

18. The first constellations recorded are the lion (Leo), the bull (Taurus), and the scorpion (Scorpio), and eventually, these constellations, ---- nine others, are used to name the 12 regions of the skies that Babylonian astrologers call the zodiac.

A) along with – nin yanısıra

B) thanks to – den dolayı, sayesinde

C) in comparison to – kıyasla

D) in pursuit of – uğruna, amacıyla

E) in spite of – e rağmen

SORU / GRAMER

Are used to name / pasif + to verb

Eventually: nihayetinde

Call: adlandırmak

19. The terrain of Argentina varies dramatically across the country's different regions since ---- elevation ---- latitude play a major role in Argentina's geography.

A) as / as – e kadar /// arasına sıfat / zarf

B) neither / nor – ne...ne de / paralel durum bağlacı / negatif cümlelerde kullanılmaz

C) both / and – hem ... hem de / paralel durum bağlacı

D) such / that – o kadar ... ki / arasına isim

E) the more / the more – ne kadar... o kadar / genelde cümle başı ilk boşluk, virgül sonrası 2. boşluk

SORU GELİR / GRAMER

*** vary dramatically

*** across regions

*** since: çünkü / dışı için

*** role / part IN

VOCABULARY

Vary: değişiklik göstermek

Terrain: bölge

Dramatically: ciddi şekilde

Region: bölge

Since: çünkü, den dolayı

Major: önemli

20. Geographers tell us there are 5,675 islands on Earth and they cover only 7% of the planet's surface but make up 22% of **its sovereign states** ---- claims to territorial waters extend to a quarter of the oceans.

A) what

B) whom

C) whose

D) why

E) when

*** states | claims

NELER SORU GELİR

*** but /// yüzde 7 / yüzde 22

*** make up ... (miktar / sayı)

VOCABULARY

Sovereign: egemen, hükümdar

Cover: kaplamak

Make up: oluşturmak

Surface: yüzey

State: devlet, eyalet

Territorial: bölgesel

Extend: uzanmak

a quarter: dörtte bir

three quarters: dörtteüç

*** isim + sıfat cümlecisi

Japanese is something **unique**; one of the major languages of the world, spoken by well over a hundred million people, yet with no known linguistic relatives. Naturally, **attempts have been made** (21)---- finding links between Japanese and other languages. Research has **concentrated** on an **apparent** relationship that might **exist** (22)---- the Altaic language family. But the results so far are anything but certain, as can be seen from a recent **survey** article which speculates whether Japanese may be a mixed language, **deriving** its lexical and grammatical properties **from** both Austronesian and Altaic. But (23)---- **such varied influences**, a language would have been sited at a crossroads of Asia, rather than on an offshore archipelago. (24)----, in historic times, the Japanese islands were **involved** rather little in migration and ethnic mixture, a fact that certainly helps to explain why Japanese has no **obvious** links to other languages. Although Chinese and Japanese are often thought to be similar, they are **utterly** different from each other. However, Chinese has (25)---- **enormous** cultural **influence** on Japanese throughout its known history.

21

A) in comparison with – kıyasla

B) in pursuit of – arayışında, amacıya

C) regardless of – e bakılmaksızın

D) despite – e rağmen

E) as a result of – sonucunda, den dolayı

22

A) on

B) by

C) with

D) towards

E) off

23.

A) undergo

B) undergoing

C) to be undergoing

D) to have undergone

E) having undergone

24.

A) Otherwise – aksi takdirde

B) Thus – bu yüzden

C) In fact – aslında

D) Similarly – benzer şekilde

E) For instance - mesela

25.

A) exerted - uygulamak

B) diminished – azaltmak

C) retrieved – geri çekmek

D) simulated – simüle etmek

E) detected – belirlemek

Best known for his choral compositions, which became the basis for an entire era of English music, George Frideric Handel was born in Germany in the same year as Johann Sebastian Bach. (26) ---- showing deeply studied considerable musical talent as a boy, he briefly studied the law to please his father, but then he devoted himself to music. He eventually became Kapellmeister (director) to George, Elector of Hanover, later England's King George I. It was in England that Handel (27) ---- his greatest successes. (28) ---- the limited respect for music-making and amateur men that many other composers at the time faced, Handel lived there for over 36 years and was able to found a museum of his achievements. His oratorios (dramatic settings of religious texts for orchestra, choir, and soloists) (29) ---- at the heart of English choral tradition since they were first performed. Handel's career was closely bound up with events of the English court – he was asked to write pieces for royal occasions. His anthem, *Zadok the Priest*, is one of four anthems composed for the coronation of King George II (George I's son) in 1727, has been sung (30) ---- the coronation of every British monarch since. It is also the anthem for the UEFA Champions League soccer matches.

26

- A) Thanks to
B) In conjunction with
C) In spite of
D) As a result of
E) Instead of

27

- A) abandoned – terketmek
B) compromised - uzlaşmak
C) evaluated – değerlendirmek
D) undermined – baltalamak
E) attained – elde etmek, edinmek

28

- A) Just as – tıpkı...dışı gibi
B) Although – e rağmen
C) Even if – se bile
D) Because – dışı için
E) As though – miş gibi

29

- A) were going to remain
B) have remained
C) will have remained
D) had remained
E) would have remained

30

- A) on
B) at
C) by
D) with
E) to

31

Although any school's measure of educational success and achievement should extend well beyond standardised test scores, ----.

- A)** most people assume that private schools provide superior education compared to public schools
- B)** there is no consistent pattern in achievement score differences across different tests and years
- C)** the impact on student achievement is negligible, at least in reading and math, the two subjects tested most regularly
- D)** the vast majority of evaluations of educational programs focus, often exclusively, on testing outcomes
- E)** a majority of students are dissatisfied with their test results throughout their academic careers

Measure: ölçü

Success: başarı

Extend: uzanmak

Assume: farzetmek

Private: özel

Provide: sağlamak

Compared to: kıyasla

Consistent: tutarlı

Impact: etki

Achievement: başarı

Negligible: göz ardı edilebilir

Evaluation: değerlendirme

Focus: odaklanmak

Exclusively: yalnızca

Outcome: çıktı

Majority: çoğunluk

Dissatisfied: memnun olmayan

Result: sonuç

**** Her okulun eğitimsel başarı ölçüğü standart test sonuçlarının ötesine fazlaca uzansada, eğitim programlarının değerlendirmelerinin büyük çoğunlu sık yalnızca test çıktılarına odaklanır.

Although: se de, sa da

32. **While the Dutch Republic was the smallest of the European powers, ----.**

A) a group of merchants built the Dutch Stock Exchange as **a place to meet** with traders and exchange information

B) **it created a vast overseas trading empire through seagoing expertise, a strong navy, and clever business practices**

C) **it** came into being in 1581 when seven northern provinces of the Spanish Netherlands united to free themselves from Spanish control

D) Dutch painters such as Rembrandt and Frans Hals painted portraits and scenes of everyday life that showed people working or enjoying themselves

E) the capital city of Amsterdam was the leading city in Holland and the largest of the Dutch Republic's seven provinces

Merchant: tüccar

Overseas: okyanus ötesi

Expertise: uzmanlık

Practice: uygulama

Province: vilayet

Unite: toplanmak, bir araya gelmek

33. **Although** coffee originated in Ethiopia and is grown throughout Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Indonesia, ----.

A) **Americans consume roughly the same** amount of coffee as Italians, though consumption has been increasing lately

B) the leading coffee consumers are not the countries that produce coffee but ironically Scandinavian countries with Finland, Norway, and Denmark in a clear lead

C) most scholars believe the antecedents of modern brewed coffee drinks were developed in the late 14th century

D) it is not only a modern beverage but also an ingredient in desserts, including coffee ice creams and coffee-flavoured cakes

E) it is believed that Ethiopians did not brew coffee from the roasted beans as it is recognised in the 21st century

Originate: ortaya çıkmak

Consume: tüketmek

Produce: üretmek

Lead: önde gelme

Believe: inanmak

Antecedent: ata

Not only...but also: sadece...değil, aynı zamanda...

Ingredient: içerik, bileşen

Dessert: tatlı

Coffee-flavoured: kahveyle tatlandırılmış

Desert: çöl

Beverage: içecek

Recognize: tanımak

34. **Once** social values and norms are internalised,
-----.

A) they can direct the behaviour of individuals
irrespective of external influences

B) **they also are susceptible** to change throughout the
history due to environmental changes

C) **individuals become aware of other cultures** and
customs by studying them

D) these **properties cannot be considered** as part of
one's behaviour anymore

E) individuals quit behaving in accordance with those
internalised factors

Internalize: içselleştirmek

Direct: yönlendirmek

Behaviour: davranış

Irrespective of: e bakılmaksızın

External: dışsal

Susceptible: hassas, savunmasız

Due to: den dolayı

Environmental: çevresel

Aware of: farkında

Property: özellik

Consider: düşünmek

Behave: davranmak

Once: ar...amaz

Once: bir zamanlar / eskiden

Once: bir defa

35. **While both originality and appropriateness are necessary for an idea to be creative in advertising,**

A) the development of highly creative advertisements is a core focus of the advertising industry

B) consumers will be more **willing to attend** to the advertisement

C) effective creative advertising ideas will present appropriate brand messages in a novel way

D) it is not easy to determine which one is more needed for organisational success

E) brands should invest in advertising if they want to increase their profit

Originality: orijinallik

Necessary: gerekli

Creative: yaratıcı

Advertise: reklam yapmak

Development: gelişme

Highly: ciddi manada

*** highly creative

Core: merkezi, çekirdek

Focus: odaklanmak

Present: sunmak

Brand: marka

***easy to determine: sıfat + to verb

Invest in: yatırım yapmak

Increase: artırmak

Profit: kar

36. **Although the first serious submarines were built in the 19th century, ----.**

*** zaman zamanı çeker...

A) the process of developing warships was quite similar to the development of armaments on land

B) many countries had to come up with an array of defence mechanisms to avoid submarine attacks

C) the naval tactics in wars against assailants by submarines were mostly underestimated in the World Wars

D) nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed submarines are nearly always the last resort in wars

E) it took World War I and German war engineers to give the submarine a decisive role in warfare

37. **Hearing live music may be more thrilling than listening to a recording of the same tune ----.**

A) in case live performances of happy songs lead to more brain activity than sad songs

B) because it triggers greater activity in the part of the brain linked to processing emotions

C) although it triggers conveying negative emotions in less harmonious and introduces more minor chords

D) as though recorded music is not adaptive to how a listener is responding

E) unless live music intensifies people's emotional response due to its dynamic nature

Thrilling: heyecan verici

In case: -r diye

Trigger: tetiklemek

Process: işlemden geçirmek

Emotion: duygu

Convey: aktarmak

Harmonious: ahenkli

Introduce: tanıştırmak

Minor: küçük

As though: mış gibi

Unless: mezse

Intensify: yoğunlaştırmak

38. In Ancient Greece, creating things manually was a sign of inferior status, ----

- A) even if Ancient Greek civilization provided many innovations and discoveries in applied fields
- B) while the motivation for creativity was regarded as lying outside the mind of the creative individual
- C) whereas in earlier civilizations artisanship was highly praised, signifying the artisan of creativity
- D) even when the craftsmen of the revered age remained much more skilled thinkers of the real world
- E) given that the Ancient Greek conceptualisation of creativity was at great prominence to individual people

39. Almost all classical literature has come down to modern times from medieval monks, selective in what they resolved to copy; ----.

A) instead, ancient lost works of classical literature or records of science might be discovered

B) as a result, relatively little writing from antiquity exists today

C) for example, researchers employ advanced imaging technologies to read papyrus scrolls

D) conversely, some classical authors are not well-known despite writing 10 times more than others

E) at least, some classicists think even more texts could remain in Herculaneum

Relatively: göreceli

Exist: var olmak

Advanced: ileri

Despite: e rağmen

Discover: keşfetmek

*** instead ifadesi kendisinden önce negatif bir ifade arar...

*** Hemen hemen tüm klasik edebiyat modern zamanlara orta çağ keşiflerinden geldi, ki bunlar kopyaladıkları şeylerde seçiciydiler; bunun neticesinde, göreceli olarak az yazı antik zamanlardan bugüne var olur...

40. It is **difficult to know** how people adorned their bodies in prehistoric times ----

A) **since** most of the remains are only bones, which **do not yield much information**

B) just as jewellery commonly were used for magical purposes

C) supposing that people have always used cosmetics of some kind

D) as prehistoric people used paints and dyes of various kinds to enhance their appearances

E) as long as some ancient tribes painted themselves and used tattoos as part of a war ritual

Adorn: süslemek

Prehistoric: tarih öncesi

Remain: kalıntı

Yield: oluşturmak

Jewellery: mücevver

Purpose: maksat, amaç

Supposing that: farzedelim ki

Prehistoric: tarih öncesi

Various: çeşitli

Enhance: geliştirmek, iyileştirmek

Appearance: görünüş

As long as: dığı sürece

Tribe: kabile

41 Unlike modern nations, Rome did not have professional diplomats, nor were there permanent offices or institutions to deal with foreign powers; ----.

A) otherwise, Rome's main contribution to diplomacy was the establishment of a set of rules for declaring war and negotiating peace

B) however, the Romans **carried out many formal diplomatic exchanges**, maintaining almost all the elements of modern diplomacy

C) likewise, Roman foreign relations focused on making nations feel they owed loyalty to Rome, without taking away their independence

D) so, envoys, temporary officials, were protected and almost always given safe passage even in times of war

E) for example, one of the most important tasks of diplomacy was that of negotiating treaties that established territorial boundaries

Unlike: aksine

Permanent: kalıcı

Deal with: ele almak

Contribution: katkı

Establishment: kurum

Declare: deklare etmek

Negotiate: uzlaşmak

Carry out: yapmak, yürütmek

Maintain: kurmak

Independence: bağımsızlık

Envoy: elçi

Temporary: geçici

Treaty: anlaşma

Boundary: sınır...