

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

Effective communication is about more than just exchanging information. It's about understanding the emotion and intentions behind the information. (21) ---- being able to clearly convey a message, you need to also listen in a way that gains the full meaning of what (22) ---- and makes the other person feel heard and understood. Effective communication sounds like it (23) ---- instinctive. But all too often, when we try to communicate with others something goes astray. We say one thing, the other person hears something else, and misunderstandings, frustration, and conflicts (24) ----. This can cause problems in your home, school, and work relationships. For many of us, communicating more clearly and effectively requires learning some important skills. (25) ---- you're trying to improve communication with your spouse, kids, boss, or coworkers, learning these skills can deepen your connections to others, also build greater trust and respect, and improve teamwork, problem solving, and your overall social and emotional health.

21.

- A) With the exception of B) As well as
C) By the use of D) Unlike
E) Akin to

22.

- A) to have said B) is being said
C) having said D) saying
E) to say

23.

- A) could have been B) would rather be
C) had to be D) should be
E) used to be

24.

- A) crash B) receive
C) prevent D) respond
E) ensue

25.

- A) Just as B) No sooner
C) Neither D) Not only
E) Whether

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

George Eliot was born on 22 November 1819 in rural Warwickshire. When her mother died in 1836, Eliot left school to help run her father's household. In 1841, she moved with her father to Coventry and lived with him (26) ---- his death in 1849. Eliot then travelled in Europe for a while, eventually (27) ---- in London. In 1850, Eliot began contributing to the 'Westminster Review', a leading journal for philosophical radicals, and later became its editor. She was now at the centre of a literary circle (28) ---- which she met George Henry Lewes. Lewes was married and their relationship caused a scandal. Eliot was shunned by friends and family. Lewes encouraged Eliot to write. In 1856, she began 'Scenes of Clerical Life', stories about the people of her native Warwickshire, which were published in 'Blackwood's Magazine'. Her first novel, 'Adam Bede', followed in 1859 and was a great success. She used a male pen name to ensure her works were taken (29) ---- in an era when female authors were usually associated with romantic novels. Her other novels include 'The Mill on the Floss' (1860), 'Silas Marner' (1861), 'Romola' (1863), 'Middlemarch' (1872) and 'Daniel Deronda' (1876). (30) ---- the popularity of Eliot's novels brought social acceptance, and Lewes and Eliot's home became a meeting place for writers and intellectuals.

26.

- A) whenever
B) since
C) until
D) by the time
E) before

27.

- A) to have settled
B) to settle
C) to have been settled
D) settle
E) settling

28.

- A) through
B) with
C) among
D) aboard
E) beneath

29.

- A) accurately
B) wholly
C) seriously
D) predictably
E) immediately

30.

- A) If
B) Unless
C) Although
D) As
E) Whereas

31. - 35. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

The Bamana are founders of the Mali Empire in the 13th Century. Both Manding and Bambara are part of the Mandé ethno-linguistic group and its (31) ---- are associated with sites near Tichitt. By 250 BC, a Mandé subgroup, the Bozo, founded the city of Djenne. When the Mandé Songhai Empire dissolved after 1600 AD, many Mandé-speaking groups along the upper Niger river basin turned inward. The Bamana appeared again in this milieu with the rise of a Bamana Empire in the 1740s, when the Mali Empire started to crumble around 1559. While there is little consensus (32) ---- modern historians and ethnologists as to the origins or meaning of the ethno-linguistic term, references to the name *Bambara* can be found from the early 18th century. (33) ---- its general use as a reference to an ethno-linguistic group, *Bambara* was also used to identify captive Africans who originated in the interior of Africa perhaps from the upper Senegal-Niger region. As early as 1730 at the slave-trading post of Gorée, the term *Bambara* (34) ---- simply to slaves who were already in the service of the local elites or French. Growing from farming communities in Ouassoulou, between Sikasso and Ivory Coast, Bamana-age co-fraternities began to develop a state structure which became the Bambara Empire and later Mali Empire. (35) ---- their Muslim neighbors, the Bamana state practised and formalised traditional polytheistic religion, though Muslim communities remained locally powerful.

31.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) branches | B) fatalities |
| C) implications | D) competitions |
| E) demands | |

32.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A) among | B) over |
| C) about | D) between |
| E) inside | |

33.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| A) In terms of | B) Despite |
| C) In addition to | D) Unlike |
| E) Owing to | |

34.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) has referred | B) had referred |
| C) refers | D) referred |
| E) was referring | |

35.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A) Regardless of | B) In addition to |
| C) Apart from | D) With regard to |
| E) In contrast to | |

