingly, the researchers conclude that big things may signal higher status and thus powerless people buy more food if it comes in physically larger packages.

43. The research conducted by Rucker and Galinsky revealed that ---.

- A) those with feelings of low status were not satisfied with their investments
- B) those who felt powerful gave a high amount of money for luxury products
- C) manipulating people's feelings of status led them to pay reasonable amounts of money for certain products
- D) there is a connection between the feelings of low status and the tendency to pay more
- E) having felt either powerful or powerless, subjects were equally extravagant

44. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) one's attempt to control feelings of low status might result in financial loss
- B) buying bigger food products are considered unfavorable by those with high status
- C) being aware that your behavior is under the influence of feelings of low status, you will pay less for a product
- D) if you view yourself as important, you may want the big size for reasons related with high status
- E) people who feel powerful can pay more for a product to show that he or she has feelings of high status

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

- A) choosing minimal portion symbolizes high status as the researchers propose
- B) buying things in bigger size relieves the feelings of inferiority
- C) those who have high status gain weight more easily than those with low status
- D) the association between power and portion size is rather weak
- E) when people feel low, they hesitate to eat or drink more, thinking that they are powerless

46. The passage mainly focused on the ----.

- A) reasons why high status is associated with expensive goods
- B) contradiction between different studies on feelings of low status
- C) relation between people's status and their investment
- D) healthy size choices of people to combat feelings of inferiority
- E) effects of manipulating people's feelings of low status

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre Cevaplayınız.

In Indonesia, the rainforests are being destroyed due to the expansion of the palm oil industry. Today, palm oil is grown on an ever more huge scale, providing global commodity markets with vast quantities of cheap vegetable fat. Across the Indonesian islands of Sumatra and Borneo, palm oil plantations have so damaged the rainforest that experts expect the extinction of the orang-utan in the wild by about 2020, if nothing is done. More than 90 percent of the orang-utan's original habitat is gone, and the remainder is under serious pressure, with the palm oil industry being backed by the Indonesian government even in protected areas where the last orang-utans live, for example, in southwest Borneo. The forests on these islands are also the home of the countless other unique and rare species. Logging operations and plantation activities can increase the risk of serious fires, especially when coupled with unusually dry conditions. A very large fire may lead to further forest loss and increase pressure on neighboring virgin forests by improving access to formerly remote areas. They also cause major public health problems across Indonesia and Malaysia, as the haze of smoke drifts across urbanized areas.

47. According to the passage ----.

- A) the Indonesian government is trying to stop the palm oil plantation on the islands since it destroys the environment
- B) the expansion of palm oil industry in Indonesia makes the country richer than others in the region
- C) low costs of palm oil production has increased the size of the industry, but risking the rainforests
- D) the Indonesian government has provided special areas to protect the orang-utans threatened with extinction
- E) Indonesian islands provide global commodity markets with palm oil cheaper than any other place in the world

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

- A) palm oil industry is trying to find a better way to produce palm oil to prevent further forest loss
- B) a combination of factors, including dry climate and increasing plantation, contributes to the extinction of rare species both in Malaysia and Indonesia
- C) people living in urbanized areas are supposed to experience less health problems than those who live in remote areas
- D) the extinction of the orang-utans in Indonesia is more likely due to the lack of government effort to protect them
- E) rare species in Indonesian forests can survive negative conditions caused by palm oil production

49. The passage is mainly about the ----.

- A) expansion and the future of palm oil industry on the Indonesian islands
- B) effects of palm oil plantation on the environment across the Indonesian islands
- C) reasons why the Indonesian islands are convenient for palm oil production
- D) risk of fire due to palm oil plantation and how it can be harmful to both Indonesia and Malaysia
- E) government efforts in Indonesia to control the palm oil plantation on the islands

50. The author's attitude towards palm oil production is ----.

- A) favoring
- B) superficial
- C) impartial
- D) tolerant
- E) disapproving

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Critics have long argued that Japan's scientific research whaling is in fact commercial hunting. In March, 2014, the United Nation's International Court of Justice agreed, ordering Japan to stop its hunt off Antarctica. However, the ruling may be the only a temporary setback for Japan. The International Whaling Commission imposed a ban on commercial whaling in 1986, but it allowed the killing of some whales for scientific research. Since then, Japanese whalers have caught 10,710 Antarctic Minke whales in Southern Ocean around Antarctica, where whales are encouraged to breed. Japan claimed the kills were necessary to study recovering populations, but the court said they were excessive. Nevertheless, Japan is likely to continue this practice. Japanese officials say they plan to redesign their research program to align with the commission's rules. "I would bet that whaling will continue as usual, although with some trivial window dressing to make it look like they are complying with the ruling," says whale researcher Phillip Clapham. If Japan, the only nation using the inconsistency in the regulations, submits an acceptable proposal to the commission, the country could resume the practice as soon as possible.

51. According to passage, the decision made by the International Court of Justice ----.

- A) seems to satisfy whale researcher Phillip Clapham's concerns.
- B) may lead Japan to hunt whales in places other than Antarctica
- C) will not be effective in the long term
- D) contradicts the ban imposed by the International Whaling Commission
- E) has caused great controversy among critics

52. The International Whaling Commission's ban on commercial whaling in 1986 ----.

- A) has helped decrease dramatically the number of whales caught
- B) stopped Japan from hunting whales in Southern Ocean around Antarctica
- C) has made it possible for places, where whales breed, to become much safer
- D) has led to considerable progress in scientific research on whale populations
- E) excluded certain whales from the scope of the ban

53. Following the promise to redesign their research program, Japanese officials ----.

- A) will minimize the use of conventional methods of hunting Minke whales
- B) may continue to hunt whales commercially in disguise
- C) can gain substantial support from international organizations for whaling policies
- D) will comply with the rules set by the International Whaling Commission
- E) could protect recovering whale populations against commercial hunting

54. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) International Competition for Hunting Whales
- B) UN's Efforts to Deter Japan from Whaling Hunting
- C) Unacceptable Whale Hunting by Japan
- D) Protection of Endangered Whale Species
- E) Japan's Contribution to Research on Whales

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A vegetarian is a person who eats no flesh. There are subcategories, such as lacto-vegetarians and ova-vegetarians, who eat no flesh but who eat some of the products of animals- in these cases, milk and eggs respectively. A vegan, on the other hand, not only refuses flesh, but also abstains from eating and sometimes wearing all animal products. Vegans argue that animal products cannot be separated from animal mistreatment. They point, for instance, to the connections between eating eggs and the keeping of hens in battery cages, and between drinking milk and the breeding and slaughter of veal calves, which are necessary to keep dairy cows in milk. For the same reasons, many vegans also refuse to wear or use products based on animals' material such as soap, wool and leather. They make the point that it would be considered by a vegetarian unsuitable to be entertained on a leather seat. Other variations are vegetarians who will eat free-range eggs but refuse milk and others who will eat flesh but refuse the flesh of other animals. In spite of problems of definition, there have been several attempts to calculate the extent of vegetarianism in a number of countries, but the data available for countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States are few.

55. According to the information at the end of the passage, which of the following questions can easily be answered?

- A) What do we mean by vegetarianism in broad terms?
- B) Why do people become vegetarian?
- C) Why is it difficult to calculate the extent of vegetarianism?
- D) Is there an increase in the number of vegetarians across the world?
- E) Which countries have the highest proportions of vegetarians?

56. According to the passage, lacto-vegetarians ---.

- A) would rather drink milk than eat eggs
- B) view making animal products equal to mistreatment of animals
- C) refuse to purchase products containing milk
- D) do not wear or use any animal products
- E) eat flesh of certain animals in some cases

57. It is understood from the passage that vegans ---.

- A) have made great progress in controlling animal mistreatment
- B) are the only kind of vegetarians who find it difficult to eat flesh
- C) are much healthier than lacto-vegetarians and ova-vegetarians
- D) are in strong opposition to the consumption of animal products
- E) can use certain animal products such as soap and leather

58. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) fish is preferred as an alternative by all vegetarians when they refuse to eat any other animal flesh
- B) animal mistreatment, especially of hens and calves, is a crucial issue discussed by all vegetarians
- C) all vegetarians hardly eat any animal products except for egg, whether free-range or not
- D) vegetarianism no longer draws attention in many countries such as the United States
- E) different types of vegetarians have different approaches towards the concept of vegetarianism

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Egypt's Old Kingdom flourished on the flood-enriched banks of the River Nile. It was an era of prosperity, relative stability, and strong centralized rule. During this period, the pyramids were built and Egyptian society worshipped their mighty king, or pharaohs, as 'gods on Earth'. Old Kingdom society was tightly controlled by the powerful pharaoh. Central to life, politics, and religion, which were all closely combined, was the idea that the pharaoh was a semi-divine figure who acted. The pharaoh not only oversaw elaborated religious rituals but also headed a vast, highly organized political and administrative bureaucracy. Pharaohs were believed to be earthly representations of the gods and were the upholders of a justice system that aimed to reflect the cosmic order. A pharaoh was also the figure who worked with the gods to ensure that the Nile brought silt-rich annual floods each year, maintaining the Nile valley fertile enough to support the country. Though Egyptians did seem to realize he was a flesh-and-blood human, they stood in awe of the sacred power of the pharaoh.

59. According to the passage, Egypt's Old Kingdom ----.

- A) was a wealthy state with centralized governance headed by pharaohs
- B) deemed that prosperity and strong centralization were more important than stability
- C) fell long before the era when the pyramids were built
- D) ruled during a period when people were free to worship their own gods
- E) effectively separated religious affairs from political ones

60. It is clearly stated in the passage that pharaohs ----.

- A) had to choose between being a political and religious leader
- B) were believed to be the representatives of heavenly gods
- C) were thought to come from another world to rule their kingdom
- D) were far from making use of the fertile Nile valley
- E) held religious ceremonies along the banks of the River Nile

61. The underlined word "upholders" in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) admirers
- B) speakers
- C) keepers
- D) finders
- E) punishers

62. What can be inferred from the passage about Egypt's Old Kingdom ?

- A) Stability was achieved through democratic rule despite the relative lack of prosperity
- B) Stability was negatively affected by the highly powerful position of the pharaohs
- C) It was difficult for the rulers to combine social, religious and political aspects of life in the Old Kingdom
- D) The figure of pharaoh was central in designing every aspect of life
- E) To the pharaohs, religion was less significant than prosperity and centralization in the Old Kingdom

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

63. **Murat:** Why is it easier to speak using gestures?

Taylan: Well, speaking without gesturing requires more thought.

Murat: -----

Taylan: Exactly. For instance, pointing to keys on the table and saying "The keys are there." is much faster and simpler than saying, "Your keys are right behind you on the table, next to the book."

- A) I believe one needs to think in depth before he or she speaks.
- B) So we need to read more on the neurological link between speech and gesture.
- C) But some people still insists on verbalizing their thoughts even if they use body language.
- D) Do you think gesturing should be used only when one is short of words?
- E) Do you mean a lot more words are needed to convey your message?

64. **Hüseyin:** What do you think about going to Russia for the summer holiday?

Gülsüm: I've always wanted to visit St. Petersburg. It's a beautiful city that has inspired artists, writers, composers and thinkers for hundreds of years.

Hüseyin:-----

Gülsüm: Yes, it's everything a culture lover could dream of. We could also visit dozens of palaces and over 200 museums. Please, let's go there.

- A) Russia makes me think of deep snow and frigid temperatures, but in the summer we could enjoy the natural beauty of the countryside and the warm sunshine.
- B) I don't know. I was actually planning to go on a camping holiday. Being in the countryside is what excites me. You know, mountains, lakes, forests and plenty of fresh air.
- C) The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway in the world, and we can take it all the way from Moscow in the west, to the seaport of Vladivostok in the east.
- D) From May through the end of July, they have a celebration featuring opera, classical music, and of course, the ballet.
- E) Russia spans eleven different time zones, so you can easily see how big the country actually is and it has such a diverse mixture of different cultures.

65. Cansu: In the article I've been reading, it says we're closer to either our mother or our father. Which is true for you?

Erkan: ----

Cansu: What do you mean by that?

Erkan: Well, until I was 18, I was closer to my mother, but as I got older, I felt more empathy with my father.

- A) Well, the generation gap is a key factor that illustrates it best.
- B) As I'm getting older and older, my expectations from both of them change.
- C) I think it depends on what stage a person is at in his or her life.
- D) Both mother and father have the same responsibilities while raising their children.
- E) I don't think children usually make a preference between their mother and father.

66. Harun: Have you ever heard about the companies that use 'multisensory' marketing?

Gizem: ----

Harun: Not exactly. They want to have not only the right look for their products but also the right sounds, smell, taste, and touch.

Gizem: Now, I see your point. Coffee shops are a good example, right? They have a particular style of music that they play in their stores as well as certain aromas and flavors.

- A) It's a complex issue which I only partially understand. I haven't read enough about it.
- B) Companies using multisensory marketing! Are they the ones that sell multifunctional products?
- C) Well, I visited one last week and it was really amazing. What do you know about them?
- D) Really? I haven't heard about them yet. Can you explain what you mean?
- E) Of course. One of my friends has started up such a company.

67. Gülşen: Do you think living in an extended family makes children more sociable and self-confident?

Orhan: It may make them more sociable but I don't think it makes them more self-confident but rather more dependent.

Gülşen: ----

Orhan: Definitely! They might not be able to find someone to back them up all the time. They have to make their own decisions.

- A) Do you mean that children in nuclear families are more independent?
- B) It's always easy for these children to make friends, isn't it?
- C) Do you believe that children brought up in extended families also have high self-esteem?
- D) Aren't there any positive results of growing up in an extended family?
- E) Is it really true that being social depends on the number of the family members?

68. - 71. sorularda verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olanı bulunuz.

68. Experts admit that Hagia Sophia has survived earthquakes due to the supports built by the Great Architect Sinan.

- A) The experts argue the fact that the Hagia Sophia would have collapsed as result of earthquakes if the Great Architect Sinan had not built the supports.
- B) According to experts, it was because of the Great Architect Sinan's supports that the Hagia Sophia has been able to survive different natural disasters especially earthquakes.
- C) If the Great Architect Sinan had not built the supports, it would have been impossible for the Hagia Sophia to survive earthquake, as experts acknowledge.
- D) The experts believe that the supports built by the Great Architect Sinan are the main reason why the Hagia Sophia did not collapse during the time of earthquakes.
- E) According to experts, thanks to the Great Architect Sinan's supports that were built onto Hagia Sophia, no damage was caused even by earthquake.

69. Although we now accept drawings as works of art in their own right, up until recently they were thought to be preparatory processes - no matter how intricate or complex they might be.

- A) The preparatory process of a work of art generally includes an intricate or complex drawing, which was the usual process in the past, yet this is no longer true.
- B) Drawings have always been considered to be rightful works of art, but only when they were very intricate and complex, were they used in preparation for other works of art.
- C) As part of preparatory process in the production of a work of art, drawings were considered by some to be works of art; however, today, this is no longer the case unless they are detailed and complex.
- D) Today, drawings are considered to be art; however, not so long ago, this was not the case even though they could be both detailed and complicated; they were only regarded as a preliminary stage of a work of art.
- E) Even though people regard drawings as true works of art, it was not until quite recently that people appreciated their role in the preparatory process of a complex, detailed work of art.

70. The growth of the European Union has weakened the nation states' authority though it is still nation states that take policy decisions and implement European Union policies.

- A) The authority of nation states has been weakened by the growth of the European Union, which still takes policy decisions and implements the European Union policies.
- B) Even if the authority of the nation states has been eliminated by the growth of the European Union, nation states are responsible for taking policy decisions and carrying out European Union policies.
- C) Nation states in the European Union have been affected by its growth although they still hold the authority to take policy decisions and implement European Union policies.
- D) The expansion of the European Union has devastated its authority on the nation states to take policy decisions and carry out European Union policies.
- E) In spite of the fact that the authority of the nation states has been weakened by the growth of the European Union, they continue taking policy decisions and carrying out European Union policies.

71. The most fuel-efficient way to transport people and goods is by sea, but the journey times are long.

- A) Sea transportation is widely preferred to carry goods from one place to another although it is both time-consuming and expensive.
- B) People and goods are best transported by sea in terms of fuel consumption; however, it is time-consuming.
- C) Transporting people and goods by sea is mostly preferred, as it is the fastest and cheapest way of transportation.
- D) Other means of transportation can take less time and cost less, as they are much more efficient than sea transportation.
- E) Transportation by sea is the most efficient way for people and goods as it costs less than the other means of transportation.

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

72. The most fundamental aspect of Piaget's theory is the belief that intelligence is a process, not something that a child has, but something that a child does. Piaget's child does not possess knowledge, but understands the world by acting or operating in it. ---. These actions represent the cognitive structures of infancy and are called "schemes".

- A) Furthermore, as a student of biology and zoology, Piaget learned that survival requires adaptation.
- B) For example, Piaget would describe an infant's knowledge of a ball in terms of what he or she performs with it- pushing, throwing or mouthing it.
- C) One psychologist might concentrate on infants, like Piaget, while another might study the ways in which children's social skills affect their success.
- D) For Piaget, development referred to continual recognition of knowledge into new and more complex structures.
- E) The cognitive-development approach actually includes several related theories, and it is closely associated with the work of Piaget.

73. Now adays, manual labor has largely been replaced by machines; in some cases machines are completely taking over certain processes. For example, some machines produce food and energy, as well as transport passengers and goods by land, sea, air and even space. ---. The global connection between humans and machines is made possible by computer networks that allow for the merging of old and new ways of communication. Computers can even be programmed to simulate the intelligent performances of living organisms and transfer this artificial intelligence into motion carried out by robots.

- A) Machines are used to accomplish almost all agricultural tasks from cultivating the soil to sowing and harvesting.
- B) An increasing number of machines are equipped with sophisticated artificial intelligence and can be programmed to handle many types of work.
- C) There is, however, growing concern about the potential threat of machines becoming more intelligent than humans.
- D) Others simplify administration, planning, or organizational tasks; for instance, computers support office work, education and research.
- E) This is reducing the number of jobs that are available for unskilled workers in these sectors.

74. ----. It was all very well to have a steam engine next to a factory to turn the generator, to turn the motors, and light the bulbs. But the energy lost along the wires was so great that it would require a steam engine and generator at the end of the every street to service a town. Indeed, early distribution networks had a limited range of about 2 km. The challenge was to come up with a system that could offer useful electricity at the end of a very long wire.

- A) Walking at night, in the past, meant walking through a world illuminated via the burning of coal.
- B) Reliable electric lighting transformed cities in Europe and America, making streets safer and helping to foster a 24-hour society.
- C) While the major source of electricity was water and coal in the past, today it is nuclear radiation.
- D) The name electricity was coined by William Gilbert, who had spent years studying magnetism.
- E) By the end of 19th century, electricity offered huge potential to change the world, but it suffered from one major limitation: distribution.

75. "Genre" is a term that refers to a type of media products or work of art governed by implicit rules that are shared by the makers of the product and the audience for it. Examples are thrillers, soap operas and talk shows ----. To some extent, these rules are about the content of the genre. Particular types of characters and event, for example, will routinely occur in particular genres and other will not.

- A) Every genre has its own standards and conventions that distinguish it from others.
- B) Today, there are many people involved in the production of the film rating system.
- C) Some agencies control whether the content of these types of media are suitable to be broadcast.
- D) Moreover, you can also come across similar definitions in music.
- E) On the other hand, there are various reasons why genre is more controlled in certain countries.

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

76. (I) What conservationists do in order to protect endangered species should be supported by governments to succeed. (II) Conservationists are using different methods to decide which species to save and not to save. (III) Each one favors certain priorities, such as an animal's role in preserving a food chain or genetic diversity. (IV) Serving those priorities ultimately deems species winners or losers. (V) For example, Chinese river dolphins are viewed as losers since they serve no meaningful role, while gray wolves are winners because of controlling animal population.

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

77. (I) During the 1980s, evidence began to emerge suggesting that people who receive social support from friends, family members, and health care providers tended to live longer and healthier than those who lacked support. (II) A review done by a group of scientists concluded that people who have high levels of social support are more able than other people to cope with stress and chronic pain. (III) Although social support has been widely researched, no single definition of the concept has emerged. (IV) Indeed, lack of social support rivalled other well-established risk factors as a risk for poor health. (V) Cigarette smoking, high blood pressure, obesity, and inactive lifestyle are among the impacts with which social support is compared.

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

78. (I) Nearly half of all college math majors are women, and females now score as well as male on standardized math tests. (II) Yet, only about 30 per cent of Ph.D.s in mathematics- and fewer in computer science, physics and engineering- are awarded to women every year. (III) Researchers have long blamed sex discrimination and bias, but research suggests that there may now be a less sinister culprit: motherhood. (IV) Family responsibilities can explain why men outnumber women in science- and math-related positions. (V) Undeniably, women in science have had to fight sex discrimination for decades.

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

79. (I) In Britain, biscuit consumption is higher than in the rest of Europe. (II) When someone sits down for a tea, coffee or biscuit, he or she might be consuming a little bit of celebrity history. (III) Some of the most common and popular foods and beverages are named after famous people of the past. (IV) Earl Grey Tea, Garibaldi biscuits and the classic Victoria sponge cake are among the most favored food and drinks linked with historical figures. (V) Rich, famous and talented historical celebrities have also lent their names to seafood dishes, puddings and champagne.

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

80. (I) Staring at the Sun without sunglasses hurts, which is reason enough to avoid doing it. (II) Too little sunshine lead to low vitamins in D levels, which put you at higher risk of certain cancers. (III) But direct exposure to the ultraviolet radiation in intense sunlight can also damage the eye and increase the likelihood of a cataract developing. (IV) Cataracts affect the part of the eye that focuses light- the lens- gradually clouding vision and leading to blindness. (V) Surgery to restore vision involves making tiny cuts in the eye to remove the cataract and replace the lens.

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

YDS
MART
2016

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

1. **As we learn more about the neural mechanisms of intelligence, --- for enhancing intelligence become more likely.**
 A) precautions B) substitutions
 C) necessities D) prospects
 E) permissions
2. **From the early 1800s, scientists began to gather --- amounts of data about marine life, paving the way for future knowledge about the importance of the planet's oceans.**
 A) immense B) predictable
 C) equivalent D) relevant
 E) sustainable
3. **Reduction in cholesterol body fat and oxidation is believed to help slow the ageing process ---.**
 A) doubtfully B) reflectively
 C) externally D) obscurely
 E) considerably
- 4) **Trade between people depends on a uniform set of weights and measures that can be used by both sides of transaction to --- that the amount obtained or handed over is correct.**
 A) disapprove B) pretend
 C) ensure D) realize
 E) estimate
5. **Despite its problems, the Space Shuttle has been a major step forward in spaceflight, --- more than one hundred successful missions and pointing the way for future reusable spacecraft.**
 A) standing for B) carrying out
 C) running into D) calling for
 E) putting aside
6. **From the beginning of human history, innovators have experimented with all kinds of elements, from the ordinary to the invisible, trying to ---- new, improved materials.**
 A) come up with B) do away with
 C) cut down on D) get along with
 E) make up for
7. **With the development of agriculture, humans ---- to transform more and more extensively the environments in which they ---.**
 A) had begun / had been living
 B) are beginning / were living
 C) began / lived
 D) have begun / were going to live
 E) would begin / have been living
8. **Any student who ---- four years in high school or college attempting to learn a second language --- the struggle of trying to memorize vocabulary, verb conjugation or tenses.**
 A) was spending / had to appreciate
 B) spends / has to appreciate
 C) had spent / should have appreciated
 D) has spent / can appreciate
 E) is spending / used to appreciate

9. For many consumers from all over the world, the Internet is the first place ---- for useful information that ---- them about what they buy.
- A) to look / will inform
 B) looking / has informed
 C) to have looked / informs
 D) to be looking / is informing
 E) having looked / will have informed
10. In 1971, construction began on a vast hydroelectric project to dam the river that flows ---- James Bay and Hudson Bay, generating electricity --- use in Canada and the US.
- A) through / in B) by / with
 C) along / about D) at / on
 E) into / for
11. By the middle of the 19th century, the growing acceptance that microbes can kill us had once more focused people's attention --- a world on visible ---- a microscope.
- A) on / through B) to / upon
 C) by / over D) against / in
 E) of / for
12. Astronomers discover thousands of new members of the solar system every month, most of which, ----, are insignificant bodies like small asteroids or comets.
- A) however B) therefore
 C) otherwise D) accordingly
 E) in other words
13. ---- sustainable technologies usually cost a lot of money to set up, they save money in the long run.
- A) Just as B) After
 C) Even if D) Unless
 E) Once
14. With normal ocean waves, only the surface of the water body is in motion; a tsunami, ----, brings not only the surface in motion but lifts and then drops an entire water column in the ocean.
- A) namely B) though
 C) for example D) similarly
 E) hence
- 15.)The basic principles of good diets are --- simple ---- one can summarize them in just ten words: eat less, move more, eat lots of fruits and vegetables.
- A) neither / nor B) the more / the less
 C) whether / or D) such / as
 E) so / that
16. The henna, which may have spiritual significance in various cultures, is applied --- different graphic rules, with different symbolic relations.
- A) due to B) except for
 C) unlike D) according to
 E) prior to

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

A genetically modified plant may produce specific proteins or other substances that have never before been a part of the human food supply. These substances have potentially negative side effects; for instance, they **(17)** ---- as toxins or allergens. Accordingly, an extensive testing and approval process is mandated for foods of this kind, including individual ingredients and additives **(18)** ---- whole foods. Approval is granted **(19)** ---- the food is shown to be safe in accordance with scientific standards. This is accomplished by comparing genetically modified product with its traditional **(20)** ----. The long-term effects of the use of genetically modified plants **(21)** ---- people and environment have not yet been adequately determined.

17.

- A) may act B) could have acted
C) were to act D) will have acted
E) must act

18.

- A) in terms of B) regarding
C) thanks to D) despite
E) as well as

19.

- A) though B) only if
C) unless D) as if
E) in case

20.

- A) provision B) consumption
C) management D) distribution
E) counterpart

21.

- A) beyond B) against
C) on D) with
E) for

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

Thousands of years ago, agriculture began as a highly site-specific activity. The first farmers were gardeners who grew individual plants, and they **(22)** ---- the microclimates and patches of soil that favored those plants. But as farmers acquired scientific knowledge and mechanical expertise, they enlarged their plots using standardized approaches **(23)** ---- ploughing the soil and spreading animal manure as fertilizer to increase crop production. **(24)** ---- the years, they developed better methods of preparing the soil and protecting plants from insects, and eventually, machines to reduce the labor required. **(25)** ---- in the 19th century, scientists invented chemical pesticides and used newly discovered genetic principles to select more productive plants. **(26)** ---- these methods maximized overall productivity, they caused some areas within fields to underperform.

22.

- A) brought in B) paid for
C) looked for D) kept on
E) took away

23.

- A) on behalf of B) in the light of
C) on account of D) in contrast with
E) such as

24.

- A) Over B) For
C) In D) From
E) Off

25.

- A) Being started B) To start
C) Having been started D) Starting
E) To have started

26.

- A) Given that B) Even though
C) Just as D) In case
E) Because

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

27. **We will soon have to find new ways of living that do not harm environment ---.**

- A) because researchers aim to make waste products less damaging to the environment
- B) when humans waste an enormous amount of the Earth's resources
- C) if we continue using the Earth's resources at current rate
- D) while the habitats of some species have been largely destroyed by humans
- E) although environmental organizations are trying to conserve the wildlife

28. **Many vitamins and minerals are necessary components of our diet ---.**

- A) unless they are consumed excessively
- B) although they are basic fuels of life
- C) but lack of vitamin E can cause skin diseases
- D) while moderate levels will be beneficial
- E) even if they help us stay healthy

29. **Cosmetic companies have started to remove parabens and other harmful chemicals from their product ---.**

- A) even though there is not much pressure from regulatory bodies to do so
- B) when they experience no adverse effects on humans
- C) even if a link between parabens and breast cancer exists
- D) because most underarm deodorants do not contain parabens
- E) although there is a long-running debate about the safety of parabens

30. **---- he is well known to future generations mostly because of his treasure-filled tomb, which was discovered intact in 1922.**

- A) After King Tutankhamun's body was mummified and placed in a series of coffins
- B) Although the grave goods accompanying King Tutankhamun to the afterlife tell much about daily life then
- C) While King Tutankhamun had little opportunity to achieve greatness in his short life of 18 years
- D) Because King Tutankhamun died from a fracture in his left leg that became infected with gangrene
- E) When King Tutankhamun was still a child and under the influence of advisers

31. **NASA's Kepler space telescope was launched in 2009 and stopped gathering data in 2013 after a mechanical failure ----.**

- A) whereas no input has been detected from it since it broke down
- B) because during its construction the engineers worked meticulously to maximize its lifespan
- C) so it searched for planets by measuring the levels in a star's brightness
- D) yet in its relatively short lifetime it has provided a wealth of discovery
- E) since it has discovered a group of stars where each star has planets of its own

32. Whereas the aeroplanes of the future were expected to cross oceans and continents as fast as possible in the 1980s, ----.

- A) we now focus on noise reduction, lighter and stronger materials, and lower fuel consumption
- B) the race to develop new aircraft technologies is at least as intense now as it was 30 years ago
- C) the first heavier-than-air machines to fly were kites, invented by Chinese in about 1000 B.C.
- D) the needs of aircraft travelers are very well-matched with the technological development of airlines
- E) designers have improved the conditions of both the terminals and the neighborhoods of airports all over the world

33. To cope with the increasing number of tourists visiting Saudi Arabia ----.

- A) investment in tourism sector is not among the top priorities of the government
- B) hotel managers say that the average stay for a tourist is between two and seven days
- C) the government has outlined a plan to invest more money in its airport and transportation
- D) officials have been concerned about the potential oversupply of hotels in the country
- E) the country's four main international airports handle most of the domestic air travel

34. ---- since scholars and researchers have an unrivalled understanding of potential drug targets in the development procedures of new medicines.

- A) There is an increasing recognition from scientists that they need to work closely with companies that provide complementary expertise
- B) The reason for the failure of alternative drugs in the market is their limited efficacy for their targets rather than purely safety
- C) It is sometimes ignored by authorities that brilliant experts need to be chosen earlier in the development process by the companies
- D) Academic institutions are falling short of engaging with leading drug companies at an earlier stage of a pharmaceutical development
- E) Pharmaceutical companies are increasingly turning to collaboration with the academicians at the top ranking universities

35. ---- so as to maximize the amount of accurate information in hand.

- A) The police often have the opinion of closing an investigation file
- B) It is highly crucial for the police to interview eyewitnesses
- C) It would be easy to identify someone with the help of closed-circuit television
- D) One must realise how important it is avoid identifying an innocent person as the criminal
- E) The cognitive interview has proved itself to be more effective than other interview techniques

36. Although the story of humankind and the peopling of the planet still holds many mysteries ---.

- A) receding oceans are likely to expose ancient land bridges between continents
- B) the most widely accepted theory states that modern humans came out of Africa
- C) efforts to trace the diversification of animal forms by analyzing the change in DNA are premature
- D) one of the earliest pieces of art found in Europe can be dated to 24.000 B.C
- E) no one knows where exactly the first agricultural villages appeared

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

37. The notion of algorithm, a procedure for arriving at a solution by a sequence of elementary steps, was also familiar to the ancient Greeks, as can be seen in Euclid's algorithm used even today.

- A) Bir dizi temel adımla çözüme ulaşma prosedürü olan algoritma kavramı, Öklid'in bugün bile kullanılan algoritmasında da görülebileceği üzere antik Yunanlılar tarafından da bilinmekteydi.
- B) Algoritma kavramı, yani bir dizi temel adımla bir çözüme ulaşma prosedürü, Öklid'in bugün bile kullanılan algoritmasında da görülebileceği gibi antik Yunanlılar döneminde de bilinmekteydi.
- C) Bir temel adımlar zinciri ile bir çözüme ulaşma prosedürü olan algoritma kavramı, Öklid'in algoritmasında da görülebileceği üzere bugün olduğu gibi antik Yunanlılar zamanında da bilinmekteydi.
- D) Bir temel adımlar dizisiyle bir çözüme ulaşma prosedürü olan ve antik Yunanlılar tarafından da bilinen algoritma kavramı, Öklid'in bugün bile kullanılan algoritmasında görülebilir.
- E) Öklid'in bugün bile kullanılan algoritmasında da görülebileceği üzere antik Yunanlılar tarafından da bilinen algoritma kavramı, bir dizi temel adımla bir çözüme ulaşma prosedürüdür.

38. Reptiles and insects have no need to sweat because, unlike other mammals, they do not need to maintain a constant body temperature.

- A) Memelilerin sabit bir vücut ısısını korumak için terlemeye ihtiyaçları vardır fakat sürüngenler ve böcekler için aynı durum söz konusu değildir.
- B) Sürüngenler ve böcekler, sabit bir vücut ısısını korumaları gerektiği için, memeliler gibi terlemeye ihtiyaç duymazlar.
- C) Memelilerin sabit bir vücut ısısını korumak için terlemeleri gerekmektedir ancak sürüngenlerin ve böceklerin buna ihtiyacı yoktur.
- D) Sürüngenler ve böcekler terlemeye ihtiyaç duymaz çünkü memelilerin aksine sabit bir vücut ısısını korumaları gerekmez.
- E) Sürüngenlerin ve böceklerin terlemeye ihtiyaçları yoktur çünkü memelilerde olduğu gibi sabit bir vücut ısısını korumaları gerekmez.

39. It is true that power nourished all relationships, but only equally shared power can create happy individuals and satisfying marriages.

- A) Bütün ilişkileri besleyen şeyin güç olduğu doğrudur ancak mutlu bireyler ve tatminkâr evlilikler, güç sadece eşit olarak paylaşılırsa yaratılabilir.
- B) Bütün ilişkilerin güçle beslendiği doğrudur, ancak güç sadece eşit olarak paylaşıldığında mutlu bireyler ve tatminkâr evlilikler yaratabilir.
- C) Gücün bütün ilişkileri beslediği doğrudur, ancak güç sadece eşit olarak paylaşıldığı takdirde mutlu bireyler ve tatminkâr evlilikler yaratabilir.
- D) Gücün bütün ilişkileri beslediği doğrudur, ancak bireyler ve tatminkâr evlilikler sadece eşit olarak paylaşılan güçle yaratılabilir.
- E) Gücün bütün ilişkileri beslediği doğrudur, ancak eşit olarak paylaşılan güç mutlu bireyler ve tatminkâr evlilikler yaratabilir.

40. Çok az insan renklerin, nesnelere özellikleri olmadığını ancak gözlerimiz ve beynimizle etkileşen ışığın farklı dalga boylarının bir sonucu olduğunu bilir.

- A) Despite the fact that colours are not the property of objects, few people know that they are a result of different wavelengths of light that interact with our eyes and brain.
- B) Few people know that colours are not the property of objects but a result of different wavelengths of light interacting with our eyes and brain.
- C) Realizing that they are not the property of objects, few people know that colours are a result of different wavelengths of light that interacting with our eyes and brain.
- D) Colours are not the property of objects, however few people know that they are a result of different wavelengths of light that interacting with our eyes and brain.
- E) Colours, which are not the property of objects, are known by few people to be a result of different wavelengths of light that interact with our eyes and brain.

41. İngiliz posta sisteminin 1510 yılındaki kuruluşundan beri en büyük ve yegâne yeniliği olan dünyanın ilk yapışkanlı posta pulu Penny Black, 1840 yılında basıldı.

- A) In 1840, the world's first adhesive postage stamp, the Penny Black, was issued, and it is the greatest single reform of the English postal system since its establishment in 1510.
- B) In 1840, the English postal system issued the world's first adhesive postage stamp, the Penny Black, which is the greatest single reform since its establishment in 1510.
- C) The Penny Black, which was issued in 1840 and became the world's first adhesive postage stamp, is the greatest single reform of the English postal system since it was established in 1510.
- D) The world's first adhesive postage stamp, the Penny Black, which is the greatest single reform of the English postal system since its establishment in 1510 was issued in 1840.
- E) The Penny Black, the world's first adhesive postage stamp by the English postal system, was issued in 1840 as its the greatest single reform since its establishment in 1510.

42. Sesinizi yükseltirecek kadar çok gürültüye uzun süre maruz kalma, kalp krizi oranlarını yüzde 50 arttırabilmektedir, özellikle bu hem işte hem de evde geçerliyse.

- A) Being chronically exposed to loud noise and raising your voice can increase heart attack rates by 50 percent, especially if this is true at both work and home.
- B) Chronic exposure to noise loud enough to make you raise your voice by 50 percent can increase heart attack rates, especially if this happens at both work and home.
- C) Chronic exposure to noise loud enough to make you raise your voice can increase heart attack rates by 50 percent, especially if this is true at both work and home.
- D) Being chronically exposed to noise loud enough to make you raise your voice, especially at both work and home, can increase heart attack rates by 50 percent.
- E) Chronic exposure to loud noise can make you raise your voice and increase heart attack rates by 50 percent, especially if this happens at both work and home.

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Beneath a temple thought to mark the location of the Buddha's birth, archaeologists may have discovered the physical roots of the religion: an ancient tree shrine that predates all known Buddhist sites. The archeological record of Buddhism stretches back the times of Ashoka, an Indian emperor who enthusiastically embraced the religion in the 3rd century BC and built many temples. The sage known as the Buddha though, probably lived about three centuries earlier. The remains of one of the Ashoka's temples lie at Lumbinini in Nepal, which many recognise as the Buddha's birthplace. As part of his conservation work, Robert Coningham at Durham University, excavated below the temple foundations. He found evidence of pre-Ashokan stonework and, below that, signs of a timber structure that radiocarbon dated to between 800 and 550 BC. When the surrounding soil was examined, it was found to contain the remains of ancient tree roots, but was strangely free of the debris usually left by human occupation. This suggests that a tree grew at the centre of the wooden structure, and that the area around it was regularly cleaned, just as Buddhist tree shrines are cleaned today.

43. It can be understood from the passage that the excavation below the temple at Lumbinini has ----.

- A) located the remains of an ancient shrine where nothing was thought to exist
- B) provided little evidence that the Buddha was actually born there
- C) shown that Ashoka was the first emperor to follow the teachings of Buddhism
- D) possibly revealed the very first tree shrine in the Buddhist religion
- E) enabled archaeologists to make a previously unknown link between Ashoka and the Buddha

44. It is clearly stated in the passage that Ashoka ----.

- A) lived during the same period as the Buddha
- B) knew exactly where the Buddha was buried and built a shrine there
- C) was a firm believer in the religion that the Buddha founded centuries earlier
- D) dedicated his time to finding the actual birthplace of the Buddha
- E) welcomed the Buddha to his empire to spread his religion

45. The unusual thing about the soil around the timber structure was that it was ----.

- A) full of dead organic matter
- B) examined by previous excavators
- C) contaminated by radiation
- D) surrounded by ancient trees
- E) without any human waste

46. One can understand from the passage that over the centuries, Buddhist tree shrines have been ----.

- A) built away from royal residences
- B) protected by the warriors of the emperor
- C) kept hidden under temple foundations
- D) taken care of in a very similar manner
- E) constructed of both timber and stone

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The floods causing damage across much of central Europe are a sign of catastrophes to strike as the continent's climate get harsher. In the German town of Passau on 3 June 2013, waters rose to their highest level since 1501. At that time, the floods in Czech capital Prague were beginning to recede but Dresden, Germany, was preparing itself for the river Elbe to rise 5 metres higher than normal. "Several factors are responsible", says Stephane Isoard of the European Environment Agency in Copenhagen, Denmark. "It was spring, so snow was melting from the mountains," she says. When two months of rain fell in two days, the water had nowhere to go because the ground was soaked. Climate change also causes heavier rainfall, and might be partly to blame. However, Isoard points out that bad land management is just as important. "In urban areas, there is less opportunity for water to infiltrate the soil. With more floods inevitable, Europe needs to adapt." Isoard says. Some work is already under way. Wetlands are restored around stretches of the Danube. Green spaces like this can absorb extra water, making floods less severe. "Over the last 20 years, events like this have become more common," says Iain White of the University of Manchester in the UK. "Central Europe has improved its flood responses since 2002, but there comes a point where you can't defend," he maintains.

47. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) bad land management is especially responsible for devastating floods as in Passau
- B) the rise water levels in central Europe in 1501 was more alarming than that of 2013
- C) waters from melting snow caused the river Elbe to rise 5 meters, resulting in great harm in Prague and Dresden
- D) Prague was more vulnerable to harmful consequences of the flood than Dresden
- E) central Europe should be ready for more severe floods as they seem unavoidable

48. One of the strategies to cope with floods is to ----.

- A) build on areas that are water-resistant
- B) reconstruct wetlands that can take in more surface water
- C) decrease the number of urban areas near rivers
- D) redirect the water that results from melting snow
- E) establish a system by which neighboring countries inform each other

49. One can infer from the passage that in central Europe ----.

- A) extreme weather conditions have brought floods, yet there have not been any attempts to cope with them
- B) the severity of the floods has dramatically decreased since 2002 thanks to the long-term solutions to prevent them
- C) heavy rainfall will no longer pose a big threat because urban areas have become more prepared for a possible flood
- D) there have been some precautions taken against the floods, but they are still not totally effective
- E) climate change has had a more damaging effect than in any other parts of the world

50. The primary aim of the author is to ----.

- A) draw attention to how central Europe has recently been contributing to climate change
- B) warn governments in central Europe to take immediate action to protect themselves against floods
- C) give detailed information about the reasons for flooding in central Europe and how to deal with it
- D) prove the claims made by researchers like Isoard and White about the floods in central Europe
- E) exemplify the methods to make the soil absorb more water in central Europe

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The influence of technology on diplomacy can be illustrated by leaked and misunderstood telegrams, which shaped the history in unexpected ways. For example, the 1917 Zimmermann telegram (sent by German foreign minister Arthur Zimmermann to the German Mission in Mexico and intercepted by the British) instructed the German representative to start negotiating Mexico's entrance into World War I as a German ally by offering Mexico control of the US states of New Mexico, Utah and California after the war. The Zimmermann telegram was leaked at a time when the American public were still neutral and not ready to join World War I. It prompted the United States to join the Allied forces. The most illustrative case study of the influence of the telegraph on diplomacy was the 1914 July crisis that led to the beginning of the World War I. Telegraph messages were being sent between St. Petersburg, Berlin, Belgrade, Vienna, Paris and other countries involved in the conflict. However, there was little awareness of how to use the telegraph properly. The Russian czar sent a conciliatory note to Germany, but the German kaiser had already sent a note that was not conciliatory at all, thus creating communication confusion and mistrust that contributed toward escalation and ultimately war. A new technology coupled with human failure led to an unfortunate outcome.

51. The Zimmermann telegram ----.

- A) redefined the relationship between Germany and Russia
- B) tried to convince the Mexicans that the British were to invade their country
- C) caused the Mexicans to become suspicious of the United States
- D) showed Germany's intention to take control of the United States
- E) provoked the US government into joining the war against Germany

52. As it is stated in the passage, the 1914 July crisis ----.

- A) was due to the conflict between Russia and Germany although both were capable of using the telegraph effectively
- B) resulted from a confusion in understanding telegraph messages between the Russian and German heads of state
- C) caused a breakdown in communication systems due to technical problems with telegraph system
- D) led to a general distrust of the telegraph system in the major countries involved in the conflict
- E) arose because the telegraph messages could not be sent to other capitals such as Paris and Vienna

53. One can understand from the passage that the Germans ----.

- A) could not use diplomacy effectively in the past
- B) were not skillful in using the telegraph compared with other nations
- C) resorted to sending telegraph messages to form alliances and other diplomatic relations
- D) relied on the British to intercept their messages
- E) were against the development of technology in diplomatic relationships

54. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Development of the Telegraph
- B) The Use of Telegraph in World War I
- C) The Telegraph and Its Various Uses
- D) The Early Days of the Telegraph
- E) The Impact of Telegraph on German Diplomacy

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Paleo diet is very popular these days. The Red Lady of El Miron cave in northern Spain also ate the Paleo diet almost 19,000 years ago. But it was not a trend for her. A close look at the Red Lady's teeth shows that the meat of the hoofed animals, such as red deer and mountain goat, made up about 80 percent of her diet. Fish seems to have made up most of the rest of her diet. If that sounds a little dull, fear not. Meticulous dental analysis reveals she also ate some starchy plant material, most likely to have been seeds, plus mushrooms, although probably in small amounts. Whether mushrooms were eaten for nutrition or for some other purpose is unknown. Could the diet revealed by this unique fossil from northern Spain make you live a longer, healthier life? Although the surviving bones of the Red Lady suggest she was healthy, her age at death was between 35 and 40. That may be counted as middle-aged for people who lived in Paleolithic times. Perhaps you had better stick to a balanced diet with five portions of fruit and vegetables a day.

55. As it is stated in the passage, thanks to dental examinations, ----.

- A) why the Red Lady was not able to live longer than 40 years was known
- B) what the Red Lady's diet included was revealed
- C) when the Red Lady lived was brought to light
- D) why the Red Lady's diet depended heavily on meat was found
- E) where the Red Lady lived in Spain was disclosed

56. According to the passage, the diet of the Red Lady ----.

- A) was made up of large portions
- B) was mainly composed of meat
- C) was followed by a great number of women in Paleolithic times
- D) involved foods eaten especially for nutrition
- E) shows that eating meat is important between the ages of 35 and 40

57. It is implied in the passage that the Paleo diet ----.

- A) puts emphasis on starchy plant materials
- B) leads people to have a diet consisting only of meat
- C) requires eating all types of food in small portions
- D) does not have direct effects on living a longer life
- E) allows people to live as long as the Red Lady

58. The primary purpose of the author is to ----.

- A) persuade the reader to start the Paleo diet to lead a long life
- B) give information about the Paleo diet by providing the reader with an example
- C) criticize the reader for not following the healthy Paleo diet
- D) warn the reader against the consequences of following the Paleo diet
- E) explain the reasons why the Red Lady died at such a young age

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Hunger is known to increase food purchases, but Alison Jing Xu at the University of Minnesota and her team wanted to know if it also increased desire to buy non-food items. They asked 63 people to come to the lab with an empty stomach. Half were given a piece of cake to eat before all the volunteers were asked to examine a binder clip and decide how many they would like. Hungry participants asked for 70 percent more free clips than those who had just eaten. To find out if the same association held true for real purchases, the team had a look at the receipts of 81 customers leaving a department store that sold mostly non-food goods. Customers who were hungrier spent 64 percent more than the others. So, what is going on? When we are hungry, our stomach releases a hormone called *ghrelin* which acts on an area of the brain that makes people not only want to consume calories but also to seek out reward and motivation in buying other things. Jing Xu and her team suggest that consumers better feed themselves before they go shopping.

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

- A) 63 people who joined the lab experiment were given information about *ghrelin* beforehand
- B) researchers intentionally increased the level of *ghrelin* of the participants with a slice of cake
- C) participants who had eaten a piece of cake did not want as many binder clips as those who had not
- D) the aim was to find out the effects of hunger on purchasing food items
- E) some of the participants wanted to have more binder clips rather than a piece of cake because they were not feeling hungry,

60. For the real-life part of the experiment, ----.

- A) 81 hungry people were asked to shop at a department store
- B) the receipts of the customers were checked to see the effect of hunger on purchasing
- C) the research team reached contrasting findings for the lab participants and the department store customers
- D) all customers who shopped at the department store were equally hungry
- E) 64 percent of the department store customers purchased non-food items

61. It can be concluded from both experiments that ----.

- A) shopping leads the stomach to release *ghrelin* more
- B) food alone is not enough to motivate hungry people
- C) spending money is not associated with extreme hunger
- D) purchasing is rewarding for people who are not hungry
- E) the effect of *ghrelin* is not restricted to food

62. The study may make people aware that ----.

- A) it is usually the needs that play a key role in how much money people spend when shopping
- B) non-foods goods do not attract people when they are hungry
- C) taking part in lab experiments may change their previous shopping tendencies
- D) shopping on an empty stomach might result in spending more money than intended
- E) consumption of unnecessary calories may be demotivating to do shopping

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

63. Defne: Why have you been stirring your tea for so long?
You've cooled it off faster.

Beren: ----

Defne: When you stir it, the molecules move faster. So, you quicken the heat loss.

Beren: Okay, next time I won't stir my tea a lot.

- A) What do you think can be done to reduce the heat loss?
- B) What are you trying to say? I can't see any relation between them.
- C) As far as I know, the purpose of stirring drinks is to help the sugar dissolve in it.
- D) I agree that it's much more related to evaporation than to stirring.
- E) Do you say the spoon takes away some of the heat during the stirring?

64. Cahit: It says here in new paper that although a woman's core body temperature is generally higher than a man's, her hands are usually a few degrees colder.

Ayşe: ----

Cahit: It must be about the women's hormone levels and relatively smaller muscle mass.

Ayşe: That's interesting! I'd never have thought of it that way.

- A) Does this happen even in mildly cold situations?
- B) What's the explanation for this?
- C) Are there any situations where a man's hands get colder?
- D) Don't the blood vessels constrict when temperatures drop?
- E) Have you also read anything about the contribution of blood circulation?

65. Okan: Recently, I've been sleeping far less than I normally do. Do you think this could be related to stress?

Sinan: Well, we all have stress but how it affects us differs from one person to another.

Okan: ---

Sinan: Probably. But I also know people who suffer from eating disorders due to their stress levels.

- A) I think I'm one of those whose sleeping patterns are dramatically disturbed.
- B) However, my body needs more sleep than many people because I work at night.
- C) These days, I also have poor appetite since I can't get sufficient sleep.
- D) Do you mean lack of sleep has both biological and psychological reasons?
- E) I agree. People who are self-employed tend to have less stress-related problems.

66. Pınar: I'm just back from the hospital. The doctor changed my medication and suggested more rest.

Hazal: OK. But why do you look depressed?

Pınar: ----

Hazal: So, you're worried that your manager won't be very happy with the news.

- A) I guess so, but every type of medication has its side effects along with benefits.
- B) No, it's bad news because the new medication is not covered by my health insurance.
- C) I don't think so because I'm supposed to exercise more after work in the evenings.
- D) I'm not sure. That means I'll have to take more days off, so I'll fall behind with my work.
- E) It might work better, but I'm afraid it's going to provide temporary relief.

67. Student: ----

Professor: They're fixed three months before you're born. You can leave a mark on them with a cut, abrasion or acid, but they'll grow back within a month.

Student: What about aging?

Professor: It doesn't have such an effect, but it gets harder to scan your fingers or take a print from them.

- A) Do all people throughout the world have different fingerprints?
- B) How do they treat finger injuries without damaging one's fingerprints?
- C) Are fingerprints utilized in any fields other than forensics?
- D) What's the role of fingerprints in upcoming technological advances?
- E) Do fingerprints change during our lifetime?

68. - 71. sorularda verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olanı bulunuz.

68. The latest report from the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is more confident than ever that most of the warming of the past 60 years is humanity's fault.

- A) The latest report by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change underestimated the role of humankind over the warming that occurred during the last 60 years.
- B) A recent report by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the most convincing one up to now, proving man's responsibility for the warming that has taken place over the past 60 years.
- C) The latest report from the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change confidently proclaimed that humankind is partially to blame for the warming of the planet over the past 60 years.
- D) A recent report by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has confidently demonstrated that humanity must take responsibility for the warming of the planet in the last 60 years.
- E) The latest report by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the most confident one so far to assert that mankind has been responsible for most of the warming over the last 60 years.

69. One should visit the theater not merely for the purpose of entertainment, but rather draw lessons from the play performed on stage.

- A) The purpose of visiting theatre is to be entertained rather than draw lessons from the play performed on stage.
- B) Instead of entertainment, which is not the only intention of a play, one must acquire knowledge with the help of the play acted on stage.
- C) Paying a visit to the theater must not be for entertaining ourselves; instead, we should understand the messages on by the actors.
- D) Theaters should not be visited with the aim of entertainment alone; instead, one should learn lessons from the play acted on stage.
- E) Drawing lessons from the play acted on stage rather than being entertained must be the sole reason for visiting the theater.

71. The notion that we might one day be able to communicate by thought alone has preoccupied scientists and science-fiction writers for decades.

- A) Scientists and science-fiction writers have long been trying to demonstrate that people can actually interact by thought alone.
- B) Scientists and science-fiction writers have long been thinking that one day people will be able to transmit their ideas not only words, but also by thought.
- C) Not only scientists but also science-fiction writers have long been endeavoring to find an answer to the problem regarding thought communication.
- D) Scientists and science-fiction writers have long been considering the idea that one day it will be possible for people to transmit messages via thought only.
- E) Scientists have already proven that people can communicate by thought alone, which has also been a popular theme for science-fiction writers for a long time.

70. Scientists are struggling to understand the strange biology of *Rafflesia*, one of the world's largest flowers in case it disappears from the jungle.

- A) It is a well-known fact that *Rafflesia*, one of the world's largest flowers, will vanish from the jungle soon, which makes scientists interested in understanding its biology.
- B) One of the world's largest flowers, *Rafflesia*, has started to disappear from the jungle; therefore, scientists are rushing to study the biology of this large flower.
- C) There is a possibility that one of the world's largest flowers, *Rafflesia*, may become extinct from the jungle, so scientists are working hard to comprehend its unusual biology.
- D) Scientists have difficulty in understanding the complex biology of *Rafflesia*, which is one of the world's largest flowers, as it is about to disappear.
- E) It is strange that although *Rafflesia*, one of the world's largest flowers, is vanishing from the jungle, scientists are still trying to understand its biology.

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

72. There are a lot of doubts and questions about how effective antidepressants are. Many professionals in the field of psychology claim that for drugs to work, we need 'precision medication'. The aim of precision medication is to develop strategies that are best suited to each patient's biological, psychological and social profile. ---- For example, if you have a job, you may be more likely to respond to a specific type of antidepressants.

- A) Studies of antidepressants response prediction continue with millions of dollars and generate data derived from neurophysiology and genetics.
- B) Doctors can now use new technologies in neuroimaging to improve treatment that can produce better results.
- C) Certain characteristics, such as socioeconomic factors, can predict how someone will respond to a drug.
- D) We can understand from large clinical trials that antidepressants do not work as much as we expect them to on average.
- E) We do not need big data studies on antidepressants response, as even finding out the complaints of a patient can provide doctors with sufficient information.

73. Ethnic groups can differ greatly in appearance, dress codes, cultural practices, and religious beliefs. ---- For instance, the Welsh and the English in the UK are most distinctive in terms of their accent and language. Speech style, then, is an important and often central stereotypical or normative property of group membership.

- A) Therefore, communities that live in well-defined boundaries exhibit uniformity in the way they use language orally.
- B) Yet, communication involves spoken and written languages and a rich mix of expressions which are contextualized by ethnicity and nationality
- C) Nevertheless, language or speech style is often regarded as one of the most distinct and clear markers of ethnic identity
- D) Besides, the nature of the power and status relations between ethnic groups in society is influenced by self-respect and pride
- E) In addition, ethnic groups that are high on status and have respectful jobs have high ethno-linguistic value

74. Sons look to their fathers for support and example. They need to be instructed and inspired, but sometimes fathers cannot meet these needs of their sons. For example, Abraham Lincoln had little to learn from his father, Thomas. Abraham Lincoln and his father differed in almost every way. While Thomas could not understand reading as a passion, Abraham read every book he could get hold of. ---- Unlike his son Abraham, Thomas was unambitious and stubborn. Thus, when Abraham was a young adult, he turned to the heroes of the past generation for inspiration.

- A) When fathers cannot inspire their children, they often search for father figure among their favorite teacher.
- B) Abraham was not content with his life; therefore, at the age of 21, he left his parents' home and rarely saw his father again.
- C) Thomas was a good father, as he always supported Abraham to read different kinds of books to gain different perspectives
- D) In addition to their intellectual differences, Thomas and Abraham were emotionally incompatible, too.
- E) Besides, it was hard for Abraham to hide his reactions to the political and social events that occurred when he was young.

75. There are some 100 billion galaxies in the observable universe, with about 100 billion stars in each of these galaxies. ---- In fact, there are more planets in the universe than there are sand grains on all the beaches of all the coastlines of all the continents. Yet, in all this immensity, there is only one place where we know there is life-the tiny, fragile blue dot we call Earth.

- A) The reality is that finding life in remote planets will be very difficult and it will take quite a lot of time.
- B) Many scientists are trying to explain the origin of the disparate bodies in the solar system.
- C) Since one of Saturn's moons has been found to have ice fountains, we should be looking more widely for alive bodies.
- D) In recent years, we have discovered that there are probably more planets than there are stars.
- E) It is possible to find some kind of life in space, but whether we can talk to it is a matter of debate.

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

76. (I) Decision-making theories assume that individuals evaluate the costs and benefits of various actions and pick the best alternatives in a fairly logical, reasonable way. (II) Judgements and decisions do not always follow strict rationality. (III) They choose the alternative that gives them the greatest rewards at the least cost. (IV) Decision-making involves weighing the advantages and disadvantages of possible alternatives and then adopting the best one. (V) In other words, the relative strengths of the advantages and disadvantages determine the final decision.

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

77. (I) Some people choose not to consume meat as they think it comes from animals having consciousness just as we do. (II) Quite a few people wonder whether plants have a form of consciousness. (III) It is not really possible as plants do not have nerve cells, let alone a brain. (IV) Some plants can signal to each other, and to insects, using chemical messenger compounds, but that is quite different. (V) Human concepts such as emotion and self-awareness simply do not apply to plants.

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

78. (I) By the 12th century, an aristocratic class of warriors had begun to exercise great power throughout Japan. (II) Their original center, the military government of Minamoto, was located at the coastal town of Kamakura, near modern Tokyo. (III) Known as the Samurai, they dominated Japanese society for nearly 700 years. (IV) However, as power shifted from civil aristocracy to a new bureaucratic regime based on these provincial warriors, the Samurai became famous for offering security through military talent. (V) The ritual where the defeated warrior committed suicide with his own sword was also portrayed in the film *The Last Samurai*.

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

79. (I) Bats live in caves to avoid danger and save energy. (II) Some species spend their daytime in caves while others hibernate there for the winter because caves provide optimal humidity, a stable low temperature, and few disturbances from light or noise. (III) Temperature is important because bats are warm-blooded but very small. (IV) Hibernation is a deep state of inactivity in which the animals' body temperature decreases. (V) Unlike many other mammals, bats let their internal temperature drop when they are resting, going into a state of decreased activity to conserve energy.

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

80. (I) Although it was only in recent years that the 3D printing technology became good enough to produce more than prototypes, the very idea of printing in 3D is not new. (II) The 3D printing technology development has been so rapid and quick. (III) Nevertheless, 3D printers will hardly out-compete existing technologies, when it comes to the production of large quantities of consumer goods and machine parts. (IV) For a long time to come, the technology will probably be more suitable for customized goods, spare parts, minor quantity production, and products difficult to make in a conventional way. (V) But experts have no doubt that 3D printers will be increasingly used in many industries.

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

YDS
EYLÜL
2016

1.-16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. There is new --- that dinosaurs were warm-blooded like birds and mammals rather than cold-blooded like reptiles.
 A) compulsion B) frustration
 C) evidence D) significance
 E) fulfillment
2. The tendency towards increasingly bitter chocolate has its origins in the --- fall in cocoa prices in the 1980s.
 A) dramatic B) permanent
 C) empirical D) subtle
 E) hectic
3. An understanding of the physiology of stress does not ---- clarify its meaning, thus several models have been constructed in an attempt to better define and explain it.
 A) arguably B) jointly
 C) eventually D) completely
 E) desperately
4. That we have the ability to detect and ---- minute differences in the fat content of foods suggests that this ability must have had considerable evolutionary importance.
 A) protect B) hinder
 C) undermine D) tackle
 E) discriminate
5. Children who are securely attached to their mother by the time they enter their second year of life are better equipped to ---- new experiences and relationships.
 A) depend on B) turn down
 C) refrain from D) cope with
 E) carry out
6. The success of advertising ultimately --- whether it influences consumer behaviour.
 A) breaks in B) disposes of
 C) gives away D) rests on
 E) tears apart
7. Although Immanuel Kant, one of the greatest thinkers in the history of philosophy, ---- many pieces of technical terminology to articulate the themes of his critical philosophy, perhaps none ---- more pervasive than a *priori*.
 A) was introducing / was
 B) introduced / is
 C) had introduced / had been
 D) used to introduce / has been
 E) had been introducing / would be
8. In cultures that ---- up to more recent times, we ---- further clues to past beliefs.
 A) will survive / need to find
 B) had survived / could find
 C) survived / would find
 D) survive / used to find
 E) have survived / may find

9. **The Internet provides a platform which enables new products --- more rapidly since it is possible --- new ideas and concepts through online research.**
- A) to be developed / to test
 B) to develop / to have tested
 C) developing / to be tested
 D) being developed / testing
 E) having developed / being tested
10. **Education plays an important role ---- im proving people's health, and educated people are more likely to be informed consumers of health care, gathering information --- diseases and potential treatments.**
- A) to / upon B) in / on
 C) at / about D) with / from
 E) for / over
11. **Excluding minor skin cancers, breast cancer is the single most common type of cancer ---- women based --- American Cancer Society data.**
- A) in / from B) with / for
 C) among / upon D) within / about
 E) on / of
12. **---- some people produce ir resistibly scented sweat that insects can detect from 30m away, they are especially attractive to mosquitoes.**
- A) Until B) Whether
 C) Whereas D) As
 E) Before
13. **---- using renewable energy is potentially a means of combating global warming, renewable energy facilities can be very expensive to establish.**
- A) Unless B) When
 C) Just as D) Until
 E) Although
14. **Standard Mail Transfer Protocol employs an elaborate letter-and-number code that tells each computer station what it must do with a message -- it can reach its destination.**
- A) as though B) in case
 C) so that D) even if
 E) now that
15. **Leonardo da Vinci's drawings for machines are ---- accurate ---- it has been possible for modern engineers to build some of them.**
- A) so / that B) as / as
 C) either / or D) more / than
 E) neither / nor
16. **---- the promising prospects that carbon capture and storage technology offers to prevent air pollution, it is still a rather new technique requiring much more research before it can be utilized on large scale.**
- A) Owing to B) Rather than
 C) Similar to D) In spite of
 E) Except for

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

Great Britain was one of the most powerful nations in the world in the 18th century. It led the world in (17) ---- new sources of energy for making textiles and concentrating the process in factories. This was the Industrial Revolution. In New England, America, small factories first appeared in the 1790s. Thereafter, the proportion of manufacturing carried out in northern factories steadily rose (18) ---- individual and primitive ways of production. By 1850 Americans were pioneering ways (19) ---- clocks and firearms using interchangeable, machine-made parts. Goods poured out of New England and midwestern factories, and they spread (20) ---- the world. Industrialization fell behind in the South, (21) ---- it was not unknown.

17.

- A) accelerating B) utilising
C) challenging D) eliminating
E) recruiting

18.

- A) as a result of B) such as
C) by means of D) due to
E) as opposed to

19.

- A) to mass-produce
B) to have mass-produced
C) having mass-produced
D) to be mass-produced
E) mass-produce

20.

- A) on B) beyond
C) across D) against
E) towards

21.

- A) as if B) though
C) in case D) only if
E) just as

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

Reading does not come naturally; it is a difficult skill that must be acquired painfully. (22) ---- learnt, how ever, it is rarely, if ever, forgotten So, we do not have to worry about forgetting how to read because the skill is (23) ---- established in our long-term banks. (24) ---- the retention of the reading skill in permanent memory, an entirely different type of memory is required during the active process of reading itself. While reading, we must retain a short-term working memory for what has just been read. Some of the information acquired while reading (25) ---- to long-term memory but much is remembered for just long enough to enable you to understand the text. Memories must somehow be represented physically in the brain. Brain chemistry and structure is altered by experience, and the stability of these physiochemical changes can be associated (26) ---- the retention duration of memory.

22.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A) Unless | B) Once |
| C) Until | D) Before |
| E) Though | |

23.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A) coincidentally | B) scarcely |
| C) firmly | D) moderately |
| E) severely | |

24.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) Thanks to | B) In terms of |
| C) On behalf of | D) Despite |
| E) According to | |

25.

- A) may be committed
- B) used to be committed
- C) would be committed
- D) had better be committed
- E) must be committed

26.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) at | B) for |
| C) into | D) with |
| E) upon | |

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

27. Some estimates indicate that sea levels could rise globally by at least one meter by 2080 ----.

- A) if municipalities immediately take preventive measures
- B) though this anticipation is uniform around the world
- C) unless a sudden rise in sea levels threatens most cities
- D) since glaciers melt and warmer seas expand
- E) as coastal areas at extremely low elevations are the most prone to disaster

28. The world's cities are home to more than half of the global population ----.

- A) so they are facing unprecedented pressure and demand for investment in infrastructure and urban development
- B) until they gain recognition as one of the fastest developing regional players in the local sector
- C) since firms around the world are trying hard to sign a contract to get involved in cities' recreation process
- D) so that new industrial projects can be designed to deal with the problems resulting from overpopulation
- E) but governments hope that public transportation systems will encourage people to get out of their cars

29. When someone feels upset about a life event, telling them to cheer up actually makes them feel worse, ----.

- A) although pain and sadness are complicated and unpredictable emotions
- B) since emotional support in stressful situations has positive consequences
- C) because it simply reminds them that their emotions do not conform to societal expectations
- D) for it is not easy to get it right, but we should all try
- E) but we all have unique coping strategies and individual preferences

30. Parts of Antarctica are claimed by seven nations: Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom, ----.

- A) given that Antarctica is generally described as having two parts, West Antarctica and East Antarctica
- B) but Antarctica is located in the far south, and is extremely cold, even during the summer
- C) therefore, it ranks fifth in size among the world's continents, being larger than Australia or Europe
- D) for example, about 98 percent of the land area is permanently covered with ice
- E) however, their territories are not recognized by the international community

31. Children learn that some types of lying are permissible and encouraged; ----.

- A) for example, they can pretend to be happy with a gift they dislike to avoid hurting the giver's feelings
- B) however, lying to protect oneself from punishment is a behaviour that appears in very young children
- C) therefore, lying to others is most often seen as an interpersonal failure because it damages trust
- D) on the contrary, it may seem reasonable to assume that the maintenance of social interaction can require lying
- E) as a result, parents are generally upset about their children's lying since it is considered socially unacceptable

32. Although there is no standard definition for a smartphone, ----.

- A) it is a mobile phone with advanced functions in its basic sense
- B) the first smartphone had a calendar, a calculator, and fax capabilities
- C) its applications are not often included when you buy it
- D) whether the smartphone will simply be a computer in the future is not certain
- E) the number of people using smartphones is increasing day by day

33. Although the first railroads date back to the mid-16th century used by horse drawn mining vehicles, ----.

- A) in 1916, the world's longest continuous rail line was completed-the 5,600 mile Trans-Siberian railroad took 25 years to build
- B) railroads continue to dominate as freight carriers in the US and in the rest of the industrialised world
- C) it was in the early 1800s when they began to really proliferate and push the Industrial Revolution into high gear
- D) trains still rank higher than most other means of transportation as efficient carriers of freight and passengers
- E) rail lines crisscrossing South America in the late 1800s helped strengthen the Latin American economy

34. While some hunter-gatherer communities exist even today, ----.

- A) hunter-gatherer communities lived by searching out food and other things they needed rather than growing or manufacturing them
- B) the era of hunter-gatherer ended about ten thousand years ago with the appearance of the first agricultural societies
- C) all hunter-gatherers lived during what is called the 'Palaeolithic Era', which means the era of 'Old Stone Age'
- D) many gathered the resources they needed for food, for shelter and clothing, and for ritual activities and other purposes
- E) scholars usually study the physical remains from hunter-gatherer communities in the absence of written evidence

35. It is not an easy decision for company founders to sell their businesses ----.

- A) no matter how much wealth a good sales deal promises to bring to the owner
- B) as long as successful entrepreneurs can build companies with great values
- C) even though some employees feel betrayed after a company has been sold
- D) thanks to being really optimistic about the bright future of their company
- E) since whether to sell relies partly on the attitudes of their new customers

36. After securing political and economic stability and overcoming severe flooding, ----.

- A) about half of Thailand's workforce is employed in the agriculture sector
- B) the Thai economy depends mainly on automotive and electronics manufacturing
- C) Thailand is now becoming attractive to foreign investors with its ability to recover
- D) the majority of the population in Thailand are ethnic Thais besides a large ethnic Chinese minority
- E) Thailand also exports processed foods like frozen shrimp and canned pineapple

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

37. James Hansen, a climatologist at Columbia University, critically expressed that as long as fossil fuels are the cheapest fuels in the market, they will continue to be used.

- A) James Hansen, fosil yakıtların piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar olduğu sürece kullanılmaya devam edileceğini eleştirel bir şekilde ifade ettiğinde Kolombiya Üniversitesi'nde iklim bilimciydi.
- B) İklim bilimci James Hansen, fosil yakıtların piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar olduğu sürece kullanılmaya devam edileceğini Kolombiya Üniversitesi'nde eleştirel bir şekilde ifade etti.
- C) Kolombiya Üniversitesi'nde iklim bilimci olan James Hansen, fosil yakıtların piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar olduğu sürece kullanılmaya devam edileceğini eleştirel bir şekilde ifade etmiştir.
- D) Fosil yakıtların, piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar olduğu sürece, kullanılmaya devam edileceğini eleştirel bir şekilde ifade eden Kolombiya Üniversitesi'ndeki iklim bilimci James Hansen'di.
- E) Kolombiya Üniversitesi'nde iklim bilimci olan James Hansen, fosil yakıtların piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar oldukları için kullanılmaya devam edileceğini eleştirel bir şekilde ifade etti.

38. There are over 100 trillion bacteria in our body, most of which are in the guts and they support essential functions like digestion, immunity and mental health.

- A) Sindirim, bağışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları destekleyen ve vücudumuzda çoğunlukla bağırsaklarda bulunan 100 trilyondan fazla bakteri vardır.
- B) Vücudumuzdaki 100 trilyondan fazla bakterinin çoğu bağırsaklardadır ve bunlar sindirim, bağışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları desteklemektedir.
- C) Vücudumuzdaki 100 trilyonu aşkın bakterinin çoğu bağırsaklarda yaşar ve sindirim, bağışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları destekler.
- D) Vücudumuzda çoğu bağırsaklarda olan 100 trilyondan fazla bakteri vardır ve bunlar sindirim, bağışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları desteklemektedir.
- E) Sindirim, bağışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları destekleyen 100 trilyonu aşkın bakteri, vücudumuzda çoğunlukla bağırsaklarda bulunmaktadır.

39. Although sleep disorder has negative effects on almost all of the occupations throughout the world, it is a particular source of concern for those who work the night shift.

- A) Gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağı olan uyku bozukluğu, artık tüm dünyada hemen hemen bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkiler yaratmaktadır.
- B) Uyku bozukluğu, gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağı oluştursa da dünya çapındaki hemen hemen bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkilere sahiptir.
- C) Uyku bozukluğu, tüm dünyada neredeyse bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkilere sahip olmasında rağmen, en çok gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağı oluşturmaktadır.
- D) Uyku bozukluğu, dünya genelindeki hemen hemen bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkiler oluşturmaktadır ancak gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağıdır.
- E) Uyku bozukluğu, dünya çapında neredeyse bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkilere sahip olsa da gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağıdır.

40. Albert Einstein, ışığın sürekli bir dalgadan ziyade küçük enerji parçacıklarından, diğer bir deyişle fotonlardan oluştuğunun düşünülebileceği fikrini ortaya koyduğu için 1921'de fizik dalında Nobel Ödülü'nü kazanmıştır.

- A) Albert Einstein's winning the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 is due to his idea that light can be thought of as being composed of tiny particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave.
- B) Albert Einstein proposed that light can be thought of as being composed of small particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave, and he won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921.
- C) Albert Einstein put forward the idea that light can be thought of as being composed of tiny particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave and therefore won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921.
- D) Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 when he proposed that light can be thought of as being composed of little particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave.
- E) Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 for introducing the idea that light can be thought of as being composed of tiny particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave.

41. Rüzgâr basit tabirle yüksek basınç bölgelerinden daha alçak basınç bölgelerine hava akışı anlamına gelir ve sıvılarla aynı fizik kanunlarına tabidir.

- A) What is simply meant by wind is that it is the flow of air from areas of high pressure to those of lower pressure, and it obeys the same laws of physics as fluids.
- B) The meaning of wind is simply the flow of air from high pressure areas to the areas of lower pressure in addition to following the same physics laws just as fluids do.
- C) Wind simply means the flow of air from areas of high pressure to those of lower pressure, and it obeys the same laws of physics as fluids.
- D) Because wind obeys the same laws of physics as fluids, it simply means the flow of air from areas of high pressure to those of lower pressure.
- E) Wind flows from high pressure areas to lower pressure areas, which simply means that it obeys the same laws of physics as fluids.

42. Başarılı bir portre ressamı olan Samuel Morse elektromanyetizmayı ilk duyduğunda mesajların bir kablo üzerinde elektrik aracılığıyla nasıl gönderilebileceği üzerinde hemen çalışmaya başlamıştır.

- A) As soon as Samuel Morse, a brilliant portrait artist, had heard about electromagnetism, he at once started to study how electricity could be used to send messages over a wire.
- B) When Samuel Morse, an accomplished portrait artist, first heard about electromagnetism, he immediately began studying how messages could be sent over a wire via electricity.
- C) Samuel Morse, who quickly began studying how messages could be sent over a wire through electricity when he first heard about electromagnetism, was a skillful portrait artist.
- D) Having heard about electromagnetism for the first time, Samuel Morse, who was a proficient portrait artist, quickly began studying how messages could be sent over a wire through electricity.
- E) What made Samuel Morse, a talented portrait artist, immediately begin studying how messages could be sent over a wire using electricity was that he learned of electromagnetism.

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Who is the greatest genius of all time? As a scientist, I believe that we should first define what genius is to answer that question. Traditionally, it is the ability to be more creative and skilled than anyone else, or the first to glimpse new shores of knowledge. The history of science and technology is rich with great minds, but who is the greatest? For me, it is close between Einstein and Newton, but in Newton's time, there were not many people doing science. However, at the start of the 20th century, when Einstein was working, there were lots of other great scientists such as Paul Dirac, Werner Heisenberg, Niels Bohr and several others. Even amongst them, Einstein was considered special. Some people may say this is a lazy choice, but I have thought long about it, and I feel it is right. The three theories that he published in four papers are some of the greatest ideas ever to come out of the human mind- he proved that atoms exist with his paper on Brownian motion, discovered the fact that light is made up of packets of energy, and the whole field of cosmology and most of modern astronomy were born from Einstein's General Theory of Relativity. He changed forever the way we understand our Universe. Even now, when we talk about the possibility of a big idea changing science, we say "we need another Einstein".

43. It is clear from the passage that in order to be a genius, one needs to ----.

- A) have the necessary traits that allow him or her to be more innovative and talented than others
- B) come up with paper which can lead to remarkable scientific breakthroughs
- C) be the one with the higher level of understanding of scientific subject
- D) follow the footsteps of Einstein or Newton, two of the greatest mind in the history of science
- E) become knowledgeable in multiple fields of science during his or her career

44. Why does the author nominate Einstein instead of Newton as the greatest genius of all time?

- A) Newton failed to make a difference when compared to other scientists of his time no matter how significant his works and findings were.
- B) Einstein earned a reputation as the most special one of the great geniuses of his time while Newton did not have many competitors.
- C) Einstein had the privilege of collaborating with some of the most successful scientists of his period, including Dirac, Heisenberg and Bohr.
- D) Einstein seems to have been more industrious with the theories he developed while Newton was not very inventive.
- E) Einstein, with his papers, contributed a lot more to the way we see the Universe than Newton.

45. Scientists say "we need another Einstein" when ----.

- A) they talk about the existence of atoms, as it was proved by one of the theories proposed by Einstein
- B) they make reference to one of the ideas presented in the General Theory of Relativity
- C) there is a need for some vision that is supported to make a substantial change in science
- D) they want to underline the fact that Einstein can be considered as the father of cosmology and modern astrology
- E) there is a need to establish the relationship between the light and energy

46. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards Einstein?

- A) indifferent
- B) satirical
- C) impartial
- D) appreciating
- E) disappointed

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Growing state intervention in education has been, in part at least, a response to globalization. Increasing global integration has at least partially demolished the walls around national economies and made it more difficult for governments to protect industries against foreign competition. One of the few ways in which governments can increase the international competitiveness is through investment in human by putting resources into education and training. This particularly applies to the old industrial societies. Their traditional manufacturing industries cannot compete with those of developing countries where labour costs are far lower. This particularly applies to clerical work and data processing. The industrial societies can compete only by upgrading their skills and improving their knowledge and experience. This also means that it is the more highly educated members of these societies who will flourish. According to a study, those who can only do routine production and service work will lose out, while it is the highly educated 'symbolic analysts' - scientists, consultants, engineers, financial experts, and all those who can manipulate oral and visible symbols - whose skills and knowledge are in global demand. The implication is that inequality will be more related to the level of education than ever before.

47. Why do governments invest more in education and training?

- A) To take the education system under control
- B) To provide a healthy integration of the society with the rest of the world
- C) To be able to compete with other nations
- D) To help stop the globalization process
- E) To avoid the impact of successful companies from rival countries

48. The old industrial societies find it hard to battle with the developing countries because ----.

- A) it is cost-effective to hire labour there
- B) their manufacturing industries are outdated
- C) developing countries have a higher level of state intervention in education
- D) they have been exposed to more foreign influence than developing countries
- E) they have only focused on the service sector

49. It can be understood from the study mentioned in the passage that ----.

- A) manual workers will become the most important ring of the labour chain for the first time
- B) more and more state intervention in education is going to be needed
- C) the level of education has never been more important than now in terms of inequality
- D) clerical work and data processing will be paid more attention in the coming years
- E) globalization has actually not been so influential in blurring the walls around national economies

50. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) State Intervention in Education
- B) Education and Globalization
- C) Industrialization for Globalization
- D) Education in Developing Countries
- E) Future of Education in Industrial Societies

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Australia experienced the worst and most consistent period of drought in its recorded history over much of the past decade. The Murray River failed to reach the sea for the first time ever in 2002. Fires swept much of the country, and dust storms covered major cities for days. Australia's sheep population dropped by 50 percent, and rice and cotton production collapsed in some years. The drought ended in 2010 with heavy rains and flooding. Australia's Millennium Drought is a wake-up call for residents of the drought-plagued southwestern US where droughts have devastating consequences to the region and to the nation. The US can avoid the worst, however, if they pay attention to Australia's experience and learn the right lesson. Both Australia and the US have dry regions where thirsty cities and irrigated agriculture are exhausting water supplies and damaging ecosystems. The Colorado River no longer flows to the sea in most years. Changing global climate in both countries increased the risk of drought. As the climate continues to change, smart water planning may help ease the impacts of unexpected and severe droughts in the US that now appear inevitable.

51. As a result of Australia's Millennium Drought, ---.

- A) people were not able to cope with heavy rains and flooding
- B) more people began to utilize the Murray River
- C) the government came up with plans to restore water
- D) fires and dust storms triggered the climate change
- E) there was a sharp decline in livestock and agriculture production

52. It is clear from the passage that southwestern US ---.

- A) has already taken some precautions for the anticipated droughts
- B) bears certain resemblance to some parts of Australia in their proneness to climatic devastation
- C) is likely to experience a more severe drought when compared to Australia
- D) is luckier than Australia in terms of geographical characteristics
- E) tries to make the Colorado River flow to the sea again

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

- A) The US inevitably experiences the impacts of a drought despite their smart water planning systems.
- B) If the US does not collaborate with Australia, it may not recover from the approaching drought.
- C) The US seems to be ignorant of the warnings concerning a possible drought.
- D) The US should produce effective solutions to drought since its climate is more threatening than that of Australia.
- E) One positive outcome of the Millennium Drought is that it can call public attention to climate change.

54. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) Revealing the basic similarities between the Murray River and Colorado River.
- B) Criticising the reluctance of the US to take action to prevent a possible drought
- C) Pointing to the need for the US to take lessons from the drought in Australia
- D) Emphasizing the disastrous effects of the drought experienced in Australia
- E) Explaining how to save limited water supplies and ecosystems destroyed in both Australia and the US

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Greenland faces a great risk of losing substantial amounts of its glaciers, which could result in more sea level rise. One of these immense glaciers that drain the vast Greenland ice sheet has recently begun to retreat. It could eventually contribute half a meter to sea level rise. Some of Greenland's glaciers rest in deep fjords, and as the water warms, their leading edges melt. The ice within them is also moving towards the sea faster - so more is being dumped in the sea. The process began with the vast Jakobshavn glacier in the west, followed by the Petermann and Humboldt in the north. Recently, it has been announced that the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier in the north-east began to retreat in 2012 and its flow towards the sea has also **accelerated**. "Now it's unstable and it's going to retreat even more," says Jeremie Mouginot of the University of California. The next glacier to the north, Nioghalvfjærdsfjorden, could follow suit. The floating ice shelf that protects it is thinning and could soon be lost. Most of the ice shelves in the seas around Greenland have already disappeared. "The melt will add millimeters to sea levels over the coming decades," says Mouginot.

55. It is clearly stated in the passage that Greenland's glaciers ----.

- A) have caused an increase in sea levels because of melting
- B) started to melt first with Petermann and Humboldt glaciers
- C) have slowed down their movement towards sea
- D) have begun to melt from the middle to the edges
- E) used to rest in fjords before they moved towards the sea

56. According to the passage, lately, it has been declared that ----.

- A) when the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier started to retreat is unknown
- B) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier has already begun to dump all its ice at sea
- C) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier is currently in a steady position
- D) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier will presumably continue retreating
- E) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier stopped melting in the year of 2012

57. The underlined word "accelerated" is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) evolved
- B) increased
- C) emerged
- D) altered
- E) expired

58. What does the passage mainly focus on?

- A) How to prevent Greenland's glacier from melting
- B) The comparison of Greenland's different glaciers
- C) The disappearance of ice shelves around Greenland
- D) Research on Greenland's glaciers
- E) The consequences of melting in Greenland's glaciers

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Imagine a world where every child owns a microscope. A clever new method to fold a single sheet of paper to create a microscope may bring that dream closer to reality. In the Foldscope, invented by Stanford University engineers, folded paper creates a structure, which hold a lens and a LED in alignment. As users look, adjust the lens and change the focus, they can magnify objects more than 2,000 times with this simple, affordable and easily portable assembly. This level of magnification is close to what you can achieve with most laboratory microscopes. Leading developer Manu Prakash originally saw the Foldscope as an inexpensive way to diagnose diseases in developing countries. But he soon realized it could also help excite the new generation of scientists. "You learn to appreciate the microscopic world by actually exploring it yourself," he says. The inventors launched a beta test to see how the invention works in real practice. More than 11,000 applicants from 130 countries - ranging from six-year-olds to scientists nominated for the Nobel Prize - volunteered to use the Foldscope for original research project. They plan to study bee parasites and identify micro-fossils. Reproducing those experiments may inspire students to make their own discoveries. If only every biology book had a Foldscope as the last page because we are not imparting knowledge, but we are also imparting the tools to gain that knowledge.

59. It is stated in the passage that the Foldscope ----.

- A) is an original method to fold paper that children might favor
- B) is a new kind of magnifier that can also work without a lens or a LED
- C) is an easy-to-carry microscope whose primary material is paper
- D) can magnify objects better than many microscopes used in laboratories
- E) can also be created by children as it has quite a simple design

60. It is clear from the passage that Manu Prakash ----.

- A) believes that the Foldscope might soon replace the classical microscopes in laboratories
- B) initially considered the Foldscope as a cheap way of detecting diseases
- C) devised the Foldscope to help the new generation of scientists who look for excitement
- D) invented the Foldscope as he was highly interested in microscopic world
- E) thinks that students are inspired by the scientists who are candidates for the Nobel Prize.

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

- A) the beta test showed that the Foldscope could work well in real practice
- B) a remarkable variety of people were willing to use the Foldscope in their studies
- C) the Foldscope produces the most reliable results in the study of bee parasites or micro-fossils
- D) scientists nominated for the Nobel Prize helped the six-year-olds to use the Foldscope in the beta test
- E) many similar experiments were reproduced to see the efficiency of the Foldscope

62. The author is of the opinion that the Foldscope ----.

- A) needs to be greatly improved to be used in original research projects
- B) should go beyond biology books and used in laboratories to make detailed studies like those on micro-fossils
- C) has become very popular just because the scientists nominated for the Nobel Prize have been using it
- D) was originally designed to be used at schools but now it is being utilized especially for medical purposes
- E) might be a good educational tool that can dramatically foster scientific endeavour

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

63.

Radio Presenter: So, here we have Dr. Henstridge from the University of Edinburgh who analyses people's brains in his lab. How do you persuade people to agree to donate their brain after death?

Dr. Henstridge: These are people who participated in a project 70 years ago in which they had their IQ tested. We then sent them a letter so they had the opportunity to think about it with their family without any pressure.

Radio Presenter: ----

Dr. Henstridge: It is the only one where we have a good idea about their intelligence levels when they were young.

- A) What kind of information is gained in your project by analysing donated brains?
- B) Can you tell us a bit about the profile of those people who donated their brain?
- C) What's the difference between IQ in the childhood and in the old age?
- D) How long are you planning to pursue this research?
- E) There are several other brain banks, why is yours different?

64.

Journalist: Can you tell us briefly what accounting is?

Accountant: Basically, accounting is a body of principles for recording financial information related to a company's resources and its use in meeting the company's goals.

Journalist: ----

Accountant: Preparation for the field is provided by secondary schools, business schools, or universities.

- A) Why is accounting critical to the functioning of companies?
- B) Why did you choose to be an accountant?
- C) What makes a successful accountant?
- D) What does it take to be an accountant?
- E) What are the generally-accepted accounting principles?

65.

Erkan: According to the psychology magazine I was reading yesterday, people love betting on the World Cup, but making predictions about uncertain events actually reduces the enjoyment in them?

Nergis: Why is that? I believe that when you bet in favor of a team, you support that team during the game, and it makes the experience more meaningful and fun for you?

Erkan: ----

Nergis: It really doesn't make any sense to me. I think the satisfaction one can get from making the right choice can balance that out.

- A) Some people focus on potential gains in life and play to win, while others try to prevent negative outcomes and just want to avoid losing.
- B) Psychologists say the opposite. They say the possibility of being wrong in your prediction hangs over your head, so you can't enjoy the game.
- C) Well, it was mentioned in an article that people's anxiety level increased when they watch sports events and that people with heart problems should stay away from going to stadiums.
- D) You may have a point there, but remember that betting on football matches puts even more pressure on the players in the field.
- E) The authors of the article acknowledge that betting on sports events like football can make a person win huge sums of money as well.

66.

Bilge: I can't believe there are still some people who think the wealthy have limitless leisure time.

Kerem: ----

Bilge: Yes, I do. The well-off people I know work 80 hours per week inventing and producing things.

Kerem: It seems they don't really have so much free time after all.

- A) Do you think they'd would like to have a lot of leisure time?
- B) Do you feel it is unfair for us to have limited leisure time unlike them?
- C) Do you think they are rich because they have wealthy families?
- D) I don't think having a lot of free time means resting a lot, do you?
- E) I see you disagree with what they say, don't you?

67.

Kemal: Can you have a look at this headline? It says ear genes are linked to musical talent. What does that mean?

Onur: Well, it suggests musical talent may partly be due to genes determining the structure of the inner ear.

Kemal: ----

Onur: OK. If you have an excellent inner ear structure, you can play the tunes you hear without looking at the notes.

- A) What do you mean in layman's terms?
- B) Do you think this can change later with new research?
- C) Are you interested in the link between genes and talent?
- D) Do you really believe that genes can have an impact on musical talent?
- E) Doesn't it sound incredible that genes can be that important?

68. - 71. sorularda verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olanı bulunuz.

68. Many districts in Arizona are considering the possibility of lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12 due to the increase in the number of crimes committed by criminals under the age of 14.

- A) Many local authorities in Arizona are thinking of lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12 in order to prevent crimes committed by criminals under the age of 14.
- B) Crimes committed by those under the age of 14 are becoming more common, and thus many localities in Arizona are thinking of lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12.
- C) The possibility of lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12 is being discussed in many regions of Arizona because of the immensely growing number of crimes committed by 14-year-old individuals.
- D) The increasing number of criminals under the age of 14 has led to an agreement in localities in Arizona to lower the age of partial responsibility to 12.
- E) Criminals under the age of 14 are committing more crimes than ever before, which will probably force the authorities in Arizona to consider lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12.

69. Even though there is sufficient water available to cover the demands of the world population, there is a shortage of clean water due to increased pollution.

- A) We are consuming clean water in order to satisfy our demands but there is increasing contamination all over the world.
- B) It is necessary to have sufficient water to cover the demands of all people as increased pollution causes a shortage of clean water.
- C) Increased contamination leads to a shortage of clean water in spite of the availability of water enough to meet the needs of the world population.
- D) Despite increased pollution and a shortage of water, there should be enough water to satisfy the demands of people.
- E) Because of increased sufficient water, we should find enough resources to satisfy our water demand.

70. Despite the fact that obesity is one of the biggest causes of preventable deaths after smoking and is linked to chronic diseases, obesity rates keep increasing.

- A) Although chronic diseases that are associated with obesity and smoking can be avoided, the number of people who die of obesity and who become chronically ill goes up.
- B) The number of people who suffer from obesity continues to rise even though, along with smoking, it is one of the major factors that account for avoidable deaths and causes long-term diseases.
- C) In spite of being one of the major causes of deaths that can be avoided and resulting in serious diseases, the number of people who are obese is still higher than the number of people who smoke.
- D) The rate of obesity and the number of people who smoke continue to go up even though they are the main causes of deaths that can be prevented and are connected with chronic diseases.
- E) Obesity and smoking are illnesses that can lead to preventable deaths, and they are associated with chronic diseases; however, people still continue to suffer from obesity and smoking-related diseases.

71. Like other interventions, hypnotherapy can be regarded as effective only if it proves more powerful than a placebo.

- A) Hypnotherapy is similar to other practices in that it is considered as more effective than placebo.
- B) Similar to other treatments, hypnotherapy could be influential even if a placebo is actually stronger.
- C) Provided that hypnotherapy becomes stronger than a placebo, it can be considered as effective as other applications.
- D) Even if hypnotherapy acts as a placebo, it may be as effective as many other treatments.
- E) Although it is like other practices, hypnotherapy can be more effective than a placebo.

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

72. Floating and flying above us are not the only the usual suspects - birds, bats, insects - but countless microscopic creatures as well. The discipline of aerocology explores how animals, plants and other organisms live in, move through and interact with aerosphere. ---- Instruments are now so precise that these technical observations can spot a single bee at about 45 km away.

- A) How animals are sensing, using and adapting to changes in atmospheric conditions is not interesting for some people.
- B) A whole world of invisible creature inhabit the aerosphere, which contains more than 100,000 living things.
- C) Air, as an environment, can lead to surprising interactions between living and non-living things.
- D) There are still many mysterious organisms that ecologists cannot define.
- E) This science has seen huge gains because of the growing ability to track air movement with radar and telemetry.

73. People strive for success, which motivates them to continuously strive for greater achievements. However, the strength of this motivation can vary greatly from person to person. ---- People lacking self-confidence tend to give up on a task much sooner than people with strong belief in their own abilities. People's levels of motivation are also connected to their beliefs concerning the causes of events.

- A) Among other things, it depends on the value an individual places on his or her own performance.
- B) While some sources of motivation are biological and directly promote survival, others are learned.
- C) Because emotions can both trigger and maintain behaviour, they are motivators of human actions.
- D) External incentives also act as a motivator for a certain type of behaviour or action.
- E) The concept of motivation explains why people strive to achieve particular goals.

74. For thousands of years, man and wolf have been together as allies and companions. A natural instinct that bonds them still exists. Drawing on human interactions with wolves, a team of doctors came up with wolf therapy to work towards repairing the empathy and self-esteem deficits among young adults. ---- The progress they make builds their motivation to complete the program and reduces the risk of reverting back to old harmful habits.

- A) The treatment is designed to ease depression, anxiety and stress among those in the rehabilitation programs.
- B) Treatment centres are technologically advanced and have perfect facilities.
- C) Wolves have been rescued from dire circumstances including abuse, neglect and abandonment.
- D) One of the challenges that therapists face is the difficulty in obtaining permission to capture wild animals.
- E) A wolf has a unique capacity for engaging people's emotions and breaking through their defense mechanisms.

75. The way that interpersonal attraction develops is related partly to how we select a mate. Typically, men prefer women with classic shapely body figure, probably because it signifies youthfulness, good health and fertility. However, there are cultural and ecological influences. ---- In modern Western societies, where heaviness may indicate ill health, men prefer slimmer women.

- A) In the United States, a woman's physical beauty is considered to be an ultimately important factor in partner-choosing.
- B) In traditional agricultural societies, being thin may mean having a serious disease, so men prefer their women to be heavier.
- C) If a woman lacks fertility in Far Eastern societies, this may deter men from choosing her as a wife.
- D) Youthful appearance, body and facial symmetry have all become points of interest for American men.
- E) Traditional societies have the conception that good genes cannot find their place in heavy bodies, which cause women to lose youthfulness.

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

76. (I) The brain is very good at warning us for threats, and it is also skillful at letting us know when a threat no longer exists. **(II)** However, sometimes this system fails, and unpleasant associations stick around leading to a malfunction thought to be at the root of post-traumatic stress disorder. **(III)** New research has identified a neuronal circuit responsible for the brain's ability to get rid of bad memories. **(IV)** The hunt to find medication that can slow or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease is on. **(V)** This finding could have implications for treating a broad range of anxiety disorders including post-traumatic stress disorder.

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

77. (I) The cuttlefish is brilliant at hiding itself from enemies in water. **(II)** It can change the colour, pattern and texture of its skin to blend in with almost any environment, making it all but invisible to predators. **(III)** Now, a team of researchers at Harvard University has moved to a step closer to unlocking the secrets of this master of disguise, and potentially creating better camouflage for the military. **(IV)** The cuttlefish's skin is loaded with neutrally-controlled, pigmented organs called *chromatophores*. **(V)** As well as being used in military camouflage, the team says the findings could also have applications in materials for paints, cosmetics or even consumer electronics.

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

78. (I) A French company has just developed an artificial heart which has been approved for human testing in many countries. **(II)** This artificial heart weighs 900 g and consists of two chambers separated by a biological layer. **(III)** The heart is energised by two lithium batteries, providing over 230 million heartbeats, which corresponds to a five-year life. **(IV)** If the heart is used universally, it could save the lives of more than 100,000 people suffering from various heart diseases that can now only be cured by a donor heart. **(V)** Previous attempts to produce a similar device have led to a decrease in heart transplants.

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

79. (I) In 1493, when Christopher Columbus started his second voyage to the Americas, he took sugar cane with him. **(II)** He planted the continent's first sugar cane in Hispaniola, the site, not coincidentally, of a great slave revolt a few hundred years later. **(III)** Within decades mills producing sugar proliferated in Jamaica and Cuba, where rainforest had been cleared and the native population had been eliminated by disease or war, or enslaved. **(IV)** Tobacco and cotton were also grown in the 1700s on Barbados Island plantations by the slaves. **(V)** The Portuguese created an effective but brutal model, making Brazil into an early boom colony, with more than 100,000 slaves producing tons of sugar.

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

80. (I) Most house plants need a period of rest during the year when watering must be reduced. **(II)** The rest period is brought on by the reduction in available light at certain times of the year. **(III)** When a plant is not watered enough, the soil in the pot becomes quite dry and compacted. **(IV)** Giving excess water at this time inevitably encourages plant growth. **(V)** However, if this is not supported by adequate light, it results in poor growth.

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

YDS
NİSAN
2017

1.-16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **The ageing of population, also known as 'demographic ageing', is a term used to describe --- in the age distribution of a population from the young towards people of older ages.**
 A) opportunities B) regulations
 C) shifts D) assumptions
 E) conflicts
2. **Large collections of books are often unusable without careful attention to classification, so providing easy access to library materials using such labels as author, title, and subject, is essential for proper ---- of any library.**
 A) violation B) justification
 C) abandonment D) utilisation
 E) elimination
3. **During the investigation of a lethal or an easily transmitted disease the necessary precautions must be taken to protect health staff, because they are ---- to catching the disease in question.**
 A) vulnerable B) adaptable
 C) entitled D) committed
 E) accessible
4. **IQ tests are often faulted for ignoring cultural or social biases, particularly with regard to schoolchildren, and critics claim they cannot ---- predict a person's future performance.**
 A) initially B) accurately
 C) conventionally D) narrow ly
 E) strictly
5. **Parents who are responsive, non-authoritarian, and who manifest empathetic and caring behaviours can ---- the development of empathy in their children.**
 A) delay B) acknowledge
 C) relieve D) surpass
 E) enhance
6. **World War II is an important turning point in that it -- -- the beginning of the end of colonial empires.**
 A) made out B) handed down
 C) brought about D) took over
 E) put back
7. **New research ---- that mother monkeys ---- to other females to help share the burden of raising increasingly dependent offspring.**
 A) had suggested / were turning
 B) has suggested / turn
 C) suggested / have turned
 D) suggests / had turned
 E) will suggest / are turning
8. **Patients with implants or electronic devices put inside their bodies ---- using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) because the machine's magnet --- these objects within the body, causing damage.**
 A) should not be examined / must move
 B) could not be examined / had to move
 C) may not be examined / used to move
 D) cannot be examined / could move
 E) must not be examined / ought to move

9. In the age of steam, with new railroads --- across Europe and the US, engineers began ---- even more applications for the steam engine.
 A) spreading / to find
 B) having spread / to have found
 C) to spread / finding
 D) to have spread / find
 E) spread / having found
10. More than 80 percent of the dry land will be affected if temperatures continue to increase --- the present rate, but ---- very different extents.
 A) on / for
 B) from / over
 C) by / with
 D) in / about
 E) at / to
11. Starting ---- 800 AD, many agricultural communities emerged ---- the Mississippi and in other fertile river valleys in North America.
 A) for / by
 B) over / about
 C) on / with
 D) at / in
 E) around / along
12. 70 percent of the Earth's surface is liquid, ---- water scarcity affects more than a billion people each year.
 A) as if
 B) yet
 C) given that
 D) instead
 E) thus
13. Alphabetic writing systems are easy to learn and maximally efficient for transcribing any human language, --- they are considered one of the major achievements of civilisation.
 A) otherwise
 B) but
 C) so
 D) whether
 E) as
14. ---- historians cannot agree on when gold was first discovered, there is some evidence to suggest that the Egyptians were the first to mine it.
 A) Even though
 B) Just as
 C) Now that
 D) As long as
 E) In case
15. Wheat, which has been a staple food for centuries, can turn out to be bad for some people ---- because they are allergic to it ---- because they have an autoimmune disorder.
 A) so / that
 B) neither / nor
 C) as / as
 D) the more / the more
 E) either / or
16. ---- its similarities with other Italian cities, it is important to emphasise that Venice's aquatic environment and associations with foreign lands via the sea endowed it with a uniqueness.
 A) Due to
 B) By means of
 C) In terms of
 D) In case of
 E) Despite

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

The Atacama Desert in South America is peppered with odd, cushion-like plants known as the llareta, a spongy cousin of parsley. Despite the harsh weather conditions that they have to (17) ----, some of these plants are up to 3,000 years old. Though looking like a rock covered by small green plants without flowers, the plant has a tightly packed structure of branches, each adorned (18) ---- clusters of tiny leaves. The resulting plant is so strong that you (19) ---- on top of it very comfortably. (20) ----, this hardness comes at a price: the plants are thought to grow just 1.5 cm a year. According to Catherine Kleier, a researcher from Regis University, Colorado, the llareta became very strong (21) ---- a combination of environmental factors (cold at night and hot in the day) and it is compact to trap heat. The more compact the plant, the more successfully it protects itself.

17.

- A) endure B) influence
C) avoid D) trigger
E) improve

18.

- A) on B) at
C) with D) for
E) over

19.

- A) had better stand
B) may have stood
C) used to stand
D) can stand
E) must stand

20.

- A) For instance B) However
C) Therefore D) Similarly
E) Otherwise

21.

- A) rather than B) in addition to
C) contrary to D) except for
E) because of

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

Both Mars and Venus have been objects of scientific and popular speculation since at least the beginning of the 20th century, and since the 1960s spacefaring nations have been sending robotic probes to explore these two planets. (22) ----, Mars has drawn far more attention. Since 2002 no fewer than two Mars probes have been actively gathering data during any given year. There were actually seven used in 2015 alone. This is (23) ---- because Mars is more hospitable than Venus, where surface temperatures can reach 480 °C, surface pressure is 92 times that of the Earth and the planet is permanently surrounded by thick clouds of sulfuric acid. We have direct evidence that water once flowed and pooled (24) ---- Mars. So, it can be assumed that life once existed there and (25) ---- at present. Venus is far more Earth-like than Mars in its size, composition and surface gravity, but (26) ---- its harsh environment, it could never host life.

22.

- A) Accordingly B) Nevertheless
C) Furthermore D) That is
E) At first

23.

- A) coincidental B) irreversible
C) unintentional D) preventable
E) plausible

24.

- A) from B) by
C) toward D) on
E) into

25.

- A) may exist
B) must have existed
C) could have existed
D) would have existed
E) used to exist

26.

- A) in comparison to B) instead of
C) due to D) unlike
E) such as

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

27. **Although buying energy-saving light bulbs and riding your bike to work are the correct choices to save the planet, ----.**

- A) we cannot imagine these are going to eradicate the problem
- B) we could save the world by relying on renewable energy sources
- C) that is what we should already be doing to take action
- D) small acts of consumption can be politically activating
- E) it seems that people are in search for a complete solution

28. **Since we now generate more data every year than the entire planet did up until 2003, ----.**

- A) libraries continue to keep records of knowledge in the form of books
- B) it is inconceivable to have effective database management systems
- C) the way we store and preserve that data has to change
- D) it is not possible for data stored on digital platforms to vanish
- E) humanity's cumulative knowledge will not disappear if stored digitally

29. **Even though William Hamilton was not the first person to come up with the idea for a jet boat, ----.**

- A) Greek scholar Archimedes had the concept of a jet boat when he devised his water screw
- B) the maneuverability of the Jet boat has long made its design highly marketable
- C) he lived in New Zealand, where his boat was able to power quickly through shallow waters
- D) Italian inventor Secondo Campani had devised a remarkably similar jet-powered boat
- E) he has been credited with revolutionising the conventional world of boating

30. **Although our bones stop growing in length in our late teens, ----.**

- A) there is some evidence that too little or too much protein can reduce bone strength
- B) it is crucial that we get necessary nutrients to keep them strong and healthy right through adulthood
- C) from the first few weeks after pregnancy, our bones grow and develop healthy and strong bone tissues
- D) sources of dairy and non-dairy calcium can help fight even hereditary bone conditions
- E) low bone density disease is largely preventable at any age with the right diet and lifestyle

31. **Just as an accomplished writer must help us visualise events rather than plainly tell them, ----.**

- A) storytellers are a significant voice of culture, and their storytelling takes many forms
- B) a good storyteller is expected to provide not just a description but an experience
- C) some people make a living as professional storytellers
- D) the intellectual and emotional impacts of effective storytellers are undeniable
- E) the words of storytellers may capture the minds and feelings of listeners

32. **The huge improvement in levels of readership in the 1960s largely coincided with the arrival of television, ----.**

- A) but there was a dramatic increase in the number of people who spent their time watching TV
- B) thus people began to pay more attention to the best-selling books, especially detective novels
- C) because the production of cheaper pocket editions within reach of a wider range of the population fostered reading
- D) so the habit of book reading came to occupy proportionately less of people's leisure time
- E) while the readership of humour, biography, and history was decreasing among the younger generation

33. In 19th. century Europe, women and children were used extensively in factories ----.

- A) although only about 20 percent of workers were employed in factories in 1850
- B) when they became aware of the effects of factory work on their health
- C) since they worked for lower wages and compensated for reluctant male labour
- D) as the factory worker was not characteristic of European labour in the 19th century
- E) while domestic industry and agriculture engaged most of the population

34. A recent study shows that workers tend to be more committed to their institution ---.

- A) when the managers express their gratitude and make them feel appreciated
- B) even though payments are increased to resolve hot conflicts
- C) until they are provided with little practical direction by their bosses
- D) even if they engage in new, interesting activities together with their colleagues
- E) while supporting each other's attempts to improve relationships is crucial

35. It is more energy efficient for small birds to move by hopping ----.

- A) but they cover much more distance in a single hop than with a step with their short legs
- B) since birds spending most of their time in trees jump from branch to branch
- C) so there is an extra load on the joints of heavier birds leaving one leg on the ground all the time
- D) as almost all birds are capable of both hopping and walking at the same time
- E) because of the fact that their light bodies easily bounce into the air

36. Many of us tend to overlook our mental well-being ---.

- A) so that mental health disorders can be correctly diagnosed through specialised tests
- B) until a serious problem arises and we lose balance in our lives
- C) because we should try to maintain good mental and physical health
- D) now that we may have mental health problems when we experience too much stress
- E) although there are many complex reasons why we develop mental health problems

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

37. The arrival of the domestic horse in West Africa transformed warfare there and turned the area into a set of kingdoms dependent on the force of cavalry.

- A) Batı Afrika'nın atlı asker gücüne bağlı bir dizi dönüşmesinin nedeni, evcil atların bölgeye gelişi ve oradaki savaş anlayışını değiştirmesidir.
- B) Batı Afrika'daki savaş anlayışı evcil atların gelişiyle değişti ve bölge atlı asker gücüne dayalı bir dizi krallığa dönüştü.
- C) Evcil atların Batı Afrika'ya ulaşması oradaki savaş anlayışını değiştirdi ve bölgeyi atlı asker gücüne dayalı bir dizi krallığa dönüştürdü.
- D) Evcil atların bölgeye ulaşmasıyla savaş anlayışında değişiklikler yaşayan Batı Afrika, atlı asker gücüne dayalı bir dizi krallık haline geldi.
- E) Evcil atların Batı Afrika'ya ulaşması oradaki savaş anlayışını değiştirerek bölgenin atlı asker gücüne dayalı bir dizi krallığa dönüşmesine neden oldu.

38. A study carried out at Weill Cornell Medical College has found out how the brain switches between waking and the unconscious, which is promising for rousing people from an unconscious state.

- A) Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde yapılan ve beynin uyanma ve bilinçaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkaran çalışma, insanların bilinçsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vericidir.
- B) Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde yapılan bir çalışma, beynin uyanma bilinçaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkardığı için insanları bilinçsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vadediyor.
- C) Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde, beynin uyanma ve bilinçaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkarma ve insanları bilinçsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vadeden bir çalışma yapılmıştır.
- D) Beynin uyanma ve bilinçaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkaran ve insanları bilinçsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vadeden bir çalışma, Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde yapılmıştır.
- E) Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde yapılan bir çalışma, beynin uyanma ve bilinçaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkarmıştır, ki bu insanları bilinçsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vericidir.

39. Widely regarded as Australia's capital of culture, Melbourne is a vibrant city with various surprises around every corner.

- A) Çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilen Melbourne her köşesinde çeşitli sürprizler barındıran canlı bir kenttir.
- B) Melbourne'ün çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilmesinin sebebi, bu canlı şehrin her köşesinde çeşitli sürprizler barındırıyor olmasıdır.
- C) Çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilen Melbourne, canlı olduğu kadar her köşesinde çeşitli sürprizler de barındıran bir kenttir.
- D) Her köşesinde farklı sürprizler barındıran ve canlı bir kent olan Melbourne, çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilir.
- E) Melbourne çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilir, çünkü bu canlı şehir her köşesinde çeşitli sürprizler barındırır.

40. Öğretmenler, öğretim yöntemi seçerken öğrencilerinin özellikleri ve halihazırdaki kaynakları yanı sıra kendi yeterliliklerini ve bilgilerini de göz önünde bulundurmalıdırlar.

- A) When choosing a teaching method, teachers should take their own capabilities and knowledge into account along with their students' characteristics and the resources available.
- B) When they follow a teaching method, teachers are expected to consider their own capabilities and knowledge together with their students' characteristics and the resources available.
- C) What teachers need to do when choosing a teaching method is to take their own capabilities and knowledge into account as well as their students' characteristics and the resources available.
- D) When implementing a teaching method, teachers should consider not only their students' characteristics and the resources available but also their own capabilities and knowledge.
- E) Their own capabilities and knowledge besides their students' characteristics and the resources available should be taken into account by teachers when choosing a teaching method.

41. Köpek balıklarının sayısı önemli ölçüde azalıyor ve bu yırtıcı balıklar yavaş geliştikleri ve nadiren üredikleri için nüfuslarının hızlı bir şekilde artması olası görünmüyor.

- A) Given that the number of sharks is falling drastically as these predatory fish slowly mature and seldom reproduce, there is no likelihood that their population will increase quickly.
- B) Because sharks slowly mature and rarely breed, their number is falling greatly, and therefore the population of these predatory fish seems unlikely to increase rapidly.
- C) The number of sharks is falling dramatically, and since these predatory fish slowly mature and rarely reproduce, it seems unlikely that their population will increase quickly.
- D) It seems unlikely that shark population will increase quickly since these predatory fish, whose number is falling considerably, slowly mature and seldom breed.
- E) The number of sharks is falling substantially, and because these predatory fish slowly mature and rarely reproduce, it is not probable that there will be a significant increase in their population.

42. Dünya üzerinde yaşam başladığından bu yana yüz milyonlarca bitki ve hayvan türünün nesli tükendi ve insanlar son 300 yıldır doğal yaşama alanlarını tahrip ederek yok olma sürecini büyük ölçüde hızlandırdı.

- A) Since life began on Earth, hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals have been threatened with extinction, and over the past 300 years the extinction process has substantially accelerated due to habitat destruction caused by people.
- B) Hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals have become extinct since life began on Earth, and over the past 300 years people have dramatically speeded up the extinction process by destroying habitats.
- C) Hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals have become extinct since life began on Earth, and over the past 300 years people have been damaging habitats, thus significantly speeding up the extinction process.
- D) Since life began on Earth, hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals have become extinct, and habitats have been damaged by people. which has substantially accelerated the extinction process for the past 300 years.
- E) There are hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals that have faced extinction since life began on Earth, and people who are destroying habitats have dramatically speeded up the extinction process for the past 300 years.

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

One day in 1952, John W. Hetrick was driving with his wife and daughter in the front seat when he had to change his direction suddenly and brake quickly to avoid an obstacle. Instinctively, he and his wife put their arms out to protect their daughter in case of a crash. This event inspired him to provide automobiles with airbags to protect people during accidents. Hetrick had been an engineer in the US Navy during World War II. He recalled a compressed-air torpedo accidentally turning itself on, causing its canvas cover to shoot up into the air, 'quicker than a blink of an eye'. In 1952, Hetrick proposed using compressed air to inflate airbags rapidly during car crashes. He received a patent for this invention in 1953, but car manufacturers in the 1950s were more interested in style than safety. Later, consumers became more safety conscious and airbag technology improved. The first airbags were optional, but by the 1990s, they had become standard. Although airbags have saved thousands of lives, they are not always sufficient to prevent death and injury during crashes. Travellers must also wear seat belts, and automobiles must have dashboards made of soft materials and steering columns that can absorb energy during impact from car crashes.

43. It can be understood from the passage that the airbags were ----.

- A) widely accepted when they were first introduced in 1952
- B) invented with the fundamental aim of making cars look more attractive
- C) manufactured largely in order to improve automobile marketing and increase the sales
- D) invented by a US engineer while he was launching the canvas cover into the air
- E) designed to work very fast to provide immediate protection for people

44. It is pointed out in the passage that in the 1950s, car manufacturers ----.

- A) developed a compressed mechanism which inflated airbags swiftly
- B) benefitted from optional airbags to raise the safety awareness among the customers
- C) paid more attention to the physical appearance of cars rather than their safety
- D) started to produce standard airbags in line with the innovations in airbag technology
- E) were highly concerned with safety requirements imposed on automobile industry

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

- A) The injuries and deaths in car accidents can be completely prevented with airbags.
- B) Automobile designs are required to manipulate the energy in a crash in order to save people's lives.
- C) The dashboards and steering columns of automobiles should be designed elaborately to increase the efficiency of airbags.
- D) Travellers are expected to fasten their seat belts which enable the airbags to inflate more quickly.
- E) As soon as Hetrick patented the airbag, it became obligatory for manufacturers to equip cars with airbags.

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

- A) The Advance of Airbag Technology
- B) An Alternative Way to Save Life
- C) Airbags as a Safety Regulation
- D) How to Prevent Car Accidents with Airbags
- E) Advances in the Automobile Industry

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

An application to translate chimp language may be available in the near future! Chimpanzees can learn to pronounce 'apple' in two chimp languages - a finding that calls into question how unique our own language ability is. Katie Slocombe of the University of York, UK, and her team recorded vocalisations by a group of adult chimps from the Netherlands before and after their relocation to Edinburgh Zoo. Three years after the move, the Dutch chimps has picked up the pronunciation of their Scottish hosts. The peak frequencies of the Dutch chimps' loud calls fell from 932 to 708 hertz to match closely with low-toned pronunciations of the Scottish apes. The change was gradual and coincided with the growing friendship of the two groups. This means that, like us, chimps can learn foreign language to fit in with new neighbours. The finding also challenges the prevailing theory that chimp words for objects are fixed because they result from excited, involuntary outbursts. The general assumption was that animals do not have control over the sounds they make, whereas we learn the labels for things socially, which is what separates us from animals, states Slocombe. But this may be wrong, it seems. "It is the first time call structure has been dissociated from emotional outbursts," she says.

47. It is pointed out in the passage that after being relocated, the Dutch chimps ----.

- A) changed the pronunciation patterns of their Scottish hosts
- B) had increasing frequencies of loud calls
- C) had a low-toned pronunciation as they did in the Netherlands
- D) began to make sounds in a way similar to that of the Scottish apes
- E) experienced a sudden change in how they pronounced words

48. Which of the following makes chimpanzees resemble us?

- A) Their language learning ability to get involved in a foreign environment
- B) The fixed words that they use to refer to objects
- C) The association between their words and emotional outbursts
- D) Their capability to decrease the peak frequencies of their loud
- E) The three-year period in which they can learn a foreign language

49. What does the passage mainly focus on?

- A) The differences between the Dutch and Scottish apes in Edinburgh Zoo
- B) Why it took three years for the Dutch chimps to establish friendship with the Scottish apes
- C) How chimps differ from humans in their language ability
- D) How chimps can learn to pronounce words through socialising
- E) The importance of emotional outbursts for chimps

50. One can understand from the passage that unlike what is commonly accepted, ----.

- A) chimp words for objects do not vary
- B) chimps can consciously change the sounds they produce
- C) chimp call structure includes involuntary outbursts
- D) chimps are not able to produce sounds that have meanings
- E) chimp words for objects are linked to emotional outbursts

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

George Manby is most famous for his invention of the Manby Mortar - a device once used to rescue a lot of people from shipwrecks. He is also known as the father of the modern fire extinguisher, which in itself has also saved thousands of lives. Fire extinguishers actually predate Manby's invention. One of the earliest ones was designed in 1723 by Ambrose Godfrey. Godfrey's device consisted of a fire-extinguishing liquid and a chamber of gunpowder. When the attached fuses were lit, the gunpowder exploded and scattered the liquid. They were not widely used, although there is an account of them being used in a fire in London in 1729. Manby's 1818 invention was more efficient. He was inspired to invent a portable fire extinguisher after witnessing firemen's inability to fight fires on the top floors of buildings because they were difficult to get to. He designed a device containing potassium carbonate with the remaining space taken up by compressed air. When the device was activated, it allowed the air to rush out and spread the potassium carbonate over quite a range. The system could also be used with water, and was portable, allowing firemen to reach otherwise inaccessible areas. Manby's invention was soon replaced by a newer model. However, the use of compressed air formed the premise for new prototypes, with modern extinguishers using carbon dioxide as the pressurising agent in a similar way.

51. It is clear from the passage that Manby ----.

- A) was inspired by different types of fire extinguishers while producing his own type
- B) became famous when he himself rescued a lot of people from a shipwreck
- C) is regarded as the creator of the fire extinguisher although similar types existed before
- D) was the first person to use a fire extinguisher in a fire in London in 1729
- E) collaborated with Godfrey to invent the fire extinguisher

52. What is the main reason Manby's invention in 1818 was more efficient?

- A) It could use various pressurising agents to scatter the extinguishing liquid.
- B) It enabled firemen to deal with fires in places that they had previously been unable to reach.
- C) It proved us convenience when it helped to extinguish a fire in London in 1729.
- D) It contained potassium carbonate which could spread over a large area.
- E) It could save more lives than Godfrey's invention could do.

53. One can understand from the passage that Manby's fire extinguisher ----.

- A) was designed with the help of the firemen who wanted to reach inaccessible areas
- B) was not used as widely as Godfrey's device when it was first introduced
- C) was very similar to his another invention called the Manby Mortar
- D) was appropriate for the use of several pressurising agents to spread the potassium carbonate
- E) took more time to activate when compared to Godfrey's device

54. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To give examples of the pressurising agents used in fire extinguishers
- B) To make a comparison between Manby's fire extinguisher and Godfrey's device
- C) To inform the reader about the development of the fire extinguisher
- D) To put emphasis on portable fire extinguishers that help firemen to reach inaccessible areas
- E) To describe the benefits and limitations of Manby's fire extinguisher

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It might sound like something from a modern-day vampire movie, but transfer of youthful blood can have a reviving effect on the mind, researchers have found. Or at least, it can in mice: a study by Stanford University School of Medicine has discovered that something in the blood of young mice has the ability to restore mental capabilities in older mice. Over the course of three weeks, the scientists gave 18-month-old mice eight infusions of plasma taken from animals that were just three months old, and then put them through a set of experiments to test their spatial memory - memory relating to the position of things and how large or small they are. The mice were seen to perform consistently better in the tests after receiving the young blood. Old mice injected with the blood of other old mice, on the other hand, showed no improvement in the tests. The team found that new connections were also formed in the old mice's hippocampi, which again were not seen in **the control group**. The hippocampus is a brain region that plays a huge role in memory, particularly in recognising and recalling spatial patterns. It is very sensitive to ageing, showing a natural decline in function as people grow older. In conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, this deterioration is accelerated, leading to an inability to form new memories. It is as yet unclear whether transferring young blood into older individuals would have the same effect in humans.

55. It is clearly stated in the passage that transfer of blood from young mice into old mice ---.

- A) has helped old mice boost their performance in spatial-memory tests
- B) was performed with the blood especially obtained from 18-month-old mice
- C) has hardly made a difference to old mice in making connections in their hippocampi
- D) improves their memories and it is evidently going to have the same effect on humans
- E) is one of many similar studies carried out by the Stanford University School of Medicine

"A control group is a control group in an experiment where the factor being tested is not applied so that it can be compared against another group where the factor is applied."

56. According to this definition, which of the following is referred to with the expression 'the control group' that is underlined in the passage?

- A) The old mice injected with the blood of young mice
- B) The old mice injected with the blood of other old mice
- C) The old mice with more sophisticated hippocampi
- D) The young mice with less sophisticated hippocampi
- E) The young mice injected with the blood of old mice

57. It is understood from the passage that the hippocampus --.

- A) weakens more quickly in mice than in humans
- B) will perform much better in old people if they receive blood from young ones
- C) provides help in remembering the place and size of things
- D) gets better at remembering as one gets older and his or her spatial awareness develops
- E) stops functioning when someone develops such conditions as Alzheimer's disease

58. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How to Take Care of Your Hippocampus
- B) The Important Role of the Hippocampus
- C) How Mice's Spatial Memory Functions
- D) Looking to Mice for Better Memories
- E) Saying Goodbye to Mental Disorders

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

For many years praise was awarded to the US explorer Robert Peary, who claimed to have reached the North Pole on 6 April 1909. Yet even at the time his claim was disputed. Dr Frederick Cook, a rival American explorer, insisted he had reached the pole almost a year earlier. But neither of them could provide definitive proof of their supposed triumph. Cook's own evidence was rejected by an independent commission, while Peary refused to hand over any details at all. In 1989, the US National Geographic Society announced that an analysis of photographs taken by Peary, together with his records of ocean depths and other data were consistent with his expedition getting within eight kilometres of the true pole. Cook's claim, meanwhile, has always been followed by suspicions of fraud. In the years that followed, the North Pole was reached many times by airborne and submarine expeditions. Surprisingly, the first undisputed expedition to reach the North Pole over the surface did not achieve its goal until 1968, when the American Ralph Plaisted and three companions arrived on snow mobiles. On 6 April the following year, the British explorer Wally Herbert became the first to reach the North Pole the traditional way, on foot.

59. It is stated in the passage that Robert Peary ---.

- A) was worried that people would learn he was not the first explorer to reach the North Pole
- B) had been accepted for years as the first person to reach the North Pole although he did not offer conclusive evidence about his expedition
- C) did not want to present the details of his expedition to the independent commission after he learned that Dr Cook was rejected
- D) requested the US National Geographic Society to analyse the photographs and data he gathered during his expedition to prove his claim
- E) was not viewed as the first person to reach the North Pole since Dr Cook was thought to have arrived there earlier

60. Which of the following was declared by the US National Geographic Society in 1989?

- A) Dr Cook's expedition was proven to have taken place a year before Peary's journey.
- B) Peary's photographs and records were as controversial and unconvincing as those of Dr Cook.
- C) Dr Cook's claim was suspicious since he did not reveal clear evidence relating to his travel to the North Pole.
- D) The North Pole was discovered several times by airborne and submarine expeditions before Peary's and Dr Cook's expeditions.
- E) The information collected by Peary could describe the real characteristics of the North Pole.

61. Why did the arrival of Ralph Plaisted and his companions at the North Pole in 1968 cause surprise?

- A) They succeeded in arriving at the North Pole using snow mobiles.
- B) No one was expecting that a group of people could walk as far as the North Pole.
- C) At that time, their expedition was the only one that was recognised to be true.
- D) Herbert was claimed to have arrived at the North Pole before them on foot.
- E) They provided more accurate data than earlier airborne and submarine expeditions did.

62. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A) All of the expeditions to the North Pole were questioned until Herbert reached the pole on foot.
- B) Even though Peary has been accepted as the first explorer to reach the North Pole, it was actually Dr Cook who attained the goal.
- C) The adventurers were strongly supported by the US National Geographic Society during their trip to the North Pole.
- D) Reaching the North Pole has been an objective to be achieved for adventurers, which brings reputation to them.
- E) April is the best time for embarking on an expedition to the North Pole, as both Peary and Herbert did.

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

63.

Christopher: I like the idea of Formula E, which is a new racing championship for single-seater cars powered only by electricity.

Albert: ---

Christopher: Well, it is a platform for research to improve electric power stations and charging systems to make electric cars more feasible and hopefully more popular.

Albert: I see, this seems to be a good way to encourage the use of energy-efficient and sustainable transportation.

- A) Why do we need this when there are other races such as Formula 1?
- B) What kind of power do Formula E race cars use?
- C) How do they plan to attract sponsors for such an event?
- D) Where do they plan to have these races?
- E) How frequently will the Formula E races be held?

64.

Reporter: Antibiotic resistance is on the rise, and we are potentially facing a time when standard antibiotics simply won't work anymore. Why is antibiotic resistance becoming more widespread?

Chemist: One reason could be that a type of bacteria has developed molecular mechanisms that actually make an antibiotic drug ineffective.

Reporter: Why is the increase in bacterial resistance considered a threatening issue?

Chemist: -----

Reporter: This sounds horrible!

- A) The misuse of antibiotics has certainly contributed to the resistance phenomena. A lot of antibiotics are used in farming, which is practised without complete control.
- B) We should prevent them from producing toxins that lead to illness rather than kill them. That kind of intervention can reduce the chances that the bacteria will develop resistance.
- C) Whenever any pressure is put on bacteria, it will resist. If such pressure is not created, there will be no evolutionary pressure for the bacteria to develop resistance.
- D) If new drugs are not developed against these resistant bacteria, by the year 2050, death from antimicrobial resistant bacteria could actually even surpass death from cancer.
- E) I'm encouraged by the fact that there are more than 200 different bacteria species that live in our guts, and the majority of them are actually beneficial to us.

65. **Daisy:** I want to take up gardening as a hobby and grow vegetables, but I don't have a garden to plant them in.
Caroline: ----
Daisy: But they may not grow successfully if they don't get a sufficient amount of sunlight.
Caroline: You can grow some vegetables without any sun at all. For example, lettuce and parsley will grow beautifully under artificial light.
- A) It's not only the space you should take into account, but sunlight is also important when growing vegetables.
 B) Vegetables need to be watered very frequently, and they tend to grow more nicely in sunny areas.
 C) Have you ever heard about indoor gardening? You can use your attic, basement, or balcony to grow vegetables.
 D) Near a bright window that takes sunlight at high intensity, you can grow cherry tomatoes and cucumbers.
 E) I suggest you install a greenhouse. Greenhouses are the most convenient places to grow vegetables, and they vary vastly in size and price.
66. **Defne:** I read that remembering the past in a positive way could make us happy in times of crisis.
Beren: ---
Defne: Can you give me an example?
Beren: During a divorce, I'm not sure that it's helpful for a person to focus on all the good times in the marriage. They're likely to experience an even greater sense of loss.
- A) Actually, when I'm in a bad mood, I find it more beneficial to think about a prosperous future rather than the better past.
 B) Most people believe that looking at old photos showing the good times in the past has a positive influence on mood.
 C) I don't agree. Recalling better times when a person is depressed will worsen their problems rather than solve them.
 D) I don't think so. Instead of being nostalgic to feel happy, I generally try to find possible ways to overcome my crisis.
 E) In such situations, seeking professional help or receiving support from close friends may bring a deep relief.
67. **Edward:** What do you think the difference between the words 'inequality' and 'disparity' is?
William: Well, both have negative connotations. And they both imply a lack of something. I guess they are basically synonyms.
Edward: ----
William: Oh, I see. So, if I say that there is a disparity between you and me, it might not be a bad thing, but inequality would be negative.
- A) That's sort of correct, but we use 'disparity' when we talk about scientific topics and 'inequality' for social issues.
 B) That's basically correct, though 'disparity' tells us that something is unfair, while 'inequality' means some groups have more advantages than others.
 C) They're more or less the same, but in academic circles, the term 'disparity' is an out-of-date expression; the current term is 'inequality'.
 D) They're essentially synonymous, but we can use 'inequality' to express minor differences and 'disparity' for significant levels of difference.
 E) You're right, they're very similar, but 'disparity' can be used to talk about differences neutrally, while 'inequality' suggests a value judgement.

68. - 71. sorularda verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olanı bulunuz.

68. Exercise both strengthens our muscles and encourages the production of special chemicals called endorphins, which make us feel good and act to reduce pain.

- A) In addition to having stronger muscles through exercising, we are in a better mood and feel less pain thanks to special chemicals, endorphins, that it activates.
- B) In order for our body to generate more endorphins - the special chemicals that make us happier and reduce pain - and to strengthen our muscles, we should exercise.
- C) Making our muscles stronger with exercise produces special chemicals, such as endorphins, in the body and makes us feel good by relieving pain.
- D) The production of important chemicals like endorphins not only strengthens our muscles but also encourages us to do exercise to feel better and feel less pain.
- E) Endorphins, special chemicals which are produced while exercising, strengthen our muscles as well as making us happier by reducing pain.

69. Chameleons cannot generate their own body heat so when they want to warm themselves, their colour will darken to absorb more heat from the sun.

- A) Once their colours darken, chameleons can get more heat from the sun, but to warm themselves much better, they have to produce their own body heat.
- B) When chameleons transform themselves into a dark colour, they take in more heat from the sun and warm themselves easily, which helps them control their own body heat.
- C) Chameleons can warm themselves with the heat from the sun thanks to the dark colours they change into, and that is why they do not need to generate their own body heat.
- D) Because chameleons are not capable of providing their own body heat, their colour gets darker so that more heat is received from the sun, and they can warm themselves.
- E) Chameleons' body heat is linked to dark colours because when they are darker, more heat from the sun can be absorbed, otherwise they cannot warm themselves.

70. Rome expanded from a small Italian city-state to a world power not just by conquering other societies but also by assimilating them.

- A) Rome, which was initially a small Italian city-state, evolved into a world power by both assimilating and conquering other societies.
- B) Rome could not have developed into a world power from a small Italian city-state if it had not been able to conquer other societies and assimilate them.
- C) What led Rome to emerge as a world power was the assimilation of various societies it conquered, otherwise it would have remained as a small Italian city-state.
- D) The reason why Rome turned into a world power from a small Italian city-state is that it placed a higher priority on the assimilation of other societies than on their conquest.
- E) Rome, which was a small Italian city-state at the very beginning, conquered and assimilated other societies that had been struggling to become a world power.

71. English is a mother tongue for many people in the world, who are increasingly outnumbered by those who learn English as a foreign language.

- A) English, either the mother tongue or foreign language of many people, is being spoken in almost every part of the world.
- B) Although English is being learnt as a foreign language more widely than ever, there are also a large amount of people whose first language is English.
- C) In the past, the number of English native speakers was greater than those who had been learning English as a foreign language, but now it is not the case.
- D) Throughout the world, there is a significant gap between people who speak English as their first language and those who learn it as a foreign language.
- E) Lots of people around the world are native speakers of English; however, the number of learners of English as a foreign language has far surpassed the number of its native speakers.

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

72. Almost all of us experience prejudice in one form or another. People make assumptions about us on the basis of our age, ethnicity, race or sex, and we often find ourselves automatically making the same sorts of assumptions about others. Herein lies a paradox: prejudice is socially undesirable; however, it is widespread in society. --- For example, the system of apartheid in South Africa, where black people were forced to live away from white people, was a classic case of such prejudice, as it was defended publicly as being recognition of and respect for cultural differences.

- A) No matter what the majority thinks, the government has to make sure that all citizens are safe regardless of their background.
- B) If public awareness is raised, prejudice may not trigger serious problems in multicultural societies.
- C) Once the influence of certain ideologies becomes commonplace throughout the world, it is not easy to eradicate the core beliefs.
- D) Even in societies where prejudice is institutionalised, sophisticated justifications are often used to excuse or deny its presence.
- E) Only when the necessary precautions are taken, can people feel secure, respected and equal in society.

73. When someone we regard as a cherished friend suddenly is not there for us, it can feel like a hurtful betrayal. But before accusing or condemning them, you might want to ask yourself such questions as "Have they disappointed me before?", "Are my expectations too high?", "Have I always behaved perfectly towards them?". ---- Since we are all fallible and could potentially disappoint our friends, it is good to remember that there are two sides to every story.

- A) Exploring these issues honestly will allow you to accept your share of responsibility.
- B) It is common in these situations to start wondering if the person was ever a 'real' friend.
- C) Particularly with social media, many bestow the status of friend on others with surprising speed and ease.
- D) An enduring friendship is based on a similar life experience, and a shared value system.
- E) One reason for ending the friendship or distancing yourself from it is growing apart in terms of interests.

74. The origins of the 35 mm camera lie in the increasing availability of motion picture film stock during the early years of the 20th century. The 35 mm format was first used Edison's Kinetoscope, a moving picture viewing device patented in 1891, and was later adopted as the standard film gauge by cinema-makers after 1896. ---- However, as the quality of the film improved, the potential virtues of small size and convenience of handling began to appeal to still camera designers.

- A) Three Spanish inventors took out a British patent for a still camera using 35 mm format as early as 1908.
- B) Unsurprisingly perhaps, the 35 mm camera gained enormous popularity across the world.
- C) Sales of the cameras were limited by the outbreak of World War I in 1914.
- D) The earliest 35 mm film was very slow and not ideal for still camera work.
- E) The first 35 mm camera sold to the public was probably an American model developed in 1913.

75. Children who do not master basic reading skills at an early age, specifically the ability to automatically decode new words and build vocabulary that leads to fluency, experience academic failure. --- In other words, the curriculum focuses much less on teaching students to acquire the basic tools of literacy, and much more on using those tools to learn content, express ideas, and solve problems. At this point, students are likely to be given content textbooks in science and social studies and to read non-fiction for the purpose of gaining new information.

- A) The readiness of children to read, in particular, has recently gained greater attention from educators.
- B) Family environment is as important as the school environment in children's development.
- C) They also need to learn book-handling skills such as orienting a book correctly.
- D) Children with good phonological awareness skills usually learn to read quickly.
- E) By the third grade, learning to read has become reading to learn.

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

76. (I) As evidence has mounted about the threats that the Earth is facing, from rising temperatures and ocean acidification to deforestation and extreme weather, NASA has given priority to missions aimed at coping with the impacts. **(II)** NASA will be devising new technology to monitor earthquake-prone regions on the Earth via the satellites. **(III)** One of its newest satellites, a \$916 million observatory called SMAP (for Soil Moisture Active Passive) was launched in January 2015. **(IV)** It was designed to measure soil moisture both by bouncing a radar beam off the surface and by recording radiation emitted by the soil itself.

(V) In July 2015, the active radar stopped transmitting, but the passive radiometer is still doing its job, and its maps will help scientists forecast droughts, floods, and famines.

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

77. (I) During the Renaissance, Italy was not a single, unified country. **(II)** It consisted of a patchwork of small states, each with its own history, government, and traditions. **(III)** Artistic styles varied significantly from region to region. **(IV)** The writings of Vasari, a painter and architect from Florence, helped establish the idea that Renaissance art originated in Italy. **(V)** Although Florence, Rome, and Venice were the main centres of artistic activity, skilled artists produced significant works in other areas as well.

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

78. (I) When we listen to music, electrical waves in our brains synchronise to the tempo, but some people's brains are better at synchronising to the beat. **(II)** Keith Doelling at New York University and his team recorded brainwaves of musicians and non-musicians as they listened to music. **(III)** While both groups could synchronise their brain waves to the rhythms, non-musicians struggled to synchronise to particularly slow music. **(IV)** Musical training might also help people with dyslexia - a difficulty with reading and writing caused by the brain's inability to see the difference between some letter shapes. **(V)** Musicians can do this, not because of their natural talent, but because they have been trained to mentally subdivide music into shorter sections.

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

79. (I) While urbanisation has been a notable characteristic of European society for centuries, the trend toward industrialisation and urbanisation has accelerated phenomenally since World War II.

(II) London and Paris, for example, have been major urban centres for centuries, but many other European cities have experienced rapid expansion of their populations only since the late 1940s.

(III) The clustering of substantial populations into metropolitan regions is a distinctive demographic feature of Europe. **(IV)** In countries such as Italy and Spain, which were largely agricultural and rural before World War II, we find that many of their cities have now become home to large numbers of people. **(V)** For example, Madrid and Rome experienced remarkable increases between 1960 and 1990, in comparison with more moderate increases for most cities in the former West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

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

80. (I) Although iron is the most common metal, it was the last to be used by people. **(II)** Humanity made a huge advance when people learned how to use metals. **(III)** Metal tools were easier to shape than stone ones, and could be mass-produced using molds. **(IV)** Unlike a stone axe, which was useless when broken, a copper or bronze one could be melted down and recycled. **(V)** Shiny metals, such as gold and silver, were also perfect materials for jewellery and coins.

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

YDS
EYLÜL
2017

1.-16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **Some ethnic minority groups of students within the US, such as African Americans and Hispanic Americans, achieve below the national average of all students; however, one ---- is the high educational achievements demonstrated by Asian American students.**
 A) aspiration B) defect
 C) exception D) influence
 E) complaint
2. **Without artificial fertilisers and pesticides, there would not be enough food grown on Earth to satisfy our needs, even with equal ---- of agricultural output.**
 A) recognition B) deterioration
 C) distribution D) fluctuation
 E) reduction
3. **An important reason to re-evaluate how we are raising the next generation grows out of an incredibly exciting discovery about brain development: during adolescence, the brain's potential to change through experience is ----.**
 A) tremendous B) frustrating
 C) debatable D) redundant
 E) exhausted
4. **Children and adolescents with attention deficit or hyperactivity disorder frequently experience difficulties in school settings, most ---- in the areas of academic achievement and interpersonal relationships.**
 A) appropriately B) urgently
 C) subtly D) compulsorily
 E) notably
5. **Children who grow up in two-parent homes where the parents are non-traditional in their own gender roles --- less gender-stereotypic behaviour than do children whose parents are traditional in their role enactment.**
 A) display B) alter
 C) achieve D) reject
 E) eradicate
6. **When Columbus sailed west from Spain in 1492 in pursuit of the riches of the Far East, he ---- recent advances in navigation and age old geographical knowledge.**
 A) kept off B) drew on
 C) put forward D) gave away
 E) brought about
7. **In 1517, the Italian physician Girolamo Fracastoro was probably the first person --- that fossils are animal remains; however, it was not until the 18th century that scientists ---- to realise that fossils can tell us a great deal about the history of living things.**
 A) suggesting / had begun
 B) being suggested / were beginning
 C) to have suggested / have begun
 D) to suggest / began
 E) having suggested / were going to begin
8. **The technological advancements that once made nations prosperous, such as the internal combustion engine, ---- to shatter empires during the First World War, on a scale few people --- before the outbreak of the war.**
 A) had been used / should have imagined
 B) should have been used / used to imagine
 C) would have been used / might have imagined
 D) were used / could have imagined
 E) must have been used / can imagine

9. **Tomatoes are so widely consumed that they represent a vehicle --- beneficial nutrients to those who ---- expensive seasonal berries.**
 A) having introduced / would not afford
 B) introducing / could not afford
 C) to have introduced / may not afford
 D) to introduce / cannot afford
 E) being introduced / might not afford
10. **Early mastery of fire offered many benefits to humankind, including protection ---- wild animals, heat that enabled them to spread ---- cooler regions, and the ability to cook food.**
 A) against / into B) from / by
 C) to / over D) for / along
 E) on / towards
11. **Anschluss, the political union of Germany and Austria, was specifically prohibited --- the Versailles Treaty, but was carried out by Hitler in March 1938 ---- any resistance from the victors of the First World War.**
 A) across / through B) under / without
 C) for / on D) from / behind
 E) to / about
12. **Home-grown produce tastes better than grocery store produce ---- it is freshly picked and perfectly ripe, which shines through even when cooked or preserved.**
 A) although B) whereas
 C) whether D) because
 E) unless
13. **---- there have been dozens of proposals for gender-neutral third-person pronouns in English over the past two centuries, none has gained acceptance.**
 A) Now that B) As long as
 C) In case D) Once
 E) Even though
14. **The story of the cat's domestication is one of mutual appreciation: early farming communities benefited from cats' rodent-catching skills ---- cats won themselves protection and shelter without losing their independence.**
 A) even if
 B) only when
 C) as soon as
 D) while
 E) before
15. **In most cultures around the world, men and women typically differ in a number of ways ---- physical appearance, personality traits, and occupational preferences.**
 A) in case of
 B) in spite of
 C) such as
 D) similar to
 E) as well as
16. **19th-century scientists fell into a bitter debate as to ---- intelligence lay in anatomy ---- a vital force was responsible for thoughts.**
 A) as / as
 B) neither / nor
 C) so / that
 D) whether / or
 E) not only / but also

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

In the 1960s, people had greater employment opportunities and a new buying power. **(17)**--- this growing affluence, music and fashion became mass-market industries and were quick to cater to the demands of the youth market. The growing popularity of television helped to spread popular culture throughout the world, **(18)**--- new trends could develop rapidly. Programmes such as *Top of the Pops* in the UK and *The Ed Sullivan Show* in the US could lead people **(19)**--- considerable attention to pop music. In 1962, the Beatles emerged from Liverpool's Cavern Club. Their first album *Please Please Me* became very famous **(20)**--- the globe within a year. They grew **(21)**--- popular, sparking such intense devotion in their fans that it became known as 'Beatlemania'.

17.

- A) Instead of B) Rather than
C) As a result of D) Contrary to
E) Regardless of

18.

- A) though B) otherwise
C) instead D) just as
E) so

19.

- A) to be paid B) having paid
C) to have paid D) to pay
E) being paid

20.

- A) from B) around
C) toward D) into
E) about

21.

- A) slightly B) coincidentally
C) steadily D) equally
E) immensely

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

Since ancient times, architecture has been considered the 'mother' of the arts. **(22)**--- music, painting, and sculpture that exist in a way separate from life, architecture incorporates life. People and their activities are an **(23)**--- component of architecture, not merely as spectators to be entertained but as contributors and participants. Painters, sculptors, and composers of music **(24)**--- about how their viewers or audience never see or hear their art in quite the same way as it was conceived, or that is interpreted or displayed in ways that affect its innate character. However, they have control **(25)**--- the essence of their work and that essence is, in a way, tightly sealed within the object: the musical score, the covers of a book or the picture frame. **(26)**---, even the essence of architecture is realised by the people whose activities it influences.

22.

- A) As well as B) By means of
C) As opposed to D) In terms of
E) Because of

23.

- A) impoverished B) immeasurable
C) unreasonable D) indispensable
E) unintentional

24.

- A) would have complained
B) may complain
C) should complain
D) must have complained
E) used to complain

25.

- A) about B) over
C) against D) from
E) with

26.

- A) Otherwise B) Unfortunately
C) For instance D) Therefore
E) On the contrary

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

27. ---- until they are considered ready to switch to English.

- A) Around 2.6 million school-aged children throughout the US do not speak English at all
- B) It is difficult for bilingual teachers to help their students improve their native language skills in some subjects
- C) In transitional bilingual education, students are taught academic subjects in their native languages
- D) The language rights of ethnic minorities in the US have been a source of public controversy for decades
- E) Most people who are opposed to bilingualism are part of the English-only movement

28. Though China began as a small empire centred on the Great Bend of the Yellow River, ----.

- A) almost all of what we know about its culture comes from the wealthy classes
- B) the emperor of China, believed to have descended from the gods, was at the top of society
- C) it was with the Shang dynasty that people began to keep written records of Chinese history
- D) kings of local areas gained more power and sometimes fought among themselves
- E) it expanded considerably over time to become quite a vast kingdom

29. While scientists are pretty certain that black holes exist,

----.

- A) they have never observed one directly, let alone gotten in near proximity of one
- B) they are defined as areas in space from which nothing can escape
- C) it has been long known that the gravity there is intensely strong
- D) they can be produced in supernova explosions, marking the death of a star
- E) they use quantum rules to show that black holes must evaporate

30. Even though parchment was more difficult to produce and more expensive than papyrus, ----.

- A) the king of Egypt stopped exporting papyrus to Pergamum, fearing that Pergamum's great library might overshadow that of Alexandria
- B) the finest parchments, especially those made from the skins of very young animals, were called 'vellum'
- C) parchment was made from the skins of sheep and goats while papyrus was made from the stems of the papyrus plant
- D) it was Europe's favoured writing material until the 14th-century advances in paper making
- E) among the most famous medieval manuscripts written on parchment is the stunning *Très Riches Heures* of the Duc de Berry

31. Although the science of geology as we know it today is a relatively young field, ----.

- A) it basically refers to the scientific study of rocks and soil
- B) it is a vast field, stretching from palaeontology to mineralogy
- C) insightful observations of the Earth's processes date back to the ancient Greeks
- D) many geologists think there are some truths that work most of the time
- E) many of the processes attached to geology cannot be used for measurement in all situations

32. Preventing children's academic failure means developing individuals who are able to contribute to the common good; ----.

- A) yet, some types of academic failure prevention call for an increased emphasis on arithmetic skills
- B) nevertheless, causes of academic failure include socioeconomic and cultural issues
- C) accordingly, academic failure has recently come to mean a failure to acquire basic literacy skills
- D) on the contrary, a positive family environment is very important in preventing academic failure
- E) thus, the prevention of academic failure should be a primary concern for any society

33. ----, we regularly leave digital traces of our economic standing when expressing ourselves through posts on social media.

- A) In order that people can stay away from the negative effects of the Internet
- B) Unless we talk about business, politics and non-profit work with others
- C) No matter we reveal our own personal information online
- D) Although money is a topic that most of us avoid discussing publicly
- E) Since more than half of the Internet users stay away from using social media actively

34. Early humans had no explanation for the existence of a vast array of substances and their transformations, ----.

- A) so they could only attribute chemical phenomena to the acts of the gods
- B) but the first step to modern chemistry was the recognition of the fact that atoms existed
- C) as they were able to observe various materials on Earth and predict their future forms
- D) because chemical researchers identified the building blocks of matter in modern times
- E) for they could interpret chemical changes between substances in a small amount of time

35. ----, the illness can present itself at any stage of life.

- A) As cultural pressures foster both unhealthy dieting and anorexia
- B) Even though anorexia is often claimed to overlap with clinical depression
- C) While there is certainly a prevalence of anorexia in teenagers
- D) If a lack of serotonin has a causal effect on the existence of anorexia
- E) Despite the common belief that anorexia is the result of an abnormality in the brain

36. World Space Week takes place every year in October, ----.

- A) so World Space Week 2016 has been, by far, the largest space celebration in history
- B) because you do not have to be an astronaut to be part of the global celebration of World Space Week
- C) and it has grown into the largest public space event on Earth since its declaration by the United Nations
- D) but it can be a great framework for countries and agencies to foster space exploration
- E) while the Mexican Space Agency has been an important promoter of World Space Week

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

37. New Zealand, separated from other land masses, has unique plant and animal species, which are vulnerable to the impacts of non-native species.

- A) Eşsiz bitki ve hayvan türlerinin bulunduğu Yeni Zelanda diğer kara parçalarından ayrıdır, dolayısıyla bu türler yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasızdır.
- B) Yeni Zelanda'nın diğer kara parçalarından ayrılması, eşsiz bitki ve hayvan türlerini yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasız hale getirmiştir.
- C) Yeni Zelanda diğer kara parçalarından ayrılmış olsa da yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasız halde bulunan eşsiz bitki ve hayvan türlerine sahiptir.
- D) Diğer kara parçalarından ayrı olan Yeni Zelanda, yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasız halde bulunan eşsiz bitki ve hayvan türlerine sahiptir.
- E) Yeni Zelanda diğer kara parçalarından ayrıldığı için burada bulunan eşsiz bitki ve hayvan türleri, yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasızdır.

38. Believing that sports could be used to promote peace between countries, the French aristocrat Pierre de Coubertin organised the first modern Olympic Games in Athens, in 1896.

- A) Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin, sporun ülkeler arasındaki barışa önayak olması için kullanılabileceğine inanarak 1896'da Atina'da ilk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nı düzenledi.
- B) 1896'da, sporun ülkeler arasındaki barışa önayak olması için kullanılabileceği inancıyla ilk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nı düzenleyen kişi Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin'dir.
- C) Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin, spor aracılığıyla ülkeler arasındaki barışa önayak olunabileceğine inanarak 1896'da Atina'da ilk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nı düzenledi.
- D) Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin, sporun ülkeler arasındaki barışa önayak olabileceğine inandığı için 1896'da Atina'da ilk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nın düzenlenmesini sağladı.
- E) İlk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nın 1896'da düzenlenmesi, Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin'in sporun ülkeler arasındaki barışa önayak olması için kullanılabileceği düşüncesine dayanır.

39. Originally imported from China in the 12th century, tea has been a significant component of Japanese culture ever since.

- A) 12. yüzyıldan beri Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olan çay, aslında Çin'den getirilmiştir.
- B) 12. yüzyılda aslında Çin'den getirilen çay, o zamandan beri Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olmuştur.
- C) Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olan çay, aslında 12. yüzyıldan beri Çin'den getirilmektedir.
- D) Çay aslında 12. yüzyılda Çin'den getirilse de o zamandan beri Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olmuştur.
- E) Çay aslında 12. yüzyılda Çin'den getirildiğinden beri Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olmuştur.

40. Kutup ayıları iklim değişikliğinin sadece sembolü değil, aynı zamanda her yaz biraz daha seyrekleşen doğal yaşam alanlarını terk eden asil kurbanlardır.

- A) Polar bears are both the symbol of climate change and true victims of it, because they have to leave their habitat which has become sparser every summer.
- B) Climate change is not only responsible for making polar bears a symbol but also a victim of it, as they have to leave their habitat becoming sparser every summer.
- C) Polar bears are known as both the symbol and the victims of climate change since they have to leave their habitat every summer as it becomes sparser.
- D) Polar bears are not just the symbol of climate change but they are also true victims, leaving their habitat which has become sparser each summer.
- E) Polar bears have become the symbol of climate change; however, they are also the victims of it due to the necessity of leaving their habitat every summer.

41. Newton'ın evrensel yer çekimi kanunu, Güneş sistemindeki nesnelere matematiksel olarak tahmin edilebilir bir dizi kurala göre hareket ettiğini göstermektedir.

- A) It is shown by Newton's law of universal gravitation that the objects in the solar system move according to a mathematically predictable set of rules.
- B) Newton's law of universal gravitation shows that the objects in the solar system move according to a mathematically predictable set of rules.
- C) Newton's law of universal gravitation shows how the objects in the solar system move according to a mathematically predictable set of rules.
- D) Thanks to Newton's law of universal gravitation, it is shown that the objects in the solar system move according to a mathematically predictable set of rules.
- E) Newton's law of universal gravitation shows that the moves of the objects in the solar system are linked to a mathematically predictable set of rules.

42. Besin kaynaklarının dağılımı, bolluğu ve mevsimselliği, insanların göçebe veya yerleşik bir yaşam sürme tercihini etkilemiştir.

- A) The distribution, abundance and seasonality of food resources affected people's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence.
- B) What affected people's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence were the distribution, abundance and seasonality of food resources.
- C) People's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence was affected by the distribution, abundance and seasonality of food resources.
- D) Food resources, with their distribution, abundance and seasonality, affected people's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence.
- E) People's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence was affected by food resources, based on their distribution, abundance and seasonality.

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Sometimes it feels like the Internet has the answer to everything. At our fingertips, we have the ability to improve our knowledge or test someone's doubtful "Did you know ...?" statement. Our online searches have their limits, though. If we have questions about what is in front of us, the Internet cannot always help. Is this water safe to drink? How much fat is really in this steak? Search engines cannot access these objects, so their answers are limited to averages and tendencies. To get real answers, we must tap into the chemical make-up of our world. The technology to do this exists, but it is limited to immovable pieces of lab kit called near-infrared (NIR) spectrometers. NIR spectrometers work by shining a spectrum of near-infrared light onto objects and analysing the light that bounces back. Say you want to scan an apple. Each substance within the fruit, be it water, sugar, or fibre, will respond to the light in a unique way. The bonds within them will be energised, moving around at specific wavelengths. The spectrometer can detect these wavelengths and then identify what is inside your particular apple. NIR light is also perfectly safe to use, unlike more destructive X-rays or ultraviolet radiation.

43. By asking questions such as "Is this water safe to drink?", what is the author actually trying to say?

- A) We can expand our knowledge about almost everything by using the Internet.
- B) A great number of questions can be answered thanks to the Internet.
- C) What we can learn through online searches is not endless.
- D) Doubtful statements made by others cannot be exactly clarified by doing online searches.
- E) We can easily discover averages and tendencies via search engines.

44. What is the main function of NIR spectrometers?

- A) They enable us to examine the chemical structure of objects.
- B) They help scientists explore the chemistry of objects through search engines.
- C) They reply to questions that cannot be answered through the Internet.
- D) They reveal the amount of substances like water and sugar in foods.
- E) They detect whether objects are destroyed by X-rays or ultraviolet radiation.

45. What is the drawback of NIR spectrometers?

- A) The light they give out can be hazardous.
- B) When the substances in an object respond in the same way, they cannot be distinguished.
- C) Their functions are limited to foods.
- D) They are restricted to laboratory use.
- E) They cannot accurately analyse the light reflected from objects.

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

- A) Advantages and Limitations of Search Engines
- B) Are NIR Spectrometers Safe to Use?
- C) Can Wavelengths Be Used with Search Engines?
- D) Choosing the Best Food to Eat through Scanning
- E) Seeing Inside Things through NIR Spectrometers

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

2014 was a landmark year for drug development. The US Food and Drug Administration approved 41 new pharmaceuticals, the most since 1996. Each of these will hopefully make the world a better place, alleviating distress and preventing premature deaths. But developing drugs is incredibly expensive – and increasingly so. The cost of bringing a new compound to the market is now around \$2.5 billion, twice as much in real terms as it was a decade ago. One of the costliest parts is recruiting and retaining volunteers to test the drug in a clinical trial. Around three quarters of trials are delayed by problems with this process. Most trials over-recruit by up to 50 percent to compensate, but the drop-out is still so high that only 1 in 20 volunteers end up generating useful data. The result: wasted time, effort and money. That is not for lack of patient willingness. In 2013, the UK's House of Commons found that people want to volunteer but do not know how. Yet, volunteers can be brought on board and kept there by making more effort to inform and help them to choose which trial they would like to enter. The problems with volunteer recruitment were identified a decade ago but have not been eradicated. It is high time they were. It is in everyone's interest to get rid of this unnecessary waste.

47. It is understood from the passage that many participants in clinical trials ---.

- A) think that their time and effort will be wasted
- B) are recruited again when a clinical trial ultimately fails
- C) have to comply with strict regulations in order to take part in these trials
- D) are well informed about the processes and procedures in these trials
- E) fail to contribute to the production of reliable data on drugs

48. One can conclude from the passage that the problems of volunteer recruitment ---.

- A) have been solved using a strategy called 'over-recruitment'
- B) show many differences in each clinical trial
- C) are to be solved soon by making up for waste of time in clinical trials
- D) can be reduced by providing people with more guidance on volunteering
- E) have changed a lot in time with respect to their basic characteristics

49. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To highlight the number of the drugs introduced to the market in 2014
- B) To explain reasons why developing drugs has become too expensive in recent years
- C) To elaborate on the role that the US Food and Drug Administration plays in developing drugs
- D) To inform readers about some important problems confronted in clinical trials of drugs
- E) To emphasise the health benefits that 41 new pharmaceuticals are expected to yield

50. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Activities of the US Food and Drug Administration
- B) A Variety of Methods of Volunteer Recruitment in Drug Trials
- C) Time to Take Voluntary Participation in Drug Trials Seriously
- D) The Huge Expense of Drug Development
- E) How to Participate in Clinical Trials of Drugs

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Socrates was a classical Greek philosopher whose thoughts had profound influence in his field. Little is known about his early and middle years, although according to ancient tradition, he worked as a stonecutter. The fact that he served as a heavily armed soldier in the Peloponnesian War indicates that during the early years of the war, he was roughly middle class, because men from this social class were required to provide their own armour. At some time during this period, Socrates began the mission of moral reform for which he became famous. He passed his time arguing about various moral subjects that interested him with his fellow Athenians and attempting to inspire them to be virtuous and honourable. Socrates' followers included not only Plato, but Alcibiades and Critias as well, both of whom later undermined the Athenian democracy. Possibly because of such notorious connections, Socrates was accused of impiety – showing a lack of respect for God – and corrupting youth. Different versions of the speech he made to defend himself against these accusations still exist today. In his speech, he described himself as a great benefactor to the city, and claimed that the Athenians would harm themselves in killing him. In spite of, or perhaps to some extent because of, his defence, Socrates was convicted, sentenced to death, and executed.

51. Which of the following is certainly true about Socrates?

- A) His initiation of moral reform earned him a reputation in Athenian society.
- B) Socrates earned his living by selling his ideas to his fellow philosophers.
- C) Socrates became a soldier because he wanted to gain a higher social status.
- D) Socrates took up stonecutting in his early years and practised it until his execution.
- E) One can learn minute details of his whole life because he is a famous philosopher.

52. What could be said about the philosophical tradition of Socrates?

- A) His ideas fiercely competed with those of Alcibiades and Critias.
- B) His philosophical arguments were heartily welcomed by authorities.
- C) His main philosophical point of view was to debate the legitimacy of the Athenian democracy.
- D) Authorities thought that his prevailing philosophy was in line with religious principles.
- E) He discussed ethical issues with the Athenians to foster respectable behaviours.

53. Which of the following can be inferred based on the speech Socrates made to defend his actions?

- A) His defence might have had an adverse effect on his chances of survival.
- B) His defence failed just because he had some ill-famed supporters who were strongly condemned by the Athenians.
- C) Although he completely refuted accusations in his defence, he was executed.
- D) He made several spontaneous speeches to defend himself in the court.
- E) He failed to take appropriate action to reject the accusations against him.

54. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Achievements of the Distinguished Ancient Philosopher Socrates
- B) The Execution of the Leading Greek Philosopher Socrates
- C) Unfounded Accusations Against Socrates
- D) A Life Story of Socrates: From Ideas to Execution
- E) A Soldier Serving as a Philosopher: Socrates

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Body image can be affected by outside influences. Media sources, such as television, the Internet, and magazines, often portray people closer to the commonly accepted ideal body type than the average body image in order to sell their products and services. Consequently, people, especially older children and young adults, are overly influenced by such depictions of body image. Family life can also affect children's perception of their body image. Parents who criticise how their children look, talk, or act, may often have a negative effect on the development of self-esteem in their children. Young people may also be affected by the comments of classmates and peers when it comes to their body image. Teasing is often a method used by young people to convey negative comments and hurtful words. Common characteristics for being teased include being too small or too large; too smart or too dumb; too popular or not very popular; and any of a number of other personal characteristics. Additionally, young people often try to pressure their peers to conform to what is currently popular in clothing styles, language, and other characteristics – all that can potentially hurt one's perception of their body image.

55. What could be inferred about the relationship between the media and body image?

- A) The body image promoted by the media encourages people to keep up with the latest trends, thus enriching their lives.
- B) The way the media presents body image can badly influence how people see their bodies.
- C) The media presents an ideal body type in order to improve people's perceptions of their body image.
- D) A great majority of people are aware of how the media affects their perception of body image.
- E) The ideal body type described by the media is harshly criticised by families since it has a negative impact on their children's self-esteem.

56. It is clearly understood from the passage that young people ----.

- A) may encounter a lack of self-esteem if they face criticism from their parents
- B) can disregard the influence of parental behaviour on their perception of body image
- C) could get help from their families or peers to improve their perception of body image
- D) tend to follow the latest trends to become much more popular among their peers
- E) are often forced by their peers to follow popular trends, which either improves or harms their perception of body image

57. According to the author, teasing ----.

- A) might sometimes be performed by media sources to draw attention to the importance of body image
- B) is generally used by people who are not satisfied with their own body image
- C) is used as a way to communicate both positive and negative comments
- D) is mostly characterised with criticism on wearing outmoded clothes
- E) might concern a great variety of issues related with typical personal features

58. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Families can improve their children's body image by criticising them and choosing what is good for them.
- B) It is no use ignoring peer pressure if you want to build a positive perception of body image.
- C) Popular ways of behaving and types of clothing may help young people build a stronger body image.
- D) Various familial and societal factors can influence the perception of body image in young people.
- E) Families and society should stop trying to shape young people's body image through criticism and teasing.

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Botany, the study of plants, is one of the major fields of biology, together with zoology and microbiology, and has been around for a very long time. Aristotle and Theophrastus, who lived in ancient Greece around the 4th century BC, were both involved in identifying and describing plants. Theophrastus has been called the 'father of botany' due to his two well-known books on plants that are still influential. The early study of plants, however, was not limited to Western cultures. The Chinese developed the study of botany along lines similar to the ancient Greeks at about the same time. In 60 AD, another Greek, Dioscorides, wrote *De Materia Medica*, a work that described a thousand medicines, 60 percent of which came from plants. It remained the guidebook on medicines in the Western world for 1,500 years until the compound microscope was invented in the late 16th century. During the 17th century, progress was made in plant experimentation. In the 19th century, rapid advances were made in the study of plant diseases after the potato blight that killed potato crops in Ireland in the 1840s. The study of plants continues today as botanists try to understand the structure, behaviour, and cellular activities of plants in order to develop better crops and create new medicines.

59. Why is Theophrastus called the 'father of botany'?

- A) He distinguished botany from zoology and microbiology as a distinct field.
- B) He was more successful than Aristotle in identifying and describing plants.
- C) He was the first person who studied plants.
- D) He produced significant works whose effects last today.
- E) He worked on plants for long periods of time.

60. Which of the following is true about *De Materia Medica*?

- A) It contained information on which plants are more widely used to make medicines.
- B) It continued to be highly influential even after the invention of the compound microscope.
- C) It contributed much to the invention of the compound microscope.
- D) It was written by Dioscorides as a reaction to the botanical developments that occurred in China.
- E) It was a book for consultation in the Western world for a very long time.

61. What is the current objective of botany?

- A) To study the works of Theophrastus and Dioscorides for better crops and new medicines
- B) To improve products in the agricultural and pharmaceutical sectors
- C) To make people have a better understanding of the long history of the discipline
- D) To prevent certain plants like the potato plant from catching diseases
- E) To analyse plants in greater detail by enhancing the experiments conducted in the 17th century

62. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The comparison of the Western and Chinese studies of botany
- B) The differences between botany and other fields of biology
- C) The contribution of botany to the cultivation of crops
- D) The history of the study of botany
- E) The medical applications of botany

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

63.

Journalist:

- **Could you tell us about your research on heroic Egyptian kings ?**

Anthropologist:

- **We found a skeleton that showed extensive battle trauma. After examining his injuries, we discovered that he had died due to the injuries he got while on a horse.**

Journalist:

- ----

Anthropologist:

- **Previously, the Egyptian kings riding into battle could only be seen in paintings and were thought to be just aggressive depictions of the ruling class. This is the first real evidence that points to the kings actually joining their armies in battle.**

- A) How does this discovery impact our traditional perceptions of the Egyptian kings?
- B) How often did the Egyptian kings fight in battle and get injured?
- C) Why is it significant that all the Egyptian kings were on horseback in battle?
- D) Why did you focus on the injuries the Egyptian kings had?
- E) Do you think that old paintings portray the Egyptian kings in detail?

64.

Patient:

- **I don't know if I'll ever overcome this fear. Can you tell me again about this new memory therapy you want to try?**

Psychologist:

- **Well, I'm going to show you a series of pictures of the thing you're afraid of at 10-minute intervals.**

Patient:

- ----

Psychologist:

- **Time is crucial to disrupting the brain's ability to remember your fear. If we increase the time intervals between the pictures, your brain has more time to remember, and that's exactly what we don't want.**

- A) Are the lengths of the intervals important?
- B) Is there a particular order of pictures?
- C) How many times will you show me these pictures?
- D) What does memory have to do with my fear?
- E) What happens if my fear doesn't go away?

65.

Ann:

- **There's a very interesting article in this magazine about a scientist, Ela Al-Shamahi, who's a palaeontologist and also performs stand-up comedy about her field.**

Jane:

- **Science and comedy, how does that work?**

Ann:

- ----

Jane:

- **I get it now. She's using comedy to increase interest in her scientific research. Well, she might be on the right path, maybe comedy is the next stage in the evolution of how we present science.**

- A) I guess she's using palaeontology to add variety to the topics she's talking about in her performance to be different from the other stand-up performers.
- B) I'm not sure, but I can assume that she might have really good time management skills to be able to do research and fulfill other responsibilities as a palaeontologist.
- C) Well, when you think about it, we seem to have a communication problem in science, so she might be using comedy to get to people with no enthusiasm about science.
- D) The rest of the article says it's an incredible therapy for her as some of the places she researches are quite dark and it's nice to find the funny side in them.
- E) If she's really good at it, these shows might even make her famous meaning that she can also continue doing research in her field if she wants to.

66.

Journalist:

- **You always highlight the importance of keeping a checklist during complex operations. You've also written a book on how to create such checklists. Why do we need them?**

Surgeon:

- **Well, they're memory aids. They can help you perform well when you're working with many people on a complex procedure which eventually will save lives during surgery.**

Journalist:

- ----

Surgeon:

- **A checklist was used during surgical procedures for 8,000 patients in eight hospitals around the world. In every hospital, major complications were reduced by 36 percent and the death rate was lowered by half.**

- A) How did you come to the decision that checklists are really beneficial?
- B) How did you manage to create a common checklist to be used in various complications?
- C) How exactly can a checklist be used during a surgical procedure?
- D) How could you spare enough time to write a book on checklists while working as a surgeon?
- E) How did you convince your medical staff to start using a checklist?

67.

Robert:

- Can perfectionism or stress be a reason for nail-biting?

Carl:

- This might be true, but I'm not sure one can find reliable research as to why nail-biting is so addictive.

Robert:

- ----

Carl:

- Anyway, I think it'd be better not to form an opinion on the causes of nail-biting without knowing all the details and scientific facts.

- A) Some experts say childhood nail-biters are less prone to allergies, presumably because they're exposed to more germs.
- B) The most common treatment of this addiction, which is also cheap and widely available, is to apply a bitter-tasting nail polish to the nails.
- C) I know some other body-focused repetitive behaviours like skin-picking and the urge to pull out hair, and they sometimes coexist with nail-biting.
- D) Doctors state that nail-biting does not only lead to harmful effects in fingers, but also mouth and more generally the digestive system.
- E) We can speculate that it's to do with experiencing high levels of anxiety and fear, or being too passionate or impatient about things and events.

68. - 71. sorularda verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olanı bulunuz.

68. The fierce debate among scientists over whether intelligence is inherited or acquired later is yet to be resolved.

- A) Scientists have not still agreed upon how much of intelligence is inherited and how much of it is acquired after birth.
- B) Whether people are innately endowed with intelligence or they acquire it at a later time has stimulated an intense debate among scientists.
- C) A hot debate among scientists revolves around the inheritance of intelligence rather than its acquisition in the following years.
- D) The heated debate among scientists over whether people are born with intelligence or they acquire it later has not still ended in agreement.
- E) The fact that intelligence can be both inherited and acquired in later years has been vigorously debated by scientists.

69. According to a recent study, there are more overfed people in the world today than those who do not have enough food to eat.

- A) A new study shows that there is a significant increase in the number of overfed people worldwide when compared to those who suffer from a lack of food.
- B) A recent study reveals that, across the world, overfed people now outnumber those who are malnourished.
- C) A current study suggests that, in today's world, the difference between the number of people who do not have enough food and that of those who overeat is slight.
- D) The claim that there are as many overfed people as malnourished people in the world today has been proven by a recent study.
- E) A new study has found that malnourished people are far greater in number than overfed people in the entire world today.

70. It is imperative that women start modifying their risk factors when they are younger in order to reduce the risk of developing heart disease once they are older.

- A) If women immediately begin changing their risk factors when they are still young, they may decrease their risk of developing heart disease in their old ages.
- B) Women are recommended to start changing their risk factors at young ages rather than old ages, because this will reduce the risk of developing heart disease.
- C) It is extremely important for women to begin changing their risk factors when they are young because it might not be easy to decrease the risk of having heart disease in their old ages.
- D) Women should immediately begin changing their risk factors at young age so that they can decrease the risk of having heart disease in their old ages.
- E) It is urgent that women begin changing their risk factors at a young age, otherwise the risk of developing heart disease among old women cannot be decreased.

71. It is already known that flowers display their bright colours and use their beautiful scents to lure bees; however, scientists have recently discovered that they use electric fields as well.

- A) Scientists used to believe that flowers avoided using electric fields to attract bees despite utilising their vivid colours and scents, but now they suggest electric fields are also used.
- B) It is common knowledge that bees are attracted by flowers' bright colours and beautiful scents, but what draws scientists' attention more these days is the electric fields that flowers also use.
- C) It has long been known that flowers use several methods to attract bees, such as displaying striking colours and using their appealing scents, but scientists now think that flowers use electric fields for the same purpose.
- D) In addition to the exploitation of their bright colours and beautiful scents, flowers make use of electric fields to attract bees, which has long been known by scientists.
- E) The fact that flowers manifest their brilliant colours and benefit from their pleasant scents to attract bees has been known for a while, but what scientists have recently revealed is their use of electric fields.

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

72. We are terrified of sharks, largely thanks to their reputation as vicious killers. Shark attacks are rare but appear to be rising: There were 98 unprovoked attacks worldwide in 2015, six fatal. There are three particularly notorious species: tiger sharks, great whites, and oceanic whitetips. ---- Recently, scientists have been shedding new light on these enigmatic creatures that are seemingly vital to the seas, and not as scary as you might think.

- A) Tiger sharks are unlikely to attack divers who keep them in sight.
- B) Novice divers may come face-to-face with the sharks and see their true nature.
- C) On the other hand, a lesser known fact is the crucial role sharks play in ocean ecology.
- D) Tiger sharks in the protected waters of the Bahamas are relatively harmless, but they rarely stay in one place for long.
- E) Scientists in Australia say that sharks keep fish numbers down and stop them degrading sea grass ecosystems.

73. St. Valentine's Day is set aside for lovers and for declarations of love, with these declarations traditionally sent anonymously. ---- Theories put forward generally refer the custom back to Roman times, telling the story of St. Valentine, a Roman priest who assisted the Christian martyrs during the persecutions in the time of Claudius II. St. Valentine was caught and ordered to give up the Christian faith. He refused to do so and was executed on the 14th February 270 AD. In another telling, St. Valentine was executed for the cause of love, after allowing Christian soldiers to marry in spite of a ban on them imposed by Emperor Claudius Gothicus.

- A) St. Valentine's Day flourishes in cultures where there is a free choice of spouse.
- B) As with many traditions of this kind, it is difficult to determine the real origin of the practice.
- C) In the past, there was a belief that the first member of the opposite sex you met on this day would be your valentine.
- D) Nowadays, St. Valentine's Day is promoted for commercial interests, by businesses from card manufacturers to flower merchants.
- E) The Valentine's card as we know it today did not begin to gain popularity until recent decades.

74. There is some indication that children whose access to television is restricted are less likely to be negatively affected by it, even when they do view it. A study has found that children whose parents restrict viewing are less likely to be unnecessarily fearful of the outside world. ---- In other words, children whose parents severely limit access to television may actually become more aggressive, perhaps due to the frustration that results from the deprivation of privileges.

- A) It should be noted, however, that there is some evidence that very extreme levels of restriction will backfire.
- B) Children with limited access to television are less likely to believe that what they see on television is real.
- C) It is possible that the mere presence of parents while viewing makes children feel happy.
- D) Children who receive parental restriction are better able to quickly understand the plots of television programmes.
- E) Much of the research on the effects of television viewing has focused on children whose parents are more sophisticated consumers of television.

75. Beautifully coloured birds, acrobatic monkeys, and noisy insects are just a few of the sights and sounds in a tropical rainforest – the richest plant and animal habitat in the world. Rainforests are found near the Equator where it is wet and warm enough for plants to grow all year round. Most rainforest trees are evergreen, and they produce food and shelter for a vast number of animals. ---- Every year, huge areas are cut down for timber and to make way for pastures and crops.

- A) Yet, the negative effect of global warming on this rich fauna can be seen.
- B) Therefore, people should try hard to protect the variety of species living in rainforests.
- C) In other words, the tropical rainforests is home to various plants and animals.
- D) However, despite this richness, rainforests have recently been shrinking.
- E) Some trees, on the other hand, are used to provide shelter for human beings.

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

76. (I) Images of distant and unknown places have inspired explorers and public for a very long time. (II) The photographs of Yellowstone were the reason why it was selected as America's first national park in 1872. (III) Photographer William Henry Jackson captured the public's imagination and support by confirming the existence of western landmarks in the park. (IV) Half a century later photographer Ansel Adams began his long career of delighting the public with his pictures of parks that many people would never visit. (V) These landmarks which were previously regarded as glorified myths made it easier to attract attention.

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

77. (I) Groups perform many tasks, of which making decisions is one of the most important. (II) The course of our lives is largely determined by decisions made by groups: for example, selection committees, juries, parliaments and groups of friends. (III) In addition, many of us spend a significant portion of our working lives making decisions in groups. (IV) Therefore, social psychologists have long been interested in the social processes involved in group decision-making, and in whether groups make better or different decisions than individuals do. (V) Another important dimension of group decision-making is the ability to recall information.

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

78. (I) In the North American autumn, Arctic air meets warmer air from the South, creating the perfect conditions for storms. (II) Wind rages around all of the Great Lakes at this time of year, but Lake Erie is the shallowest and contains the least water. (III) The water of Lake Erie is darkened by mud and sand mixed by the strong currents. (IV) This means its waves are typically the biggest as it is more easily influenced by the wind. (V) As the wind blows, the waves start to build a beat, rhythmically sloshing back and forth along the lake's roughly east-west axis, and growing in height as they do.

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

79. (I) During impression formation, we tend to pay special attention to negative or potentially threatening

information. **(II)** When we come to form an overall impression of the person, that negative information is weighed more heavily. **(III)** That is, a negative trait affects an impression more than a positive trait, everything else being equal. **(IV)** For example, in one study, students rated 97 percent of their professors in college favorably despite all the mixed experiences they have had in their college class. **(V)** The main explanation for this fact is that negative traits are more unusual and therefore more distinctive.

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

80. (I) The symptoms of senile dementia generally include a decline in memory, learning, attention, and judgement, as well as disorientation and increased difficulties in communication. **(II)** Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of senile dementia, accounting for around 70 percent of all cases. **(III)** Alzheimer's disease often makes it more difficult to think of the right word, for example. **(IV)** Behavioural manifestations of Alzheimer's disease include a decline in personal hygiene, inappropriate social behaviour, and apparent changes in personality. **(V)** Wandering and forgetting what one is doing can also become a serious problem, as this can create a genuine danger.

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

YDS
NİSAN
2018

1-16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **Gender studies is a multifaceted field of inquiry into social structures and social relations that has important ---- for the study of violence, peace and conflict.**
 A) challenges B) divisions
 C) implications D) draw backs
 E) requirements
2. **Nano-tech products can potentially save lives as well as give us hundreds of new conveniences from enhanced drug delivery and disease ---- to fabric that will not stain.**
 A) detection B) manipulation
 C) progression D) transmission
 E) inheritance
3. **The thin, invisible layer of gas surrounding the Earth, which is called the atmosphere, shields us from the vacuum of space and protects us from ---- solar radiation.**
 A) delicate B) excessive
 C) vigorous D) elaborate
 E) swift
4. **Architectural analysis is not only a ---- academic pursuit, done for its own sake, but it can be informative and entertaining as well.**
 A) mutually B) convincingly
 C) drastically D) purely
 E) deniably
5. **Childcare is a broad term that ---- services which protect the health, safe and well-being of children who require custodial care by adults other than their own parents for a temporary period of time.**
 A) hinders B) suspends
 C) creates D) eliminates
 E) encompasses
6. **Taking a break, and distracting your mind for a while, not only gives you the spare time to be creative, but it can also give your brain the space it needs to ---- creative solutions to problems you have been struggling with.**
 A) make up for B) get away from
 C) fight back against D) look up to
 E) come up with
7. **A number of studies have concluded that a given level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere ---- less warming than previously ----.**
 A) is producing / to think
 B) has produced / thinking
 C) produces / thought
 D) has been producing / having thought
 E) had produced / being thought
8. **Anyone who ---- unusual reactions to antihistamines (medicines that relieve or prevent the symptoms of some kinds of allergy) in the recent past ---- his or her physician know before taking the drugs again.**
 A) used to have / might let
 B) had had / must have let
 C) was having / could let
 D) has had / should let
 E) had / might have let

9. **By 2.5 million years ago, when they began ---- stone tools, early humans had understood that they ---- the natural world to their own advantage.**
- A) making / could alter
 B) to make / used to alter
 C) to have made / had to alter
 D) having made / should have altered
 E) to have been making / must have altered
10. **Dramatists and scriptwriters could place their characters ---- the centre of a terrifying human conflict, and may allow us to watch these characters suffer the pains of avoiding a collision ---- the conflict.**
- A) on / for B) over / in
 C) at / with D) to / about
 E) by / from
11. **---- the problems of obesity and disordered eating growing around the world, public health professionals have focused research efforts on identifying potential causes and treatments ---- these related problems.**
- A) About / in B) With / for
 C) On / towards D) Through / from
 E) Among / at
12. **---- there is no consensus among folklorists on how to define folklore nor how to explain the issues of the meaning and the function of it, folklore generally refers to cultural expressions, such as narratives, music, dance, beliefs and festivals.**
- A) Once B) While
 C) Until D) As
 E) In case
13. **Industrial nations consume nearly 75 to 80 percent of the fossil fuels burned each year; ----, they are responsible for the majority of greenhouse gas emissions.**
- A) instead B) on the contrary
 C) as a result D) for example
 E) how ever
14. **Buildings such as the Hagia Sophia in İstanbul, Turkey date back to the sixth century and yet are still standing ---- they are located in earthquake-prone areas.**
- A) as long as B) unless
 C) as if D) although
 E) since
15. **In statistics, --- the standard deviation allows us to see how much individuals vary within a sample, --- the standard error allows us to estimate how much samples will vary within a population.**
- A) just as / so B) no sooner / than
 C) rather / than D) hardly / when
 E) w hether / or
16. **The idea of the Internet was initially to provide redundancy of communications ---- a catastrophic event like a nuclear blast, which might destroy a single connection or computer but not the entire network.**
- A) such as B) on behalf of
 C) in terms of D) in addition to
 E) in case of

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

Fossil fuel use is one of the main causes of climate change and the greenhouse effect. **(17)** ----, we must significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions from activities like heating and transportation. One option would be to **(18)** ----to renewable energy sources wherever possible, such as solar, hydropower, wind or geothermal systems. Another step is to reduce our individual energy footprint. For example, driving a car places a particularly high burden on the environment **(19)** ---- the carbon dioxide emissions into the air. Yet, we should keep in mind that there are several ways to lessen the impact and still continue **(20)** ---- cars. For instance, by choosing **(21)** ---- many new energy-saving models, we can help reduce harmful emissions.

17.

- A) Conversely B) Therefore
C) Otherwise D) However
E) Similarly

18.

- A) confine B) object
C) switch D) accommodate
E) respond

19.

- A) regardless of B) rather than
C) as opposed to D) due to
E) in spite of

20.

- A) to have used B) being used
C) using D) to be used
E) having used

21.

- A) from B) onto
C) at D) towards
E) over

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

When fighting fat and trying to eat healthily, changing your eating environment is easier than changing your mind. A research team in the US has set about uncovering the hidden persuaders in our homes that trick us **(22)** ----overeating — things like serving spoons, cupboards and colours. But most of these tempters can also be reversed to make us slimmer and healthier. **(23)** ---- there are many solutions to mindless eating, most of them will go undiscovered if we have a problem with our diet, we tend to focus on food itself, not on our surroundings. All that requires willpower, which is hard work and has to last a lifetime to be **(24)** ---- successful. Research has found subtle ways to change our homes, workplaces, schools, or modify our approach to restaurant dining and grocery shopping, so we mindlessly eat less **(25)** ---- eating more. If we want to automatically eat better, we do not need to change our minds, we **(26)** ---- our surroundings.

22.

- A) against B) into
C) without D) behind
E) off

23.

- A) Given that B) Just as
C) Before D) Unless
E) Although

24.

- A) coincidentally B) vaguely
C) truly D) partially
E) seemingly

25.

- A) due to B) in terms of
C) with regard to D) instead of
E) together with

26.

- A) have to optimise
B) must have optimised
C) may have optimised
D) could have optimised
E) would optimise

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

27. **Because of its power and potential for both harm and good, ----.**

- A) modern meteorology has made notable improvements in the critical discipline of predicting severe weather
- B) meteorologists are the only professionals who can keep their jobs and still be wrong half the time
- C) scientists have studied cloud seeding with the goal of making it rain in places experiencing prolonged droughts
- D) the weather has been a subject of intense interest and scrutiny by human beings since ancient times
- E) it seems unlikely that we will ever get to the point of being able to predict the weather with 100 percent accuracy

28. **Forensic investigators must collect evidence while the crime scene is still fresh, ----.**

- A) because forensic science is the use of scientific methods to investigate crimes
- B) even if the area is unsafe and they have to work under armed guard
- C) although it is the job of forensic scientists to provide evidence at a criminal trial
- D) since forensic scientists study evidence at the homes and workplaces of suspects
- E) as many sciences, from chemistry to engineering, are used in an investigation

29. **Although alchemy began as a way to turn other metals into gold, ----.**

- A) it matured into a system of thinking about nature that contributed to the development of modern chemistry
- B) alchemistic ideas and practices flourished in the ancient world within several cultural traditions
- C) a number of spectacular failures eventually led to the disappearance of alchemy in China
- D) alchemists continued in their relentless quest for gold into the sixteenth century
- E) its objectives were to find ways of accelerating the rates at which metals could be changed into gold

30. **Although the available evidence shows no use of colour or decoration on early footwear, ----.**

- A) the existence of twenty-five-thousand-year-old clothing suggests that footwear may be older than is even presently known
- B) prehistoric humans would make their shoes shortly after killing animals, such as sheep and deer
- C) prehistoric shoes had to resist heavy usage, whether made from leather or from plant fibers
- D) the oldest known shoes are ten-thousand-year-old sandals found in an area of eastern Oregon of the US
- E) the elaborate weaving on some shoes seems to indicate that prehistoric people would care about the appearance of the shoes

31. **While most research on the role of genetics and the heritability of aggression has ruled out the idea of an aggressive gene, ----.**

- A) most definitions of aggression indicate that it represents behaviours that are intended to hurt or harm another
- B) it is currently thought that one might inherit the biological susceptibility for being aggressive
- C) one of the most widely discussed theories of aggressive behavior is Albert Bandura's social learning theory
- D) there are a number of different ways to conceptualise subtypes of aggressive behaviours
- E) much of the research on aggression has focused primarily upon children who are physically aggressive

32. ----, it will not be possible to turn a draft into a finished piece of work.

- A) Although an author may have a hard time evaluating what he or she has written
- B) Even if an author thinks that characterisation is poor in his or her work
- C) Unless an author knows the strengths and weaknesses of a manuscript
- D) Because an author should realise that revision turns an amateur into a professional
- E) When rewriting and polishing lead an author to produce a good novel

33. Some birds build nests simply to protect their young, ----.

- A) since many small animals that live above the ground make their homes in trees
- B) until they have learned how to look after themselves and survive in the wild on their own
- C) given that they make mud huts that are placed in all kinds of places, from undergrowth to fence posts
- D) although sometimes a squirrel takes over an empty bird's nest and makes its home there
- E) while colonies of wasps build their nests from the top downward

34. Of the 20 amino acids that make up all proteins, 9 are considered essential ----.

- A) if thousands of proteins are assembled from some 20 different amino acids
- B) as the best sources of complete protein are lean meats, fish, low-fat dairy products, and eggs
- C) even if some foods are better sources of protein than others
- D) because they cannot be made in our bodies and must be obtained from the foods we eat
- E) although the proteins in the foods we eat are digested first into small peptides

35. Trans fat may be as harmful to your health as saturated fat ----.

- A) because it increases blood cholesterol levels, among other adverse effects
- B) although major sources are hardened vegetable fat such as margarine
- C) as long as foods high in saturated fat include red meats and dairy products
- D) since a diet that has generous amounts of vegetables is naturally lower in fat
- E) even if a diet high in fat can also be unnecessarily high in calories

36. ----, he was foremost an inventor and more interested in attracting public interest in his work than advancing scientific knowledge.

- A) When the philosopher Alfred North Whitehead famously credited Thomas Edison with the discovery of a method of invention
- B) While Thomas Edison saw himself as a member of the larger scientific community and presented papers before the National Academy of Sciences
- C) As Thomas Edison began his inventive career by becoming a contract inventor in the telegraph industry after working as a telegraph operator in the mid-1860s
- D) Because Thomas Edison depended more on the assistance of a large staff of experimenters and machinists who made important contributions to his inventive efforts
- E) Although reputation was significant for Thomas Edison, particularly because of his popular image as the primary inventor of several new technologies

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

- 37. Since the 1970s, media literacy has developed through the work of educators who have implemented programs to explore mass media, popular culture, and communication technologies with children and young people.**
- A) Medya okuryazarlığı, kitle iletişimini, popüler kültürü ve iletişim teknolojilerini çocuklar ve genç insanlarla keşfetmek için çalışan eğitimcilerin yaptığı programlar sayesinde 1970'lerden beri gelişmektedir.
- B) Kitle iletişimini, popüler kültürü ve iletişim teknolojilerini keşfetmek üzere 1970'lerden beri çocuklara ve genç insanlara uygulanan programlar eğitimcilerin çalışmalarıyla birlikte medya okuryazarlığını geliştirmiştir.
- C) Çocuklar ve genç insanlarla kitle iletişimini, popüler kültürü ve iletişim teknolojilerini keşfetmek için programlar düzenleyen eğitimcilerin çalışmaları sayesinde medya okuryazarlığı 1970'lerden günümüzdeki haline gelmiştir.
- D) Medya okuryazarlığının gelişmesi çocuklarla ve genç insanlarla kitle iletişimini, popüler kültürü ve iletişim teknolojilerini keşfetmek için 1970'lerden beri programlar uygulayan eğitimcilerin çalışmaları sayesinde olmuştur.
- E) 1970'lerden beri medya okuryazarlığı, çocuklarla ve genç insanlarla kitle iletişimini popüler kültürü ve iletişim teknolojilerini keşfetmek için programlar uygulayan eğitimcilerin çalışmaları aracılığıyla gelişmektedir.

- 38. As members of households established complex relationships with outsiders during the agrarian era, they came under the influence of new rules, structures, and expectations.**
- A) Hane fertleri, tarım dönemi boyunca yabancılarla çeşitli ilişkiler kurarak yeni kuralların, yapıların ve beklentilerin etkisi altına girmişlerdir.
- B) Hane fertlerinin yabancılarla karmaşık ilişkiler kurması tarım dönemine denk gelmiştir ve bu dönemde yeni kurallardan, yapılardan ve beklentilerden etkilenmişlerdir.
- C) Tarım döneminde hane fertleri yabancılarla karmaşık ilişkiler kurdukça yeni kuralların, yapıların ve beklentilerin etkisi altına girmişlerdir.
- D) Tarım döneminde hane fertlerinin yabancılarla çeşitli ilişkiler kurmasının sebebi- yeni kuralların, yapıların ve beklentilerin etkisi altına girmiş olmalarıdır.
- E) Yeni kuralların, yapıların ve beklentilerin etkisi altına giren hane fertleri tarım döneminde yabancılarla daha karmaşık ilişkiler kurmuşlardır.
- 39. More than a hundred different studies have shown that there really is a significant relation between happiness and physical health.**
- A) Yapılan yüzden fazla farklı çalışma göstermiştir ki mutluluk ile beden sağlığı arasında gerçekten önemli bir ilişki bulunabilir.
- B) Mutluluk ile beden sağlığı arasındaki önemli bir ilişkinin gerçekliği yüzden fazla farklı çalışma sayesinde ortaya konmuştur.
- C) Mutluluk ile beden sağlığı arasında gerçekten önemli bir ilişki olup olmadığını göstermek için yüzden fazla farklı çalışma yapılmıştır.
- D) Yüzden fazla farklı çalışma, mutluluk ile beden sağlığı arasında gerçekten önemli bir ilişki olduğunu göstermiştir.
- E) Yüzden fazla farklı çalışmaya göre, mutluluk ile beden sağlığı arasında gerçekten önemli bir ilişki olabilir.

40. Karşılaştığımız bütün problemleri eşit derecede iyi çöze meyebiliriz, çünkü her bir problem farklı ve yaratıcı bir çözüm gerektirebilir.

- A) We may not be able to solve all the problems we confront equally well since each problem might require a different and creative solution.
- B) The reason why we may not deal with all the problems we confront equally well is that each problem may require a different and innovative solution.
- C) Because each problem may call for a distinct and creative solution, all the problems we face cannot be settled equally well.
- D) We cannot solve all the problems we encounter equally well because we may need to develop a unique and creative solution to each problem.
- E) We could not overcome all the problems we encounter equally well now that a different and innovative solution may need to be produced for each problem.

41. 20. yüzyılın başlarında Albert Einstein adında genç bir Alman, klasik fiziği sarsarak ve mutlak bir zaman ve uzay fikrini sonlandırarak görelilik kuramını öne sürdü.

- A) The theory of relativity, proposed by a young German named Albert Einstein at the beginning of the 20th century, shook classical physics and ended the idea of an absolute time and space.
- B) A young German named Albert Einstein shook classical physics at the beginning of the 20th century and put forward his theory of relativity, ending the idea of an absolute time and space.
- C) At the turn of the 20th century, a young German named Albert Einstein shook classical physics and ended the idea of an absolute time and space by proposing his theory of relativity.
- D) Proposing his theory of relativity at the turn of the 20th century, a young German named Albert Einstein shook classical physics and ended the idea of an absolute time and space.
- E) At the turn of the 20th century, a young German named Albert Einstein proposed his theory of relativity shaking classical physics and ending the idea of an absolute time and space.

42. Çıraklık sistemleri Avrupa ve Asya ülkelerinde yaygın bir biçimde kullanılmıř olsada Birleşik Devletler'dekinden biraz farklı bir biçimde işlemedir.

- A) Apprenticeship systems are widely used not only in European and Asian countries but also in the United States, but in a somewhat different manner in the former.
- B) European and Asian countries have been widely using apprenticeship systems that operate in a slightly different manner than the United States.
- C) Although apprenticeship systems have been used widely in European and Asian countries, they operate in a somewhat different manner than those in the United States.
- D) Both European and Asian countries and the United States have been widely using apprenticeship systems, but the latter has been practising it in a slightly different manner.
- E) There is a slight difference between the apprenticeship systems in European and Asian countries and those in the United States, though both have been widely used for a long time.

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Pick up a glass, fill it from the tap and take a sip. You just had a tiny dose of the pill your neighbour took days before. Excreted and flushed through our sewerage works and waterways, drug molecules are all around us. A recent analysis of streams in the US detected an entire pharmacy: diabetic medications, muscle relaxants, opioids, antibiotics, antidepressants and more. Drugs have even been found in crops irrigated by treated waste water. The amounts that end up in your glass are minuscule, and will not lay you low tomorrow. However, someone prescribed multiple drugs is more likely to experience side effects due to these small doses, and risks rise exponentially with each drug taken by a person over 65. "These drugs have been individually approved but we have not studied what it means when they are together in the same soup," says Mae Wu at the National Resources Defense Council (NRDC).

43. Which of the following can be true about the tap water in the US?

- A) The drugs in the tap water are not expected to have immediate side effects on healthy people.
- B) There can be a lower risk for elder members of society who take more than one drug a day.
- C) Most drugs in the tap water are harmless, but illegal ones can make people sick.
- D) It is more likely for a person to be affected if there are multiple drug residues in the tap water.
- E) The tap water used in houses does not cause negative effects for adults at all

44. It is pointed out in the passage that the tap water --

- A) can dramatically increase the severity of diseases due to the variety of compounds found in it
- B) contains drugs that have been found to be illegal as they are harmful for human health
- C) makes it possible for us to determine the types of pills our neighbours take every day
- D) contains medicinal leftovers, which can pass on to us when we drink water from our taps
- E) does not pose any threats for human health because most of the drugs dissolve quite well in it

45. What can be inferred from Mae Wu's words?

- A) The combination of medical waste in the tap water creates a very hazardous toxic soup.
- B) She believes that drinking tap water can cause serious side effects in most people.
- C) The NRDC is planning to study the effects of drugs when they are together in the same mixture.
- D) Despite being approved individually, all drugs can be dangerous when mixed with tap water.
- E) She is unsure of the health effects of the combination of small doses of different drugs in the tap water.

46. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To blame the US authorities for failing to take precautions against drug leftovers
- B) To catch the attention of academicians to find a solution to the problem of contaminated tap water
- C) To warn readers against possible health risks that may be caused by tap water
- D) To dissuade readers from continuing to use tap water in the US
- E) To call for more action from the NRDC in sterilising tap water

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Admired by native peoples for thousands of years, the Texas horned lizard has an array of abilities. It mostly eats ants — lots of them, and most parts of an ant's body are indigestible, which necessitates a huge stomach. Eating more than two hundred ants per day means exposure out in the open for long periods, and having a 'heavy' stomach means that a horned lizard finds it difficult to run away from predators. Instead, it relies on an armory of defences. It has camouflage colouring, with an outline broken up by spines and outgrowths, and it will freeze if a predator approaches. Its horns and spines can pierce the throat of a snake or bird, and it can hiss and blow itself up to look even more fearsome. When it comes to coyotes, foxes, and dogs, a horned lizard's most spectacular defence is to squirt foul-tasting blood from the sinuses behind its eyes. That usually has the desired effect. But it squirts only when it is provoked, since it risks losing up to one quarter of its blood. Such abilities are, however, no defense against human invasion of its land. Its strange shape and colouring has made it attractive to reptile collectors, and its habit of freezing means that it is prone to being run over.

47. For a horned lizard, eating too many ants means that it ----.

- A) has to spend more time to digest what it has eaten than to hunt for food
- B) is more vulnerable to predators while trying to run away
- C) will become highly indigestible for its predators
- D) seems to get physically stronger in its struggle to survive in the wild
- E) causes a huge decrease in the ant population living around its habitat

48. How does a horned lizard defend itself when faced with a predator?

- A) it blends into its surroundings using its natural colouring and shape.
- B) it freezes the predator with the help of its spines.
- C) it makes itself smaller than normal to confuse the predator.
- D) it releases a kind of liquid to make the predator suffocate.
- E) it changes its colour and shape to become more threatening to its predators.

49. It could be bad for a horned lizard to use its own blood for defence because ----.

- A) it is an ineffective way of defence when the predator is a snake or bird
- B) predators like the taste of the blood, making them more willing to eat it
- C) the bright colour of the blood could make it easy for predators to see it
- D) it might lose a high amount of blood which would put its life at risk
- E) the smell of the blood could attract more predators

50. Upon contact with humans, a horned lizard ----.

- A) is often hunted by collectors due to being confused with other reptiles
- B) attacks humans in an effort to defend its territory
- C) is likely to be run over because it does not move when in danger
- D) immediately changes its original shape and colour
- E) tries to escape by crawling rather than moving fast

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

More mythology surrounds the shark than any other creatures in the ocean. This is partly a symptom of their colossal size — adult male great whites can measure in excess of five metres; the temptation for humans to add a metre here or there after reported sightings is irresistible. Sharks are also, by nature, mysterious. Scientists still know next to nothing about great whites' breeding habits; a birth in the wild has never been observed. One of the biggest great white shark myths is that the creature, disabled by its notoriously poor vision, often mistakes surfers and scuba-divers for its main prey — seals and sea lions. "Completely false," says Richard Aidan Martin, director of the ReefQuest Centre for Shark Research in Vancouver, Canada. After observing 1,000 predatory attacks on sea lions by great whites for five years, he states that the sharks rocket to the surface and crush their prey with incredible force; however they usually approach humans with leisurely or undramatic behaviour. Martin points out that great whites are curious and investigative animals, which is what most people do not realise. When great whites bite something unfamiliar to them, whether a person or a sea creature, they are looking for tactile evidence about what it is. They usually throw humans out of their mouth after an exploratory bite rather than swallow them for food because humans are too bony. To add more, great whites must be extremely selective about their diet. Their digestive tracts function very slowly, and eating the wrong thing would slow the shark down for days and stop them from consuming anything else.

51. It is understood from the passage that great whites --.

- A) have hardly ever been examined in terms of their breeding habits
- B) are mysterious because why they mainly prey on seals and sea lions has not been clarified
- C) are giant creatures whose size can never be measured exactly
- D) have been studied more extensively than any other creatures in the ocean
- E) have unusual breeding habits to which scientists have been paying particular attention

52. It is emphasized in the passage that Richard Aidan Martin ----.

- A) monitored great whites mistaking surfers and scuba-divers for seals and sea lions
- B) focused especially on the disadvantages of great whites' notoriously poor vision
- C) examined attacks on sea lions by great whites to prove their aggressive nature
- D) noted that great whites do not come closer to humans in an actively predatory way
- E) tried to collect precise information on great whites by observing 1,000 attacks on humans

53. Which of the following is pointed out in the passage?

- A) Great whites are often incapable of choosing the right food for their diet.
- B) Great whites bite humans to explore if their bones are to their taste.
- C) Great whites confuse humans with seals and sea lions due to their low ability to see.
- D) Great whites avoid biting humans and sea creatures that are unfamiliar to them.
- E) Great whites' diet does not include humans because they have too much bone for them.

54. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Extraordinary Diet of Great Whites
- B) The Unknown World of Great Whites
- C) Deadly Attacks of Great Whites on Humans
- D) The Impressive Size of Great Whites
- E) Enormous Diversity of Great Whites' Prey

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The story of *Hansel and Gretel*, in which two children outsmart a witch who is about to destroy them, was passed down to us from the brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm. They began recording various folk tales told to them by villagers and farmers near the town of Kassel, Germany, in about 1807. *Hansel and Gretel* was told to the brothers by a young girl, Doretchen Wild, who years later became Wilhelm Grimm's wife. The fairy tale gained wide popularity after German composer Engelbert Humperdinck made it the basis of a children's opera, as well as subsequent versions of the story, omits the most traumatising aspect of the traditional tale: the parents' deliberate abandonment of their children to the wild beasts of the forest. Another important feature of *Hansel and Gretel* is that it was not only known through German oral tradition. A version circulating in France as early as the late 17th century had a house made not of gingerbread but of gold and jewels, in which a young girl is held by a giant whom she eventually pushes into his own fire. However, it was the Grimm brothers who immortalised the tale for future generations — an excellent story that every child throughout the world should come across.

55. Which of the following can be said about the story of *Hansel and Gretel*?

- A) It was initially written by the Grimm brothers and became very popular in a short time.
- B) It illustrates the dangers faced by two children who lived in Kassel, Germany, in about 1807.
- C) It reveals the typical features of German culture because it is told by villagers and farmers.
- D) It was verbally transferred to the Grimm brothers like some other stories.
- E) It was told by Doretchen Wild to the villagers and farmers in Kassel, Germany.

56. What can be understood about Humperdinck?

- A) He made *Hansel and Gretel* quite famous by producing a children's opera inspired by the story.
- B) He intentionally highlighted some details of *Hansel and Gretel* to increase its popularity.
- C) He reached a large audience especially attracted to the opera but not to the story of *Hansel and Gretel*.
- D) He was criticised for presenting *Hansel and Gretel* differently from the previous versions of it.
- E) He removed the traumatising part of *Hansel and Gretel* to create a more cheerful story.

57. The saddest part of *Hansel and Gretel* is that ---.

- A) a giant in France is pushed into a fire by a little girl
- B) the children's parents are not aware of the dangers of wild beasts in the forest
- C) a young girl is captured in a giant's house
- D) the parents do not care for their children and cause them to get caught by a witch
- E) despite the presence of wild beasts, the children are left alone in the forest without any concern

58. What is the Grimm brothers' impact on the story of *Hansel and Gretel*?

- A) They gave inspiration to many other arts, and showed a fairy tale can be a product of popular culture.
- B) They recorded one of the diverse versions of the story and made it universally known as a children's literature must-read.
- C) They added a new dimension to children's literature a story which has beasts and witches trying to catch children.
- D) They proved that the important thing is to record a story so it can be used in other cultural activities.
- E) They showed that traumatising events can be used as instructions for children.

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In Bertrand Piccard's family, there is a tradition of being first. His grandfather Auguste, was the first person to ride a balloon into the stratosphere. His father Jacques, was the first to reach the Earth's deepest point the Pacific's Mariana Trench. And in 1999, Piccard completed the first non-stop, around-the-world balloon flight. This feat, plus an environmentally conscious approach to innovation, spurred the renowned Swiss adventurer to dream of circumnavigating the globe in a plane that uses no fuel. The result is the Solar Impulse 2, an aircraft equipped with more than 17,000 solar cells. Thanks to lithium batteries that efficiently store energy reserves, it is the first solar-powered plane that can fly through the night. "If we want to solve our pollution and energy problems," says Piccard, a psychiatrist by training, "we need to increase our energy efficiency and focus on clean technologies. Solar Impulse 2 is really a way to show that those technologies are mature."

59. What can be inferred about Piccard's father and grandfather?

- A) They preferred to follow their dreams rather than have careers.
- B) They were not afraid of taking risks and pursuing their dreams.
- C) They were both renowned scientists in their fields.
- D) They were very supportive of Piccard's ambitions.
- E) They were just as concerned about the environment as Piccard.

60. What motivated Piccard to fly around the World in a solar-powered plane?

- A) His desire to follow in his family's footsteps and continue their tradition of being first
- B) His awareness of the need to develop environmentally friendly, cost-effective engineering
- C) His previous success and his desire to be environmentally friendly
- D) His attempt to make the world's first balloon flight
- E) His knowledge of green technologies and his family's concern about pollution and energy problems

61. What is clearly stated as being unique about Piccard's aircraft?

- A) It has more solar cells than any aircraft built before it.
- B) It runs completely on the cleanest lithium batteries.
- C) It reserves all the energy it gains from the solar cells in lithium batteries.
- D) It uses solar cells for power, allowing it to fly without fuel or the need to ever stop.
- E) It has very efficient energy storage means, which will allow it to fly at night.

62. In Piccard's own words, what is the main purpose of Solar Impulse 2?

- A) To show that a plane with no fuel is able to fly around the world
- B) To indicate that more needs to be done to further develop solar-powered planes
- C) To contribute to the improvement of lithium batteries' efficiency
- D) To demonstrate that the technology available today is ready to help solve pollution and energy problems
- E) To prepare the world for the next generation of clean technologies

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

63.

Reporter:

- Kids love to eat hamburgers, but they're not very healthy. Tell us about the public school initiative to make lunches healthier for students.

Dietician:

- With some help from food engineers, we've created a mushroom-beef blend that's being used in schools across country to help students eat healthier.

Reporter:

- ----

Dietician:

- True. In addition to fewer calories and saturated fats than regular hamburgers, this blend is also a greener alternative to meat since mushrooms are more sustainable than beef.

Reporter:

- That makes sense as they require fewer resources than livestock to produce.

- A) I think there are more than just health benefits to using this vegetable and meat blend.
- B) It seems that the health benefits are the most positive thing about this vegetable and meat blend.
- C) As far as I understand, blending mushrooms with beef requires some careful procedures.
- D) I don't think this is a more sustainable alternative to traditional meat hamburgers.
- E) Great! I think students will like eating this vegetable and meat blend at lunch.

64.

Researcher:

- From your documentary, we learned that Princess Diana secretly collaborated with journalist Andrew Morton to write a book about her life, in which he discloses details of her troubled relations with the royal family.

Documentarist:

- Well, when the book was published in 1992, Diana's cooperation was a secret. But, when Morton republished the book after her death in 1997, he exposed the fact that Diana herself was the direct source for many revelations in the book.

Reporter:

- ----

Documentarist:

- He wanted to bring an important fact to light; the Princess herself wanted the public to know she was not living a fairy tale, but life of misery.

- A) Why did Morton's book change the way the world looked at the royal family?
- B) Do you think the public was as deeply affected as Morton by Diana's death?
- C) How could Morton convince people that his book was based on Diana's own words?
- D) What may have prompted Morton to reveal Diana's involvement in the publication?
- E) How did Morton deal with the criticism from the royal family and the British media?

65.

Journalist:

- You're the co-leader of an international project to drill for rock samples in the South China Sea. Why is that sea bed of such interest?

Geophysicist:

- We want to answer questions about when it was formed to better understand continental movements.

Journalist:

- ----

Geophysicist:

- We also plan to study the microbiology of the ocean crust to see if there are new organisms at these great depths.

- A) What key questions do you hope to answer?
- B) What kind of rocks do you expect to find?
- C) How will you determine how old the rocks are?
- D) What methods are you going to use to collect all these samples?
- E) What other things may this study help us understand?

66.

Professor:

- And here you see a picture of a little devil frog. The male produces noisy sounds in pursuit of a partner

Student:

- ----

Professor:

- Well he's a poisonous frog and has bright colours which warn predators that he's unsafe to eat.

Student:

- How significant characteristics it has!

- A) Do the sounds he makes differ or does he use the same kind of sounds?
- B) How do the partners react to these sounds when they hear them?
- C) But doesn't it make him noticeable and vulnerable to being attacked?
- D) Is it really difficult for the little devil frog to find a partner?
- E) Is it only male, or do females also produce such sounds before mating?

67.

Matthew:

- A friend of mine plays in an orchestra and has invited me to their concert. I'm really nervous because I don't know anything about orchestras.

Judy:

- Actually, most people don't know much about orchestras. Just pay attention to the instrument categories, and then you'll be less worried.

Matthew:

- ----

Judy:

- Well, each group sits together. First, you have the strings. Woodwinds are in the following section. Behind them are the brass instruments, and at the back is the percussion section.

- A) How do you know the features of all these categories? Have you ever taken a course about orchestras?
- B) How exactly is a typical orchestra organised? If I learn that at least, maybe I can relax and enjoy the performance.
- C) As far as I know, you've attended several concerts before. Can you predict what will attract me most at the concert?
- D) What do you know about the percussion section? I think that's the section my friend plays in. So please tell me about it.
- E) I don't even know the name of instruments played in an orchestra. Are there many different instruments?

68. - 71. sorularda verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olanı bulunuz.

68. While in Holland, John Locke had time to complete a number of important works that established his reputation as England's foremost political theorist.

- A) Whereas John Locke wrote many of his important works in Holland, he earned a reputation as the most important political theorist in England.
- B) John Locke, who was famous for being England's principal political theorist, spent some time in Holland to produce some of his most important works.
- C) His stay in Holland, during which he completed most of his important works, helped John Locke to be accepted as one of the most significant political theorists of England.
- D) Thanks to several important works he finished during his stay in Holland, John Locke made quite a name for himself as the leading political theorist of England.
- E) It was the countless important works he finalised in Holland that earned him a name as one of the most prominent political theorists in England.

69. Delicately carved from mammoth tusk, the *Lady of Brassempouy* was discovered in southwest France in 1894 and is among the oldest representations of a human face.

- A) The oldest representation of a human's face is an 1894 mammoth tusk, delicate carving of the *Lady of Brassempouy*, which was found in southwest France.
- B) The *Lady of Brassempouy*, representing the oldest human face, was made from gently carved mammoth tusk and unearthed in southwest France in 1894.
- C) Found in 1894 in southwest France, the *Lady of Brassempouy* is one of the oldest representations of a human face, gently carved from the tusk of a mammoth.
- D) Amongst many delicate mammoth tusk carvings of the human face, the *Lady of Brassempouy* is the oldest and its discovery was made in southwest France in 1894.
- E) One of the oldest delicate human face carvings, the *Lady of Brassempouy* was identified in 1894 to be made of mammoth tusk in southwest France.

70. While professional advertisers scoff at the idea, the general public seems to assume that subliminal advertising is widely and effectively practiced.

- A) It appears that ordinary people believe subliminal advertising is extensively and successfully carried out although professional advertisers laugh at this notion.
- B) As professional advertisers praise this concept, an increasing portion of the population also believes that subliminal advertising is commonly and efficiently used.
- C) Professional advertisers appear to be praising the idea that subliminal advertising is generally practiced, an assumption commonly held by general public.
- D) Despite the fact that professional advertisers ridicule the public for believing in the widespread and efficient use of subliminal advertising, the public still insist on doing so.
- E) The general population thinks that there are some people who make use of subliminal advertising efficiently; however, professional advertisers seem to think the opposite.

71. The years following the 1789 revolution in France brought massive upheaval in French society, which, in turn, produced profound changes in dress and fashion.

- A) Although the revolution took place in France in 1789, it was only after many years that French society went through considerable changes in dress and fashion following this great disturbance in their society.
- B) The revolution in France in 1789 led to a serious disturbance among people in French society, and this was the reason why the French had to allow for fundamental and important changes in dress and fashion.
- C) If it were not for the revolution in France in 1789, dress and fashion in French society might not have changed considerably despite the enormous disturbance it caused in their society.
- D) What contributed to revolution in France in 1789 were the major changes in dress and fashion, which resulted from the huge confusion experienced by French society at that time.
- E) It was not until after the revolution in France in 1789 that French society experienced dramatic changes in dress and fashion, due to the enormous turmoil generated by this period.

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

72. It has been a basic tenet that an individual who uses substances heavily will become addicted. There are reports, however, of people becoming addicted to a substance with exposure only once or a few times.

Some experts believe people are born with the predisposition to become addicted. --- Thus, the potential for addiction may be hereditary. On the other hand, a psychological problem may lead the individual into addiction. The need for instant gratification, a feeling of being socially ostracized, and an inability to cope with the downfalls of life have all been cited as possible springboards to addiction.

- A) One characteristic that marks addiction, whether to chemicals or nonchemical practices, is the genetic modification it leads to.
- B) A careful medically-controlled withdrawal program can reverse the chemical changes in genes caused by the addiction.
- C) Habitual use of an addictive substance can produce changes in body chemistry and any treatment must be geared to gradual reduction in dosage.
- D) Studies have found that many former addicts have enough determination to avoid drugs for the rest of their lives.
- E) Children of addicts have a greater probability of becoming addicts themselves than children whose parents are not.

73. In almost all cultures and societies, children have collected a broad spectrum of items. Although the activity seems to be universal, very little has been written on this subject. And even though collecting has played an important part in many individuals' lives, it is seldom described in memoirs or autobiographies. This may be because many collections are suddenly abandoned when the collector grows up. --- Other collections, however, continue into adult life, becoming lifelong passionate occupations; this is especially likely with collections that have some kind of economic value or present the adult with challenges or opportunities for further study.

- A) Most children will carry on adding to their collections throughout adulthood because they are so attached to them.
- B) Many are often split up and disappear during childhood unless parents understand the fascinating world of the small collector and pay special attention to saving them.
- C) The spirit of the collector, once established, never leaves the individual but is turned in new directions and can result in life-changing career choices.
- D) Grand collections may end up in places like museums, which seems to be the dream of collectors who do not want their passionate investments to disappear with them.
- E) Collecting trains the eye, creates a sense of order, and develops aesthetic appreciation while at the same time creating a sense of economic appreciation for certain items.

74. Fossils are remnants or traces of an animal or plant of a past geologic age that have been preserved in various ways in the Earth's crust. From earliest times people must have seen fossils, but the first reports we have on the subject are from the ancient Greeks. Xenophanes of the early Ionian school is said to have noticed fossilised sea creatures high on mountains; he correctly interpreted this as meaning that these mountains had once been under water. --- For example, he associated the fossilised bones of large creatures with mythical animals or with giant humans.
- A) In the 17th century, Nicolaus Steno argued persuasively that fossils are remains of living organisms.
 - B) In Roman times, Suetonius casually mentions that emperor Augustus kept a collection of large fossil bones in his villa
 - C) The famous scholar Avicenna put forward an idea that confused people about fossils for centuries.
 - D) Later, Herodotus reached the same conclusion regarding fossilized clam shells, but he misinterpreted other fossils.
 - E) Theophrastus, Aristotle's successor, is said to have written a book on fossils, which was lost later, where he refers to fossilised fish.
75. According to a World Bank report in 1993, the East Asian miracle, achieving high economic growth for all people, is due to a combination of fundamentally sound development policies, tailored interventions, and an unusually rapid increase of physical and human capital. The more advanced economies in the Asian region are part of this success and have been referred to as high-performing East Asian economies. --- In addition, these economies have displayed high per capita incomes, along with a much-improved income distribution, compared with most other developing economies.
- A) Such economies have a record of high and sustained economic growth.
 - B) Poorer countries have greater difficulty than relatively richer countries climbing up the ladder of development.
 - C) The study suggests that economies with a strong inward focus could not succeed.
 - D) In contrast, the dramatic growth of the Asian tiger economies has been based on the export of manufacture goods.
 - E) Promoting trade is positively related to levels of per capita income.

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

76. (I) Across the globe, people greeted the end of World War II with a profound sense of relief. **(II)** By virtually any measurement, the war had been the most devastating conflict in human history. **(III)** The more traditional and more widely accepted date for the start of World War II is 1 September 1939, with the quick but not quite blitzkrieg (lightning) German invasion of Poland. **(IV)** The war's economic cost alone has been calculated at perhaps five times that of World War I. **(V)** In human terms, it claimed half again as many military lives: 15 million versus 10 million for World War I.

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

77. (I) The idea of the human mind as the domain of absolute protection from external intrusion has persisted for centuries. **(II)** Today, however, this presumption might no longer hold. **(III)** Sophisticated neuro-imaging machines detect the electrical activity of neurons, enabling us to decode and even alter the nervous system signals that accompany mental processes. **(IV)** Medical devices connected to the brain are vulnerable to sabotage, and neuroscientists suggest that the same vulnerability applies to brain implants. **(V)** Whereas these advances have a great potential for research and medicine, they pose a fundamental ethical, legal and social challenge: determining under what conditions it is legitimate to gain access to another person's neural activity.

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

78. (I) The best conditions for dandelion seeds are relatively calm, sunny days that generate thermal updrafts. **(II)** A 2003 study at the University of Regensburg in Germany found that 99.5 percent of dandelion seeds land within 10 metres of their plant. **(III)** That is because the seed 'parachute' falls at about 30 cm per second and dandelions only grow about 30 cm high. **(IV)** So, that gives each seed just one second of flight time to be blown sideways by the wind to its new home. **(V)** Higher wind speeds fly, because strong winds tend to blow downwards as well as sideways, so the seeds just land even sooner.

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

79. (I) The conventional wisdom is that it is a molecule's specific shape that allows our noses to distinguish between one smell and another. **(II)** But there is new evidence that it is actually the frequency of a molecule's vibration, a quantum effect, that is all-important. **(III)** Most olfactory (smell) scientists believe that receptors within our noses act like a lock that can only be activated by a molecule of a specific shape – the 'key'. **(IV)** Molecules are collections of atoms that can be thought of as being connected by springs that can vibrate. **(V)** The trouble is, some molecules with different shapes have similar smells.

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

80. (I) Established on 7 April 1948, the World Health Organisation (WHO) is one of the original agencies of the United Nations. **(II)** WHO defines health not merely as the absence of disease or illness, but as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being. **(III)** Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, WHO was set up to improve international cooperation for better health conditions across the world. **(IV)** It took over from the Health Organisation of the League of Nations and the International Public Office of Health in Paris. **(V)** Those two organisations had focused on the control of epidemics, quarantine measures, and the standardisation of drugs.

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

YDS
EYLÜL
2018

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

1. For smokers who are under increased pressure to give up smoking, one of the easiest ---- is that quitting smoking makes people more likely to put on weight.

- A) incentives B) attempts
C) purposes D) excuses
E) features

2. The primary ---- of an organisation's accounting department are to process information and to prepare financial statements at the end of the accounting period.

- A) advancements B) compensations
C) obstacles D) objectives
E) classifications

3. Scholars and historians have offered possible locations for the mythical island of Atlantis, even in the face of ---- scientific evidence that it does not exist.

- A) compelling B) doubtful
C) erroneous D) refutable
E) ambiguous

4. The Big Bang theory is the explanation most commonly ---- by astronomers for the origin of the universe.

- A) discovered B) accepted
C) regulated D) conducted
E) influenced

5. The relationship between sport and aggression has been studied ---- for decades, yet researchers still have a limited understanding of the link between the two.

- A) severely B) suspiciously
C) uniquely D) extensively
E) instantly

6. Sense of control refers to the degree to which people believe that they can deliberately ---- desired outcomes and avoid undesirable ones in their environment.

- A) fill out B) bring about
C) switch off D) turn down
E) hand over

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

7. For a long time, scientists --- aware that the Earth's atmosphere is not static but in constant motion, producing areas of ever-changing pressure around the globe, but from 1700 onward, scientists ---- to discover how and why large-scale atmospheric movements occur.

- A) had been / have begun
B) would have been / had begun
C) have been / began
D) would be / were beginning
E) were / would have begun

8. Science ---- our every question, but it ---- humanity's best tool yet for tackling our greatest challenges.

- A) may not answer / had remained
B) must not answer / has remained
C) should not answer / will remain
D) cannot answer / remained
E) might not answer / remains

9. **Five of the Solomon Islands --- whole by rising sea levels, --- a glimpse into the future of other low-lying nations, such as the Netherlands and Italy.**
- A) are being sw allowed / having offered
 B) had been sw allowed / being offered
 C) w ill be sw allowed / having been offered
 D) w ere sw allowed / offered
 E) have been sw allowed / offering
10. **Research ---- media has primarily examined the effects of media on children --- a developmental perspective with a psychological focus on the correlation or causal variables between the media and children's behaviour.**
- A) against / under
 B) on / from
 C) through / across
 D) in / beyond
 E) at / over
11. **Identifying the specific effects of beneficial microbes that thrive ---- the surface of our bodies and deep --- our tissues, researchers are gaining a new view of how our bodies function.**
- A) at / over
 B) in / along
 C) by / dow n
 D) on / w ithin
 E) from l through
12. **Most cheesemakers believe that the brilliant nuances of flavour found in raw milk, with its naturally present 'good' bacteria simply cannot be duplicated in a pasteurised milk cheese ---- some well-respected cheeses, including British Stilton, are made only from pasteurised milk.**
- A) now that
 B) after
 C) although
 D) because
 E) only if
13. **Surprisingly, the symbol for zero emerged later than the concepts for other numbers, and --- the Babylonians used a symbol for zero, it was merely a placeholder and not used for computational purposes.**
- A) just as
 B) as if
 C) in case
 D) because
 E) even though
14. **Studies have found that the effects of a cup of coffee or a glass of cola are noticeable after just 10 minutes ---- the peak caffeine concentration in the blood occurs after 4 minutes.**
- A) since
 B) but
 C) provided that
 D) as long as
 E) unless
15. **Anim als are hunted by humans ---- for their meat --- for parts of their bodies that are used to create medicines, clothes, and jewellery.**
- A) neither / nor
 B) such / that
 C) not only / but also
 D) the more / the more
 E) as / as
16. **---- its notoriety as a naval weapon, the first modern torpedo was developed in landlocked Austria, or rather in what was then the Austrian Empire stretching down to the Adriatic.**
- A) Along w ith
 B) In terms of
 C) Despite
 D) Due to
 E) Instead of

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

Sometimes when people assert that a language has no grammar, what they really mean is that there is no grammar book for that particular language. But the rules of a language (17)---- in the heads of speakers of that language. We know the rules are there (18)---- the way the speakers behave. They use similar structures (19)--- similar events. If you hear the sentence for "Give me some water." in a rarely spoken language such as Spelitzian, you can be pretty sure you can use the same pattern for "Give me some food.", (20)---- there are other possible patterns as well. If there were not any patterns, people would not be able to communicate because they would have no way of knowing what other people meant (21)----.

17.

- A) alter B) recover
C) endure D) apply
E) exist

18.

- A) because of B) despite
C) contrary to D) instead of
E) similar to

19.

- A) against B) on
C) from D) for
E) into

20.

- A) provided B) once
C) in case D) because
E) even if

21.

- A) saying B) to say
C) having said D) being said
E) to have been said

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

An electric car future is speeding closer – economic analysts project that a third of all automobiles could be battery-powered by 2040. Most of these vehicles **(22)**---- large lithium batteries, which prompts worries about whether the world's lithium supply can keep up. **(23)**----, another element, cobalt, is a bigger concern. The best lithium battery cathodes (negative electrodes) all contain cobalt, and its production is limited. Even with a very conservative estimate of 10 million electric vehicles (EVs) in 2025, the demand **(24)**---- cobalt that year could reach 330,000 metric tons, whereas the available supply at that time would be at most 290,000 metric tons. Recycling lithium batteries is complicated and rarely done. Even with higher rates and cheaper processes, recycling **(25)**---- the use of lithium batteries until 10 or more years after mass-market penetration of EVs. But newer cathode chemistries offer hope. **(26)**---- recently developed nickel-rich and cobalt-free formulations, cobalt demand may decline.

22.

- A) call off B) rely on
C) take in D) go through
E) cut down

23.

- A) Consequently
B) In conclusion
C) At least
D) However
E) Otherwise

24.

- A) for
B) into
C) about
D) from
E) to

25.

- A) has not reduced
B) will not reduce
C) does not reduce
D) did not reduce
E) is not reducing

26.

- A) Rather than
B) Similar to
C) In comparison with
D) As opposed to
E) Thanks to

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

27. ----, but the creation of genetic techniques to safely halt or reverse age-related conditions in humans has so far proven improbable.

- A) Some researchers have doubts whether a new genetic technique could be developed as a first step towards the medical world's fabled 'elixir of youth'
- B) It has long been known that manipulating certain genes in an organism can slow ageing and extend its lifespan
- C) More proof will be needed before new genetic treatments using stem cells can be promoted as the key to turning back the clock on old age
- D) Ageing of the body is a dynamic process, as often reported by a number of researchers
- E) The efficacy of new methods utilised to prevent ageing is still questionable

28. Because bodybuilders exert large amounts of energy, ----.

- A) they are judged on the physical appearance of their muscles and encouraged to focus on body image
- B) they try to achieve the body type that will help them be effective competitors in their sport
- C) bodybuilding is the development of the physique through exercise, often for competitive exhibition
- D) their metabolism generally requires more calories per day than the average person
- E) bodybuilding is an activity that includes weight training in order to build muscle mass

29. While people can generate cough voluntarily, ----.

- A) infectious viruses can be easily transmitted between individuals through coughing
- B) most people cough once or twice an hour during the day to clear irritants off the airway
- C) environmental pollutants, such as cigarette smoke and dust, can also cause a cough
- D) the cough that accompanies a cold usually lasts one to two weeks
- E) vitamins and minerals may be helpful in treating conditions that lead to coughs

30. When mental disorders, physical conditions, and functional decline co-occur, ----.

- A) older adults face a greatly increased risk of hospitalisation and placement in long-term care facilities
- B) some older adults have been found to be relatively active well into their 80s and 90s
- C) it is important to note that older adults vary substantially in terms of their physical and mental health
- D) physical decline is associated with causing a number of mental disorders among older adults
- E) mental health problems such as depression are not a natural consequence of growing older

31. Unless there are substantial changes in the ways that humans affect ecosystems, ----.

- A) we have already caused permanent losses in global biodiversity
- B) our knowledge of Earth's species is still incomplete
- C) there could be as many as 30-50 million species on Earth
- D) there will be much larger losses of biodiversity in the near future
- E) the scale by which we consider biodiversity ranges from local to global

32. ----, our very lives depend on it to sustain agriculture and to keep our bodies healthy.
- A) Since scientists have long struggled to comprehend the complexities of the weather
 - B) Just as the Earth's atmosphere would remain stagnant without weather
 - C) While cold weather might cause us discomfort or even more severe health conditions
 - D) Given that humanity has, indeed, changed the weather
 - E) If predicting the weather is still, in many ways, a haphazard occupation
33. ----, the nations of Europe raced to colonise the continent.
- A) Given that almost all European interaction with Africa took place along the coasts until the 18th century
 - B) Because African responses to the challenge of European imperialism were complex
 - C) Even if colonial administrations enticed or coerced Africans into producing goods for export
 - D) When technological advances made Africa's interior readily accessible in the late 19th century
 - E) Despite several factors that drove the European scramble for Africa in the 18th century
34. ----, the Romans became the first major society to wear seasonal clothing.
- A) Although Romans were very careful about the way they dressed
 - B) As most of what we know about Roman clothing comes from written sources
 - C) Because their empire grew so great and took them into very different climates
 - D) Even if Romans made warm inter boots and the first known raincoat
 - E) Whereas wealthy Romans had slaves to help choose their clothing
35. ----, the ethnic characteristics and traditions of the Balkan Peninsula's food culture have been well preserved.
- A) Provided that it displays both Asian and western European influences
 - B) Even if meat might not have played a central role in the past
 - C) Even though the eastern influence has been very strong in the last several centuries
 - D) As long as its food culture is shaped by the historic, social and climatic elements
 - E) While the use of numerous spices constitutes the basics of its cuisine
36. The Sung dynasty Chinese (AD960-1279) had the technology to make rockets, ----.
- A) so the first European picture of a rocket was made in 1400
 - B) thus it was occasionally used as a weapon by Europeans
 - C) because the earliest European recipe for black powder appeared in 1265
 - D) but there is no definitive evidence that they did so
 - E) as the origin of the rocket is shrouded in mystery

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

37. Intelligence, which has been open to a range of definitions due to its-abstract nature and thus has become a controversial topic, is usually regarded as a measure of cognitive skills and the ability to solve problems.

- A) Çoğunlukla bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülen zekâ, soyut doğasından ötürü bir dizi tanıma açık olduğu için tartışmalı bir konu haline gelmiştir.
- B) Zekâ, soyut doğası gereği bir dizi tanıma açık olup tartışmalı bir konu hali ne gelse de genellikle bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülmektedir.
- C) Genellikle bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülen zekânın soyut doğası nedeniyle bir dizi tanıma açık olması, onu tartışılan bir konu haline getirmiştir.
- D) Soyut doğasından ötürü bir dizi tanıma açık olan ve bu yüzden tartışmalı bir konu haline gelen zekâ, genellikle bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülmektedir.
- E) Zekâ çoğu zaman bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülmüş, soyut doğası gereği bir dizi tanıma açık olmuş ve bundan dolayı tartışmalı bir konu haline gelmiştir.

38. World War I was supposed to be the war to end all wars, but defeated countries faced with harsh peace terms, which led to the outbreak of World War II.

- A) I. Dünya Savaşı'nın tüm savaflara son verecek savaş olacağı düşünülüyordu, fakat yenilen ülkelerin ağır barış koşullarıyla karşı karşıya kalması sonucunda II. Dünya Savaşı gerçekleşti.
- B) Tüm savaflara son verecek savaş olacağı zannedilen I. Dünya Savaşı'nda yenilen ülkeler ağır barış koşullarıyla karşı karşıya kaldı ve bu durum II. Dünya Savaşı'nın ortaya çıkmasına neden oldu.
- C) I. Dünya Savaşı'nın tüm savafları sona erdirecek savaş olacağı zannediliyordu, ancak yenilen ülkeler ağır barış koşullarıyla karşı karşıya kaldı, ki bu da II. Dünya Savaşı'nın ortaya çıkmasına neden oldu.
- D) II. Dünya Savaşı'nın gerçekleşmesine neden olan şey, I. Dünya Savaşı'nın tüm savaflara son verecek savaş olacağına düşünülmesine rağmen yenilen ülkelerin ağır barış koşullarıyla karşı karşıya kalmasıydı.
- E) I. Dünya Savaşı'nın tüm savafları sona erdirecek savaş olacağına inanılsa da yenilen ülkelerin ağır barış koşullarıyla karşı karşıya kalması II. Dünya Savaşı'nın ortaya çıkmasına neden oldu.

39. Today's urban developments, coupled with an increasing population, threaten many archaeological sites in Egypt.

- A) Günümüzdeki kentsel gelişmeler, nüfus artışının da etkisiyle birlikte, Mısır'daki birçok arkeolojik alan için tehdit oluşturmaktadır.
- B) Mısır'daki birçok arkeolojik alan, günümüzdeki kentsel gelişmeler ve artmakta olan nüfus yüzünden tehdit altındadır.
- C) Günümüzdeki kentsel gelişmeler, artmakta olan nüfusla birlikte, Mısır'da ki birçok arkeolojik alanı tehdit etmektedir.
- D) Günümüzdeki kentsel gelişmeler, nüfus artışını beraberinde getirerek Mısır'daki birçok arkeolojik alan için tehdit oluşturmaktadır.
- E) Günümüzdeki kentsel gelişmelerin artmakta olan nüfusla desteklenmesi, Mısır'daki birçok arkeolojik alanı tehdit etmektedir.

40. Makro fotoğrafçılığın en önemli tekniklerini keşfetmek için, fotoğrafçılar bir bahçede ışık ve konumla çalışmalı ve ufak hareketlerle arkaplanın nasıl değiştiğini fark etmelidir.

- A) The key techniques of macro photography include working with light and position in a garden, through which photographers can notice how the background changes with slight moves.
- B) Discovering the key techniques of macro photography requires photographers to work with light and position in a garden and to notice how the background changes with their slight moves.
- C) To notice the key techniques of macro photography, photographers may work with light and position in a garden and discover how the background changes in accordance with slight moves.
- D) To discover the key techniques in macro photography, photographers need to work with different ranges of light and position in a garden and notice the changes in the background caused by slight moves.
- E) To discover the key techniques of macro photography, photographers should work with light and position in a garden and notice how the background changes with slight moves.

41. Hastalığın biyolojik doğası kültürden kültüre değişirse de hastalıkların nasıl algılandığının ciddi bir biçimde değişiklik gösterdiğine dair net kanıtlar vardır.

- A) The biological nature of disease does not change from one culture to another, though we have clear evidence showing that how diseases are understood is dramatically different.
- B) While the biological nature of disease differs slightly from one culture to another, there is dramatic variation in how diseases are understood, as shown by clear evidence.
- C) Even if there is clear evidence suggesting that how diseases are understood varies dramatically from one culture to another, the biological nature of disease remains constant.
- D) Although the biological nature of disease does not change from one culture to another, there is clear evidence that how diseases are understood varies dramatically.
- E) There is clear evidence suggesting that the biological nature of disease does not change, but how diseases are understood varies to a great extent from one culture to another.

42. Akademik başarısızlığın önlenmesi ciddi bir konudur çünkü akademik başarısızlığa uğrayan çocuklar yaşamları boyunca önemli sosyal ve ekonomik problemler yaşarlar.

- A) It is important that academic failure is prevented since children who fail academically are likely to suffer from significant social and economic problems throughout their lives.
- B) Should academic failure not be avoided, which is a serious subject, children who fail academically face important social and economic problems throughout their lives.
- C) Prevention of academic failure is a serious subject because children who fail academically experience significant social and economic problems throughout their lives.
- D) As a subject, prevention of academic failure is serious because children who fail at school go through significant social and economic problems throughout their lives.
- E) What makes prevention of academic failure a serious subject is that children who fail academically have significant social and economic problems throughout their lives.

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Video games are likely to affect the way we behave in a number of ways. For instance, there is concern about whether violence in games makes young people more violent. This is controversial even within the scientific community. Numerous studies about the effects of games on the brain have come up with conflicting results. A team of scientists gathered all scientific articles to date and compared results. In total they found 116 experiments, the first from the 1980s. Many compared regular video game players with people who had never played. Changes in the brain were measured using techniques which detect brain regions increase or reduce in size and these changes affect the brain's activity. The study found that the clearest negative impact is the risk of addiction, which could affect other brain functions. Games that heavily rely on online multiplayer modes are the most associated with addiction, due to social interactions being more rewarding than just playing against the computer. However, since video games usually display increasing levels of difficulty, they are continually challenging our skills, making the brain perform at 100% of its capacity, resulting in effective cognitive training. Video games also contribute to the proper functioning of the brain, and can even improve it.

43. There is a controversy about video games even among scientists because ---.

- A) not many scientists have developed the suitable research design to investigate the issue
- B) video games affect our brains in a number of ways
- C) scientists are still waiting for convincing findings from clinical testing
- D) different studies have produced contradictory findings
- E) there are not many changes in the brains of video game players

44. Why do online multiplayer games tend to be more addictive than others?

- A) They display more violence than other games.
- B) They lead to more conflicting behaviours.
- C) They help some regions of the brain get bigger.
- D) They involve communication between players.
- E) They contribute more to the functioning of the brain.

45. Which of the following questions cannot be answered according to the passage?

- A) Is there a way to avoid the risk of addiction to video games?
- B) Is there any research on the effects of video games on the brain?
- C) Can video games help people socialise with others?
- D) Can video games better brain functioning?
- E) Are there any disadvantages associated with video games?

46. What is the author's attitude towards video games?

- A) Sarcastic
- B) Indifferent
- C) Sceptical
- D) Objective
- E) Pessimistic

47. - 50. soruların aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Nearly 20 US states have started to implement former president Barack Obama's Clean Power Plan, which places limits on carbon dioxide emissions from power plants in an effort to reduce the impacts of climate change. The plan has been in legal limbo for the past year, yet scientists have now calculated another outcome of the policy: harm to crop yields if the plan is stopped. Along with carbon pollution, coal-fired power plants spew pollutants that form smog, which was already known to contribute to increased rates of asthma and premature deaths. The new research estimates the extent to which smog, under air-pollution policies in place before the Clean Power Plan, would limit production in 2020 of four major crops: corn, cotton, potatoes, and soybeans. Led by environmental engineer Shannon Capps, the research team also estimated the extent to which those crop production losses would shrink under three nationwide counter scenarios. One improved the efficiency of individual power plants. Another modelled a policy similar to the Obama plan, setting state carbon dioxide emission goals for the electricity sector. And the third established a tax on carbon emissions, under which emissions decreased the most. But the greatest drop in smog-forming pollutants – and the greatest gains in crop yields – came from policies such as the Clean Power Plan.

47. Which of the following is true about crop production according to the passage?

- A) The losses are insignificant since only four crops are affected.
- B) Smog has no significant effect on crop production in the US.
- C) If coal-fired power plant efficiency is improved, crop yields will increase dramatically.
- D) Coal-fired power plants produce smog, thereby negatively impacting crop yields.
- E) The losses will continue at the same pace even after implementing the Clean Power Plan.

48. According to the passage, in order to estimate crop production losses, the new research ----.

- A) analysed alternate models using Obama's Clean Power Plan as a point of reference
- B) relied upon asthma and premature death statistics
- C) targeted all crops including corn, cotton, potatoes, and soybeans
- D) adopted models that were different from the Clean Power Plan
- E) excluded models based on policies in place before the Clean Power Plan

49. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) There is no difference between the Obama plan and other similar plans in terms of reducing emissions.
- B) Crop production will continue to shrink under all three plans proposed by the researchers.
- C) Reducing carbon dioxide emissions from power plants will not necessarily increase crop production.
- D) Policies like the Clean Power Plan are needed to reduce smog rates and increase crop yields.
- E) Improving the efficiency of power plants is necessary to control crop production losses.

50. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Importance of the Clean Power Plan
- B) Three Plans for Crop Production
- C) Pollution from Power Plants
- D) Smog: How Harmful Can It Be?
- E) Why is the Obama Plan in Legal Limbo?

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Fasting could boost your brainpower. A stomach hormone that stimulates appetite seems to promote the growth of new brain cells and protect them from the effects of ageing – and may explain why some people say that fasting makes them feel sharper. Ghrelin is known as the hunger hormone, as it is made by the stomach when it gets empty. If we go a few hours without food, its levels rise in our blood. But there is also evidence that ghrelin can enhance cognition. Animals fed reduced-calorie diets have better mental abilities. Injecting ghrelin into mice improves their performance in learning and memory tests, and seems to boost the number of connections in their brains. Now Jeffrey Davies at Swansea University, UK, and his team have found further evidence that ghrelin can stimulate brain cells to divide and multiply, a process called neurogenesis. When they added the hormone to mouse brain cells grown in a dish, it **switched on** a gene known to trigger neurogenesis. “If the same happens in animals, this could be how ghrelin affects memory,” says Davies, whose work was presented at the British Neuroscience Association conference in 2017. The work may have implications for treating neurodegenerative conditions. Davies’s team have found that ghrelin, or chemicals that act the same way, could help treat some conditions like Parkinson’s disease.

51. According to the passage, the hormone ghrelin ---.

- A) is called the hunger hormone because it prevents one from feeling hungry for long hours
- B) is produced by the body in higher amounts when there are more brain cell connections in the brain
- C) slows down the neurogenesis process when produced in considerably low amounts
- D) plays a role in a number of functions from the production of new brain cells to enhanced mental abilities
- E) affects our appetite in a negative way and causes us to consume more food than we actually need

52. According to the passage, Jeffrey Davies ---.

- A) ended up working on the neurogenesis process by chance when he was working on Parkinson’s disease
- B) discovered that ghrelin contributes to neurogenesis, which might be the reason why it improves memory
- C) presented his study at the British Neuroscience Association conference in order to increase awareness of Parkinson’s disease
- D) thinks that more research on ghrelin is needed in order to understand its effects on Parkinson’s disease
- E) believes that ghrelin affects memory in mice differently from humans

53. The underlined phrase in the passage ‘switched on’ is closest in meaning to.---

- A) protected
- B) covered
- C) maintained
- D) transferred
- E) activated

54. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To describe how the neurogenesis process takes place in human brain
- B) To highlight that the brain can gain substantial benefits from increased levels of ghrelin
- C) To discuss whether ghrelin could be used as a treatment for Parkinson’s disease
- D) To emphasise the importance of Davies’s study on mice and their mental abilities
- E) To draw particular attention to the 2017 conference held by the British Neuroscience Association

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

First impressions can affect your life course – how you manage job interviews, whether you gain friends at social gatherings, etc. A study by Harvard psychologist Mahzarin Banaji showed that first impressions can strike us even after we think we have abandoned them. Still, how ever quickly and unintentionally these impressions form themselves in us, we are not mindless robots. “People have some flexibility,” says psychologist Melissa Ferguson from Cornell University, who is interested in how people form, and change, their impressions of others. She has a guy named Bob to thank for her findings. For her studies, Ferguson introduces test subjects to a fictional character named Bob. Sometimes Bob is portrayed as good, with a list of a hundred nice behaviours. When subjects find out he is convicted of an immoral act involving a child, the good impression of Bob completely flips. Other times, Bob does a hundred things making study subjects see him as a moderately nasty guy. Then it is revealed that Bob donated a kidney to a stranger. Here too, Ferguson’s subjects adjusted their opinion; they thought better of him, but still did not think well of him. “They did not flip,” she says. “A single piece of extremely negative information undoes a positive first impression, but it does not work the same way in the opposite direction. It takes more to overcome a negative first impression.”

55. It is understood from the passage that first impressions ---.

- A) do not shape our lives profoundly when formed quickly and unintentionally
- B) might not be as easy to get rid of as we may think
- C) may be misleading in job interviews or at social gatherings
- D) lose their effectiveness after a certain amount of time has passed
- E) have such a strong impact on our lives that it is impossible to change them

56. What could be concluded from the passage about first impressions?

- A) First impressions about people hardly ever change, positively or negatively, even with lots of effort.
- B) We do not have any control over our first impressions and cannot change them later.
- C) The effects of positive first impressions last much longer than those of negative first impressions.
- D) People may sometimes act like mindless robots when it comes to first impressions.
- E) We can change our first impressions of others later although they are formed unintentionally.

57. What can be concluded from the study conducted by Ferguson?

- A) Positive information changes the negative first impressions of people to a great extent even though it is about something trivial.
- B) Positive first impressions about someone are more likely to turn into negative opinions when a bit of negative information is provided.
- C) Negative first impressions are more likely to change quickly and easily than positive first impressions.
- D) When nasty people do something really good, people adopt a positive attitude towards them, ignoring their unpleasant background.
- E) People tend to have positive first impressions about others most of the time, but later they may change their mind.

58. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Lack of Control over First Impressions
- B) How to Ward Off Negative First Impressions
- C) Different Perspectives on First Impressions
- D) Constructing and Adjusting First Impressions
- E) Forming Reliable First Impressions

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Dating from 1513, a map drawn by Turkish mariner Piri Reis is one of the earliest cartographic depictions of the Americas. Historians have long been fascinated by many aspects of his map, such as its level of accuracy. The route to the New World, the Americas, was at first a secret closely guarded by the Spanish and Portuguese navigators who were exploring the Atlantic – for example, Christopher Columbus, who was working for the Spanish monarchy. Reis surprisingly placed the New World on the correct longitudinal meridian in relation to the African continent. His was the earliest known map to do so. However, similar to other maps of the time, the scale of this map is inconsistent, with the Americas drawn much larger than Africa or Asia. Piri Reis wrote on the map itself that he had consulted other maps in Arabic, including some classical sources. He also referred to four contemporary Portuguese maps, as well as one by Columbus. The mystery remains, however, as to how Piri Reis gained access to Columbus's discoveries.

59. It can be understood from the passage that Piri Reis's map----

- A) was the first one to include depictions of the Americas
- B) was preceded by others that include Africa
- C) was not the only map showing the Americas
- D) is the first example of a marine map
- E) is more accurate than once believed

60. It can be understood from the passage that Spanish and Portuguese explorers ----.

- A) were initially very open to providing Piri Reis with information
- B) wanted to ensure that no others could find their way to the Americas
- C) were the only ones exploring the Atlantic
- D) were in direct competition with Christopher Columbus
- E) worked very closely with monarchies to establish the New World

61. The most surprising aspects of Piri Reis's map is that ----.

- A) it was the most complete map of the time
- B) the scale was consistent with the previous ones
- C) the locations of Africa and Asia were correctly noted
- D) his placement of the New World was accurate
- E) it was the first to include longitudinal meridians

62. Which of the following is true about Piri Reis and his map?

- A) The Americas appeared much larger than Africa and Asia on Piri Reis's map because he basically relied upon Arabic maps.
- B) It was impossible that he could have had the same knowledge as Christopher Columbus.
- C) There is some doubt about how Piri Reis made use of the discoveries of previous explorers and their maps.
- D) Due to the similarity in scale inconsistencies, it is often considered that Piri Reis essentially copied his classical sources.
- E) How Piri Reis managed to learn about the discoveries of Columbus is still unknown today.

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

63.

Robert:

- You've persuaded me to volunteer for that organ donation team, but I can't figure out what exactly we're supposed to do.

Lee:

- The team is trying to encourage families to consider how they would feel about donation if they needed an organ transplant when not enough people give their consent.

Robert:

– ----

Lee:

- Exactly. Surveys show that 30% of people have never discussed organ donation with their friends and relatives.
- A) So, as far as I understand, the team is basically trying to raise people's awareness about the issue.
- B) I see. People are aware of the importance of organ transplantation but most are unwilling to be donors.
- C) OK, so non-profit organisations try to ensure that the ethical considerations are understood.
- D) Yeah, everybody knows that organ transplantation is a must for those who desperately need organs.
- E) I think more and more people are now well-informed about the challenges of the procedure.

64.

Journalist:

- So, your company has set up a system that offers online clinical-counselling, and you're the chief operating officer. Do you think e-therapy is more effective for certain people?

Psychologist:

- Of course, for any therapy to be effective, it has to meet the individual needs of patients. E-therapy may appeal to people looking for convenience, flexibility and privacy, in particular. College students and workers with not much time usually opt for our online services.

Journalist:

– ----

Psychologist:

- People have a tendency to think that because you're using an online service, it must be impersonal and can't have the same effect. But it's not true. The difference in results between e-therapy and a face-to-face one is quite minimal.
- A) How do you talk tech-challenged people into e-therapy?
- B) Why do you think e-therapy will overtake face-to-face therapy?
- C) What is the biggest myth about e-therapy?
- D) How does an e-therapy session work?
- E) How does e-therapy help people with a serious mental illness?

65.

Richard:

- I saw a video the other day on the Internet about a polyglot.

Lucy:

- A polyglot? What's that?

Richard:

- A polyglot is a person who speaks several different languages. The person in the video I saw speaks eight languages including Portuguese and Chinese.

Lucy:

- ----

Richard:

- There are some methods used. For example, allocating a few hours a day for a language until mastering it, including intense listening and speaking activities.
- Why aren't there more people who can speak many languages like this?
 - What's the minimum number of languages needed to describe someone as a polyglot?
 - Do you think he's completely fluent in all eight of those languages?
 - How do you think such people manage to learn so many languages?
 - How many more languages do you think he can add to his repertoire?

66.

Sarah:

- Recently, I've read a magazine article, and it says over the first four years of marriage, spouses report a gradual increase in their willingness to forgive each other.

Francis:

- So, it means they learn to forgive each other as they spend more time together.

Sarah:

- ----

Francis:

- What do you mean?

Sarah:

- The article says forgiving benefits both partners only if the forgiven partner is agreeable and cooperative. If not, he or she tends to offend again.
- I think anyone who is in a close relationship will, at some point, have to decide whether or not to forgive.
 - Well, I believe the most important thing in relations is mutual trust. If you have it, you don't experience such forgiveness problems.
 - It's also possible that even if someone wants to forgive, they might not think that the wrongdoer or offender really deserves it.
 - One needs to be cautious, though, as forgiveness could backfire, depending on the offending partner's personality.
 - Maybe the reason is that being exposed to situations where forgiveness is required helps one improve that skill.

67.

Stacy:

- I'm so bored with my never-ending to-do list. But I can't say I've been able to cross a single item off the list so far.

Carole:

- Maybe you should stop procrastinating and just start working on your list.

Stacy:

- What do you mean?

Carole:

- ----

Stacy:

- I think you're right, finding another person with the same aspirations will help me take action.
- A) I don't get why you've been feeling so desperate about your life plans. You're one of the most ambitious and motivated people I know.
- B) Well, I've been seeing a psychologist to deal with the same type of issue. Maybe that's something you can look into as well.
- C) Life seems to be getting busier for us modern working women. Maybe keeping a diary of goals you've achieved will help you stay focused.
- D) Maybe one way to deal with your problem is just making a habit out of it. I mean you should make a habit of taking action to fulfil your plans.
- E) You don't have to keep waiting for the perfect moment. Plus sharing your goals and plans with someone else could be a good idea.

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

68. Mentally healthy adults have a right to refuse medical intervention even if this is likely to result in fatal consequences.

- A) No matter how deadly the results of medical intervention are, mentally healthy adults are choosing to reject it.
- B) If they are mentally healthy, adults could reject medical intervention without considering whether or not such an intervention could lead to some tragic outcomes.
- C) Regardless of possible deadly results of rejecting medical intervention, adults who are mentally healthy have an entitlement to do it.
- D) It is a right for mentally healthy adults to oppose medical intervention even though they may be aware of possible deadly results.
- E) It is possible for mentally healthy adults to consider refusing medical intervention when they are aware of serious implications of this.

69. While some people believe that video games are a waste of time, certain games can be a good vehicle for training specific skills, such as enhancing short-term memory, agility or reaction time.

- A) Although some people are convinced that video games are useful in teaching specific skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time, some of them are futile activities, according to some others.
- B) Certain video games can be good means for practising some specific skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time, but there are some people who believe that video games are of no use.
- C) Some people assume that video games are time-consuming, although they know that certain video games are efficient tools in teaching specific skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time.
- D) Video games are thought to be time-consuming; however, they may be beneficial for some people practising certain skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time.
- E) There are some people who presume that video games are beneficial in specific skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time; however, those games could be a waste of time indeed.

70. Since December 2014, the Breathe Project in the US has been making use of high definition cameras that let residents monitor the air pollution in their cities online.

- A) US residents have been contributing to the Breathe Project since December 2014 by monitoring the air pollution in their cities with online use of high definition cameras.
- B) In the US, air pollution has been monitored online by the Breathe Project with high definition cameras since December 2014 in order to inform residents about the rates in their cities.
- C) Residents can reduce air pollution in their cities by using online high definition cameras of the Breathe Project, which was launched by the US in December 2014.
- D) High definition cameras used by the Breathe Project in the US since December 2014 help residents combat air pollution in their cities through online monitoring.
- E) High definition cameras that have been utilised by the Breathe Project in the US since December 2014 enable residents to monitor the air pollution in their cities online.

71. The growing awareness of the impact of job stress is best illustrated by the sheer increase in the volume of job stress research in recent years.

- A) The past few years have witnessed a dramatic rise in the amount of job stress research, which best demonstrates the increasing recognition of the impact of job stress.
- B) The influence of job stress has increased recently, which is best shown by the awareness that has been substantially enhanced by the growth in the amount of job stress research.
- C) People are becoming increasingly aware of the volume of job stress research, which has been best illustrated by the recent increase in the influence of job stress.
- D) Lately, there has been more research in the field of job stress, which means that it may lead to a higher level of consciousness about the influence of job stress.
- E) Although there has been a considerable increase in the number of studies on job stress recently, there is still a need for greater understanding of the influence of job stress.

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

72. According to a study in Usege, Kenya, near the town of Kisumu, most families in the village do not value formal Western schooling. There is no reason they should, as their children will for the most part spend their lives farming or engaged in other occupations that make little or no use of Western schooling. These families emphasise teaching their children the indigenous, informal knowledge that will lead to successful adaptation in the environments in which they will really live. ---- They hope that their children may be able to leave the village and to go to a university. These families tend to emphasise the value of Western education and to devalue indigenous informal knowledge. Thus, the families typically value and emphasise one or the other kind of knowledge, but not both.

- A) At the same time, there are some, perhaps not many, families in the village that have different expectations for their children.
- B) They believe that investing a lot of time in the development of academic skills needed for school success is a poor investment.
- C) Furthermore, they see the learning of informal knowledge as relevant to their everyday adaptation as a better use of their time.
- D) Some wealthy and educated parents living in the village share the same opinion with such families and do not favour formal Western schooling.
- E) In formal Western schooling, however, children typically study a variety of subjects, including maths, foreign languages, etc., from an early age.

73. As children move into adolescence, they seek much more autonomy. At this stage, parents must achieve a delicate balance between granting autonomy and making sure their children do not get into situations where problematic or even dangerous behaviour could occur. ---- This makes it likely that their children will be involved with other teens who are enthusiastic about school and not into risk-taking.

- A) However, some parents may find it difficult to develop clear rules to ensure the teenager engages in appropriate activities when not under adult supervision.
- B) It could be helpful if parents establish effective communication with their children with regard to what they are doing each day and foster their academic interests.
- C) Children who are not regularly monitored by their parents are more likely to adopt destructive habits, suffer from depression, and obtain poor grades.
- D) The most important issues to consider are the time teens need to be home, where they can go when they are out, and whom they can be with.
- E) On the contrary, offering numerous opportunities for young people to play a greater role in civic life and governance is another way to prevent problems.

74. Medieval Islam became the principal heir to ancient Greek science, and Islamic civilisation remained the world leader in virtually every field of science between 800-1300 AD. The sheer level of scientific activity underlines this point, as the number of Islamic scientists during the four centuries after the Prophet matched the number of Greek scientists during the four centuries following Thales. Islamic scientists established the first truly international scientific community stretching from Iberia to Central Asia. ---- A moment's thought, however, shows how unreasonable it is to evaluate the history of Islamic science only or even largely as a link to European science, or even to subsume Islamic science into the 'Western tradition'. Medieval Islam and its science must be judged on their own terms, and those terms are as much Eastern as Western.

- A) Early Islamic rulers encouraged the mastery of foreign cultural traditions, including notably Greek philosophy and science.
- B) Yet, medieval Islamic science is sometimes dismissed as a conduit passively transmitting ancient Greek science to the European Middle Ages.
- C) Islam was and is based on literacy and the holy book of the Quran, and contrary to the popular view, Islam showed itself tolerant toward others.
- D) The result was another hybrid society, the cultural 'Hellenisation' of Islam and its typically bureaucratized institutions.
- E) The institutional aspects of Islamic science are only beginning to be studied with scholarly rigour, and nothing like a full historical survey exists for the Islamic case.

75. Even though there are a number of teaching approaches, the literature indicates that teachers have two primary orientations to teaching: an orientation toward conveying knowledge and an orientation toward facilitating learning. --- On the other hand, if the teacher wants to maximise students' understanding, he or she will probably focus on the integration and elaboration of information in ways that could facilitate meaningful learning and critical thinking.

- A) Interestingly, teachers' approaches to teaching are also mediated by situational and contextual factors in addition to a number of other factors.
- B) Hence, the various characteristics of students in these class rooms will influence the approach to teaching as well as its outcomes.
- C) For example, a teacher whose goal of teaching is to transmit and increase knowledge will likely focus on the content and provide structured learning experiences.
- D) Moreover, it is generally known that the values and beliefs of teachers influence their perceptions and judgements and also affect their behaviour in the classroom.
- E) Furthermore, this teacher might believe that students should be rewarded for good work and penalised for lack of effort and poor work.

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

76. (I) In ancient time-measurement systems, including those of both Egypt and China, daylight and night-time were each given 12 hours. (II) This was convenient for use with sundials, which are known from Egypt as early as 1500 BC, although telling the time 'by the Sun' probably predates the first humans. (III) However, because the length of daylight and night-time varies with the season, so did the length of the sundials. (IV) When water clocks came into use, shortly after them, a conflict between the two forms of measurement became apparent. (V) In the 8th century AD, the Chinese began to add primitive but a bit more sophisticated equipment to water clocks.

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

77. (I) Early world history focuses on agricultural civilisations, but it must also pay attention to regions that developed different kinds of economies and different organisational structures. (II) The development of agriculture was a radical change in humans' way of life. (III) By providing a dependable source of food, it allowed people to live in larger groups. (IV) Later on, toolmaking technology advanced with the discovery of metalworking, which in turn further increased agricultural production. (V) Increased production freed some members of the society to perform other kinds of work and this in turn encouraged a further series of organisational changes we call civilisation.

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

78. (I) Most non-marine food chains depend on insects. (II) Almost all birds eat insects, and even those that eat seeds as adults still feed insects to their young. (III) If there were no longer any insects, we would not need the 430,000 tonnes of insecticides that are sprayed onto crops every year. (IV) Insects also break down plant matter and help recycle nutrients into the soil. (V) Without any insects at all, most bird and amphibian species would be extinct in two months.

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

scarred by slavery and racial segregation. (II) An intelligent and deeply religious man, he attended college at the early age of 15 and went on to study theology, receiving his doctorate in 1955. (III) King was inspired by early civil right leaders, Howard Thurman, who knew his father and was trusted mentor. (IV) In 1963, King led the 'March on Washington', a huge event where thousands gathered on the National Mall to hear him speak. (V) He also looked up to Mahatma Gandhi, and was to adopt his teachings of non-violent resistance in his own struggle for equality in the US.

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

79. (I) In its earlier days, people treated the experience of watching television rather like that of the cinema, but in many ways, television is nothing like cinema. (II) While film is designed to be a public event and its characteristic mode is a complete performance, television is a procession of segments arranged as a series and watched privately or domestically. (III) Communal watching of programmes provides opportunities for displays of family warmth and affection, so television watching may promote strong emotional connections among families and friends. (IV) Contrary to the intense quality of film that receives sustained attention from the audience, television watching is more casual and episodic. (V) Another obvious distinction is that films typically start with a disordered narrative and move through a series of ups and downs to a resolution, but television presents itself as a set of repeated segments which do not always form a unity of any kind.

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

80. (I) Martin Luther King Jr. was born in 1929 and grew up in the Deep South, a region of America with a history

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1– 6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. **Several different models of emotional intelligence have emerged since 1990, and such --- has contributed to a certain amount of controversy.**
 - A) elimination
 - B) diversity
 - C) regulation
 - D) clarity
 - E) disruption

2. **Since the beginning of the Industrial Age, humankind's --- of natural environment has taken a turn for the worse.**
 - A) exploitation
 - B) contradiction
 - C) deprivation
 - D) termination
 - E) allocation

3. **Although Thomas Edison was not the first to create the light bulb, his model was more commercially --- because it was long-lasting and formed part of a whole lighting system.**
 - A) reactive
 - B) urgent
 - C) excessive
 - D) peculiar
 - E) viable

4. **Just as television and mass media had done before, the growth of the Internet in the 1990s and early 2000s --- a new era for business.**
 - A) heralded
 - B) jeopardised
 - C) reversed
 - D) enforced
 - E) protected

5. **The revolutions and wars of the 20th century --- affected people's views of these times and the histories they wrote.**
 - A) decently
 - B) recklessly
 - C) offensively
 - D) arbitrarily
 - E) profoundly

6. **As the distribution of radio and TV programming began migrating to a digital format in the late 1990s, broadcasters, over time, have had to --- their old analogue frequencies for the new digital channels and invest hundreds of millions of dollars in new equipment.**
 - A) give up
 - B) take on
 - C) work out
 - D) turn down
 - E) go through

7. **In recent years, linguists ---- whether the homogenising effects of TV, film, and the Internet --- to eliminate many so-called regionalisms in the language in the US.**
 - A) ponder / were beginning
 - B) have pondered / have begun
 - C) have been pondering / will have begun
 - D) are pondering / will be beginning
 - E) pondered / will begin

8. **From asteroid strike to nuclear war, humanity ---- all kinds of existential threats, yet, if humankind disappeared tomorrow, nobody knows what kind of planet we --- behind.**
 - A) faced / should be leaving
 - B) has faced / would be leaving
 - C) had faced / may be leaving
 - D) is facing / have to be leaving
 - E) faces / must be leaving

9. **After ---- victorious from World War I, structural problems and massive debt plunged Great Britain into an economic crisis that ---- into the middle of the 1930s.**
 - A) to emerge / was lasting
 - B) having been emerged / has lasted
 - C) having emerged / would have lasted
 - D) emerging / lasted
 - E) being emerged / had lasted

10. **The world's first complex societies arose in the Near East ---- the fertile area, known as Mesopotamia, ---- the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.**
- A) around / to B) within / between
C) about / with D) for / along
E) at / among
11. **---- rapid advances in biotechnology, genetic manipulation of crops accelerated in the 1990s and is expected to have a significant impact ---- food production.**
- A) Through / to B) In / over
C) With / on D) Within / from
E) For / behind
12. **Scientists have grown more aware of the social implications of their work ---- people have become more conscious of the ways in which science and technology affect their lives.**
- A) but B) in case
C) just as D) only if
E) unless
13. **---- the organic food industry is relatively small and new, it is important that consumers become aware of its claims, limitations, and potential benefits.**
- A) Just as B) Once
C) Unless D) Even if
E) Until
14. **Early conceptualisations of acculturation described an interpersonal transformation that occurs ---- cultures come into sustained contact.**
- A) whereas B) when
C) as if D) even though
E) in case
15. **Known as the 'Lady with the Lamp' during the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale, the most famous nurse in history, focused her efforts ---- on the prevention of diseases --- the promotion of healthy living in a more positive way.**
- A) the more / the more
B) not only / but also
C) whether / or
D) such / that
E) as / as
16. **---- expansion west across the Mississippi River to the Pacific coast, settlers from Europe were brought into conflict with Native American tribes who lived in the area, upon whose lands the settlers were encroaching.**
- A) Rather than B) Along with
C) As opposed to D) Unlike
E) Due to

17– 21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

The humble plastic bottle is now one of the most commonly recycled objects. However, it was the cheapness and durability of the product that (17) ---- its popularity over glass bottles. Nathaniel Wyeth, a US engineer, worked on the invention (18) ---- almost a decade. When he asked a colleague if plastic might be used to store carbonated beverages (19) ---- coke, he was told that they would explode. A series of early experiments proved that carbonated beverages caused the plastic to expand. Obviously, plastic was too weak, but it (20) --- if the long strands of molecules that form plastic were made up together. Wyeth knew that nylon gets stronger when its molecules are stretched and aligned, and he developed a pre-formed mold. (21) ---- initial results were far from successful and it took 10,000 attempts to solve that problem, he finally replaced the nylon with polyethylene-terphthalate (PET) - an artificial substance used to make materials for packaging food, including plastic drink bottles - and the bottle was quickly taken up by the booming soft drink industry.

17.

- A) led to
- B) sold off
- C) wore out
- D) brought down
- E) called back

18.

- A) with
- B) for
- C) at
- D) to
- E) by

19.

- A) contrary to
- B) rather than
- C) by means of
- D) such as
- E) in terms of

20.

- A) used to be strengthened
- B) had to be strengthened
- C) would have been strengthened
- D) must have been strengthened
- E) should be strengthened

21.

- A) Once
- B) As long as
- C) In order that
- D) Although
- E) In case

22. - 26. For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

Nothing brings a community together like the collective glow of its televisions. In the spring of 1948, American John Walson installed community antenna television, bringing the wonders of cable television to his customers. Walson and his wife Margaret, owners of the Service Electric Company of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, (22) ---- cable television as a way to help their customers pick up signals blocked by nearby mountains. Walson decided (23) ---- his service literally to new heights by climbing to the top of a mountain and planting an antenna. (24) --- using cables and signal boosters, he connected the antenna to his appliance store. Along the way he dropped the signal directly off at his customers' homes, (25) ---- creating the first community antenna television system. Community antenna television, now known as cable TV, is found in nearly 60 per cent of US homes and (26) --- Europe.

22.

- A) lived up to
- B) caught up with
- C) came up with
- D) grew out of
- E) kept up with

23.

- A) to take
- B) to be taking
- C) having taken
- D) to have taken
- E) taking

24.

- A) Because of
- B) As regards
- C) By means of
- D) In terms of
- E) Similar to

25.

- A) until
- B) though
- C) thus
- D) after
- E) but

26.

- A) beneath
- B) throughout
- C) besides
- D) between
- E) opposite

27. - 36. For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

27. **Although airborne radar shares much in common with surface and naval sets, ---.**
- A) there are many factors involved that set it apart from these
 - B) they were first developed and used during World War II
 - C) the radar set itself needs to fit in the limited space available within an airplane
 - D) home sets have a margin of error of around five kilometers and a visual range of 300 meters
 - E) their development was hindered by directives prohibiting external antennae on planes
28. **Although we may think that we come to our opinions independently, ---.**
- A) research shows that people are profoundly influenced by group norms at all levels of thought and behavior
 - B) we might go against group norms and make a unique decision despite feelings of anxiety and fear
 - C) studies of the brain indicate increased activation of the amygdala region when making an independent decision
 - D) people are less swayed by group opinions when they are more knowledgeable or confident
 - E) most of us consider decisions about clothing or music to be personal and do not worry about group opinions
29. **While the percentage of North Americans practicing vegetarianism has remained rather consistent at about only one per cent of the total population, ----.**
- A) social acceptance of this lifestyle has increased dramatically since the late 20th century
 - B) there is some controversy related to which dietary practices truly fall under the term 'vegetarianism'
 - C) such lifestyles have rarely been understood well by communities dependent on animal products
 - D) most of them believe that practicing vegetarianism will help them with their weight loss goals
 - E) the philosophy of vegetarianism dates back to the views of Pythagoras in the 5th century BC
30. **Because obesity, linked to health problems like heart disease and diabetes, has become more prevalent, ----.**
- A) the highest prevalence is in Polynesia and Micronesia, followed by Kuwait and the US
 - B) a study has found that the number of obese adults has increased sevenfold since the 1900s
 - C) public health experts are expecting a very heavy burden on health systems and society
 - D) the same applies to kids, teenagers, young adults and adults alike around the world
 - E) cheap junk food, rural-to-urban migration and sedentary lifestyles all contribute to obesity
31. **As the human population continues to increase, ----.**
- A) many engineers are unaware that noise pollution is a serious problem especially in developing countries
 - B) as many as 10 million people lost part of their hearing because of noise pollution
 - C) manufacturers in some states do not label the noise level of products such as chain saws and lawnmowers
 - D) the amount of noise in our world will also grow since we crowd together with gadgets, machines, and vehicles
 - E) laws force manufacturers to specify the noise levels of their products, which should not exceed acceptable levels
32. **----, all too frequently technological devices or particular features are not adequate for the needs and abilities of older people.**
- A) As problems of access to technological devices experienced by older people emerge when they have to change their habitual behaviors
 - B) Even though developers and manufacturers of technical devices and systems attempt to make products as user-friendly as possible
 - C) As long as acceptance of technology becomes crucial for older people for the acquisition and use of technological appliances
 - D) Whereas elderly non-users of technological devices run the risk of being labelled technologically illiterate
 - E) In case older people who grew up with the electro-mechanical interaction style of technological devices experience more difficulties than the software generation

33. No accurate statistics for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) exist ----.

- A) given that it is classified as a disability under federal laws and legislation in the United States
- B) when 70% of true cases exhibit psychological problems such as depression and anxiety
- C) because experts have grown alarmed by the increase in the number of individuals diagnosed with the disorder
- D) as its symptoms come and go in almost every normal, healthy person and relish in time
- E) unless many psychiatrists maintain that the disorder has become overdiagnosed

34. Much of the ocean remains mysterious ----.

- A) unless they cover more of the Earth's surface than land
- B) even though animals that live in the deep ocean need unique characteristics to survive in those conditions
- C) as sunlight, which is mandatory to investigate the deep waters, is important for the sea creatures
- D) because the dark, cold conditions make its deep waters difficult to explore
- E) although life at the bottom of the deep ocean is difficult for the ones with lungs

35. ----, one of the most "normal" elements of many developing countries' cultures is reliance on children in the later phases of life

- A) Provided that that autonomy means independent and effective functioning in a variety of life domains ranging from basic activities of daily living to complex decision processes
- B) Although developmental researchers have primarily examined the dynamics between dependency and autonomy from childhood to adolescence
- C) Because dependency means the ongoing need for external support in order to fulfil individual or societal expectations regarding what a "normal" life is
- D) Even if one of the interpretations of dependency encompasses human needs for affiliation, attachment, and bonding to significant others
- E) While the developmental goal of maintaining autonomy in a wide variety of life domains over the lifespan is one of the highest values in most Western cultures

36. ----, these birds must be physiologically capable of drinking seawater without harm.

- A) While albatrosses are remarkably graceful in the air
- B) Even if the navigational powers of albatrosses are impressive
- C) Because albatrosses remain out at sea for days or weeks while foraging
- D) As long as albatrosses suffer extensive mortality due to fishing fleets
- E) Despite the fact that albatrosses can live to a great age

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. As a result of dramatically increased communication between people in recent years, we live in a world that is increasingly multilingual, where languages we speak are no longer confined to a specific geographical area.

- A) İnsanlar arasındaki iletişim son yıllarda önemli ölçüde arttı ve bunun sonucunda konuştuğumuz dillerin artık belirli bir coğrafi bölgeyle sınırlandırılmadığı, giderek çok dilli olan bir dünyada yaşıyoruz.
- B) Son yıllarda insanlar arasındaki iletişimin artması, konuştuğumuz dillerin artık belirli bir coğrafi bölgeye özgü olmadığı, giderek çok dilli hale gelen bir dünyada yaşamamızın bir sonucudur.
- C) Konuştuğumuz dillerin artık belirli bir coğrafi bölgeyle sınırlandırılmış olmaması sonucunda giderek çok dilli hale gelen bir dünyada yaşadığımız için insanlar arasındaki iletişim son yıllarda önemli ölçüde arttı.
- D) Son yıllarda insanlar arasındaki iletişimin büyük ölçüde artması sonucunda giderek çok dilli olan ve konuştuğumuz dillerin artık belirli bir coğrafi bölgeye özgü olmadığı bir dünyada yaşıyoruz.
- E) Son yıllarda insanlar arasında önemli ölçüde artan iletişimin bir sonucu olarak, konuştuğumuz dillerin artık belirli bir coğrafi bölgeyle sınırlandırılmadığı, giderek çok dilli olan bir dünyada yaşıyoruz.

38. In the West, meditation is regarded as a cure for depression, as a recipe for happiness, and it is even advised for pain relief when the drugs fail, yet in Asia, it represents a spiritual exploration of the mind.

- A) Meditasyon, her ne kadar Batı'da depresyon için bir tedavi, mutluluk için bir reçete olarak görülse ve hatta ilaçlar yetersiz kaldığında ağrıdan kurtulmak için tavsiye edilse de bu uygulama Asya'da, zihnin ruhani bir keşfini simgeler.
- B) Asya'da zihnin ruhani bir keşfini temsil eden meditasyon, Batı'da depresyon için bir tedavi, mutluluk için bir reçete olarak görülür ve ilaçların ağrıyı gidermediği durumlarda bile tavsiye edilir.
- C) Batı'da, depresyonun tedavisi, mutluluk için bir reçete olarak görülen ve ilaçların yetersiz kaldığı durumlarda ağrıdan kurtulmak için tavsiye edilen meditasyon, Asya'da zihnin ruhani bir keşfini temsil eder.
- D) Batı'da meditasyonun depresyon için bir tedavi, mutluluk için bir reçete olarak görülmesine ve hatta ilaçların yetersiz kaldığı durumlarda ağrıdan kurtulmak için tavsiye edilmesine rağmen Asya'da zihnin ruhani bir keşfini simgeler.
- E) Meditasyon, Batı'da depresyon için bir tedavi, mutluluk için bir reçete olarak görülür ve hatta ilaçlar yetersiz kaldığında ağrıdan kurtulmak için tavsiye edilir ancak Asya'da zihnin ruhani bir keşfini temsil eder.

39. **Persuasive communication designed to arouse fear is usually effective; however, if the message arouses too much fear, the effects may be disruptive and lead people to ignore or reject the information.**

- A) Korku uyandırmaya yönelik ikna edici iletişim genelde etkilidir ama çok fazla korku yaratan mesajın etkileri rahatsızlık verebilir ve kişiler tarafından bilginin göz ardı edilmesine veya reddedilmesine neden olabilir.
- B) Korku uyandırmaya yönelik ikna edici iletişim genellikle etkilidir ancak mesaj çok fazla korku yaratırsa, etkileri rahatsız edici olabilir ve kişilerin bilgiyi göz ardı etmesine veya reddetmesine yol açabilir.
- C) İkna edici iletişim korku uyandırmaya yönelik olursa genellikle etkilidir fakat mesaj gereğinden fazla korku yaratırsa, etkileri rahatsızlık verici olabilir ve bilginin kişiler tarafından göz ardı edilmesiyle veya reddedilmesiyle sonuçlanır.
- D) İkna etmeye yönelik iletişim korku uyandırdığında genellikle etkilidir ancak mesaj fazla korku yaratırsa, etkileri rahatsızlık verebilir ve bilginin kişiler tarafından göz ardı edilmesine veya reddedilmesine neden olur.
- E) İkna etmeye yönelik iletişim korku uyandırdığı takdirde genelde etkilidir fakat fazla korku uyandırdığı durumlarda mesajın etkileri rahatsız edici olabilir ve kişilerin bilgiyi göz ardı etmesine veya reddetmesine yol açabilir.

40. **Kaslarımız, egzersizden sonra, stresin neden olduğu *kynurenine* adı verilen toksini etkisiz hale getiren bir bileşen üretmektedir, ancak günlük yürüyüş bu bileşenin üretimini arttırmak için yeterli değildir.**

- A) Following a workout, our muscles neutralise a stress-induced toxin called *kynurenine* by producing a compound, though a daily walk will not be enough to boost the production of this compound.
- B) A compound is produced by our muscles via workout to neutralise a stress-induced toxin called *kynurenine*, but a daily walk is not enough to boost the production of this compound.
- C) A daily walk is not enough to boost the production of a compound, produced by our muscles after a workout, that neutralises a stress-induced toxin called *kynurenine*.
- D) After a workout, our muscles produce a compound which neutralises a stress-induced toxin called *kynurenine*, but a daily walk is not enough to boost the production of this compound.
- E) After a workout, our muscles produce a compound to neutralise a stress-induced toxin called *kynurenine*, because walking daily is not enough to boost the production of this compound.

41. Modern çocuk romanları, tüm bir hayat hikâyesinden ziyade çarpıcı bir dönüm noktasına odaklanarak, nispeten kısa bir zaman aralığını kapsama eğilimindedir; bu nedenle çocuk romanlarında daha az özet ve daha detaylı sahneler vardır.

- A) Modern children's novels tend to concentrate on a dramatic turning point instead of a whole life story with more detailed scenes and fewer summaries; and thus there is a much shorter time span in children's books.
- B) Modern children's novels tend to cover a relatively short time span, concentrating on a dramatic turning point rather than a whole life story; therefore, there are fewer summaries and more detailed scenes in children's books.
- C) There is a tendency in modern children's novels to cover a relatively short time span, so they focus on a dramatic turning point instead of a whole life story and there are fewer summaries and more detailed scenes in children's books.
- D) Modern children's novels tend to include fewer summaries and more detailed scenes so that they can focus on a dramatic turning point in a relatively short time span instead of a whole life story.
- E) Modern children's novels tend to focus on a comparatively short time span with a dramatic turning point instead of a whole life story, and consequently there are fewer summaries and more detailed scenes in children's books.

42. Bağışıklık sistemi; zararlı bakteriler, virüsler ve parazitleri vücuttan uzak tutmaya ve istilacı ajanları yok etmeye çalışan bir sistemdir ve bu sistem vücutta sorun arayarak devriye gezen beyaz kan hücreleri ordusundan oluşmaktadır.

- A) The system that tries to keep harmful bacteria, viruses and parasites out of the body and to destroy invading agents is called the immune system, which consists of an army of white blood cells that patrols the body, looking for trouble.
- B) Consisting of an army of white blood cells that patrols the body, the immune system is a system that looks for trouble trying to keep harmful bacteria, viruses and parasites out of the body and to fight with invading agents.
- C) The immune system is a system that tries to keep harmful bacteria, viruses and parasites out of the body and to destroy invading agents, and this system consists of an army of white blood cells that patrols the body, looking for trouble.
- D) The immune system, which consists of an army of white blood cells that patrols the body and looks for trouble, is a system that tries to keep harmful bacteria, viruses and parasites out of the body and to destroy invading agents.
- E) The immune system tries to keep harmful bacteria, viruses and parasites out of the body and to fight with invading agents, and this system, which looks for trouble, consists of an army of white blood cells that patrols the body.

43 – 46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Aromatherapy is the therapeutic use of plant-derived, aromatic essential oils to promote physical and psychological well-being. Aromatic plants have been utilised for their healing, preservative, and pleasurable qualities throughout recorded history in both the East and West. As early as 1500 BC the ancient Egyptians used waters, oils, incense, resins, and ointments scented with botanicals for their religious ceremonies. There is evidence that the Chinese may have recognised the benefits of herbal and aromatic remedies much earlier than this. The oldest known herbal text, Shen Nung's *Pen Ts'ao* (2700-3000 BC) catalogues over 200 botanicals. Ayurveda, a practice of traditional Indian medicine that dates back more than 2,500 years, also used aromatic herbs for treatment. The Romans were well known for their use of fragrances. They bathed with botanicals and integrated them into their state and religious rituals. So did the Greeks, with a growing awareness of the medicinal properties of herbs. Greek physician and surgeon Pedanios Dioscorides, whose **prominent** herbal text *De Materia Medica* (60 AD) was the standard textbook for Western medicine for 1,500 years, wrote extensively on the medicinal value of botanical aromatics.

43. It is stated in the passage that aromatherapy --.

- A) is still practiced through the use of more than 200 plants listed in *Pen Ts'ao*
- B) had been ignored for years until the ancient Egyptians made use of it
- C) was more highly valued by the Indians than the Chinese and Egyptians
- D) was possibly used for curative purposes by the Chinese long before the Egyptians
- E) is described as a form of treatment usually for psychological disorders

44. Greek physician and surgeon Pedanios Dioscorides ----.

- A) differed from Roman physicians and surgeons in that he recorded his knowledge of curative herbs
- B) wrote a book on medicine which focused on herbs that could be used for medicinal purpose
- C) insisted that botanicals had more value in medicine compared to religious ceremonies
- D) was the first to fully understand and document the medicinal value of botanical aromatics
- E) drew inspiration from the Romans in his efforts to improve Western medicine

45. The underlined word "prominent" in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) noteworthy
- B) equivalent
- C) prescriptive
- D) confidential
- E) consistent

46. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the pleasurable quality of aromatic plants
- B) the eminent physicians practicing aromatherapy
- C) the reasons why aromatherapy was used in ancient times
- D) the medicinal value of aromatherapy
- E) the civilizations that contributed to the growth of aromatherapy

47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In 2015, it was discovered that liquid water forms on the surface of Mars during its warmest summer days. However, thanks to the low atmospheric pressure, it boils away almost instantly - the boiling point of water on Mars is just 20 degrees Celsius. Water was, therefore, believed to play little or no role in shaping the Martian surface. However, an international team of scientists has shown that even this short-lived boiling water does have a significant geological impact. The researchers, led by Marion Masse from the Laboratory of Planetology and Geodynamics of Nantes, recreated two environments: one inside a former diving decompression chamber at Mars-like pressure, and the other in a cold chamber at terrestrial pressure. When a block of ice melted under 'Earth' conditions, water simply soaked into the sand. When a block of ice melted under Mars-like pressure, though, its boiling caused bubbles to be emitted which disturbed the sand, leaving a pattern of ridges like the ones seen on the surface of Mars. With saltwater, the effects were more obvious.

47. Which of the following is an effect of low atmospheric pressure on Mars?

- A) Water cannot be formed during the warm summer days of Mars.
- B) The water formed on Mars boils and disappears immediately.
- C) The temperatures fall and so water cannot boil.
- D) The planet becomes too cold for any water to exist.
- E) The summer period is affected less by this low pressure.

48. Why did the researchers recreate two environments?

- A) They wanted to compare the environment of Earth with the environment of Mars.
- B) They wanted to see if it was possible to create Mars-like environments.
- C) They wanted to find out if it would be possible to create Earth-like conditions on Mars.
- D) They wanted to investigate if the fast boiling water had an effect on Mars.
- E) They were trying to see if they could stop water from boiling away instantly.

49. It is stated in the passage that ice melting under Mars-like pressure ----.

- A) created bubbles that were absorbed into the sand and left salt on the surface
- B) soaked into the sand immediately and left no patterns on the surface
- C) was similar to ice melting under Earth conditions
- D) resulted in ridge-like patterns similar to the ones on the surface of Mars
- E) produced bubbles which had no visible effect on the sand

50. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) the findings of the research make it clear that Mars could be a habitable planet for humans
- B) scientists need to start working on how to balance the atmospheric pressure on Mars
- C) Mars has a suitable environment for water to be formed, but is unable to preserve it
- D) it is possible to create Earth-like environments on Mars
- E) water formed on Mars towards the end of summer days does not vaporise easily

51. - 54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Galapagos are a fascinating group of volcanic islands lying on the equator in the eastern Pacific Ocean, close to South America. They were created by volcanoes that boiled up from the ocean floor less than 10 million years ago. These islands of bare rocks were gradually colonized by plants and animals - some of which have evolved into

weird forms that are found nowhere else on Earth. The Galapagos were created by a hot spot of volcanic activity which now lies beneath the most western island of Fernandina. All the islands are being carried east by the gradual movement of the ocean floor. This means that in about 26 million years they will crash into South America. While the young islands of the western Galapagos are still volcanically active, the volcanoes on the eastern islands such as San Cristobal and Espanola are extinct. There, volcanic rock has formed fertile soils which support **lush** vegetation, which in turn provides food even for rare creatures such as giant tortoises. The volcanic landscape, exciting wildlife, and scientific importance of the Galapagos have made them a major tourist attraction. Each year, thousands of people travel to the islands, yet, despite this, most of the islands retain the magical quality of a place almost untouched by the contemporary world.

51. It can be understood from the passage that the Galapagos ----.
- A) are no longer volcanically active
 - B) hardly have fertile soils to feed creatures
 - C) are bare rocks with no indication of plant or animal life
 - D) will crash into South America in near future
 - E) came to be the home of unique animal species in the course of time
52. It is clearly stated in the passage that the Galapagos ----.
- A) have been a central tourist site for its peculiar culture
 - B) have been a very popular tourist destination especially for scientists
 - C) have been virtually unaffected by the modern world
 - D) attract thousands of tourists from South America every year
 - E) magically make people forget about the modern world
53. Which word is closest in meaning to the underlined word 'lush' in the passage?
- A) barren
 - B) available
 - C) decaying
 - D) abundant
 - E) compact
54. Which of the following questions does this passage mostly answer?
- A) What makes the Galapagos so interesting?
 - B) What is so wonderful about the volcanic landscape of the Galapagos?
 - C) Why do the Galapagos continuously move?
 - D) What plants and animals live on the most western island of Fernandina?
 - E) What is the scientific importance of the Galapagos?

55. - 58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Daydreams are a form of imagination. In daydreams, the person forms a mental image of a past experience or of a situation that he or she has never actually experienced. The daydreamer may use these mental pictures to escape from reality temporarily, to overcome a frustrating situation, or to satisfy hidden wishes. Although most psychologists view daydreams as generally healthy and natural, this was not always the case. In the 1960s, for example, textbooks used for training teachers provided strategies for combating daydreaming. Daydreams occur in frequencies set by biological cycles of temperature and hormone levels, or they can be triggered by a sensory input such as sight, taste, smell, sound, and touch. Psychologists estimate that the average person daydreams about every 90 minutes, and daydreams peak around the lunch hour (noon to 2 p.m.). Daydreaming first occurs for most people during childhood, sometime before the age of three and these early daydreams set the pattern for adult daydreaming. Children who have positive, happy daydreams of success and achievement usually continue these types of mental images into adulthood. Daydreams become the incentive for problem-solving, creativity, or accomplishment. On the other hand, children whose daydreams are negative or scary are more likely to experience anxiety and fear, and this pattern will carry over into adulthood as well. A child's daydreams may take a visible or public form - the daydreamer talks about his or her mental images while he or she is experiencing them, and may even act out the scenario he or she is imagining. After the age of ten, however, the process of internalising daydreaming begins - the child no longer expresses but continues to form them.

55. Why are textbooks used for training teachers in the 1960s mentioned in the passage?

- A) To state that these textbooks explained the reasons why students tend to daydream
- B) To show that teachers favoured psychologists' view that daydreaming is healthy
- C) To emphasize that teachers were advised not to criticize their students for daydreaming
- D) To focus on strategies developed by psychologists to help teachers deal with daydreaming
- E) To indicate that daydreaming was not seen as a normal phenomenon in the past

56. It is clear from the text that daydreaming ---.

- A) happens for about 90 minutes, usually around lunchtime

- B) becomes less frequent after the age of three
- C) generally appeals to all of our five senses simultaneously
- D) can be initiated either by bodily factors or sensory stimuli
- E) peaks at lunch time due to an increase in the amount of sensory input

57. Which of the following is true about daydreaming?

- A) While children generally benefit from the positive aspects of daydreaming, adults often focus on negative sides of their daydreams.
- B) Daydreams can be highly detrimental if a person often confuses them with reality and behaves the way he or she does in daydreams.
- C) Children's daydreams might trigger beneficial or harmful behavioural patterns in their adult years.
- D) When a child's daydreams become visible, they must be interpreted correctly to help him or her become a creative or successful adult.
- E) Daydreams generally disappear after the age of ten when they are largely internalised.

58. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Comparing Child and Adult Daydreamers
- B) Daydreaming Explained
- C) Daydreams: Natural or Unhealthy?
- D) The Transfer of Earlier Daydreams into Adulthood
- E) The Underlying Causes of Daydreams

59. - 62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Like other organisms, we humans make avoiding danger our highest priority. It is a simple evolutionary story: organisms that did not do so simply did not survive. Perhaps any living thing should bear in mind that it is better to miss lunch than to be lunch. Think about a bunny rabbit out in a meadow. If that bunny finds some really good veggies and becomes so engrossed in them that she does not keep looking around, she is liable to be eaten by

a puma. Only bunnies that learned to eat while keeping a constant eye out for predators remain to inhabit this earth. But, unlike bunnies, we humans can describe the past and possible futures. You can think about how your father died of carotid artery blockage and worry that the same thing might happen to you. You can also worry about your child who might possibly be picked on by other kids at school. Although our thoughts about the future can make us thrilled in anticipation of good things to come, we are also prone to horrifying visions of bad things that might happen to us, thanks to our evolutionary bias to avoid danger. Then, thanks to our verbal, relational abilities, we can inhabit a terrifying world while sitting in a perfectly safe, quiet room.

- 59. According to the passage the most important thing for all organisms is to ----.**
- A) hide well for better protection in nature
 - B) stay away from life-threatening situations
 - C) devote a great deal of energy for the search of food
 - D) choose the right habitat to be able to survive
 - E) keep up with the requirements of finding a habitat
- 60. It is clearly stated in the passage that in order to survive, animals should ----.**
- A) try to get adequate nutrition during the day
 - B) be careful about the food choices they make
 - C) avoid becoming prey while feeding themselves
 - D) be engaged in less physical activity while eating
 - E) avoid hunting in places far from their original habitat
- 61. Compared to animals' survival instincts, those of humans ----.**
- A) are based on bad experiences rather than worries
 - B) make them less vulnerable to attacks and threats
 - C) are less powerful in avoiding danger
 - D) are basically focused on present dangers
 - E) involve a more complex level of reasoning
- 62. One can understand from the passage that our communication skills and thinking abilities ----.**
- A) allow us to intuitively abstain ourselves from putting our lives at risk without action
 - B) may sometimes be ineffective in helping us estimate the risks around us
 - C) lead us to have a deeply pessimistic perspective on our future
 - D) make us feel more horrified than other species when faced with a danger
 - E) enable us to make accurate predictions about the future and be successful

63-67: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63.

Rebecca:

- **Did you know that the Sun had a “mother”?**

Adam:

- **The Sun had a mother? No, I thought the Sun was an unremarkable star.**

Rebecca:

- ----

Adam:

- **Then maybe the Sun had siblings, too?**

Rebecca:

- **Yes, it had aunts and uncles as well. Scientists have reported that it may have stolen a planet from one of its relatives.**
- A) Researchers have recently identified a candidate for at least one of the Sun's siblings.
- B) In the beginning, there was nothing but cold and dark between the atoms that became the solar system.
- C) Astronomers know that in about five billion years, the Sun will also burn through its hydrogen supply and begin to cool.
- D) Astronomers have recently found that when sun-like stars die, they have a chance to give birth to future stars.
- E) An upcoming project will orbit a research satellite more closely to the Sun than any satellite before.

64.

Jane:

- **I'm trying to revise for the exam next week, but I can't remember what was so important about Francis Bacon. Maybe your notes are clearer than mine.**

John:

- **Bacon? Well, I wrote that he was responsible for creating the scientific method as we know it today.**

Jane:

- ----

John:

- **Yes, but he was the first to explain methods of inductive reasoning.**

Jane:

- **Ok, now I remember! Thanks!**
- A) I think he said, “Whether or not anything can be known, can be settled not by arguing, but by trying.”
- B) But weren't there some Arab scientists conducting experiments 600 years before he came around?
- C) In his book, *Novum Organum*, he sets out three fundamentals for the scientific method: observation, deduction, and experiment.
- D) Wasn't he also responsible for contributions that helped found the Royal Society in London in 1660?
- E) Didn't he think like Plato that if something was discussed for long enough, the truth would result?

65.

Tracy:

- **I read a magazine article last night which says that the number of people with obesity is increasing day by day and we should do something to stop this.**

Laura:

- -----

Tracy:

- **What do you mean by that?**

Laura:

- **For example, making junk food less prominent in supermarkets can make us less likely to want it. Or, if governments increase the taxes on foods and drinks that put people at risk of obesity, we may buy them less.**

- A) In my opinion, tackling obesity is not an individual but a social thing. We can only achieve this by working collectively.
- B) I think people with obesity should be determined to overcome the condition through a healthy diet and regular exercise.
- C) I suppose some pharmaceutical companies are trying to make use of this situation by producing quick fixes that always fail to work.
- D) Somehow, we've already normalised obesity, I guess. Not many people think obesity is really a health problem.
- E) As far as I know, it's not only cardiovascular diseases, but diabetes and certain mental disorders may also be linked to our dietary habits.

66.

Career coach:

- **So, can you try to describe how you feel about your job?**

Sue:

- **Currently I'm editing and rewriting other people's words, and managing all of our deadlines. But I feel I've done all I can with my job. I think I need a new challenge.**

Career coach:

- ----

Sue:

- **I guess I want to do something more creative, where I can develop and work on my own ideas.**

Career coach:

- **Then you can start by trying to understand your strengths, skills and talents.**

- A) Many people usually talk about what they'd really like to do, but they rarely take action and do what's needed.
- B) Whether we admit it or not, many of us have a tendency to label people and put them in boxes, and this is especially true at work.
- C) Getting out of your comfort zone and into the growth zone is scary, and there's a chance of failure and humiliation.
- D) It's really important to identify what type of change you're looking for and what you'll get out of this change.
- E) To be successful, happy and resilient, one needs to practice being open-minded, resourceful and brave enough to take some risks.

67.

Instructor:

- **This year, you're going to apply to universities. You know, it's quite a challenging task. Have you decided what to study?**

Sandy:

- **Yes, actually I'm really nervous about it, but I'm sure that I want to study philosophy. I've already read many works by seminal figures in this field.**

Instructor:

- ----

Sandy:

- **That's great! Then we'll have a lot to talk about.**
- A) Studying philosophy is not that hard as most people think, and it contributes to your intellectual development.
- B) Oh, you seem really enthusiastic about it! I'm sure you'll reflect this during the application process as well.
- C) How inspiring! I can imagine that you'll be one of the prominent philosophers of our age.
- D) So, it's an informed decision. If you're going to study abroad, you should start looking for some grants that will support you financially.
- E) Oh, really? I'm glad that you like philosophy. You know, I'm a teacher of history, but I also minored in philosophy.

68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.

- 68. While there are many satellite images showing deforested areas around the Amazon River, there are many other places like Brazil's Kayapo which have been preserved by the local tribes living there.**
- A) According to satellite images, areas around the Amazon River have been occupied by local tribes, some of whom have been protecting territories like Brazil's Kayapo while other areas have been left without trees.
 - B) Large amounts of satellite images show that despite some deforestation, many areas such as Amazon River and Brazil's Kayapo have been mostly preserved by the local tribes living there.
 - C) Although many satellite images reveal deforestation in areas around the Amazon River by the local tribes living there, they also show several other places like Brazil's Kayapo that have been preserved.
 - D) According to the satellite images of the Amazon River, local tribes that have been living in areas like Brazil's Kayapo have been cutting down the trees, whereas several other areas have been protected.
 - E) Brazil's Kayapo is one of the many areas around the Amazon River that have been preserved from deforestation by local tribes; however, a large number of satellite images reveal deforestation in other areas.
- 69. Charisma refers to the qualities of those who possess the power of leadership either as a virtue of exceptional personality or characteristics not possessed by ordinary people.**
- A) Charismatic people are those who have a unique personality and characteristics that are not possessed by ordinary people, such as the power of leadership.
 - B) Charisma is possessed by people with the power of leadership, who have a distinguished personality and characteristics unlike ordinary people.
 - C) The power of leadership that ordinary people do not have makes others with an exceptional personality or characteristics charismatic.
 - D) Charisma is the quality of people who have the power of leadership due to their extraordinary personality or characteristics different from ordinary people.
 - E) Ordinary people who do not have an exceptional personality or characteristics such as the power of leadership cannot have the qualities of charisma.

70. Even if those at the bottom of the economic spectrum still enjoy some decent minimal standard of living, a concentration of wealth at the top will nevertheless undermine social cohesion.

- A) Although satisfaction of those at the bottom of the economic spectrum with a decent minimal standard of living is important for social cohesion, a concentration of wealth at the top is more destructive.
- B) A concentration of wealth at the top of the economic spectrum will still weaken social cohesion regardless of the fact that those at the bottom are satisfied with fairly low life standards.
- C) The disproportion of wealth between those at the top and bottom of the economic spectrum will still ruin social cohesion despite decent minimal living standards provided for the bottom by the top.
- D) Minimally acceptable living conditions, although enjoyed by those at the bottom of the economic spectrum, do not as much lead to concentration of wealth at the top as they undermine social cohesion.
- E) Social cohesion is still threatened due to a minimal concentration of wealth at the top of the economic spectrum even when those at the bottom benefit some decent living standards.

71. Parrots have long been studied for their language abilities, but it seems the ability to use skills to solve problems also exists in their tool kit.

- A) In spite of having been studied for their language abilities, parrots also seem to have in their toolkit the ability to solve problems.
- B) Studying parrots for their language abilities has long been useful, but only if their tool kit involves problem solving skills as well.
- C) For many years, the language abilities of parrots have been studied as if their ability to solve problems co-exists in their tool kit.
- D) Parrots have a variety of skills such as problem solving abilities, although they have been mostly been studied for their language capabilities.
- E) For a long time, researchers have studied the language abilities of parrots, however it seems that they also have the capacity to utilise their skills to solve problems.

72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

72. When Parkinson's disease develops, all emphasis shifts to getting the symptoms under control. This shift tends to guide medical care decisions for optimal management of the Parkinson's. --- It remains important for the person with Parkinson's disease to continue seeing a primary care doctor to manage other health conditions and tend to other routine health matters such as physical exams and screenings for high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol level, heart disease, diabetes, and breast, colon, and prostate cancer, as well as other conditions that become more common with aging.
- A) Anti-Parkinson's medications remain the cornerstone of treatment and can restore near-normal function for years or decades.
 - B) Although Parkinson's disease can strike at any age, it is a condition primarily associated with aging.
 - C) People who are younger and working when diagnosed are likely to have employer-sponsored group health insurance.
 - D) But this focus should not preclude attention to overall health care needs, as it sometimes does.
 - E) However, the Parkinson's disease's progression is unpredictable and inconsistent, and patients respond differently to treatment.
73. Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) was the first Russian composer to gain international fame. --- He also had a remarkable gift for writing melody. Tchaikovsky is often described as a composer of music that is basically melancholy. Some of his music is melancholy, especially the last moment of his *Symphony No 6*. Yet, he also wrote spirited music, as in *Marche Slave* and "1812" overture; lyrical music, as in the symphonic poem *Romeo and Juliet*; lively ballet music, as in the *Nutcracker Suite*; and powerful symphonies.
- A) But Tchaikovsky always claimed to be fully Russian in his feelings, and his works contain quotations from Russian folk melodies.
 - B) On the other hand, he cited Mozart, a Westerner, and Mikhail Glinka, a Russian as the composers who influenced him the most.
 - C) He was a master of orchestration with a superb talent for blending instrumental sounds and for achieving rousing orchestral effects.
 - D) His early emotional sensitivity developed into long periods of depression, but he wrote some of his most cheerful music during these periods.
 - E) From 1862 to 1866, he studied music at St. Petersburg Conservatory under Anton Rubenstein, a pianist and composer.

74. Time brought fundamental changes to mankind's relationship with the wilderness and animals. The traditional view of animals as consumable was joined by a much more complex appreciation of the place of other living things. The greatest impact was on harvest hunting; the ancient moral relationship with prey was revisited. As wasteful as some traditional hunting methods were, the technology to destroy entire populations of prey rarely existed. --- Whole communities of animals were nearly annihilated, but through the end of the 19th century increasingly powerful objections were raised to that extreme predation.
- A) However, as a result of machine culture and the industrial-scale harvesting of varied prey by commercial agents, wildlife destruction was horrific in scale and magnitude.
- B) Ironically, as senseless as the terrific waste of prey such as bison and pigeon certainly was, the bloodshed took place too far from most citizens for it to register well.
- C) Typically, hunting was thought to be more a process than a goal-oriented behavior; the hunter's motivation and action are as important as the result.
- D) Luckily negative public reaction ensued in response to the enormous harvest of animals and also by a growing public awareness of the butchery exhibited in the name of fashion.
- E) Therefore, regulating and taxing traditional hunters guaranteed the protection of vast habitat and wildlife populations, making them available for future generations of hunters.
75. The warming of the planet that began around 10,000 BC forced humans to adapt, and they did so with great ingenuity. Many of the larger animals people had feasted on during the Ice Age died out as a result of global warming and over-hunting. ----- Based on the behavior of hunter gatherers in recent times, women did much of the gathering in ancient times and probably used their knowledge of plants to domesticate wheat, barley, rice, corn and other cereals. This allowed groups who had once wandered in search of sustenance to settle in one place.
- A) This forced people to travel to far away places where there were still animals to hunt and eat.
- B) At the same time, edible plants flourished in places that had once been too cold or dry to support them.
- C) However, this did not change how the early humans found food as they went on hunting smaller animals.
- D) Therefore, people used their logic and started preserving the small number of large animals left.
- E) That was the point in human history that triggered the innate trait of humans to protect wildlife.

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

76. (I) Our knowledge of Egyptian clothing has come almost entirely from studying the many hieroglyphs left in the tombs of kings and nobles. (II) This has led some historians to question whether our knowledge of Egyptian clothing is based on reality or on idealized images. (III) One of the facts about Egyptian clothing that has most intrigued historians is the lack of change seen in clothing over many centuries. (IV) It seems likely that hieroglyphs would offer the best possible picture of clothing, making the colors brighter and the fit more pleasing like photos in a fashion magazine do today. (V) The few physical remnants of clothes that have been found are in fact heavier and more clumsy in their construction than those depicted in the hieroglyphs.

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

77. (I) Manu National Park in Peru is one of Earth's most biodiverse places. (II) Reserves and other buffer zones surround the park but cannot completely protect its natural riches, which include more than a thousand species of birds and over 290 species of reptiles and amphibians. (III) Declared a national park in 1973 and expanded in 2002, Manu protects more than 6,600 square miles, including its namesake watershed. (IV) Manu is threatened by external enterprises eager to exploit its minerals, timber, and, potentially, natural gas. (V) Some researchers argue that the park may also be at risk from growing numbers of indigenous people, including isolated tribes, engaging in subsistence logging and hunting.

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

78. (I) For thousands of years the monuments of the Athenian Acropolis have been regarded not only as examples of extraordinary skill and beauty, but also as powerful symbols of religious devotion and civic identity. (II) Over the millennia the deterioration of these monuments as a result of the passage of time, and the damage to them from many other causes have been almost incalculable. (III) Although there were many important sanctuaries and public spaces in Athens, the Acropolis stands as what might be called the central repository of Athenians' conceptions of themselves. (IV) Its monuments and sculptures presented images of the gods and goddesses - Athena above all - and also of the Athenians and their heroes. (V) According to classical historians, the intention of these works was to represent Athens as the greatest of Greek cities and the Athenians as the greatest of Greeks.

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

79. (I) The cravat, introduced in the mid-17th century, is the ancestor of the modern necktie. (II) Legend has it that the origins of the cravat lie with an army regiment from Croatia that was fighting with the French during the Thirty Years' War (1618-48). (III) The soldiers in this regiment wrapped a long scarf loosely around their necks, supposedly to protect themselves from sword blows. (IV) When the Croatian soldiers visited Paris, the French were captivated by their neckwear and began to adopt it for their own use. (V) Nevertheless, the soft and easy-to-tie cravat was a great improvement in fashion industry and it was worn by both men and women.

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

80. (I) Any material made by firing non-metallic, inorganic substances at high temperature is called a 'ceramic'. (II) Ceramics have diverse applications in industry and perhaps the oldest examples of their use are in the making of pottery, and later fine china. (III) The electrical properties of ceramics mean that they may be used as dielectric material in devices used to store an electrical charge. (IV) Although renowned for their strength, hardness and durability, ceramics are often fragile and need careful handling. (V) In addition, their heat tolerance makes them ideal for use in home heating systems and components for engines in vehicles.

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

YDS
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2019

1-6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Like the rest of the animal kingdom, mammals need food for energy and the ---- of bodily processes such as growth and reproduction.

- A) suspension B) deterioration
C) maintenance D) elaboration
E) persistence

2. With rapid advancements in technology, there are new ---- already seen in countries such as Myanmar and Sri Lanka where social media apps have been instrumental in spreading fake news and violence.

- A) measures B) adjustments
C) incentives D) threats
E) obligations

3. Although empirical studies into the brain's left and right hemispheric participation in language acquisition are ---- and differ from each other, some observational studies indicate that adults might benefit from right-brain-oriented activities in the foreign language classroom.

- A) unavailable B) indispensable
C) indestructible D) inconclusive
E) unprecedented

4. The foundations of international law as it is understood today lie ---- in the development of Western culture and political organisation.

- A) firmly B) instantly
C) adequately D) eligibly
E) convertibly

5. There is a link between sunlight and the chemical *serotonin*, which ---- our mood and is important in reducing anxiety disorders.

- A) initiates B) detects
C) reveals D) hinders
E) boosts

6. Parkinson's disease is a movement disorder that ---- the death of neurons producing *dopamine*, a neurochemical that dispatches messages to parts of the brain that control motor skills and coordination.

- A) takes over B) stems from
C) makes up D) pins down
E) gets through

7-16: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

7. In its early stage of development, ecotourism ---- as a completely new concept, however, today, it ---- a significant portion of the tourism industry in general.

- A) was going to be regarded / is becoming
B) had been regarded / will become
C) was being regarded / is going to become
D) was regarded / has become
E) has been regarded / becomes

8. As two-thirds of homes in the US owned radio receivers by the end the 1920s, people no longer ---- to a concert, play, or sporting event to be entertained; instead, they ---- many forms of entertainment from the comfort of their homes.

- A) should have gone / must have enjoyed
B) may go / were able to enjoy
C) had to go / could enjoy
D) used to go / may have enjoyed
E) would go / ought to have enjoyed

9. **Humanity's extraordinary success ---- due to our ingenuity in devising cultural means ---- our physical limitations.**
- A) has been / to overcome
B) was / having overcome
C) had been / overcoming
D) is / overcome
E) will be / to have overcome
10. **The geographical spread of English is unique --- the languages of the world and it is an official language in about 50 countries, where it is used in addition to the indigenous first languages --- a variety of public and personal functions.**
- A) from/ at B) to / on
C) through/ with D) about / in
E) among / for
11. **Weather is defined as the state of the atmosphere ---- a given location and --- a relatively short period of time.**
- A) along / on B) towards/ in
C) at / over D) from/ against
E) for / about
12. **Renaissance art evolved from common set of principles, ---- it took many directions and changed considerably in the following centuries.**
- A) instead B) provided that
C) but D) for
E) so
13. **---- palaeontologists still like to argue about what role the asteroid played in the dinosaur extinction, there really is not much of a mystery left.**
- A) Once B) In case
C) Given that D) Although
E) As
14. **To psychology professionals, the name Anne Anastasi is synonymous with psychometrics, --- it was she who pioneered understanding how psychological traits are influenced, developed, and measured.**
- A) so B) even if
C) while D) yet
E) as
15. **Music is a very small word to encompass something that takes --- many forms ---- there are cultural and subcultural identities.**
- A) as / as B) both / and
C) either / or D) such / that
E) not only / but also
16. **Although genetically modified seed is more expensive than conventional equivalents, the extra cost can be seen as an insurance policy against crop losses ---- weeds or pests.**
- A) contrary to B) due to
C) in terms of D) despite
E) along with

17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Today the deadly *poliomyelitis* virus is only endemic to four countries —Afghanistan, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan. This is (17) ---- the groundbreaking research undertaken by doctor and biologist Jonas Salk. In 1947, at the University of Pittsburgh, Salk combined his work on the influenza vaccine with his search for a vaccine to protect (18) ---- *poliomyelitis*. The virus was deadly in 5 to 10 percent of cases where patients became paralysed, and (19) ---- were unable to breathe. Medical opinion at the time held that only a live virus (20) ---- total immunity, but Salk disproved this. In 1952, he used *formaldehyde*, a gas with a strong smell, to inactivate the *poliomyelitis* virus and developed a vaccine still capable of triggering an immune response in a host. Initially tested on monkeys, then human patients, Salk's success (21) ---- him to test it on himself, his family, his staff, and other volunteers.

17.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) rather than | B) such as |
| C) thanks to | D) except for |
| E) along with | |

18.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| A) on | B) with |
| C) for | D) over |
| E) against | |

19.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A) even so | B) thus |
| C) conversely | D) instead |
| E) otherwise | |

20.

- A) had to prompt
- B) would have prompted
- C) must have prompted
- D) should have prompted
- E) could prompt

21.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) oppressed | B) neglected |
| C) prohibited | D) convinced |
| E) deterred | |

22-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

The snake is one of the most emblematic creatures in human mythology, and is perceived to represent both wisdom and evil. Indian mythology considers snakes to be the 'bringers of life', **(22)** ---- the Bible tells the story of a snake as the first deceiver. Snakes' most **(23)** ---- characteristic is their lack of limbs, so they move with a slithering motion. As they hunt other animals, they **(24)** ---- a keen sense of smell and the ability to sense vibrations and temperature variations. To kill their prey, venomous snakes use their long and sharp teeth to inject paralysing or deadly nerve venom **(25)** ---- their specialised salivary glands, where the venom is stored. They can unhinge their jaws to swallow large prey. **(26)** ---- growing continuously, snakes shed their skin by detaching the outermost layer.

22.

- A) once B) while
C) otherwise D) therefore
E) because

23.

- A) sceptical B) tolerable
C) variable D) prominent
E) misleading

24.

- A) have developed
B) were developing
C) had developed
D) would develop

E) are developing

25.

- A) for B) over
C) from D) on
E) to

26.

- A) Except for B) Similar to
C) With the help of D) In spite of
E) As a result of

27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

- 27. Even though some studies suggest that exposure to the blue light emitted by digital devices could be a risk factor for developing certain eye conditions, ----.**
- A) it has also been revealed that long hours of screen time may trigger headaches
 - B) most parents worry that digital devices can ruin their children's eyesight
 - C) many scientists think that the evidence to support this claim is not very strong
 - D) there are other eye issues that our screens can bring on, such as dry or tired eyes
 - E) some companies are marketing special glasses that protect our eyes from the blue light
- 28. While Willis Carrier, who was among the most relentless researchers and promoters of air conditioning, is known as the father of air conditioning, ----.**
- A) the range of processes and products involved in air conditioning cannot be attributed to a single person
 - B) for centuries, ice and water had been manipulated to cool air circulating in theatres, hospitals, and factories
 - C) air conditioning began to be marketed as a comfort device for domestic consumption during the 1930s
 - D) the development of industrial air conditioning dominated the newly created industry at the beginning of the 20th century
 - E) technologies were being developed in the refrigeration industry contemporaneously with Carrier's work in humidification
- 29. ----, the diseases which were also brought posed serious challenges to their way of life.**
- A) Given that the Native Americans were initially hospitable to the European settlers
 - B) Although the Native Americans benefited from access to new technology and trade came with the early European settlers
 - C) Since the Native Americans had customs and culture which were totally different from those of the European immigrants
 - D) Because the Native Americans were aware of the early settlers' thirst for land and wealth
 - E) Even though the Native Americans and European immigrants had difficulties in communication due to language problems
- 30. Although many people equate creativity with intelligence, ----.**
- A) creativity is a critical aspect of a person's life, starting from inside the womb onward through adulthood
 - B) a child's creativity can be either strongly encouraged or discouraged by early experiences at home
 - C) the two terms are not synonymous, and it is not necessary to have a genius-level IQ to be creative
 - D) standard intelligence tests measure convergent thinking, which is the ability to come up with a single correct answer
 - E) creative individuals tend to share certain characteristics, including a tendency to be more impulsive or spontaneous
- 31. Since virtually all cultures on earth have some form of fortune-telling, ----.**
- A) most people are no longer curious about what their future will bring to them
 - B) it is an incomprehensible temptation to get information about what awaits us in the future
 - C) it would be somewhat undesirable for a person to know what is ahead in the future
 - D) the desire to predict what will happen in the future can be a permanent feature of the human mind
 - E) it is considered to be a science by some, whereas others claim that it is nothing more than speculation

32. Most people have experienced foodborne illness ---.

- A) given that those working in the field of food safety are most concerned about microbial foodborne illness
- B) because ensuring the safety of food is a shared responsibility among producers, industry, government, and consumers
- C) although current estimates of foodborne illness in the United States are 325,000 hospitalisations, and around 5,000 deaths per year
- D) even though they might not recognise it as such, instead blaming it on the stomach flu or a 24-hour bug
- E) when a person consciously thinks about food safety before, during or after eating a meal

33. The literature on treatment for learning disabilities primarily discusses school-based treatments, ----.

- A) though individuals with learning disabilities experience challenges beyond such settings
- B) because such endeavours do not guarantee that a specific treatment will be effective
- C) so treatments without widespread research support may not turn out to be successful
- D) if we treat individuals with learning disabilities through methods they prefer
- E) while defining learning disabilities is as important as conducting research on treatments

34. In our rapidly changing world, parents' skills may easily become obsolete, ----.

- A) though children sometimes look to their peers rather than their parents for guidance and approval
- B) as family-centred learning plays a key role in equipping children with social, cultural and moral values
- C) while they might have difficulty in transmitting their accumulated knowledge to their children
- D) but their children's taste in diet, music, clothes and entertainment can significantly differ from their own taste
- E) so they could have fewer opportunities for direct influence over their children's development

35. Hydroelectricity plants pose several threats to the environment ----.

- A) while flooding is an important indicator for the environmental impact they cause
- B) because they could lead to the extinction of endemic species and block fish migration
- C) even though the proliferation of mosquitoes may disturb those living close to them
- D) although the loss of historical and archaeological heritage is a big concern
- E) so that they help communities harness water resources for energy generation

36. ----, they rely on each other for optimal performance, which is a sign of concern for interdependence in groups.

- A) Since some individuals are not attracted to group activities
- B) Because it is possible for individuals to do something they find distasteful
- C) Whenever members of a group come together to do a variety of tasks
- D) Although group support depends on members' willingness to take part
- E) Whereas there is mutual interest between group members within social settings

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. The Morse code, which is a milestone in long-range communication, was designed so that telegraph operators could communicate via electrical signals.

- A) Uzun mesafe iletişimde bir dönüm noktası olan Mors alfabesi, telgraf operatörlerinin elektrik sinyalleri kurabilmeleri için tasarlanmıştır.
- B) Uzun mesafe iletişimde bir dönüm noktası olsa da Mors alfabesi ilk olarak telgraf operatörlerinin elektrik sinyalleri yoluyla haberleşmeleri için tasarlanmıştır.
- C) Telgraf operatörlerinin elektrik sinyalleri aracılığıyla iletişim kurması için tasarlanması, Mors alfabesini uzun mesafe iletişimde bir dönüm noktası haline getirmiştir.
- D) Elektrik sinyalleri aracılığıyla telgraf operatörlerinin iletişim kurması için tasarlanan Mors alfabesi, uzun mesafe iletişimin dönüm noktasıdır.
- E) Uzun mesafe iletişimde bir dönüm noktası olan Mors alfabesinin tasarlanma sebebi, telgraf operatörlerinin elektrik sinyalleriyle iletişim kurabilmelerini sağlamaktır.

38. Solving a series of incredibly difficult problems, the Wright brothers created a revolutionary new technology that changed the world in a way that even they could not imagine.

- A) Wright kardeşler, kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir biçimde dünyayı değiştiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratarak inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözmüşlerdir.
- B) Wright kardeşler, inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözmüşler ve kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir biçimde dünyayı değiştiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmışlardır.
- C) Wright kardeşlerin inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözerek dünyayı değiştiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmaları, kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir şeydi.
- D) Wright kardeşlerin kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir biçimde dünyayı değiştiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmak için yaptıkları şey, inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözmektir.
- E) Wright kardeşler, inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözerek kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir şekilde dünyayı değiştiren devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmışlardır.

39. Every child has an individual learning style, and they learn information best when it is delivered in a mode suited to their style.

- A) Her çocuk kendine özgü bir öğrenme şekline sahiptir ve çocuklar bilgiyi en iyi kendi tarzlarına uygun bir biçimde verildiğinde öğrenir.
- B) Kendine özgü öğrenme şekliyle her çocuk, bilgiyi en iyi kendi tarzına uygun bir biçimde verildiğinde öğrenir.
- C) Kendine özgü bir öğrenme şekli olan her çocuk, öğrenme tarzına uygun verildiği takdirde bilgiyi en iyi şekilde öğrenir.
- D) Her çocuk kendine özgü bir öğrenme şekline sahip olduğu için bilgiyi en iyi kendi tarzına uygun bir biçimde verildiğinde öğrenir.
- E) Her çocuk kendine özgü bir öğrenme şekline sahiptir ve onlar için bilgiyi öğrenmenin en iyi yolu, kendi tarzlarına uygun olanıdır.

40. Gen terapisi çoğunlukla ender genetik bozuklukların tedavisinde faydalıdır; bunun aksine, mevcut genlerin değiştirilmesini kapsayan gen düzeltme, çok daha fazla hastalığı tedavi eder.

- A) Gene therapy is mainly useful for treating rare genetic disorders, whereas gene-editing involves altering existing genes and treating a wider range of conditions.
- B) Gene therapy mainly treats rare genetic disorders; gene-editing, on the other hand, involves the alteration of the existing genes, which is useful for treating a wider range of conditions.
- C) Gene therapy is mainly useful for treating rare genetic disorders; in contrast, gene-editing, which involves altering existing genes, treats a much wider range of conditions.
- D) Gene therapy is mainly used for the treatment of rare genetic disorders, but gene-editing can treat a much wider range of disorders since it involves altering existing genes.
- E) Gene therapy is mainly used to treat rare genetic disorders while gene-editing, which is the alteration of the existing genes, is involved in the treatment of a wider range of conditions.

41. Sağlık okuryazarlığı, bireylerin sağlık konusunda uygun kararlar vermesi için gerekli olan temel sağlık bilgi ve hizmetlerini elde etme ve anlama kapasitesine sahip olma derecesi olarak tanımlanabilir.

- A) Health literacy can be defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services, and to make necessary health decisions in an appropriate way.
- B) Health literacy, which is required to make appropriate health decisions, can be defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services.
- C) Defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services, health literacy is necessary to make appropriate health decisions.
- D) Health literacy can be defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services required to make appropriate health decisions.
- E) The degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services needed to make health decisions appropriately can be defined as health literacy.

42. Tüm vücut fonksiyonlarımızı senkronize eden iç saatimiz, ipuçlarını güneş ışığının gündüz-gece döngüsünden alır ve beyin bu 24 saatlik ritmi organlarımıza iletmek ve vücudumuza ne zaman uyumaya ve uyanmaya ihtiyaç duyduğunu bildirmek için sınırları ve hormonları kullanır.

- A) Our internal clock keeps all our body functions in sync by taking its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain transmits this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs and tells our body when it needs to sleep and wake by using nerves and hormones.
- B) Our internal clock, which keeps all our body functions in sync, takes its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain uses nerves and hormones to transmit this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs and to tell our body when it needs to sleep and wake.
- C) Our internal clock, by which all our body functions are kept in sync, takes its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and to transmit this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs, the brain uses nerves and hormones, telling our body when it needs to sleep and wake.
- D) All our body functions are kept in sync by our internal clock, which takes its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain uses nerves and hormones to transmit this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs and tells our body when to sleep and wake.
- E) It is our internal clock that keeps all our body functions in sync by taking cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain uses nerves and hormones while transmitting this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs, and tells our body when to sleep and wake.

43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

We are born to judge others by how they look: our brains come hardwired with a specific face-processing area, and even shortly after birth, babies would rather look at a human face than anything else. Within their first year, they become more discerning, and are more likely to attend to friendly-looking faces than those who look serious. By the time we reach adulthood, we develop a great number of stereotypes and become snap-judgement specialists, jumping to conclusions about a person's character and status after seeing his or her face for just a tenth of a second. And we ignore considered assessments of others in favour of simple cognitive shortcuts. For example, we judge a baby-faced individual as more trustworthy, associate a chiselled jaw with dominance, or refer to a person with a big nose as a curious one. Unfair or unethical, it may be, but it makes good evolutionary sense. Ours is an ultra-social species, so being able to quickly assess whether someone is friend or foe and whether they have the power to help or hurt us is important survival information. But there is a problem. As psychologist Alexander Todorov of Princeton University points out, more often than not, our first impressions are wrong; that is, relying on our shortcuts may not always produce good results. It is not clear why, but he suggests that we meet many more strangers than our prehistoric ancestors would have, and this may play a role.

43. Which could be inferred from the passage about our face-based judgements?

- A) Babies cannot make judgements concerning human faces because they are not yet capable of discriminating between different faces.
- B) We begin to make assumptions about a person's character or status after we have seen his or her face several times.
- C) We are innately predisposed to form an idea about a person just by looking at his or her face.
- D) The face-processing area in our brains functions more effectively during infancy than it does in our adult years.
- E) Regardless of how they look, all human faces can attract babies' attention within their first year.

44. One can understand from the passage that our shortcuts ---.

- A) become less helpful in adulthood as we tend to ignore them
- B) are generally accompanied by careful assessments of others
- C) produce more beneficial results than they did in prehistoric times
- D) might be considered morally unacceptable although they can provide help in our social lives
- E) are unreliable because each person can interpret such traits as trustworthiness differently

45. How does Todorov explain why our shortcuts sometimes do not provide help?

- A) He states that our shortcuts lead us to make very quick assessments of others, and therefore our first impressions are usually wrong.
- B) He believes that unlike our prehistoric ancestors, we do not live in a hazardous world, so we do not need to develop shortcuts to survive.
- C) He thinks that we encounter so many faces in our modern world that our shortcuts may not guide us accurately.
- D) He claims that we live in a more complex world, which requires us to rely on detailed assessments rather than simple shortcuts.
- E) He puts forward that our shortcuts are mostly based on people's facial characteristics, so they cannot provide precise information.

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

- A) Learning Survival Information from Our Ancestors
- B) Major Drawbacks of Our Cognitive Shortcuts
- C) How to Reject Unethical Stereotypes
- D) Transferring Our Cognitive Shortcuts into Adulthood
- E) Our Strong Tendency to Stereotype People

47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Consumer psychology is the study of the behaviour of consumers of goods and services regarding their buying patterns and reactions to advertising and marketing. It seeks to explain consumer behaviour in two basic ways: what the consumer wants and what the consumer needs. The logical explanation for fulfilling the needs is a simple one. If a person lives in New York, that person needs a winter coat to survive the cold outside. But why the person buys a particular style or colour depends on the more complex issues of why a particular choice is made. The key to unlocking consumer psychology is understanding that desires rule over needs when it comes to consumer purchase. In our modern world where new food products and electronic gadgets emerge daily, it is in the interest of psychologists, as well as those marketing the products, to understand the relationship between financial and psychological factors that make people buy what they buy. In fact, consumer psychology utilises more than simply psychology, because it also studies economics and culture.

47. Which of the following does consumer psychology deal with?

- A) What marketers can do to effectively reach out to potential customers
- B) How basic requirements and desires influence consumer behaviour
- C) The challenge experienced by psychologists to understand consumer behaviour
- D) Whether certain goods and services chosen by consumers satisfy them or not
- E) How to help consumers avoid the conflict of needs and desires when making a purchase

48. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the relationship between needs and purchases?

- A) Advertisers should take into account what consumers need, irrespective of what they desire, in order to persuade them to buy particular products.
- B) Consumers are overwhelmed by their inner voice telling them to buy what they need rather than what they want.
- C) Economic factors far outweigh psychological ones when it comes to purchases based on fundamental needs.
- D) Although needs intervene in consumer purchase, they fall short in accounting for the details of the choices consumers make.
- E) Advertisers should acknowledge that the battle between desires and needs usually ends in the victory of the latter.

49. It can be inferred from the passage that in order to better understand consumer psychology, one should ----.

- A) consider that there are several factors at play when examining consumers' buying habits
- B) study financial factors rather than psychological ones that play a key role in advertising a product
- C) concentrate more on seemingly rational reasons rather than superficial ones in buying decisions
- D) pay special attention to the fact that advertisers often try to persuade people to buy what they actually do not need
- E) realise that consumers often tend to buy what they need rather than what they desire

50. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To analyse people's buying habits from an economic view point
- B) To highlight the huge number of products consumers are offered
- C) To stress the significant effect of advertising on consumer psychology
- D) To describe the change in consumer psychology in the modern world
- E) To explain what consumer psychology does to understand consumer behaviour

51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

All plants can survive for short periods without light. Obviously, they need to be able to last through the night, but they can also cope with a longer darkness in an emergency. If you leave a tent pitched on the same patch of lawn, the grass underneath turns yellow and spindly. This is an adaptation, called *etiolation*, which focuses the plant's remaining resources into growing as far as possible to try and reach sunlight again. There are also some plants that have lost the power of photosynthesis altogether. The genus *Orobanche* (commonly known as "broomrape") is an example. The plants have no chlorophyll and get all their nutrients by parasitically attaching to the roots of nearby plants instead. Although broomrape does not harness sunlight itself, it is still indirectly reliant on the sun to provide energy to its host plant. Some other parasitic plants, called *mycoheterotrophs*, feed on fungi and these could theoretically survive in complete darkness for months or even years. But of course, those fungi in turn get their energy by digesting dead plants, and in a permanently dark world, this food source would eventually run out.

51. What can be understood about the adaptation process of plants?

- A) They tend to use their remaining energy in an attempt to access sunlight.
- B) They are not really affected by permanent darkness due to *etiolation*.
- C) Even short periods of darkness cause plants to lose their ability to adapt.
- D) Some plants such as grass are more adaptable to darkness than others.
- E) They adjust to complete darkness by using up all their energy, so they no longer need photosynthesis.

52. Which of the following is given as a feature of broomrape?

- A) It provides energy for many nearby plants thanks to its roots that harness sunlight.
- B) It can photosynthesise only when it is connected to another plant.
- C) All the nutrients it gets are used up by the host plant it is attached to.
- D) It never depends on sunlight to harness energy thanks to its adaptation skill.
- E) It cannot feed itself without attaching to a plant that photosynthesises.

53. Which of the following is clearly stated about the survival mechanism of *mycoheterotrophs*?

- A) Their source of energy is limited to the amount of dead plants in their habitat.
- B) They mainly depend on direct and permanent sunlight to survive.
- C) They physically attach to fungi to help them digest dead plants.
- D) They are heavily exploited by parasitic plants such as fungi to harness energy.
- E) The longer their habitat is in darkness, the stronger their survival skill gets.

54. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) All plants need one another to store energy and produce food.
- B) Plants can adapt to darkness, but none of them can live forever without sunlight.
- C) The sun is the eternal source of energy for living beings on our planet.
- D) Nature has so many defects that it is difficult for us to make up for all of them.
- E) Darkness makes some plant species more susceptible to parasites.

55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Some 150 years after the Great French Wine Blight, European vines — climbing plants that produce grapes — are under threat from a disease that originated in the Americas. A bacterium known as *Xylella fastidiosa* causes Pierce's disease, in which the plants' transport vessels become blocked, cutting the supply of water and nutrients to the leaves. California's Department of Food and Agriculture spends about \$40 million a year to control the leaf-hopping insects that carry the bacteria from plant to plant in that region. Without this expenditure, the annual cost to the wine industry could be up to \$250 million. The bacterium does not just hit vines — in the Americas, it also strikes citrus and coffee plants. Now *X. fastidiosa* has reached Europe, where it has earned another name — the 'Ebola of olive trees'. In 2013, it was spotted in a few olive trees in southern Italy, and by 2015 had infected up to a million trees there with what has become known as olive quick decline syndrome. So far, 359 plant species in Europe have been identified as being vulnerable to *X. fastidiosa*, including peaches, lavender and rosemary. Some show no symptoms, acting as reservoirs for the bacteria. Others dry and die quickly. Short of controlling insect species that could spread the disease, no cure is yet known. Generally cold winters slow the spread of Pierce's disease; however, as the planet warms, there is every chance the disease's ranges could increase.

55. One can understand from the passage that Pierce's disease ----.

- A) originated in the Americas in 2013, killing many plant species
- B) has already devastated the wine industry both in the Americas and Europe
- C) causes the leaves of a plant to be deprived of necessary ingredients
- D) is spread by a bacterium that absorbs water and nutrients in the leaves of a plant
- E) has caused more damage in Europe than the Great French Wine Blight did

56. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Throughout Europe, 359 plant species have been found to show the symptoms of Pierce's disease.
- B) Although Pierce's disease affects a lot of plants in Europe, it only develops in vines in the Americas.
- C) California has been unable to cope with the insects that transmit *X. fastidiosa*, which has destroyed the wine industry.
- D) The impact of *X. fastidiosa* is far-reaching when the variety of infected plant species is considered.
- E) Southern Italy is known to be the place where Pierce's disease appeared for the first time.

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

- A) Agricultural damage from Pierce's disease peaks in winter months across Europe.
- B) Why plant species die soon after they catch Pierce's disease has not been revealed yet.
- C) Most plant species infected with *X. fastidiosa* show typical symptoms of Pierce's disease.
- D) High temperatures may increase the speed at which Pierce's disease is spreading.
- E) Plants with Pierce's disease can be cured by supplying adequate water and nutrients to their leaves.

58. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To emphasise the great amount of money spent to protect the wine industry against Pierce's disease
- B) To point out the serious danger Pierce's disease poses to various plant species
- C) To explain why *X. fastidiosa* is called the 'Ebola of olive trees' in Europe
- D) To warn that insects carrying *X. fastidiosa* increase in number as the planet warms
- E) To draw attention to the fact that a cure to eradicate Pierce's disease is to arrive shortly

59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Do you think you are too old to do sport? Think again. An analysis of the world's oldest record-breakers has named 104-year-old cyclist Robert Marchand as champion. Romuald Lepers at the University of Burgundy, in Dijon, France, and his colleagues have investigated how age affects athletic performance. While looking at middle-aged athletes, the team began to wonder who the world's best 100-plus sportsperson might be. They identified all the best performances by centenarians in athletics, swimming and cycling. Then they compared each athlete with the world record holder in their discipline. The centenarian athlete who showed the smallest decline was Frenchman Robert Marchand. Cycling 26.93 kilometres in 1 hour, Marchand was only 50.6 percent slower than Bradley Wiggins's 54.53 km record. The study has also shown that athletic ability can be maintained until 35 to 40, and after that, performance decreases by about 10 percent per decade. But Marchand's ability has declined much more slowly. Lepers says that Marchand has extraordinary muscular and cardiorespiratory function for his age. His performance corresponds to an age-related decline of less than 8 percent per decade. Lepers suggests that these athletes are not only remarkable biological examples, but they could also be good role models for others to follow. "Take Canadian Ed Withlock," he says. Withlock was the first person over 70 to run a marathon in less than 3 hours. He took up running in his 40s. "It's never too late to be active," says Lepers.

59. What was the initial aim of the study conducted by Lepers and his colleagues?

- A) To show that old people can also display excellent performance in several sports
- B) To explain how world record holders in different sports achieved extraordinary success
- C) To find out when athletic performance begins to decline dramatically
- D) To study the relation between age and athletic performance in middle-aged sportspeople
- E) To discover what distinguishes Robert Marchand from other 100-plus sportspeople

60. To find the world's best 100-plus sportsperson, Lepers and his colleagues ----.

- A) checked whether a centenarian athlete was able to break the world record in his or her discipline in the past
- B) examined the most successful performances by 100-plus athletes and compared them with each other
- C) looked at the differences between centenarians' performances and those of the world record holders
- D) asked the world record holders in athletics, swimming and cycling to lay out selection criteria
- E) compared the performances of centenarian athletes with those of the middle-aged athletes

61. It is clear from the passage that the decline in Marchand's athletic ability ----.

- A) has been far slower thanks to his exceptional physical characteristics
- B) has been found to be by 8 to 10 percent per decade
- C) has allowed him to be a great inspiration to the athletes under 40
- D) has been less sharp than the decrease in Bradley Wiggins's athletic ability
- E) has been occurring at a rapid pace due to his weakening bodily functions

62. Why does Lepers put a special emphasis on Withlock's performance?

- A) To suggest that 3 hours is not sufficient for a 70-plus athlete to run a marathon
- B) To show that marathons are races where we can see powerful athletes over 70
- C) To stress that an athlete must be a record-breaker to gain worldwide recognition
- D) To prove that Withlock was a more successful sportsperson than Marchand
- E) To indicate that one could be a brilliant sportsperson at any age

63-67: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63.

Johanna:

- **Today, our psychology professor talked about a biological process called 'neuroplasticity'. He said that even the adult brain can grow new brain cells in response to new experiences.**

Stan:

- ----

Johanna:

- **Yeah, he said the exact same thing. I'd never thought of them as being beneficial at all. I used to think they only cause aggressive behaviour and addiction.**

Stan:

- **Well, apparently some scientists still have those fears, but it all depends on how effectively you use them.**
- A) Such as playing action video games? I remember reading that they help the brain and improve cognitive skills.
- B) That's really interesting. I've always thought that the human brain couldn't grow new cells after a certain age.
- C) Did he say what kind of experiences? I've been playing chess for years hoping that it'll give me a cognitive advantage at school.
- D) I've seen scientists trying it with patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease to prevent them from losing cognitive skills.
- E) But, don't forget that outdoor games are more useful and educational than indoor games, no matter how entertaining they are.

64.

Debby:

- **I was recently offered a job at a different firm with a higher salary. I feel as if I'm at a crossroads in my career. I'll have to make a decision soon.**

Lucy:

- ----

Debby:

- **I love my job and the team, but I feel the company is asking too much of me.**

Lucy:

- **I think you'll easily get used to working with a new team. And this change will be to your advantage. You know it's much easier to set your limits at the beginning. If you do so, I'm sure you'll manage your professional life more easily.**
- A) What stops you from negotiating a better deal with your current employer?
- B) Until now you seemed really happy with your current job. What's the problem?
- C) I know it's quite challenging. What's attractive about the new offer?
- D) You've always dreamed of working in a big company. Why would you let yourself miss such an opportunity?
- E) Do you think you've practised building appropriate boundaries in your professional life?

65. Daisy:

- **Last week, I was in a situation where things went from bad to worse. I failed to meet my end-of-year targets at work, the central heating system in my apartment broke, and my car was hit by an unknown car. All these happened in the same week!**

Sally:

- **Terrible! How do you keep calm in such situations?**

Daisy:

- ----

Sally:

- **What do you do with that information?**

Daisy:

- **I look at the list and focus on the ones I can do something about. Then I think about the actions I can take, including asking for help if necessary.**

- A) I can think and worry about many things at the same time, but when I'm in the action phase, I try to avoid that.
- B) The truth is, it's hard not to lose it in these moments. I may end up giving up because of the never-ending list of problems.
- C) I write everything down. I draw a line, and on the left I put down all the problems, and on the right what to do about those problems.
- D) In my experience, the easiest way to keep calm is to regain control of the situation by collecting information from as many people as possible.
- E) No matter how bad things are, keeping my calm always helps me come up with a possible solution. I keep saying "This too shall pass".

66. Kelsey:

- **Now, more and more experts are complaining about modern parenting styles. They say parents try to create an image of success that has little to do with their children's desires, talents or needs.**

Jill:

- ----

Kelsey:

- **Actually, this makes children less independent. They always feel the need to meet their parents' wishes and ask them what to do in their lives.**

Jill:

- **So, over-parenting may prevent children from building self-confidence and gaining the ability to adapt to an unpredictable world.**

- A) Parents tend to bring up their children as they were raised in the past, but it's really difficult in this ever-changing world.
- B) I think every child has a special talent, but it may remain undiscovered unless their parents help them recognise themselves.
- C) In today's world, parents are bombarded with information from books and experts, so they can't often decide how to contribute to their children's success.
- D) I agree that parents should offer advice to their kids about their future plans, but they shouldn't forget to understand their wishes too.
- E) That's true. They want to sculpt their kids into a particular kind of adult, stressing them with endless schedules and heavy expectations.

67. Robert:

- The article I read this morning says whales stop singing when ships are nearby.

Leonie:

- ----

Robert:

- It said that they used two underwater recorders to capture their singing in a remote area where a cargo liner was the only large ship around, and they found that whales within 500 metres of the ship when it passed tended to stop singing.

Leonie:

- So, it's obvious that for some reason shipping interferes with whale songs.

- A) Does the article say which kind of whales was examined in their research?
- B) How did researchers observe the whales' response to shipping noise?
- C) Do researchers think that whales feel threatened and try to remain undetected?
- D) Then, how do whales communicate with each other when they don't sing?
- E) Why does shipping noise have a considerable impact on whale behaviour?

68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.

68. Lightning sensors can pinpoint lightning strikes and provide initial attack crews with accurate locations; however, there are too many strikes to check them all, and not every strike results in a fire.

- A) Although there are too many lightning strikes to check, and not all lead to a fire, lightning sensors are effective at detecting them and giving initial attack crews precise locations.
- B) There are too many lightning strikes to be checked, most of which do not cause a fire, but lightning sensors help initial attack crews identify them and find the precise locations.
- C) It is impossible to check all lightning strikes that cause a fire as there are too many of them; nevertheless, lightning sensors can provide specific locations so that initial attack crews can check them.
- D) Lightning sensors can identify lightning strikes and help to cope with fires through providing initial attack crews with the exact location, though it is not easy to check them all since there are too many strikes.
- E) Lightning sensors detect so many fires caused by lightning strikes that even if they show initial attack crews the exact location of these strikes, it is not easy to check them all.

69. The birthday cake tradition in the United States is little more than a century old, but the relationship of cakes and celebration has a much longer history.

- A) People in the United States have been traditionally celebrating birthdays with cakes for a long time since the two concepts were linked to each other around a century ago.
- B) It was thanks to the emergence of the birthday cake tradition in the United States less than a century ago that the enduring relationship between cakes and celebration was established.
- C) Despite the interconnection between cakes and celebration, it was not until a little more than a century ago that people in the United States began to celebrate birthdays with cakes.
- D) Although the birthday cake tradition in the United States has a history of slightly more than a century, cakes and celebration have been associated with each other for a considerably longer time.
- E) Until a little more than a century ago, people in the United States celebrated birthdays with cakes, but the traditional connection between cakes and celebration is a bit older than that.

70. People had long known of petroleum, but there seemed to be little commercial use until 1853 when Samuel Kier began using it to make kerosene, a cheap substitute for the whale oil commonly used in lamps.

- A) The development of kerosene in 1853 by Samuel Kier as an economical alternative to whale oil for lamps was not the first commercial use of petroleum because people had known about it for so long, but it was the most commercially successful enterprise.
- B) Though being known for a long time, petroleum did not seem to be much commercial until Samuel Kier developed it into kerosene in 1853 — a cheaper alternative to the whale oil commonly used in lamps.
- C) Although most people had long known about the commercial uses of petroleum, there was little development of the substance until 1853 when Samuel Kier started using it to make kerosene and marketing it as a cheaper substitute for the whale oil commonly used in lamps.
- D) It was in 1853 that petroleum — a substance which people had long known about but did not seem to have much interest in — was used commercially for the first time by Samuel Kier to make kerosene, which was a more economical substitute to power lamps than the commonly used whale oil.
- E) In 1853, as the need for a more economical alternative to whale oil to power lamps arose, Samuel Kier saw an opportunity to make kerosene from petroleum — a substance long known for both its history and commercial uses.

71. Ageing is a complicated process, involving DNA damage, chronic inflammation, and worn-out cells, but we do not yet know which of these has the biggest impact on ageing.

- A) The combination of DNA damage, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells affects ageing to unknown extents, making it a complicated process.
- B) Because ageing is a complex process, the relationship between ageing and resultant effects of DNA damage, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells is largely unknown.
- C) As a complex process, ageing includes DNA damage, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells, though it is not clear which affects the ageing process the most.
- D) Ageing, which itself is a complicated process, damages DNA, causes chronic inflammation and wears out cells; however, we do not yet know which symptom is triggered by ageing the most.
- E) Ageing is characterised by damaged DNA, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells, but which one of these makes the process more complicated is yet to be determined.

72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

72. ---- Yet even today, when objective evidence is valued highly, most people would admit to secretly cherishing one, or two, or many superstitions. Across America, tens of thousands of lottery tickets are pencilled in every day based on nothing more or less than people's lucky numbers. Though we now have scientific explanations for a number of once-mysterious phenomena, daily life still holds enough unpredictability that we turn to superstitions to account for the implausible.

- A) Bad-luck superstitions still keep many people from walking under a ladder, opening an umbrella indoors, or boarding an airplane on Friday the thirteenth.
- B) Scientific studies reveal that most of the superstitious beliefs we inherit involve ways to protect ourselves from evil.
- C) Archaeologists identify Neanderthal man, who roamed throughout Western Asia 50,000 years ago, as having produced the first superstitious belief.
- D) Supernatural beliefs come into being when particular events happen in a way that cannot be explained by reason and are followed by superstitions to help control them.
- E) Superstitious beliefs, given their irrational nature, should have receded with the arrival of education and the advent of science.

73. Braille is a tactile (touch-based) system of written language that features patterns of raised dots to represent letters of the alphabet, common words and contractions, mathematical symbols, and punctuation. Named after its developer, Louis Braille, braille allows people who are blind to read and, with adaptive technology, to write. ---- Learning each of the different forms of braille code is like learning a new language. Therefore, most people only learn the one or two of those they are most likely to use in their daily lives.

- A) People whose vision is still intact can also learn braille, and should if they have regular interactions with people who are blind.
- B) There are a number of braille variations in common use in the US, including braille specific to music, mathematics, science, and computer programming.
- C) Many communities have schools and consultants who teach braille as well as libraries that provide braille publications.
- D) Nemeth braille code provides a mix of American literary braille, Nemeth braille, and unique symbols for instruction documentation.
- E) American literary braille code uses about 250 patterns to create book-length materials using short-form words, contractions, and single-cell words.

74. Gothic is the style of architecture and art that succeeded Romanesque and prevailed in Europe from the mid-12th century to the 16th century. Like many other stylistic labels, the word was originally a term of abuse. It was coined by Italian artists of the Renaissance to denote the type of medieval architecture they condemned as barbaric. --- None of these features was first used in the Gothic period, but when employed together they created a new type of skeletal structure and a sense of graceful resilience that was very different in spirit from the massive solidity of Romanesque buildings.
- A) The Gothic style is still characterised chiefly in terms of architecture — in particular by the use of pointed arches, rib vaults, and flying buttresses.
 - B) The term 'Gothic' has also been applied to the ornament, sculpture, and painting of the period in which Gothic architecture flourished.
 - C) A swaying elegance is often considered typical of Gothic figures, which are generally more naturalistic and less remote than those of the Romanesque period.
 - D) This architecture was not created by the Gothic tribes who had destroyed the classical art of the Roman Empire.
 - E) However, the movement became more serious in tone and developed into a major strand in art.
75. The fossil record of dinosaurs in Africa extends from the Late Triassic Period, over 200 million years ago, until the Late Cretaceous Period, presumably 65 million years ago. However, the extinction event that ended the reign of dinosaurs has yet to be documented. Throughout this length of time, Africa remained relatively stable geologically, changing position only slightly by drifting and rotating northward. ---- The changing geography of Africa and its neighbours throughout the Mesozoic Period is fundamental to understanding the dinosaur fossils found there.
- A) During the Late Triassic through the Early Jurassic, major continental land masses were united into the supercontinent of Pangaea.
 - B) Late Triassic dinosaur sites are found extensively in southern Africa (particularly South Africa, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe) and to a lesser extent in northern Africa Morocco.
 - C) Thus, the dinosaur fauna of the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic are generally similar across the globe because there was only one continent rather than several continents.
 - D) By contrast, the continents surrounding Africa moved greatly, resulting in ocean barriers between what were once contiguous land masses.
 - E) The boundary between the Triassic and Jurassic Period is marked by extinctions globally, but it has not been studied in detail in Africa.

76-80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) Science that presents an organised view of the universe developed with the rise of Greek civilisation, starting about 600 BC. **(II)** Scholars from the Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilisations already had learned many scientific results before the start of Greek civilisation. **(III)** The Greeks developed institutions such as the Academy, the Lyceum, and the Museum, that pursued science in somewhat the way the universities do today. **(IV)** When the Academy and Lyceum were closed, and the Museum was destroyed, the Greek era in science was over. **(V)** This period, from the birth of Western civilisation in Europe to the start of what is often called the Dark Ages, can be termed 'Antiquity'.

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

77. (I) The Magna Carta was a document written to satisfy the grievances of England's barons and the Church by clearly defining their rights and responsibilities, as well as those of the King. **(II)** The agreement covered such topics as the giving of heirs in marriage, a widow's right to choose not to re-marry, and the handling of debts following a debtor's death. **(III)** Of particular note though were the promises that no free man would be imprisoned except by lawful justice, nor would they be denied the right to justice. **(IV)** The Magna Carta was written in medieval Latin and agreed to and sealed by King John in 1215. **(V)** There were also restrictions placed on the use of taxation by the King and his barons, including the formation of a council that could approve or reject proposed taxes.

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

78. (I) The world's reef systems face overwhelming stress — threats from overfishing, pollution and climate change being the main causes. **(II)** Most threatened is the Caribbean reef system, with more than 80 percent of its live coral cover having disappeared since the 1970s, largely due to global warming. **(III)** Coral has evolved a spectacular way of maximising its chances of survival. **(IV)** A visual example of the damage being done is coral bleaching, which turns coral from a natural pink shade to a ghostly white. **(V)** It is the result of warmer waters destroying the algae that give coral its usual colour.

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

79. (I) Allergies, like many conditions, tend to become worse if a person is run-down, stressed, over-tired, has a poor diet, or does not get adequate exercise. **(II)** An allergy is defined as a condition caused by an inappropriate or exaggerated reaction by the body's immune system. **(III)** Harmless substances are misidentified by it as potentially dangerous, so the immune response is to form antibodies. **(IV)** These attack the perceived irritants — or allergens — on the surface of the offending substance. **(V)** The reaction between antibodies and allergens stimulates the release of substances within the body, such as *histamine*, which cause a variety of irritating symptoms.

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

80. (I) The voyages of discovery of the 15th and 16th centuries unveiled whole new worlds to the European eye, worlds full of new animals, plants and people. **(II)** The passage to new worlds was regarded by many as a commercial opportunity. **(III)** These new lands were rich in raw materials, which could be traded for manufactured goods. **(IV)** They also offered possibilities of settlement, and a number of countries began to plant their flags in distant parts of the globe. **(V)** The cultivation of sugar, tobacco and other crops on the plantations depended on slave labour.

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

KPDS
CEVAP
ANAHTARLARI

KPDS KELİME CEVAP ANAHTARI

1) B	2) E	3) C	4) D	5) E	6) A	7) C	8) E	9) B	10) D
11) A	12) C	13) E	14) D	15) A	16) D	17) C	18) E	19) A	20) B
21) B	22) C	23) E	24) D	25) E	26) E	27) D	28) B	29) C	30) A
31) D	32) D	33) D	34) A	35) E	36) C	37) E	38) B	39) E	40) A
41) A	42) D	43) C	44) E	45) B	46) D	47) E	48) B	49) C	50) B
51) E	52) C								

KPDS TENSE/ZAMAN CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

KPDS PREPOSITIONS/EDATLAR CEVAP ANAHTARI

1) C	2) D	3) D	4) C	5) C	6) B	7) E	8) D	9) C	10) E
11) B	12) C	13) A	14) B	15) A	16) D	17) C	18) D	19) E	20) D
21) A	22) D								

KPDS BAĞLAÇ-ZARF CÜMLESİ (DİL BİLGİSİ) CEVAP ANAHTARI

1) C	2) E	3) A	4) B	5) D	6) D	7) C	8) E	9) A	10) B
11) E	12) A	13) E	14) A	15) D	16) B	17) A	18) B	19) C	20) D
21) A	22) D	23) E	24) B	25) B	26) C	27) D	28) A	29) E	30) E
31) A	32) B	33) A	34) A	35) E	36) C	37) D	38) B	39) D	40) C
41) E	42) D	43) A	44) E	45) B	46) E	47) D	48) E		

KPDS CLOSE TEST CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

81) E	82) B	83) D	84) E	85) D	86) A	87) C	88) D	89) A	90) B
91) A	92) E	93) C	94) B	95) D	96) D	97) A	98) C	99) B	100) E

KPDS CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA CEVAP ANAHTARI

1) D	2) E	3) C	4) B	5) E	6) A	7) E	8) B	9) C	10) D
11) B	12) D	13) C	14) E	15) A	16) B	17) C	18) A	19) D	20) E
21) E	22) D	23) A	24) C	25) B	26) E	27) C	28) B	29) D	30) A
31) D	32) A	33) B	34) D	35) C	36) A	37) C	38) A	39) D	40) C
41) C	42) E	43) A	44) C	45) A	46) D	47) B	48) D	49) A	50) C
51) D	52) A	53) C	54) E	55) B	56) D	57) E	58) C	59) A	60) B
61) B	62) E	63) B	64) A	65) D	66) C	67) B	68) D	69) B	70) E
71) A	72) D	73) D	74) B	75) E	76) C	77) A	78) E	79) D	80) E
81) E	82) E	83) A	84) B	85) A	86) E	87) C	88) E	89) B	90) D
91) D	92) C	93) B	94) A	95) E	96) B	97) C	98) A	99) D	100) B

KPDS ÇEVİRİ İNGİLİZCE-TÜRKÇE CEVAP ANAHTARI

1) A	2) C	3) B	4) C	5) B	6) B	7) A	8) D	9) E	10) C
11) E	12) D	13) B	14) C	15) A	16) B	17) D	18) A	19) C	20) B
21) A	22) E	23) C	24) D	25) B	26) A	27) B	28) C	29) E	30) B
31) A	32) E	33) A	34) E	35) D	36) A	37) D	38) E		

KPDS ÇEVİRİ TÜRKÇE-İNGİLİZCE CEVAP ANAHTARI

1) E	2) A	3) C	4) E	5) D	6) B	7) A	8) E	9) D	10) C
11) E	12) A	13) B	14) D	15) E	16) C	17) B	18) E	19) B	20) D
21) E	22) C	23) A	24) C	25) D	26) E	27) B	28) E	29) A	30) D
31) E	32) C	33) C	34) C	35) A	36) D	37) C	38) B		

KPDS PARAGRAFTAMAMLAMA CEVAP ANAHTARI

1) B	2) A	3) C	4) D	5) A	6) D	7) D	8) E	9) A	10) C
11) B	12) D	13) C	14) A	15) B	16) C	17) D	18) C	19) D	20) E
21) B	22) A	23) C	24) D	25) B	26) C	27) D	28) C	29) C	30) E
31) A	32) C	33) E	34) C	35) A	36) C	37) D	38) A	39) C	40) B
41) C	42) D	43) A	44) C	45) E	46) B	47) D	48) A		

KPDS ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE CEVAP ANAHTARI

1) B	2) E	3) C	4) E	5) B	6) D	7) C	8) D	9) B	10) D
11) E	12) C	13) D	14) B	15) B	16) E	17) D	18) C	19) E	20) C
21) B	22) E	23) D	24) D	25) E	26) C	27) B	28) D	29) A	30) D
31) C	32) B	33) E	34) B	35) C	36) D	37) E	38) B	39) A	40) C
41) E	42) D	43) B	44) C	45) B	46) D	47) C	48) E	49) E	50) A

KPDS YAKIN ANLAM CEVAP ANAHTARI

1) C	2) B	3) E	4) B	5) A	6) D	7) A	8) B	9) D	10) B
11) A	12) E	13) E	14) A	15) B	16) A	17) B	18) A	19) A	20) B
21) C	22) D	23) A	24) E	25) E	26) A	27) B	28) E	29) C	30) B
31) D	32) A	33) B	34) E	35) D	36) C	37) D	38) B	39) C	40) E
41) A	42) D	43) C	44) E	45) A	46) D	47) B	48) B		

KPDS DİYALOG CEVAP ANAHTARI

1) A	2) D	3) C	4) B	5) A	6) E	7) C	8) B	9) C	10) A
11) D	12) E	13) C	14) D	15) B	16) E	17) C	18) B	19) D	20) E
21) D	22) A	23) C	24) D	25) D	26) B	27) E	28) D	29) C	30) C
31) E	32) A	33) B	34) A	35) E	36) D	37) E	38) E	39) A	40) C
41) E	42) A	43) E	44) C	45) B	46) C	47) B	48) D	49) E	50) D

KPDS PARAGRAF CEVAP ANAHTARI

1) E	2) B	3) E	4) A	5) C	6) D	7) B	8) A	9) D	10) C
11) B	12) A	13) E	14) A	15) D	16) D	17) C	18) A	19) E	20) A
21) C	22) A	23) D	24) E	25) B	26) D	27) B	28) A	29) E	30) C
31) B	32) D	33) A	34) E	35) A	36) D	37) E	38) A	39) C	40) B
41) E	42) B	43) D	44) C	45) A	46) D	47) E	48) C	49) A	50) B
51) C	52) E	53) D	54) B	55) A	56) E	58) C	58) D	59) B	60) E
61) A	62) D	63) B	64) E	65) C	66) E	67) D	68) B	69) C	70) E
71) C	72) B	73) E	74) D	75) C	76) A	77) B	78) C	79) B	80) D
81) B	82) E	83) A	84) B	85) E	86) C	87) D	88) E	89) A	90) B
91) D	92) B	93) A	94) E	95) D	96) E	97) D	98) B	99) D	100) C
101) E	102) D	103) E	104) D	105) B	106) A	107) D	108) C	109) B	110) E
111) B	112) E	113) C	114) D	115) B	116) A	117) B	118) E	119) C	120) E
121) D	122) C	123) E	124) B	125) D	126) A	127) E	128) B	129) C	130) D
131) A	132) B	133) D	134) E	135) C	136) A	137) C	138) A	139) D	140) B

141) C	142) A	143) C	144) D	145) B	146) C	147) B	148) D	149) A	150) E
151) D	152) C	153) A	154) C	155) E	156) D	157) A	158) C	159) D	160) B
161) E	162) A	163) C	164) D	165) C	166) B	167) A	168) D	169) B	170) E
171) D	172) A	173) C	174) D	175) B	176) C	177) B	178) E	179) A	180) D
181) D	182) C	183) E	184) B	185) A	186) D	187) C	188) E	189) B	190) A
191) E	192) C	193) D	194) E	195) B	196) C	197) A	198) C	199) B	200) C
201) E	202) B	203) A	204) C	205) C	206) A	207) D	208) B	209) E	210) C
211) A	212) D	213) E	214) B	215) C	216) D	217) A	218) E	219) D	220) C

YDS

***CEVAP
ANAHTARLARI***

2014 YDS NİSAN

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

2014 YDS EYLÜL

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

2015 YDS NİSAN

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

2015 YDS EYLÜL

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

2016 YDS MART

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

2016 YDS EYLÜL

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

2017 YDS NİSAN

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

2017 YDS EYLÜL

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

2018 YDS NİSAN

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

YDS EYLÜL 2018

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

YDS ARALIK 2018

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

YDS MART 2019

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