

1. - 5. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Instinct is the inherent inclination of a living organism towards a particular complex behaviour, containing both (1) ---- and learned elements. The simplest example of an instinctive behavior is a fixed action **pattern**, in which a very short **to** medium length sequence of actions, **without variation**, are carried out (2) ---- a **corresponding** clearly defined stimulus. Any behavior is instinctive **if** it is performed without being based upon prior experience (that is, **in the absence of** learning), and is **therefore** an expression of innate biological factors. Sea turtles, newly **hatched** on a beach, will instinctively move toward the ocean. A marsupial climbs **into** its mother's pouch upon (3) ----. Honeybees communicate by dancing in the direction of a food source without **formal instruction**. Other examples include animal fighting, animal courtship behavior, internal **escape** functions, and the building of nests. (4) ---- an instinct is defined by its **invariant innate** characteristics, details of its performance can be changed by experience. **For example**, a dog can improve its fighting skills **with practice**. Instincts are inborn complex patterns of behavior that exist in most members of the species, and (5) ---- from reflexes, which are simple **responses of** an organism **to** a specific stimulus, such as the **contraction** of the pupil **as a reaction to** bright light.

1.

- A) innate
- B) powerful
- C) substantial
- D) vital
- E) immense

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2.

- A) as a result of
- B) on account of
- C) with the aim of
- D) in response to
- E) as opposed to

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3.

- A) bearing
- B) having been born
- C) born
- D) having born
- E) being born

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4.

- A) In case
- B) So that
- C) Though
- D) Since
- E) Much as

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5.

- A) could have been distinguished
- B) would not be distinguished
- C) cannot be distinguished
- D) should be distinguished
- E) will be distinguished

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Gandhi **dedicated** his life **to discovering** and pursuing truth, and called his movement "*satyagraha*", which means "**appeal to, insistence on, or reliance on** the Truth." The first formulation of the *satyagraha* **as** a political movement and principle **(6)** ---- in 1920, which he tabled as "Resolution on Non-cooperation" in September that year before a session of the Indian Congress. It was the *satyagraha* formulation that deeply **resonated** with beliefs and culture of his people, and **embedded** him **(7)** ---- the popular consciousness as well as **transforming** him quickly **into** Mahatma. Gandhi based *Satyagraha* on the Vedantic ideal of self-realization, ahimsa (nonviolence), vegetarianism, and universal love. Bruce Watson states that some of these ideas are found **not just** in traditions **within** Hinduism, **but** in Jainism or Buddhism **as well, (8)** ---- those about non-violence, vegetarianism and universal love, but Gandhi's synthesis was to politicise these ideas. Gandhi stated that the most important battle to fight was **overcoming** his own demons, fears, and insecurities. Gandhi summarised his beliefs first when he said "God is Truth". He would later change this statement to "Truth is God". **(9)** ---- , *satya* (truth) in Gandhi's philosophy is "God". Gandhi described the term "God" not as a separate power, but as the Being of the Advaita Vedanta tradition, a nondual universal that **pervades** in all things, in each person and all life. **(10)** - --- Nicholas Gier, this **to** Gandhi meant the unity of God and humans, that all beings have the same one soul and **therefore** equality, that *atman* exists and is same as everything in the universe.

6.

- A) used to occur
- B) would occur
- C) has occurred
- D) occurred
- E) had occurred

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7.

- A) by
- B) for
- C) over
- D) with
- E) into

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8.

- A) resolutely
- B) clearly
- C) exceptionally
- D) particularly
- E) vigorously

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9.

- A) Or else
- B) In contrast
- C) Thus
- D) For example
- E) Meanwhile

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10.

- A) In spite of
- B) According to
- C) For instance
- D) Apart from
- E) Because of

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11. - 15. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Water is an inorganic, **transparent**, tasteless, **odorless**, and nearly colorless chemical substance, which is the main **constituent** of Earth's hydrosphere and the **fluids** of all known living organisms. It is vital **for** all known forms of life **(11)** ---- it provides no calories or organic nutrients. "Water" is the name of the liquid state of H₂O **at** standard temperature and pressure conditions. Water **covers** 71% of the Earth's surface, mostly in seas and oceans. Small **(12)** ---- of water **occur as** groundwater (1.7%), in the glaciers and the ice caps of Antarctica and Greenland (1.7%), and in the air as vapor, clouds and **precipitation**. Water moves continually **(13)** ---- the water cycle of evaporation, **transpiration**, condensation, and precipitation, more often than not **(14)** ---- the sea. Water **plays an important role in** the world economy. Approximately 70% of the freshwater used by humans **goes to** agriculture. Fishing in salt and fresh water bodies is a major source of food for many parts of the world. Much of the long-distance trade of commodities is transported **by boats through seas**, rivers, lakes, and canals. Water is an excellent solvent for a wide variety of substances both mineral and organic; **(15)** ----, it is widely used in industrial processes, and in cooking and washing.

11.

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

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12.

- A) aspects
- B) approaches
- C) functions
- D) portions
- E) qualities

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13.

- A) to
- B) without
- C) through
- D) along
- E) across

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14.

- A) to be reaching
- B) to reach
- C) being reached
- D) reaching
- E) having reached

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15.

- A) in short
- B) therefore
- C) in contrast
- D) however
- E) otherwise

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16. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Partnerships between private companies and governments provide advantages to both **parties**. Private-sector technology and **(16)** ----, for example, can help improve the operational efficiency of providing public services. The public sector, for its part, provides **incentives** for the private sector to **deliver** projects **on** time and **within** budget. **(17)** ----, creating economic diversification makes the country more competitive in **facilitating** its infrastructure base and boosting associated construction, equipment, support services, and other businesses. The private partner may face special risks while engaging **(18)** ---- a public-private partnership. Physical **infrastructure**, such as roads or railways, involve construction risks. If the product is not delivered on time, **exceeds** cost **estimates**, or has technical defects, the private partner typically **bears** the **burden**. Also, the private partner faces availability risk if it **(19)** ---- the service **promised**. A company may not meet safety or other relevant quality standards, for example, when running a prison, hospital, or school. Demand risk **occurs when** there are fewer users than expected for the service or infrastructure, **(20)** ---- roads, bridges, or tunnels. However, this risk can be shifted to the public partner, if the public partner agreed to pay a minimum fee **no matter the demand**.

16.

- A) intervention
- B) observation
- C) innovation
- D) competition
- E) measure

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17.

- A) Even so
- B) Meanwhile
- C) In contrast
- D) In addition
- E) Consequently

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18.

- A) in
- B) onto
- C) by
- D) with
- E) at

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19.

- A) would not provide
- B) need not provide
- C) will not provide
- D) would not provide
- E) cannot provide

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20.

- A) different from
- B) except for
- C) but for
- D) such as
- E) prior to

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