passive → to do sth (amaç)

1. The African National Congress **was established** by the representatives of African people in 1922 **to defend their freedom** ---- **their rights**.

kurmak, set up /found 1

well-established / deep-rooted 2

3. ispat etmek

A) in order to *so as to*

and

B) in case of *durumunda*

fire / overdose

C) as long as *= if*

D) in contrast to *= unlike aksine*

E) as well as

yeni sıra

besides ✓

2. **Aristotle's father died when he was still young, and he was ---- by his uncle, Proxenus.**

   A) taken off   havalanmak / artmak   kiyafet çikartmak

   B) filled in

   C) brought up   = raise = voice a problem

   BÜYÜTMEK
   YETİSTİRMEK

   D) came down   2. bring up : dile/gündeme getirmek

   E) closed off

allow for

3. **Although** a **blog** or a **personal** online diary **seems like** an **intimate journal, it actually occupies** a ---- writing space **rather than** a **private one.**

it is=

still / in fact

-den ziyade/ ..yerine/..olmaktansa
= instead of
= not

A) public — kamu(sal), toplu

B) challenging — zor, demanding ,tricky, hard

C) gentle — kind, soft

D) crucial — vital

E) rare — seldom

occupy + 1. a country / 2. time / 3. space, area

take   cover / be located in

occupation: 1.job mesgale, ugras / 2.isgal

genre / kind / type

initially /originally/in the beginning,

in an attempt to

so as to

in order to V

passive   to V

-mek için

4. The Geographic Information System was introduced for the first time in 1964 to help scientists conduct research much more ---- and accurately

carry out/ perform

3. do

6. past tense   s √2

A) formerly   in the past /earlier

B) rapidly   quickly / fast

C) kindly

D) rarely

E) recently   lately / of late + S have/has v3, S+ have/has been ving

→ help sb (to) do st

5. The agreement, which has been issued ---- the World Trade Organization, advises its members ---- support sustainable development in international trade.

A) at / from

B) with / out

C) in / by

D) by / to

E) for / at

(handwritten annotations:)

S / n / V3 / issued by

düzenlemek /yayinlamak/ para vb basmak

to do / to V / sb

force sb to do sth / enable / allow

mk

advise / ask / want — sb — to do / to be V3 — sth

issue: 1. mesele konu
2. sorun
3. dergi vb sayi
4. disease, condition, malady, ailment

6. In November 1939, the Soviet troops ---- Finland after the Finns ---- to surrender a key territory to Joseph Stalin.

A) invaded / refused

B) invade / are refusing

C) had to invade / refuse

D) were invading / have refused

E) would invade / were refusing

(handwritten annotations)

When?

Past

birlikler

V₂

teslim olmak

give in

yield : hasat vermek

after before

while ✓

(just) as ✓

when ✓

7. The best way to explore a new place is to travel on foot ---- you are under pressure for time.

A) so

B) unless

C) such

D) now that

E) besides

8. Malaria killed ---- many early European people in West Africa ---- Europeans nicknamed this territory the ''white person's grave.''

   A) such / as

   B) too / to

   C) so / that

   D) a lot / than

   E) most / of

9. ---- Greenland is generally not considered much of a tourist destination, it offers some spectacular sights like its colossal ice sheet, a lively seascape, and precious wildlife.

A) Thanks to

B) As long as

C) In case önlem olarak, olursa diye

D) Just as 1. TIPKI 2. TAM ...YAPARKEN

E) Even though

MK son 60 yıldır

in
for
within
during   past

2020 1 2 3

Rest in Peace
(R.I.P.)

10. **Over the last** 60 years, Britain **has experienced some** significant political ----, **but one state figure** has **remained the same**: the Queen.

the late Queen
merhum (e)
müteveffa

A) possessions

B) abilities

C) acceptances

D) transformations ✓

E) industries

3 figure :

1. kisi
2. resim
3. sayi veri ,rakam
4. figure out sort/ work out

---

11. Ferdinand, Prince of Brunswick, who ---- as an officer in the Prussian Army in 1740, ---- a friend of Frederick the Great.

A) has been appointed / will become

B) could be appointed / might become

C) was appointed / became

D) is appointed / has become

E) will be appointed / was becoming

11

be about: ilgili olmak/ the MAIN FOCUS is/WAS.....idi // it has (is) to do with : be related to

seek: try to find /look for / demand /want /ask for

was = Used to be

sought

√2
√3

12. In the past, travelling ---- about getting to the destination in the shortest amount of time; but these days, travellers ---- relaxing and pleasurable journeys.

A) could be / were seeking

B) is / seek

C) had been / had sought

D) used to be / are seeking   today / now / currently

E) might be / sought

13. Research shows that women and men look at faces and absorb visual information in different ways; ----, it is thought that there is a gender difference in the understanding of visual cues.

A) due to

B) therefore

C) on the contrary

D) nevertheless

E) however

14. ---- the difficulty of finding scientific evidence related to its origin, studies have provided valuable insights into the nature and development of language.

A) As well as

B) In addition,

C) Due to

D) However

E) In spite of

features /properties/ charcteristics
traits, attribute, qualities

insight into: bakis açisi, bilgi

15. English is a language that has ---- across the globe and is now spoken all over the world.

A) spread *yayilmak*

B) prevented *önlemek*
from

C) dedicated *adamak, devote ,commit to*
to

D) thrown *atmak firlatmak*
away

E) created *yaratmak*

küre

in
throughout
all around

across

dispense/ disseminate / scatter: yaymak dagitmak

16. ---- **happened to mammoths remained a mystery until the anthropologist Russell Graham discovered that they simply ran out of water 5,600 years ago.**

A) Where

B) How

C) Which

D) What

E) When

Handwritten annotations:

2.

stay

deplete

run out (of)

secret

6. the way

6. how

6. nasıl yaptığı

Where sv

5. B) How adj/adv → ne kadar

1. D) What (ne oldugu) (olan şey) MK / MG

hangi?

1. Which team A or B?

2. What team? colour

17. It is almost impossible to find a single policy approved by everyone ---- people are very different from one another.

= each other

A) until
   e kadar/ deadline

B) whereas

C) because

D) so that

E) while

18 **Digital photography**, a radical break with the past, **has changed** ---- **the means** to take photographs ---- the way they are stored.

A) rather / than

B) both / and

C) as / as

D) so / that

E) neither / or

"The end justifies the means"

tanitilmadan önce /piyasaya çikarilmadan önce

19. Before banknotes and coins ----, people used a variety of other objects for trading goods.

A) introduced

B) are introduced

C) be introduced

D) were introducing

E) were introduced

20. Since Iron Man, a ground-breaking movie ---- in 2008, Marvel and its parent company, Disney, ---- about two superhero films a year, grossing upwards of $8.3 billion globally.

A) was premiering / are producing

B) has premiered / used to produce

C) will premiere / had produced

D) premiered / have produced

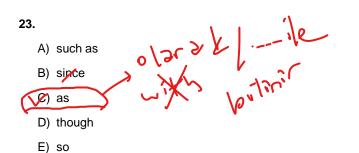E) has been premiering / produce

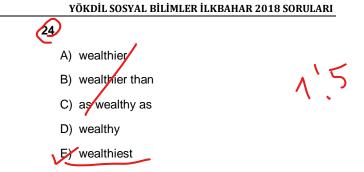**21 - 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

In the late 4th millennium B.C. the valley and delta of the River Nile **(21)** ---- into the twin kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt. **(22)** ---- the next 3,000 years, Egypt was ruled by thirty-two dynasties of kings. One title for an Egyptian king was Pharaoh (meaning 'Great House'), and so this great span of time is often known **(23)** ---- the Pharaonic Period. For much of the 3rd and 2nd millennia B.C., Egypt was the **(24)** ---- and the most powerful nation in the Ancient Near East. Even after Egypt lost its political **(25)** ---- in the late 1st millennium B.C., its culture and religion survived to influence those of Greece and Rome.

21.

A) were formed

B) are being formed

C) have formed

D) form

E) forming

M.Ö.
BC before Christ
→ BCE before common era

M.S.
AD Anno domini
→ CE common era / Milattan sonra

22.

A) Between

B) Over

C) Off

D) With

E) Since

F) for ✓

next year s with ✓
the next: ertesi

In the late 4th millennium B.C. the valley and delta of the River Nile **(21) ----** into the twin kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt. **(22) ----** the next 3,000 years, Egypt was ruled by thirty-two dynasties of kings. One title for an Egyptian king was Pharaoh (meaning 'Great House'), and so this great span of time is often known **(23) ----** the Pharaonic Period. For much of the 3rd and 2nd millennia B.C., Egypt was the **(24) ----** and the most powerful nation in the Ancient Near East. Even after Egypt lost its political **(25) ----** in the late 1st millennium B.C., its culture and religion survived to influence those of Greece and Rome.
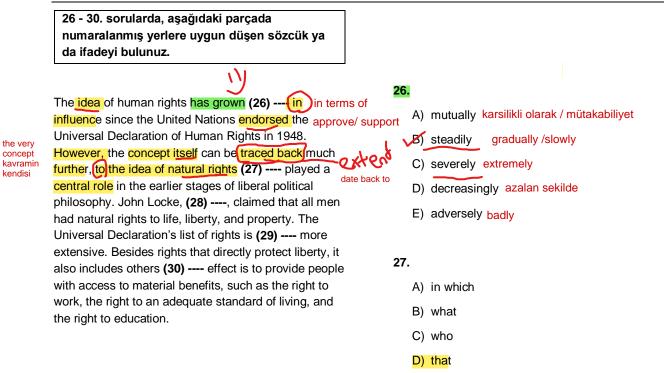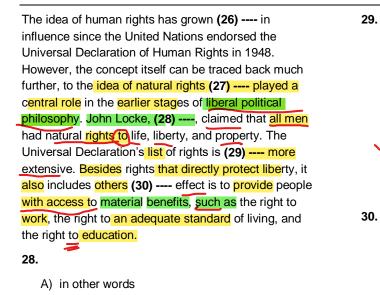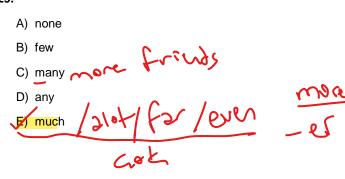
23.

A) such as

B) since

C) as

D) though

E) so

24.

A) wealthier

B) wealthier than

C) as wealthy as

D) wealthy

E) wealthiest

25.

A) power

B) weakness

C) mobility

D) knowledge

E) destruction

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

The idea of human rights has grown **(26) ----** in terms of influence since the United Nations endorsed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. However, the concept itself can be traced back much further, to the idea of natural rights **(27) ----** played a central role in the earlier stages of liberal political philosophy. John Locke, **(28) ----**, claimed that all men had natural rights to life, liberty, and property. The Universal Declaration's list of rights is **(29) ----** more extensive. Besides rights that directly protect liberty, it also includes others **(30) ----** effect is to provide people with access to material benefits, such as the right to work, the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to education.

26.

A) mutually

B) steadily

C) severely

D) decreasingly

E) adversely

27.

A) in which

B) what

C) who

D) that

E) whether

The idea of human rights has grown **(26) ----** in influence since the United Nations endorsed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. However, the concept itself can be traced back much further, to the idea of natural rights **(27) ----** played a central role in the earlier stages of liberal political philosophy. John Locke, **(28) ----**, claimed that all men had natural rights to life, liberty, and property. The Universal Declaration's list of rights is **(29) ----** more extensive. Besides rights that directly protect liberty, it also includes others **(30) ----** effect is to provide people with access to material benefits, such as the right to work, the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to education.

28.

A) in other words

B) even though

C) for instance

D) otherwise

E) however

29.

A) none

B) few

C) many

D) any

E) much

30.

A) when

B) where

C) what

D) whose

E) how

31 - 41. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

strive /struggle /seek

31. Many analyses of advertising try to make a distinction between informative and persuasive advertising, ----.

A) since they find the distinction quite unnecessary when applied to other fields

B) unless they consent to establishing a new order in this field of study

C) but in reality the line between the two is often too difficult to draw

D) because such divisions or categories have not existed in cartoons

E) these people, therefore, are generally biased against any types of advertising

32. If two groups of people speaking different languages have been in contact for a long time, ----.

A) it is a well-known fact that newborns learn how to speak by imitating their parents

B) how certain species of animals communicate still remains a mystery

C) the speakers of Japanese would get better at learning new vocabulary

D) there are new linguistics theories about the languages spoken by minorities

E) their languages are likely to show certain similarities

33. When the British colonization of Australia began in 1788, ----.

A) it is widely known that many aboriginal traditions are associated with spiritual awakening

B) there were two hundred or more Aboriginal language communities within the continent

C) there is still limited information about the lifestyles of aboriginal communities in Australia

D) many anthropological studies have been conducted in areas remote from European settlement

E) there is an existent relationship between European expansionism and slave trade

34. Online multiplayer games are often associated with anti-social behaviour ----.

A) due to the fact that gamers develop a false sense of identity in that virtual community

B) since studies have found that we are good at distinguishing between real and virtual violence

C) despite evidence suggesting that face-to-face interactions are more rewarding than playing computer games

D) although numerous studies about the effects of games on the brain had been published

E) whereas there is some concern that video games make young people more violent

35. **Unlike the Greek empires** which **it gradually replaced**, ----.

Contrary to
Aksine

A) the succeeding empires also used the same military strategies, which they perfected in time

following /subsequent

taklit etmek

B) the Roman empire imitated many institutions of the Greek empires, from education to law *ranging from ...to....*

welcome /embrace/ take up

C) the Romans adopted many aspects and characteristics of Greek theatre

D) the political system of the empire was mainly based on Greek institutions

E) the Roman Empire depended on non-native administrators from diverse cultural backgrounds

rest
count on/upon
rely
draw

36. In July 1553, Mary Tudor came to the throne of England ----.

A) although Mary had received the support of her cousin

B) because such stereotypes existed in many countries in the world

C) because Mary's crown was left to her sister, Elizabeth

D) however, England had not come under the control of a foreign prince

E) despite her brother's efforts to replace her with Lady Jane Grey

31. **When art is produced using craft methods or manual skills, ----.**

A) art was not generally a good investment, certainly not over the long term

B) the great majority of them tend to produce tiny editions for very high prices

C) the quantity of any artist's work is restricted, and priced accordingly *buyna uygun olarak fiyatlandirilir*

D) there were artists who believed that technology should be an essential part of art

E) photographs, CDs or videos are distributed around the world in large numbers

38. In **most** circumstances, the production of a musical is very difficult, ----.

A) since Mozart tailored his work exactly to the cast available for the Prague premiere in 1787

B) since the greatest pains must be taken in casting singers of the right vocal weight and temperament

C) but the recording taken from the opening night of the 1950 Salzburg Festival was marked as a failure

D) as long as such an orchestra performs ambient music and meets audience expectations

E) though it seems hard to categorize it into various subclasses in accordance with its official description in books

39. **----, technically it is not the date** on which the colonies **voted to** become a new nation.

A) Though Americans have long celebrated Independence Day on July 4

B) While the Second World War was still raging and many people were dying

C) When the agreement between the two parties was signed

D) As long as Third World countries' debt continues to increase at this rate

E) Because it was just one of the turning points in the history of the nation

40. Because **traditional societies** expect **females** to **spend more time** with their families than **males** do, ----.

A) female employees might face certain difficulties in the workplace

B) many male workers have complained about the lack of well-paid jobs

C) the per cent age of women in the workforce has increased substantially

D) people working in the same work place are called colleagues

E) it is expected to be established in the near future

1. specific
2. some
3. definite
4. various

Out of / Among

41. Of the seven operas that Monteverd **composed**, ----.

A) opera had already become firmly established as an art form thanks to him

/ deep-rooted

B) his unique style somehow went unnoticed in his lifetime

C) it was produced and performed in Venice in the early 1640s

günümüze ulasmistir

D) only three have survived, including Orfeo, first performed in 1607

E) it was only considered to be an entertainment for the royal family

/ the best
The most famous

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

42. Archaeology is usually thought to be synonymous with digging, but some archaeologists never excavate or very few spend most of their time on it.

A) Arkeoloji ve kazı kelimelerinin eşanlamlı olduğu düşünülür, ancak arkeologların birçoğu kazılara katılmazken, bazıları da buna çok az vakit ayırır.

B) Arkeoloji ve kazı yapmak çoğu zaman bir tutulsa da bazı arkeologlar bu işi çok önemsemez ya da bu işe pek zaman ayırmaz.

C) Arkeolojinin genellikle kazı yapmakla eş anlamlı olduğu düşünülür, ancak bazı arkeologlar hiç kazı yapmazlar ya da çok azı zamanının çoğunu kazı yaparak geçirir.

D) Kazı yapmak genellikle arkeolojinin zıt anlamlı olarak görülür, çünkü bazı arkeologlar neredeyse hiç kazı yapmaz ya da buna çok zaman ayırmaz.

E) Arkeoloji ve kazı yapmak genellikle bir tutulur, ancak çoğu arkeolog hiç kazı yapmazken çok azı bu konuya yeterince zaman ayırır.

43. Finding traces of our Palaeolithic ancestors is extremely difficult, since they had very little impact upon their surroundings.

A) Paleolitik atalarımızın izlerini bulmanın zorluğu kendi çevrelerinde hiç iz bırakmamış olmalarından kaynaklanır.

B) Paleolitik atalarımızın izlerini bulmak oldukça zordur, çünkü kendi çevreleri üzerinde çok az etki bırakmışlardır.

C) Paleolitik atalarımızın kendi çevrelerine etkilerinin yetersiz olduğu düşünüldüğünde izlerini bulmak da zorlaşır.

D) Paleolitik atalarımız çevreleri üzerinde daha fazla etkiye sahip olsaydı, izlerini bulmak bu kadar zor olmayacaktı.

E) Çevrelerinde çok az etki bıraktıkları için Paleolitik atalarımızın izini sürmek her zaman son derece zor olmuştur.

The isim of isim

nın interest

44. The rich culture, romantic mythology and sophisticated political system of ancient Rome still intrigue and inspire people today.

A) Zengin kültürü, romantik mitolojisi ve oldukça gelişmiş politik sistemi sayesinde Eski Roma bugün bile bizi şaşırtmakta ve ilgimizi çekmektedir.

B) Zengin kültürü, mitolojisi ve gelişmiş politik anlayışına rağmen, Eski Roma bugün hâlâ insanlardan hak ettiği ilgiyi görememektedir.

C) Eski Roma'nın kültürü, romantik mitolojisi ve zengin politik sistemi bugün bile insanlara ilginç gelmeye ve ilham vermeye devam etmektedir.

D) Eski Roma, zengin kültürü, romantik mitolojisi ve gelişmiş politik sistemiyle bugün hâlâ birçok insanda merak uyandırmakta ve onları etkilemektedir.

E) Eski Roma'nın zengin kültürü, romantik mitolojisi ve gelişmiş politik sistemi bugün hâlâ insanların merakını uyandırmakta ve onlara ilham vermektedir.

45. **Descartes and many of his contemporaries wanted Medieval views to move aside and make room for a modern conception of science.**

A) Descartes ve birçok çağdaşı Ortaçağa ait görüşlerin bir kenara çekilip modern bir bilim anlayışına yer açmasını istemişlerdir.

B) Descartes ve birçok çağdaşı Ortaçağa ait tüm inanışları ortadan kaldırarak modern bir bilim anlayışına yer açmayı amaçlamışlardır.

C) Descartes ve çağdaşlarının Ortaçağa ait görüşleri çürüterek modern bir bilim anlayışı oluşturmayı istedikleri düşünülür.

D) Descartes da çağdaşlarının birçoğu gibi ortaçağa ait görüşleri eleştirerek modern bir bilim anlayışına yer açılmasının gerekliliğini savundu.

E) Descartes ve birçok çağdaşı Ortaçağa ait görüşleri temelden sarsacak modern bir bilim anlayışını ortaya koydular.

while ✓

uzay

46. When designing a workplace, it is important to take into consideration how the space will affect both the employees and clients.

yer/alan / boşluk

A) Bir işyeri tasarlarken, mekânın çalışanları ve müşterileri nasıl etkileyeceğini göz önünde bulundurmak önemlidir.

B) Bir işyeri tasarlarken düşünülmesi gereken en önemli unsurlardan birisi de mekânın çalışanlar ve müşteriler üzerinde yaratacağı etkidir.

C) Mekânın müşteriler üzerinde ne tür etkiler yaratacağı, bir işyeri tasarlarken düşünülmesi gereken bir unsurdur.

D) Bir işyeri tasarlarken önemli konuların başında mekânın, çalışanlar ve müşteriler üzerinde yaratacağı etki gelmelidir.

E) Yeni bir işyeri tasarlarken, hesaba katılması gereken unsurlardan biri de mekânın çalışanları ve müşterileri nasıl etkileyeceğidir.

while / whereas ✓

while / when (S be) Ving

47. **Attempts to change others' opinions are older than recorded history and it is thought to have originated with the development of speech.**

A) Başkalarının görüşlerini değiştirme girişimleri konuşmanın gelişmesiyle ortaya çıkmıştır ve yazılı tarihten bile daha eskidir.

B) Başkalarının görüşlerini değiştirme çabaları konuşmayla ortaya çıkmıştır ama bu durumun yazılı tarih kadar eski olduğu düşünülür.

C) Konuşmanın gelişimiyle ortaya çıkan başkalarının görüşlerini değiştirme çabalarının, yazılı tarih kadar eski olduğu iddia edilmektedir.

D) Başkalarının görüşlerini değiştirme girişimleri yazılı tarihten daha eskidir ve bunun, konuşmanın gelişmesiyle ortaya çıktığı düşünülür.

E) Yazılı tarih kadar eski olan konuşmanın, başkalarının görüşlerini değiştirme girişimleriyle ortaya çıktığına inanılır.

48 - 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

48. Tüketim kültürüne artan bağlılık sadece iktisadi refahın değil, aynı zamanda toplumsal değerlerdeki önemli değişimlerin de bir işaretidir.

time

A) Significant changes in economic prosperity and social values are a sign of growing commitment to consumer culture.

B) Growing commitment to consumer culture brought with it some significant changes in economic prosperity and social values.

yol açtı

C) Growing commitment to consumer culture led to significant changes not only in economic prosperity but also in social values.

önemli degimler gerçeklesti /oldu

D) With the growing commitment to consumer culture, there occurred significant changes in economic prosperity as well as in social values.

was

E) Growing commitment to consumer culture is not only a sign of economic prosperity but also significant changes in social values.

there exist(s)/ occur(s) / is /are

49. **Edebiyat, diller ve toplumlar arasındaki farklılık ve benzerlikleri incelemek ve anlamak için bir araçtır.**

A) Literature is a means to examine and understand the differences and similarities among languages and societies.

medium, tool, vehicle,

B) Literature is a good way of understanding the differences and similarities between languages and societies.

C) There are various means to understand the differences and similarities among languages and societies, and literature is one of them.

D) Literature examines the differences and similarities of languages and societies in order to understand them.

E) Examining and understanding the differences and similarities among languages is the primary function of literature.

50. Çocuğunuzun bir yabancı dilde akıcı olmasını veya bir konser piyanisti olarak yetişmesini istiyorsanız, yapmanız gereken, onun ilgili eğitime mümkün olduğu kadar erken başlamasını sağlamaktır.

A) As you want your child to be fluent in a foreign language, or grow up to be a concert pianist, the advice is to force him/her to start training at an early age.

B) If you wish your child to become fluent in a foreign language, or grow up to be a concert pianist, what you have to do is to make sure he/she starts related training as early as possible.

C) If you hope that your child will become fluent in a foreign language, or become a pianist, then you should encourage him/her to start these activities at an early age.

D) If you would like to see your child become fluent in a foreign language and a concert pianist, all you have to do is to make him/her start as soon as possible.

E) Whether you want your child to master a foreign language, or grow up to be a concert pianist, the suggestion will be that he/she should start training as soon as possible.

51. Birleşmiş Milletler'in amaçlarından biri, insan haklarının önemini ve uluslararası hukuka duyulan saygıyı vurgulamaktır.

A) The United Nations highlights the importance of human rights in order to increase respect for international law.

B) One of the objectives of the United Nations is to highlight the importance of human rights as well as international law.

C) The United Nations aims to highlight the importance of human rights and promote respect for international law.

D) One of the objectives of the United Nations is to highlight the importance of human rights and respect for international law

E) The main aim of the United Nations is to highlight the importance of human rights and respect for international law.

52. Yirmi birinci yüzyılda dünya, yazılı bilgiye boğulmuş ve baş döndürücü bir hızda bilgi teknolojileri tarafından tamamen kuşatılmıştır.

A) In the twenty-first century, the world is completely surrounded and shaped by written information as well as information technologies with astonishing speed.

B) The world of the twenty-first century has started to be surrounded by written information and information technologies with astonishing speed.

C) In the twenty-first century, the world has been saturated with written information and totally surrounded by information technologies with astonishing speed.

D) The world in the twenty-first century is not only shaped by written information but also surrounded by information technologies with astonishing speed.

E) It is in the twenty-first century that the world is filled with written information and enclosed by information technologies with certain speed.

53. Belli bir yoğunluktaki düzenli egzersiz, sağladığı faydalar sayesinde yaş ve cinsiyetten bağımsız olarak depresyona karşı korunmamıza yardımcı olur.

A) One way to protect against depression is to take up regular exercise of any intensity as it provides benefits regardless of age and gender.

B) Regular exercise of certain intensity helps us protect against depression thanks to benefits it provides regardless of age and gender.

C) Regular exercise of any intensity does not only provide benefits regardless of age and gender, but also helps protect against depression.

D) With great benefits it provides regardless of age and gender, regular but intensive exercise can help people protect against depression.

E) To protect against depression, one should take up regular exercise of any intensity and enjoy benefits it provides regardless of age and gender.

54 - 59. sorularda, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için boş bırakılan yerlere getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. Angola is one of Africa's major oil producers. The oil industry is the most important sector of the economy and it accounts for the majority of the country's exports. Angola also has minerals: diamonds, iron, uranium, phosphates, feldspar, bauxite, and gold. ----. The causes of poverty lie in the history of this country, which has suffered a twenty-seven-year civil war that was caused not only by ethnic factors but also by disputes over natural resources.

A) The products derived from this sector are bananas, sugarcane, coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, and tobacco

B) During the mid-1960s there were guerrilla actions which ended with the negotiation for independence

C) But Angola is classified as one of the world's poorest countries despite its abundant natural resources

D) Bantu and other African languages were spoken by a high per cent age of the population

E) The topography varies from arid coastal areas and dry savannas in the interior south to rain forests in the north

55. **Although there is no universally accepted form of feminism that represents all of its advocates, its representatives share certain characteristics. To begin with, feminists question basic assumptions about gender and sexuality, including the understanding of what it means to be a woman. ---- Last but not least, they address the issue of oppression by men as an issue of power, dominion, and hierarchy. They believe this oppression exists in relation to the identity of women and the challenges they have to face in local and global contexts.**

A) Since the late 1970s, feminist cultural studies established gender as an important criterion of analysis within broader cultural studies

B) Secondly, feminist scholars and activists seek clarity about feminine consciousness, the identity of women, their values and ambitions

C) Then not all people were comfortable with the Second Wave Feminism's new issues and styles of protest

D) Many women in the industrialized world demanded new rights, and liberation from stereotypical female roles

E) By the mid-twentieth century the feminist movement had brought about positive transformation and advances for women

56. Between 1950 and 2000, the world population increased from about 2.5 billion to over 6 billion people. Throughout this era, food shortages and malnutrition persisted in parts of eastern and southern Asia, Central and South America, and throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Famines were caused by human factors such as war, civil strife, and failed economic and political policies, while sometimes being exacerbated by natural disasters such as drought. ----. Hundreds of thousands of others left their homes, walking long distances to neighbouring countries in search of food. These refugees then became dependent on subsistence aid from governments or relief agencies.

A) In the early twenty-first century, a peanut-based paste offered high nutritional value at very low cost

B) Technological and political developments led to the increase in food production and distribution in many regions

C) The change in developed countries' agricultural policies in the 1980s increased agricultural production by 50 per cent

D) In the 1970s an almost decade-long drought in the Sahel region of Africa south of the Sahara contributed to the death of millions

E) Improved transportation and communication systems allowed food to be distributed in poor regions

57. **The Renaissance is usually associated with the Italian city states. However, Italy's undoubted importance has too often overshadowed the development of new ideas in many other regions. In offering a more global perspective on the nature of the Renaissance, it would be more accurate to refer to a series of 'Renaissances'. ----. They often overlapped and exchanged influences with the more classical and traditionally understood Renaissance centred on Italy.**

A) The term Renaissance comes from the French word for 'rebirth'

B) The Renaissance began as early as the thirteenth century with the art of Giotto

C) Contributions to the Renaissance emerged from Europe, particularly from Italy and France

D) Each of them had different characteristics and influence

E) The Renaissance is seen as an international phenomenon today

58. The term 'archaeology' comes from the Greek word *arkhaiologia*, which means "discourse about ancient things". Yet, it has come to mean the study of the human past through surviving material traces. The term 'human' past needs stressing, because archaeologists do not – contrary to what many of us believe – study dinosaurs, or rocks. ----. Archaeologists cannot possibly study dinosaurs, because they had been extinct for tens of millions of years by the time the first humans evolved.

A) Dinosaur bones should be studied by archaeologists and palaeontologists together

B) Similarly, a geologist studies the physical structure and substance of the earth

C) Palaeontologists know precisely why and how dinosaurs became extinct

D) That is to say, archaeology and geology have certain theoretical similarities

E) Those are the realm of palaeontologists and geologists, not of archaeologists

59. Global urbanisation is one of the biggest social transformations in human history. With more than half of the world's population already living in cities, and 90 per cent of population growth by 2050 projected to be added to them, cities are at the forefront of the battle for sustainability. They pose major challenges for city planners and policymakers, such as land use, resource demand, and air and water pollution. This being so, however, it is expected that more urban areas will be built in the next 30 years than ever before. ----. If cities continue to expand at this rate, the projected urbanisation alone will exceed the limit set by the 2015 Paris climate agreement.

As such
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A) Cities already account for about 75 per cent of global energy use and contribute an equivalent share of greenhouse gas emissions

B) Only a much closer collaboration between scientists and urban policymakers can lead to a more efficient transportation system

C) Cities are complex, adaptive and evolving systems that interact and influence each other in complex ways

D) Even though Australia is already a highly urbanised country, it is still experiencing rapid urban expansion

E) As a result, there has been an increase in the rate of agricultural production

60 - 65. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

60. **(I)** The connection between philosophy and literature is acknowledged by many recent scholars. **(II)** Most ancient philosophers see their task as being, in general, that of understanding the world, a task which includes understanding ourselves. **(III)** In this respect, Aristotle has indicated that all humans by nature desire 'to understand'. **(IV)** What is meant is not a piling-up of known facts, but rather the achievement of understanding. **(V)** This is something that we do when we master a field or body of knowledge and explain systematically why things are the way they are.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

61. **(I)** The founding of cities depends on several factors but none is more important than an abundant supply of food and water. **(II)** For this reason, in the ancient world it was common for cities to be located near rivers and coasts like the cities of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in Mesopotamia. **(III)** Many cities in Europe were destroyed during World War II and had to be rebuilt. **(IV)** Other factors can also explain the location of a city, such as its geographical position. **(V)** For example, Constantinople became a thriving city without either good local farmland or freshwater because of its strategic location.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

62. **(I)** Reading, unlike speaking and understanding, must be deliberately taught. **(II)** Three methods of teaching reading have been used in the United States: whole-word, whole-language, and phonics. **(III)** In the whole-word and whole-language approaches, children are taught to recognize entire words without regard to individual letters and sounds. **(IV)** The phonics approach emphasizes the spelling-sound correspondences of the language, and thus draws on the child's innate phonological knowledge. **(V)** However, students of all ages must learn content material such as maths and science.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

63. (I) As mass culture became steadily more spectacular and immersive – with larger high-definition TV sets and vast cinema screens, with the enclosed and carefully calculated spectacle of the shopping centre or theme park – art had to compete. **(II)** Art could do so by feeding off the allure of mass culture while adding its own aesthetic and estranged edge. **(III)** It could reverse the norms of mass culture, providing impressive, non-functional objects and environments that, unlike those of the mall or resort, were not geared to selling. **(IV)** Both of whom have recently had shows in New York's most important art museums. **(V)** Lastly, art could compete with mass culture by making representations of a scale, richness of colour, and definition unknown in the mass media.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

64. **(I)** Hypnosis is frequently used to attempt to change unwanted behaviours such as smoking or overeating. **(II)** Although the effectiveness of hypnosis in these areas is controversial, some successes have been reported. **(III)** Montgomery and Sapirstein, for example, have found that adding hypnosis to other forms of therapy increased the effectiveness of the treatment. **(IV)** In addition to helping to change certain behaviours, hypnosis has also been found to be effective in improving the condition of patients experiencing anxiety disorders. **(V)** Therefore, the amount of new information recalled by witnesses at court turns out to be a mixture of accurate and inaccurate information.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

65. **(I)** Built in 1961, the Berlin Wall quickly became the most vivid symbol of the Cold War. **(II)** The agreement in question came to an end with the breakup of the Soviet Union. **(III)** The 28 miles of wall with barbed wire and minefields separated the Soviet-controlled East Berlin from the U.S. supported West Berlin. **(IV)** Passage across the border between East and West Berlin was heavily restricted. **(V)** Families were divided after its establishment, and some East Berliners were no longer able to commute to work.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Images on coins are not chosen randomly. They function as emblems of the country that mints them. The Greek word "Europe" is the name of a mythical figure, and also defines the geographical and political entity Europe. The double meaning is not coincidental. The fortunes of the mythical figure and the region have been intimately connected from antiquity, though the precise nature of their relationship was complex and contested. The coin suggests a clever play on the word 'Europa'. It uses the mythical "Europa" to symbolize modern Europe. In doing so, it makes a powerful statement about national (and international) identities and about modern Europe´s cultural origins. The Euro was introduced in 2002 to mark a new world order: the creation of a new Europe or the European Union. At this moment of great change, the coin provides the reassurance of continuity; new Europe is also old Europe, with a long and venerable tradition that goes back to ancient Greece. Thus, the repetition of the symbol promotes the European Union.

66. According to the text, the word 'Europa' ----.

A) is used as an indication of the cultural origin of European states

B) defines a long forgotten mythological figure

C) used to be the name of a region in Europe

D) bears no relation to the political entity of Europe

E) gained significance only after the creation of the European Union

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67. We understand from the text that the symbol of Europa on European coins ----.

A) was not approved by European people for a long time

B) promotes faith in continuity and unification at a time of significant change

C) was used simply for decorative purposes

D) meant different things for different nations in the world

E) is still under debate because of its political implications

Images on coins are not chosen randomly. They function as emblems of the country that mints them. The Greek word "Europe" is the name of a mythical figure, and also defines the geographical and political entity Europe. The double meaning is not coincidental. The fortunes of the mythical figure and the region have been intimately connected from antiquity, though the precise nature of their relationship was complex and contested. The coin suggests a clever play on the word 'Europa'. It uses the mythical "Europa" to symbolize modern Europe. In doing so, it makes a powerful statement about national (and international) identities and about modern Europe´s cultural origins. The Euro was introduced in 2002 to mark a new world order: the creation of a new Europe or the European Union. At this moment of great change, the coin provides the reassurance of continuity; new Europe is also old Europe, with a long and venerable tradition that goes back to ancient Greece. Thus, the repetition of the symbol promotes the European Union.

68. According to the text, images used on coins ----.

A) do not have much significance and can be easily changed by governments

B) can be powerful instruments to affirm the political and cultural integrity of countries

C) can be copied and used by various powerful states across the globe

D) must have been of little importance from antiquity to modern times

E) show the significance of economic and industrial development in a country

69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The way linguists use the word 'grammar' differs from most common usages. Grammar is the knowledge speakers have about the units and rules of their language: rules for combining sounds into words called 'phonology', rules of word formation called 'morphology', rules for combining words and phrases into sentences called 'syntax', as well as the rules for assigning meaning called 'semantics'. The grammar, together with a mental dictionary called a 'lexicon' that lists the words of the language, represents our linguistic competence. Every human being who speaks a language knows its grammar. When linguists wish to describe a language, they make explicit the rules of the grammar of the language that exist in the minds of its speakers. There will be some differences among speakers, but there must be shared knowledge too. The shared knowledge makes it possible to communicate through language. To the extent that the linguist's description is a true model of the speakers' linguistic capacity, it is a successful description of the grammar and of the language itself. Such a model is called a descriptive grammar.

69. According to the text, the grammar rules used to form sentences are called ----.

A) semantics

B) phonology

C) lexicon

D) syntax

E) morphology

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70. We understand from the text that ----.

A) descriptive grammar focuses on the exceptional uses of words

B) it is only possible to speak a language by being proficient in its grammar rules

C) our capacity to use a language is defined by the combination of lexicon and grammar

D) linguists encourage people to speak a language without paying attention to grammar

E) grammar does not describe basic linguistic knowledge but tells us how we should speak

The way linguists use the word 'grammar' differs from most common usages. Grammar is the knowledge speakers have about the units and rules of their language: rules for combining sounds into words called 'phonology', rules of word formation called 'morphology', rules for combining words and phrases into sentences called 'syntax', as well as the rules for assigning meaning called 'semantics'. The grammar, together with a mental dictionary called a 'lexicon' that lists the words of the language, represents our linguistic competence. Every human being who speaks a language knows its grammar. When linguists wish to describe a language, they make explicit the rules of the grammar of the language that exist in the minds of its speakers. There will be some differences among speakers, but there must be shared knowledge too. The shared knowledge makes it possible to communicate through language. To the extent that the linguist's description is a true model of the speakers' linguistic capacity, it is a successful description of the grammar and of the language itself. Such a model is called a descriptive grammar.

71. **According to the text, in order to use language for communication, ----.**

A) a successful description of grammar is vital

B) it is essential to have a good dictionary

C) a shared knowledge of grammar is necessary

D) everyone has to agree about grammar rules

E) people must give up trying to describe grammar

72 - 74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Multiculturalism has become the official policy in many Western states and represents a liberal democratic attempt to promote ethnic and racial equality. It is based on the idea of displaying tolerance towards a range of cultural practices within the contexts of the nation-state. As a policy approach, it has been influential in educational and cultural spheres where it has underpinned attempts to introduce people to a range of different beliefs, values, customs and cultural practices. For example, the teaching of multi-faith religious education, the performance of rituals and the promotion of ethnic food became facets of educational policy. While multiculturalism as a strategy has much to offer, some critics argue that the process of relativizing cultures can, in the context of institutionally racist social orders, overlook the dimension of power. That is, the day-to-day experiences of racism in relation to housing, employment and physical violence may slip from view. Thus, critics of multiculturalism argue that we would be better served by an anti-racist approach that highlights the operations of power and challenges the ideological and structural practices that constitute racist societies.

72. It is clear from the text that multiculturalism----.

A) is only supported by ethnic minorities

B) has long been neglected in education

C) advocates gender equality above everything else

D) encourages respect for and celebrates differences

E) started as a reaction against the liberal democratic approach

Multiculturalism has become the official policy in many Western states and represents a liberal democratic attempt to promote ethnic and racial equality. It is based on the idea of displaying tolerance towards a range of cultural practices within the contexts of the nation-state. As a policy approach, it has been influential in educational and cultural spheres where it has underpinned attempts to introduce people to a range of different beliefs, values, customs and cultural practices. For example, the teaching of multi-faith religious education, the performance of rituals and the promotion of ethnic food became facets of educational policy. While multiculturalism as a strategy has much to offer, some critics argue that the process of relativizing cultures can, in the context of institutionally racist social orders, overlook the dimension of power. That is, the day-to-day experiences of racism in relation to housing, employment and physical violence may slip from view. Thus, critics of multiculturalism argue that we would be better served by an anti-racist approach that highlights the operations of power and challenges the ideological and structural practices that constitute racist societies.

73. **We can understand from the text that multiculturalism ----.**

A) aims for greater acceptance of different cultures

B) causes great damage to the political structure of nation-states

C) is solely related to educational institutions

D) is against free religious education

E) cannot work without the support of political parties

Multiculturalism has become the official policy in many Western states and represents a liberal democratic attempt to promote ethnic and racial equality. It is based on the idea of displaying tolerance towards a range of cultural practices within the contexts of the nation-state. As a policy approach, it has been influential in educational and cultural spheres where it has underpinned attempts to introduce people to a range of different beliefs, values, customs and cultural practices. For example, the teaching of multi-faith religious education, the performance of rituals and the promotion of ethnic food became facets of educational policy. While multiculturalism as a strategy has much to offer, some critics argue that the process of relativizing cultures can, in the context of institutionally racist social orders, overlook the dimension of power. That is, the day-to-day experiences of racism in relation to housing, employment and physical violence may slip from view. Thus, critics of multiculturalism argue that we would be better served by an anti-racist approach that highlights the operations of power and challenges the ideological and structural practices that constitute racist societies.

74. **Critics of multiculturalism believe that ----.**

A) it highlights the operations of power and challenges ideological practices

B) it allows ethnic minorities to use physical violence under certain circumstances

C) it may fail to address daily problems caused by racial intolerance

D) it may interfere with the cultural practices of ethnic minorities

E) it ignores the rights of certain ethnic minorities living in the world

75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The term baroque (misshaped pearl) was applied, at first contemptuously but later respectfully, to a style of architecture that originated in Rome in the early seventeenth century and showed a significant departure from the traditions of the Renaissance. Asymmetry of design, the luxuriance of ornament, strange or broken curves or lines, and polychromatic richness were its main features. The word was later extended to the other visual arts of the baroque period, which is generally regarded as having lasted to the middle of the eighteenth century. The best known early exponents are Borromini in architecture, Bernini in sculpture, and Rubens in painting. Rococo (rock-work) is sometimes treated as synonymous with baroque but is more properly confined to a later development of it, especially in France, lighter and more fanciful, and with ornament even less related to structure. The characteristics of baroque are grandeur, pomposity, and weight; those of rococo are inconsequence, grace, and lightness. Baroque aims at astounding, rococo at amusing.

75. **We understand from the text that ----.**

A) rococo was the dominant painting style in Italy

B) baroque began as a reaction against rococo in Italy

C) the term baroque was first used to describe a style in music

D) the term baroque was coined by French architects

E) application of the term baroque changed over time

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76. In the text, Borromini, Bernini, and Rubens are given as examples of ----.

A) representatives of Baroque painting

B) renowned advocates of Rococo art

C) prominent Renaissance artists in France

D) well-known pioneers of Rococo painting

E) famous pioneers of Baroque visual arts

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77. The text is mainly about ----.

A) the significance of Baroque painting in the history of French art

B) different kinds of architecture observed in the Renaissance period

C) the characteristics of and differences between 'baroque' and 'rococo'

D) the transformation of 'rococo' during and after the Renaissance period

E) why baroque, as an artistic style, lost its significance in time

78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The tradition of the headless horseman goes back to ancient times, and examples of these phantoms can be found in the earliest German and Scandinavian folklore. According to legend, both rider and horse are said to be pitch black in colour and they can just as easily gallop in the sky as on the ground. The horsemen are sometimes said to be outcasts from the Wild Hunt, or otherwise great chiefs who had the misfortune to lose their heads in battle or were beheaded. A well-known Irish example is the Headless Rider of Castle Sheela, whose story is told in Ghosts in Irish Houses by James Reynolds (1947). Many literary critics have been interested in headless horseman legends and written book-length studies on this topic. Perhaps the most famous book on the topic is The Headless Horseman by American writer, Captain Mayne Reid, published in 1869 and based on an allegedly true case from Texas which the author himself had investigated.

78. According to the text, the headless horseman ----.

A) is thought to bring bad luck in Irish culture

B) is a legend about the lives of the nobility and high-rank officials

C) was a popular figure in his community

D) is a legendary figure that appears in different folklores

E) was first mentioned in Irish and American folklore

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79. It is understood from the text that headless horsemen ----.

A) generally lost their lives while preparing for battle

B) might be warriors who lost their heads on battlefields

C) were lucky and strong enough to survive many battles

D) were usually admired by the soldiers whom they fought with

E) did not call for war and bloodshed unless necessary

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80. **According to the text, Captain Mayne Reid's The Headless Horseman ----.**

A) is based on the writer's own investigation

B) deals with early Scandinavian folklore

C) is purely a product of the writer's imagination

D) tells us about ancient Irish ghost stories

E) is about a group of headless horsemen in Texas

YÖKDİL SOSYAL 2018 İLKBAHAR

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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