

Paragraf tamamlama soruları:

1. Nomadic societies relied heavily on livestock for their survival. Animals provided food, clothing, and even materials for shelter. Mobility was essential, as herders had to follow seasonal migration routes to find fresh pastures. ----. This way of life required deep knowledge of the environment and strong adaptability.

- A) They often built permanent homes to store surplus grain
- B) Religious institutions controlled most of the land
- C) Their movements were guided by the needs of their animals
- D) Trade routes were fixed and rarely changed
- E) They depended entirely on agriculture for their economy

1. Nomadic societies relied heavily on livestock for their survival. Animals provided food, clothing, and even materials for shelter. Mobility was essential, as herders had to follow seasonal migration routes to find fresh pastures. ----. This way of life required deep knowledge of the environment and strong adaptability.

- A) They often built permanent homes to store surplus grain
B) Religious institutions controlled most of the land
✓ C) Their movements were guided by the needs of their animals
D) Trade routes were fixed and rarely changed
E) They depended entirely on agriculture for their economy

1.

Göçebe toplumlar hayatta kalmak için büyük ölçüde hayvancılığa dayanıyordu. Hayvanlar yiyecek, giyecek ve hatta barınak için gerekli malzemeleri sağlıyordu. Harekete geçmek zorunluydu çünkü çobanlar, taze otlaklar bulmak için mevsimsel göç yollarını takip etmek zorundaydı. ----. Bu yaşam tarzı, çevre hakkında derin bilgi ve güçlü bir uyum yeteneği gerektiriyordu.

- A) Genellikle fazla tahıllarını depolamak için kalıcı evler inşa ederlerdi
B) Dini kurumlar toprakların çoğunu kontrol ederdi
✓ C) Hareketleri hayvanlarının ihtiyaçlarına göre şekillenirdi
D) Ticaret yolları sabitti ve nadiren değişirdi
E) Ekonomileri tamamen tarıma dayanırdı

Question:

2. Advergimes are video games created specifically to promote a brand, product, or service. These games often feature company logos, mascots, or branded items as part of the gameplay experience. They are designed to subtly influence consumer behavior while entertaining players. --
-- For this reason, advergimes are commonly used in marketing campaigns targeting children and teenagers.

görsel

- A) Many of them are too complex for younger audiences to enjoy
- B) By engaging users, they increase brand recognition and loyalty
- C) They usually fail to deliver the message the brand wants to convey
- D) They are mainly developed to be sold as commercial video games
- E) Their use is limited to traditional forms of advertising

Question:

advertisement reklam game oyun

2. Advergames are video games created specifically to promote a brand, product, or service. These games often feature company logos, mascots, or branded items as part of the gameplay experience. They are designed to subtly influence consumer behavior while entertaining players. -- For this reason, advergames are commonly used in marketing campaigns targeting children and teenagers.

- A) Many of them are too complex for younger audiences to enjoy
- B) By engaging users, they increase brand recognition and loyalty
- C) They usually fail to deliver the message the brand wants to convey
- D) They are mainly developed to be sold as commercial video games
- E) Their use is limited to traditional forms of advertising

2.

Advergame'ler, bir markayı, ürünü veya hizmeti tanıtmak amacıyla özel olarak tasarlanmış video oyunlarıdır. Bu oyunlar genellikle oyun deneyiminin bir parçası olarak şirket logolarını, maskotlarını veya markalı öğeleri içerir. Oyuncuları eğlendirirken tüketici davranışını fark ettirmeden etkilemeyi amaçlarlar. ----. Bu nedenle advergame'ler, özellikle çocukları ve gençleri hedefleyen pazarlama kampanyalarında sıkça kullanılır.

- A) Birçoğu genç kullanıcılar için fazla karmaşıktır
- B) Kullanıcıları meşgul ederek marka bilinirliğini ve sadakatini artırır
- C) Genellikle markanın iletmek istediği mesajı veremezler
- D) Genellikle ticari video oyunu olarak satılmak üzere geliştirilirler
- E) Kullanımları geleneksel reklam biçimleriyle sınırlıdır

3. In many parts of the world, densely populated regions face serious environmental and resource-related challenges. The high concentration of people leads to increased demand for water, food, housing, and energy. As cities grow rapidly, natural areas are often destroyed to make room for development. Air and water pollution become more severe, harming both the environment and public health. Additionally, excessive use of fossil fuels contributes to global warming, which in turn intensifies the pressure on already limited resources. Waste management becomes increasingly difficult, especially in urban centers where space is scarce. Governments and local authorities struggle to keep up with infrastructure needs. ----- Without sustainable planning and responsible policies, the balance between human needs and environmental protection will be hard to maintain.

- A) These regions usually have an abundance of untouched natural resources
- B) Population density rarely causes any long-term environmental issues
- C) Public interest in environmental sustainability is declining rapidly
- ✓ D) This includes promoting renewable energy, improving public transportation, and reducing waste
- E) As a result, more people are moving to rural areas in search of cleaner living conditions

1.5

3. In many parts of the world, densely populated regions face serious environmental and resource-related challenges. The high concentration of people leads to increased demand for water, food, housing, and energy. As cities grow rapidly, natural areas are often destroyed to make room for development. Air and water pollution become more severe, harming both the environment and public health. Additionally, excessive use of fossil fuels contributes to global warming, which in turn intensifies the pressure on already limited resources. Waste management becomes increasingly difficult, especially in urban centers where space is scarce. Governments and local authorities struggle to keep up with infrastructure needs. Without sustainable planning and responsible policies, the balance between human needs and environmental protection will be hard to maintain.

- A) These regions usually have an abundance of untouched natural resources +
- B) Population density rarely causes any long-term environmental issues
- C) Public interest in environmental sustainability is declining rapidly such as /like/ including / for example*
- ✓ D) This includes promoting renewable energy, improving public transportation, and reducing waste ✓
- E) As a result, more people are moving to rural areas in search of cleaner living conditions

Türkçesi:

3. Dünyanın birçok yerinde, yoğun nüfuslu bölgeler ciddi çevresel ve kaynaklarla ilgili sorunlarla karşı karşıyadır. İnsan yoğunluğunun fazla olması; su, gıda, barınma ve enerjiye olan talebi artırır. Şehirler hızla büyürken doğal alanlar çoğu zaman yapılaşmaya yer açmak için yok edilir. Hava ve su kirliliği artar, bu da hem çevreye hem de halk sağlığına zarar verir. Ayrıca fosil yakıtların aşırı kullanımı küresel ısınmaya katkıda bulunur ve bu da zaten sınırlı olan kaynaklar üzerindeki baskıyı artırır. Atık yönetimi, özellikle alanın kısıtlı olduğu kentsel merkezlerde giderek zorlaşır. Hükümetler ve yerel yetkililer altyapı ihtiyaçlarını karşılamakta zorlanır. Sürdürülebilir planlama ve sorumlu politikalar olmadan, insan ihtiyaçları ile çevrenin korunması arasındaki dengeyi sürdürmek zor olacaktır.

- A) Bu bölgeler genellikle bol miktarda dokunulmamış doğal kaynağa sahiptir
- B) Nüfus yoğunluğu uzun vadede çevresel sorunlara nadiren yol açar
- C) Çevresel sürdürülebilirliğe olan kamu ilgisi hızla azalmaktadır
- ✓ D) Buna yenilenebilir enerjinin teşviki, toplu taşımanın geliştirilmesi ve atıkların azaltılması da dahildir ✓
- E) Sonuç olarak daha fazla insan, daha temiz yaşam koşulları arayışıyla kırsal bölgelere taşınmaktadır

4. In recent decades, many developed countries have been experiencing historically low fertility rates. Economic pressures, changing lifestyles, and a growing focus on careers have led many individuals to delay or forgo having children. Urban living also contributes to this trend, as the cost of raising a child in cities is often prohibitively high. As birth rates decline, these countries face a shrinking workforce and an aging population. This demographic shift puts immense pressure on healthcare and pension systems. Governments are trying to respond with policies such as childcare support, paid parental leave, and financial incentives for families. However, these measures have had limited success in reversing the trend. If the situation continues, some nations may struggle to maintain economic stability and social cohesion.

- A) Young workers are finding it easier to enter the job market
- B) Immigration has completely solved the issue in most low-fertility countries
- ✓ C) Despite government efforts, fertility rates remain well below replacement level
- D) Countries with low birth rates often have higher crime rates
- E) These trends have led to a decrease in life expectancy across Europe

4. In recent decades, many developed countries have been experiencing historically low fertility rates. Economic pressures, changing lifestyles, and a growing focus on careers have led many individuals to delay or forgo having children. Urban living also contributes to this trend, as the cost of raising a child in cities is often prohibitively high. As birth rates decline, these countries face a shrinking workforce and an aging population. This demographic shift puts immense pressure on healthcare and pension systems. Governments are trying to respond with policies such as childcare support, paid parental leave, and financial incentives for families. However, these measures have had limited success in reversing the trend. ----. If the situation continues, some nations may struggle to maintain economic stability and social cohesion.

A) Young workers are finding it easier to enter the job market

B) Immigration has completely solved the issue in most low-fertility countries

C) Despite government efforts, fertility rates remain well below replacement level

D) Countries with low birth rates often have higher crime rates

E) These trends have led to a decrease in life expectancy across Europe

4. Son yıllarda birçok gelişmiş ülke, tarihin en düşük doğum oranlarını yaşamaktadır. Ekonomik baskılar, değişen yaşam tarzları ve kariyere odaklanmanın artması, birçok bireyin çocuk sahibi olmayı ertelemesine veya tamamen vazgeçmesine neden olmuştur. Şehir yaşamı da bu eğilimi beslemektedir çünkü şehirlerde çocuk yetiştirmenin maliyeti çoğu zaman çok yüksektir. Doğum oranları düşükçe bu ülkeler, azalan iş gücü ve yaşlanan nüfus sorunuyla karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Bu demografik değişim, sağlık hizmetleri ve emeklilik sistemleri üzerinde büyük bir baskı yaratmaktadır. Hükümetler, çocuk bakım desteği, ücretli ebeveyn izni ve ailelere yönelik mali teşvikler gibi politikalarla karşılık vermeye çalışmaktadır. Ancak bu önlemler, eğilimi tersine çevirmekte sınırlı başarı göstermiştir. ----. Bu durum devam ederse bazı ülkeler ekonomik istikrarı ve toplumsal uyumu sürdürmekte zorlanabilir.

A) Genç çalışanlar iş piyasasına daha kolay girmeye başlamıştır

B) Göç, düşük doğurganlık sorununun çoğu ülkede tamamen çözülmesini sağlamıştır

C) Hükümet çabalarına rağmen doğum oranları, yenilenme seviyesinin oldukça altında kalmaktadır

D) Düşük doğum oranına sahip ülkelerde genellikle suç oranı daha yüksektir

E) Bu eğilimler, Avrupa genelinde yaşam süresinin azalmasına yol açmıştır

way
too
quite
very
rather
too
well
way
oldukça
çok

5. In many modern societies, the idea of a competitive ethic is deeply ingrained in education, business, and even personal relationships. From an early age, individuals are taught that **success comes** from outperforming others. This mindset **encourages** ambition, discipline, and hard work, which can **lead to innovation** and **economic growth**. ----. **It may lead to anxiety, burnout, and a constant fear of failure.** In highly competitive environments, **cooperation and empathy may be undervalued**, weakening social bonds. Some critics argue that the competitive ethic promotes individualism at the expense of community well-being. It can weaken cooperation and increase stress among individuals. **Striking a balance between healthy competition and collaboration is essential for long-term social and psychological health.**

- A) Thus, it is commonly embraced by traditional rural communities
- B) Similarly, the concept is most relevant in societies with low literacy rates
- C) **However**, an excessive focus on competition can **also** have negative consequences
- D) Namely, it is mainly responsible for the rise of community-based organizations
- E) In addition, many believe it helps reduce social inequality and class divisions

2

5. In many modern societies, the idea of a competitive ethic is deeply ingrained in education, business, and even personal relationships. From an early age, individuals are taught that success comes from outperforming others. This mindset encourages ambition, discipline, and hard work, which can lead to innovation and economic growth. ----. It may lead to anxiety, burnout, and a constant fear of failure. In highly competitive environments, cooperation and empathy may be undervalued, weakening social bonds. Some critics argue that the competitive ethic promotes individualism at the expense of community well-being. It can weaken cooperation and increase stress among individuals. Striking a balance between healthy competition and collaboration is essential for long-term social and psychological health.

- A) Thus, it is commonly embraced by traditional rural communities
- B) Similarly, the concept is most relevant in societies with low literacy rates
- C) However, an excessive focus on competition can also have negative consequences
- D) Namely, it is mainly responsible for the rise of community-based organizations
- E) In addition, many believe it helps reduce social inequality and class divisions

help (to) Verb

Pek çok modern toplumda, rekabetçi ahlak anlayışı eğitim, iş dünyası ve hatta kişisel ilişkilerde derinlemesine yerleşmiştir. Bireylere küçük yaşlardan itibaren başarının başkalarını geride bırakmakla elde edileceği öğretilir. Bu bakış açısı, hırsı, disiplini ve sıkı çalışmayı teşvik eder; bu da yenilik ve ekonomik büyümeye katkı sağlayabilir.----. Kaygıya, tükenmişliğe ve sürekli başarısızlık korkusuna yol açabilir. Aşırı rekabetçi ortamlarda iş birliği ve empati değersizleşebilir, bu da toplumsal bağları zayıflatır. Bazı eleştirmenler, rekabetçi etğin toplumsal refah pahasına bireyciliği teşvik ettiğini savunmaktadır. İş birliğini zayıflatabilir ve bireyler arasında stresi artırabilir. Sağlıklı rekabet ile iş birliği arasında denge kurmak, uzun vadeli toplumsal ve psikolojik sağlık için gereklidir.

- A) Bu yüzden, geleneksel kırsal topluluklar tarafından yaygın olarak benimsenmektedir
- B) Benzer şekilde, bu kavram, okuryazarlık oranı düşük toplumlarda daha geçerlidir
- C) Ancak rekabete aşırı odaklanmak olumsuz sonuçlar da doğurabilir
- D) Yani, toplum temelli örgütlerin yükselişinden büyük ölçüde sorumludur
- E) Ek olarak pek çok kişi, sosyal eşitsizliği ve sınıf ayrımlarını azalttığını düşünmektedir

6. Meritocracy is the belief that individuals should achieve success based on their abilities, talents, and efforts rather than their background, wealth, or social connections. In theory, it promotes fairness and rewards hard work, offering equal opportunities to everyone. This idea has shaped many modern institutions, especially in education and employment. ----. In practice, access to quality education, networking opportunities, and support systems often depends on socioeconomic status. As a result, people from privileged backgrounds are more likely to succeed, even in so-called merit-based systems. Critics argue that meritocracy can mask inequality and justify existing hierarchies. It may also lead to arrogance among the successful and blame toward those who struggle. A truly fair system would need to address structural barriers as well as individual effort.

- ✓ A) However, the reality often falls short of the ideal of equal opportunity
- B) Similarly, it eliminates the need for public education altogether
- C) Therefore, merit-based systems work best in rural economies
- D) Namely, it is a recent invention with little historical impact
- E) In addition, it discourages social mobility and personal responsibility

6. Meritocracy is the belief that individuals should achieve success based on their abilities, talents, and efforts rather than their background, wealth, or social connections. In theory, it promotes fairness and rewards hard work, offering equal opportunities to everyone. This idea has shaped many modern institutions, especially in education and employment. ----. In practice, access to quality education, networking opportunities, and support systems often depends on socioeconomic status. As a result, people from privileged backgrounds are more likely to succeed, even in so-called merit-based systems. Critics argue that meritocracy can mask inequality and justify existing hierarchies. It may also lead to arrogance among the successful and blame toward those who struggle. A truly fair system would need to address structural barriers as well as individual effort.

- ✓ A) However, the reality often falls short of the ideal of equal opportunity
- B) Similarly, it eliminates the need for public education altogether
- C) Therefore, merit-based systems work best in rural economies
- D) Namely, it is a recent invention with little historical impact
- E) In addition, it discourages social mobility and personal responsibility

6. Meritokrasi, bireylerin başarıya yetenekleri, becerileri ve çabaları sayesinde ulaşmaları gerektiği inancıdır; köken, servet veya sosyal bağlantılar değil. Teoride, adaleti teşvik eder ve sıkı çalışmayı ödüllendirir, herkese eşit fırsatlar sunar. Bu fikir, özellikle eğitim ve istihdam alanlarında pek çok modern kurumu şekillendirmiştir. ----. Gerçekte, kaliteli eğitime, bağlantı olanaklarına ve destek sistemlerine erişim çoğu zaman sosyoekonomik duruma bağlıdır. Bu nedenle, ayrıcalıklı geçmişe sahip bireyler, sözde liyakate dayalı sistemlerde bile daha başarılı olma eğilimindedir. Eleştirmenler, meritokrasinin eşitsizliği gizleyebileceğini ve mevcut hiyerarşileri haklı gösterebileceğini savunur. Ayrıca, başarılı olanlarda kibire, zorlananlara karşı ise suçlamaya yol açabilir. Gerçekten adil bir sistem, bireysel çabanın yanı sıra yapısal engelleri de ele almalıdır.

- ✓ A) Ancak, eşit fırsat ideali pratikte çoğu zaman karşılık bulmaz
- B) Benzer şekilde, kamu eğitimine duyulan ihtiyacı tamamen ortadan kaldırır
- C) Bu nedenle, liyakate dayalı sistemler kırsal ekonomilerde en iyi sonucu verir
- D) Yani, tarihsel olarak pek etkisi olmayan yeni bir icattır
- E) Ek olarak, sosyal hareketliliği ve kişisel sorumluluğu engeller

7. Stressful experiences such as job loss, academic failure, or social rejection can have long-lasting effects on both mental and physical health. These events often trigger anxiety, low self-esteem, and a sense of helplessness. Over time, individuals may develop negative thinking patterns that make them more sensitive to future stress. They might avoid challenges, withdraw from relationships, or sabotage opportunities. ----. Without intervention, this cycle can continue and even intensify, making recovery more difficult. Experts suggest that recognizing this pattern is the first step toward breaking it. With proper support, individuals can build resilience and develop healthier coping strategies.

- A) However, stress has become less common in modern societies
- B) In contrast, most people thrive under constant pressure
- C) Moreover, stressful events usually lead to immediate success
- ✓ D) Therefore, a single setback can trigger a cycle of ongoing emotional difficulty
- E) Namely, stress is a useful tool for improving social status

angora
inSilizceangora
enlish

7. Stressful experiences such as job loss, academic failure, or social rejection can have long-lasting effects on both mental and physical health. These events often trigger anxiety, low self-esteem, and a sense of helplessness. Over time, individuals may develop negative thinking patterns that make them more sensitive to future stress. They might avoid challenges, withdraw from relationships, or sabotage opportunities. ----. Without intervention, this cycle can continue and even intensify, making recovery more difficult. Experts suggest that recognizing this pattern is the first step toward breaking it. With proper support, individuals can build resilience and develop healthier coping strategies.

- A) However, stress has become less common in modern societies
- B) In contrast, most people thrive under constant pressure
- C) Moreover, stressful events usually lead to immediate success
- D) Therefore, a single setback can trigger a cycle of ongoing emotional difficulty
- E) Namely, stress is a useful tool for improving social status

7. İş kaybı, akademik başarısızlık veya sosyal dışlanma gibi stresli deneyimler hem zihinsel hem de fiziksel sağlık üzerinde uzun süreli etkiler yaratabilir. Bu tür olaylar, genellikle kaygıyı, düşük benlik saygısını ve çaresizlik hissinin tetikler. Zamanla, bireyler gelecekteki strese karşı daha hassas hâle gelmelerine yol açan olumsuz düşünce kalıpları geliştirebilir. Zorluklardan kaçınabilir, ilişkilerden uzaklaşabilir ya da fırsatları sabote edebilirler. ----. Müdahale olmadan bu döngü devam edebilir ve hatta şiddetlenebilir, bu da iyileşmeyi daha da zorlaştırır. Uzmanlara göre, bu döngüyü fark etmek onu kırmamanın ilk adımındır. Uygun destekle bireyler dayanıklılık kazanabilir ve daha sağlıklı başa çıkma stratejileri geliştirebilirler.

- A) Ancak, modern toplumlarda stres daha az yaygın hâle gelmiştir
- B) Buna karşılık, çoğu insan sürekli baskı altında daha iyi gelişir
- C) Ayrıca, stresli olaylar genellikle ani başarıya yol açar
- D) Bu nedenle, tek bir başarısızlık bile süregelen duygusal zorluklar döngüsünü tetikleyebilir
- E) Yani, stres sosyal statüyü yükseltmek için yararlı bir araçtır

IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

1.

(I) Religious festivals play a key role in uniting people through shared rituals and spiritual reflection.

(II) They offer individuals a sense of belonging and reinforce values that are central to the community.

(III) In many cities, religious festivals boost local economies by attracting tourists and increasing sales for vendors.

(IV) These events often include symbolic acts, music, and storytelling that connect participants to their cultural roots.

(V) More than just celebrations, they strengthen collective identity and transmit moral teachings across generations.

Which of the sentences in the paragraph is irrelevant?

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

- (I) Religious festivals play a key role in uniting people through shared rituals and spiritual reflection.
- (II) They offer individuals a sense of belonging and reinforce values that are central to the community.
- (III) In many cities, religious festivals boost local economies by attracting tourists and increasing sales for vendors.
- (IV) These events often include symbolic acts, music, and storytelling that connect participants to their cultural roots.
- (V) More than just celebrations, they strengthen collective identity and transmit moral teachings across generations.

1.

- (I) Dini bayramlar, ortak ritüeller ve manevi düşünce yoluyla insanları bir araya getirmede önemli bir rol oynar.
- (II) Bireylere aidiyet duygusu sunar ve topluluğun merkezindeki değerleri pekiştirir.
- (III) Birçok şehirde, dini bayramlar turist çekerek ve satıcıların satışlarını artırarak yerel ekonomileri canlandırır.
- (IV) Bu etkinlikler genellikle katılımcıları kültürel köklerine bağlayan simgesel eylemleri, müzikleri ve hikâye anlatımlarını içerir.
- (V) Sadece kutlamalardan ibaret olmayan bu bayramlar, kolektif kimliği güçlendirir ve ahlaki değerleri kuşaklar boyunca aktarır.

III

✓ Konu odak

2.

(I) Laughter plays a significant role in reducing stress and improving emotional well-being. +

(II) It often strengthens social bonds by creating a shared sense of joy and connection.

(III) Some studies suggest that laughter can even boost the immune system and relieve pain.

(IV) In group settings, it can ease tension and encourage cooperation among individuals.

(V) Ancient philosophers debated whether laughter should be included in school curricula.

Which of the sentences in the paragraph is irrelevant?

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

2.

- (I) Laughter plays a significant role in reducing stress and improving emotional well-being.
- (II) It often strengthens social bonds by creating a shared sense of joy and connection.
- (III) Some studies suggest that laughter can even boost the immune system and relieve pain.
- (IV) In group settings, it can ease tension and encourage cooperation among individuals.
- (V) Ancient philosophers debated whether laughter should be included in school curricula. if

Which of the sentences in the paragraph is irrelevant?

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

Türkçesi

2

- (I) Kahkaha, stresi azaltmada ve duygusal iyi oluşu artırmada önemli bir rol oynar.
- (II) Ortak bir neşe ve bağ hissi yaratarak sosyal ilişkileri güçlendirir.
- (III) Bazı araştırmalar, kahkahanın bağışıklık sistemini güçlendirebileceğini ve ağrıyı hafifletebileceğini öne sürmektedir.
- (IV) Grup ortamlarında gerginliği azaltabilir ve bireyler arasında iş birliğini teşvik edebilir.
- (V) Antik filozoflar, kahkahanın okul müfredatına dahil edilip edilmemesi gerektiğini tartışmışlardır.

3.

(I) The Alaaddin Mosque in Niğde is one of the most significant examples of Seljuk architecture in Central Anatolia.

(II) Built in the 13th century, it features intricate stone carvings and a beautifully decorated mihrab.

(III) The mosque has undergone several restorations to preserve its historical and artistic value.

(IV) Its central location in Niğde makes it a popular spot for both worship and tourism.

(V) The region is also known for its agricultural production, especially apples and potatoes.

Which of the sentences in the paragraph is irrelevant?

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

3.

- (I) The Alaaddin Mosque in Niğde is one of the most significant examples of Seljuk architecture in Central Anatolia.
- (II) Built in the 13th century, it has features intricate stone carvings and a beautifully decorated mihrab.
- (III) The mosque has undergone several restorations to preserve its historical and artistic value.
- (IV) Its central location in Niğde makes it a popular spot for both worship and tourism.
- (V) The region is also known for its agricultural production, especially apples and potatoes.

Which of the sentences in the paragraph is irrelevant?

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

3

- (I) Niğde'deki Alaaddin Camii, Orta Anadolu'daki en önemli Selçuklu mimarisi örneklerinden biridir.
- (II) 13. yüzyılda inşa edilen cami, karmaşık taş oymaları ve süslü mihrabı ile dikkat çeker.
- (III) Tarihî ve sanatsal değerini korumak için cami çeşitli restorasyonlardan geçmiştir.
- (IV) Niğde'nin merkezinde yer alması, onu hem ibadet hem de turizm açısından önemli kılar.
- (V) Bölge aynı zamanda elma ve patates gibi tarım ürünleriyle de tanınır.

4.

(I) Modern Turkish mathematicians have made significant contributions to both theoretical and applied mathematics.

(II) Figures like Cahit Arf and Ali Nesin are well known for their work in number theory and mathematics education.

(III) Many of these scholars have held positions at top international universities and participated in global research collaborations.

(IV) Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan, therefore, made groundbreaking discoveries without formal training in pure mathematics.

(V) Their achievements have helped increase public interest in mathematics and inspired younger generations in Türkiye.

Which of the sentences in the paragraph is irrelevant?

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

4.

(I) Modern Turkish mathematicians have made significant contributions to both theoretical and applied mathematics.

(II) Figures like Cahit Arf and Ali Nesin are well known for their work in number theory and mathematics education.

(III) Many of these scholars have held positions at top international universities and participated in global research collaborations.

(IV) Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan, therefore, made groundbreaking discoveries without formal training in pure mathematics.

(V) Their achievements have helped increase public interest in mathematics and inspired younger generations in Türkiye.

Which of the sentences in the paragraph is irrelevant?

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

4.

(I) Modern Türk matematikçileri, hem teorik hem de uygulamalı matematik alanlarına önemli katkılarda bulunmuştur.

(II) Cahit Arf ve Ali Nesin gibi isimler, sayı teorisi ve matematik eğitimi konularındaki çalışmalarıyla tanınmaktadır.

(III) Bu bilim insanlarının birçoğu, önde gelen uluslararası üniversitelerde görev almış ve küresel araştırma projelerine katılmıştır.

(IV) Hintli matematikçi Srinivasa Ramanujan, ^{bu yüzden,} saf matematik alanında resmî bir eğitim almadan çığır açıcı keşifler yapmıştır.

(V) Bu başarılar, Türkiye’de matematiğe olan ilgiyi artırmış ve genç nesilleri teşvik etmiştir.

5.

(I) The Treaty of Sèvres, signed in 1920, aimed to dismantle the Ottoman Empire and divide Anatolian lands among the Allied powers.

(II) Mustafa Kemal Atatürk led the national resistance against this treaty, viewing it as a threat to Turkish sovereignty.

(III) The Treaty of Versailles placed severe restrictions on Germany's military and economy after World War I.

(IV) In 1923, the Treaty of Lausanne, achieved through Atatürk's leadership, replaced Sèvres and recognized the borders of the Republic of Türkiye.

(V) For the Turkish people, Lausanne remains a symbol of independence, unity, and international legitimacy.

Which of the sentences in the paragraph is irrelevant?

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

5.

(I) The Treaty of Sèvres, signed in 1920, aimed to dismantle the Ottoman Empire and divide Anatolian lands among the Allied powers.

(II) Mustafa Kemal Atatürk led the national resistance against this treaty, viewing it as a threat to Turkish sovereignty. Türk egemenliğine bir tehdit olarak gördü. ünden

(III) The Treaty of Versailles placed severe restrictions on Germany's military and economy after World War I.

(IV) In 1923, the Treaty of Lausanne, achieved through Atatürk's leadership, replaced Sèvres and recognized the borders of the Republic of Türkiye. and sovereignty

(V) For the Turkish people, Lausanne remains a symbol of independence, unity, and international legitimacy.

(I) 1920'de imzalanan Sevr Antlaşması, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nu parçalamayı ve Anadolu topraklarını İtilaf Devletleri arasında bölüştürmeyi amaçlıyordu.

(II) Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, bu antlaşmaya karşı millî direnişi başlatarak Türk egemenliği için büyük bir mücadele yürüttü.

(III) Versailles Antlaşması, I. Dünya Savaşı sonrası Almanya'nın ordusuna ve ekonomisine ağır kısıtlamalar getirmiştir.

(IV) 1923'te Atatürk'ün önderliğinde imzalanan Lozan Antlaşması, Sevr'in yerini alarak Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin sınırlarını ve egemenliğini tanımıştır.

(V) Türk milleti için Lozan, bağımsızlığın, birliğin ve uluslararası meşruiyetin bir simgesi olmuştur.

Which of the sentences in the paragraph is irrelevant?

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

6.

(I) Agricultural policies have played a major role in shaping rural economies and consumption around the world.

(II) A consumer society is one in which people's identities are increasingly defined by what they buy rather than what they do or believe.

(III) Advertising and media play a crucial role in encouraging consumption by linking products to happiness and success.

(IV) In such societies, shopping is not only an economic act but also a form of emotional expression and social competition.

(V) As a result, overconsumption can lead to environmental damage, personal debt, and a loss of meaningful values.

Which of the sentences in the paragraph is irrelevant?

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

6.

(I) Agricultural policies have played a major role in shaping rural economies and consumption around the world.

(II) A consumer society is one in which people's identities are increasingly defined by what they buy rather than what they do or believe.

(III) Advertising and media play a crucial role in encouraging consumption by linking products to happiness and success.

(IV) In such societies, shopping is not only an economic act but also a form of emotional expression and social competition.

(V) As a result, overconsumption can lead to environmental damage, personal debt, and a loss of meaningful values.

(I) Tarım politikaları, dünya genelinde kırsal ekonomilerin şekillenmesinde ve tüketimde önemli rol oynamıştır.

(II) Tüketim toplumu, bireylerin kimliklerinin ne yaptıkları ya da neye inandıklarıyla değil, ne satın aldıklarıyla tanımlandığı bir yapıdır.

(III) Reklamcılık ve medya, ürünleri mutluluk ve başarıyla ilişkilendirerek tüketimi teşvik etmede önemli rol oynar.

(IV) Bu tür toplumlarda alışveriş sadece ekonomik bir eylem değil, aynı zamanda duygusal bir ifade biçimi ve sosyal bir rekabet alanıdır.

(V) Sonuç olarak, aşırı tüketim çevresel zararlara, kişisel borçlara ve anlamlı değerlerin kaybına yol açabilir.

Which of the sentences in the paragraph is irrelevant?

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

7.

(I) Flags serve as powerful national symbols, often representing a country's history, values, and identity.

(II) Flag signals are commonly used in maritime communication to convey navigational instructions.

(III) The colors and emblems on a flag are often designed to reflect shared cultural or political meanings.

(IV) In times of national celebration or mourning, flags are displayed to express collective emotions.

(V) For many people, a flag is more than just cloth—it is a source of pride and unity.

Which of the sentences in the paragraph is irrelevant?

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

7.

Türkçesi

(I) Flags serve as powerful national symbols, often representing a country's history, values, and identity.

(I) Bayraklar, genellikle bir ülkenin tarihini, değerlerini ve kimliğini temsil eden güçlü ulusal sembollerdir.

(II) Flag signals are commonly used in maritime communication to convey navigational instructions.

(II) Bayrak sinyalleri, denizcilikte yönlendirme talimatlarını iletmek için yaygın olarak kullanılır.

(III) The colors and emblems on a flag are often designed to reflect shared cultural or political meanings.

(III) Bir bayraktaki renkler ve semboller, çoğu zaman ortak kültürel ya da politik anlamları yansıtacak şekilde tasarlanır.

(IV) In times of national celebration or mourning, flags are displayed to express collective emotions.

(IV) Ulusal kutlamalarda ya da yas dönemlerinde, bayraklar toplumsal duyguları ifade etmek için sergilenir.

(V) For many people, a flag is more than just cloth—it is a source of pride and unity.

(V) Birçok insan için bayrak, sadece bir kumaş değil, gurur ve birlik kaynağıdır.

Which of the sentences in the paragraph is irrelevant?

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