

1. - 6. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The ---- of chocolate with romance is probably responsible for the creation of boxes in the shape of hearts, filled with chocolates, being the gift of choice for lovers every Valentine's Day.

- A) enrichment
- B) association
- C) proposal
- D) advent
- E) resolution

2. A mere 7 percent of the world's oceans has any protection - mostly weak rules, with multiple exceptions - and only 2.5 percent is highly protected from ----.

- A) exploitation
- B) diversion
- C) fragmentation
- D) distinction
- E) supervision

3. Because some African proverbs are often ---- to listeners unfamiliar with African cultures, they are sometimes used as a secretive type of language to keep outsiders from understanding.

- A) undeniable
- B) irreversible
- C) inconsistent
- D) unintelligible
- E) insufficient

4. Today we take the appearance of dinosaurs for granted, but it has taken centuries of careful study to learn how to ---- read the clues in the fossil record.

- A) disputably
- B) incidentally
- C) reluctantly
- D) accurately
- E) implicitly

5. Among the problems stemming from space activity, 'space junk' is a growing concern as disused satellites and other objects ---- in our planet's orbit.

- A) perpetuate
- B) overtake
- C) accumulate
- D) facilitate
- E) precede

6. Chlorophylls are complex molecules exquisitely suited to the light absorption, energy transfer, and electron transfer functions that they ---- in photosynthesis.

- A) pull down
- B) carry out
- C) take up
- D) draw up
- E) get off

7. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

**7. To appeal to our desire for lower-fat substitutes for our favourite high-fat foods, the commercial food industry ---- lower-fat versions of many foods ---- various fat substitutes.**

- A) is developing / used
- B) developed / to use
- C) has developed / using
- D) would develop / being used
- E) develops / to be used

**8. In dentistry, much of the work ---- preventive, administered through regular check-ups and cleaning although from time to time, dentists ---- reactive surgery, such as filling the dental cavities.**

- A) is / need to perform
- B) was / should perform
- C) had been / must perform
- D) has been / had to perform
- E) would be / could have performed

**9. During the 20th century, numerous technological breakthroughs in pharmaceutical therapy made it possible ---- most of the diseases that ---- millions of people each year.**

- A) to be curing / would kill
- B) having cured / had killed
- C) to cure / have killed
- D) curing / killed
- E) to have cured / might have killed

**10. Adolescents and adults ---- insecure patterns of attachment exhibit higher rates of affective disorders than securely attached peers, and this insecure attachment is also seen as a risk factor for poor relational quality ---- marriage.**

- A) for / at
- B) against / to
- C) under / on
- D) with / in
- E) about / through

**11. Foundations ---- linguistics in the ontological sense are established ---- identifying and describing the ultimate constituents or aspects of reality which linguistic theories seek to refer to and to characterise.**

- A) about / from
- B) for / through
- C) in / against
- D) at / by
- E) beyond / into

**12. ---- autism can be a gift to higher functioning individuals, improving their ability in subjects such as mathematics and software, it is hardly true to say that everyone with the condition is a genius.**

- A) Because
- B) Although
- C) Once
- D) If
- E) Until

**13. Some materials are common and not very special, such as ordinary rocks and soil ---- others such as diamonds, rubies, and other jewels are prized because they are rare and have beautiful colours.**

- A) unless
- B) once
- C) as if
- D) while
- E) just as

**14. It is a strange twist of fate that both the Ötzi, an ancient iceman, and Helmut Simon were found dead on the ice ---- Helmut Simon was the man who discovered the Ötzi's remains in 1991.**

- A) until
- B) given that
- C) only when
- D) unless
- E) provided that

**15. Air conditioning and heating systems today ---- change the temperature of a room, ---- remove dust, pollen, and other particles that may cause respiratory problems for humans.**

- A) no sooner / than
- B) as / as
- C) whether / or
- D) not only / but also
- E) the more / the more

**16. ---- the red haemoglobin in human blood, which has an iron atom in its molecule, lobsters and other large crustaceans have blue blood containing hemocyanin.**

- A) Such as
- B) Instead of
- C) By means of
- D) In conjunction with
- E) As a result of

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

Almost 3 billion birds have vanished from the US and Canada since 1970 due to human activities. Scientists are calling it an 'overlooked biodiversity crisis'. Studies suggest that the continent **(17)** ---- more than a quarter of its birds disappear in recent decades. Kenneth Rosenberg at Corneil University in New York estimated population shifts **(18)** ---- 529 species between 1970 and 2017. The most common species, **(19)** ---- starlings, have been hit the hardest. More than 90 percent of the net loss of 2.9 billion birds **(20)** ---- across just 12 families, including sparrows, warblers and blackbirds. Habitat loss and degradation are the biggest drivers of declines. Novelist and birder Jonathan Franzen says we need to pay a lot more attention to these kind of present-day threats to the natural world **(21)** ---- they can often be addressed at the local level.

**17.**

- A) has seen
- B) is going to see
- C) sees
- D) was seeing
- E) had seen

**18.**

- A) about
- B) in
- C) at
- D) with
- E) upon

**19.**

- A) according to
- B) for the sake of
- C) such as
- D) due to
- E) on the basis of

**20.**

- A) raised
- B) glided
- C) settled
- D) occurred
- E) obtained

**21.**

- A) only if
- B) unless
- C) whether
- D) as if
- E) as

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

The earliest scientific system for identifying people by their physical appearance was called Bertillonage, after its French inventor Alphonse Bertillon (1853-1914). This system used measurements of the body, such as the lengths of arms and legs, the diameter of the head, and other statistics, **(22)** ---- body markings such as scars or tattoos, and photographs of the suspect. Although the system was slow and **(23)** ----, and could not always tell people apart, it was used by many police forces for years. It suffered a blow in 1903 when an American called Will West was sent to prison, before it was discovered that another prisoner there had almost the same Bertillon measurements - and was named William West. Bertillon measurements were supplemented **(24)** ---- photographs, which came to be called 'mugshots'. Usually a photograph **(25)** ---- from the side ('in profile') and from the front. If the person committed a crime at some future time, his mugshot would be widely distributed, **(26)** ---- he could be recognised by policemen on the beat or by the public.

**22.**

- A) as a consequence of
- B) as well as
- C) as opposed to
- D) because of
- E) similar to

**23.**

- A) absolute
- B) fundamental
- C) descriptive
- D) complicated
- E) feasible

**24.**

- A) from
- B) for
- C) about
- D) into
- E) with

**25.**

- A) might have been taken
- B) must have been taken
- C) would be taken
- D) can be taken
- E) should have been taken

**26.**

- A) even if
- B) after
- C) so that
- D) while
- E) as if

**27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**27. While ancient astronomers noticed some spots on the Sun's surface, ----.**

- A) Christoph Scheiner's suggestion that sunspots were satellites of the Sun was later dismissed
- B) they tried to devise sophisticated tools to observe celestial bodies
- C) it was not until the invention of the telescope that scientists could look systematically at the Sun
- D) they advanced an interest in sunspots, developing a number of theories
- E) Galileo Galilei debated on the nature of sunspots through letters to Marc Welser

**28. ----, scientists are turning to this area as a potential screening target for early signs of Alzheimer's, an incurable neurodegenerative disease.**

- A) Even if the still-growing brain branches off to form the retina during an embryo's development
- B) As evidence builds that changes in the brain can manifest in the retina
- C) Although retina is closely related to brain tissue and can be examined through the pupil
- D) While the retina, composed of several layers of neurons, is a part of the nervous system
- E) Unless retinal screenings are used to mark the onset of symptoms for neurological disorders

**29. While 'literacy' is basically thought of as the ability to read and to write, ----.**

- A) the central role of language in the emergence of key literacy-related skills raises important questions about the nature of literacy development
- B) children's literacy development is a product of both early experiences, such as parent-child book reading, and later experiences, such as reading instruction at school
- C) those in poor countries must be supported to acquire literacy so that they can take an active part in the development of their countries
- D) the definition of literacy has been expanded, involving the use of various sources such as audio-visual materials and computers
- E) most students and their parents are still not aware of the importance of developing digital literacy to improve school success

**30. ----, although it did not have as much impact in the scientific arena as the development of still photography, which had wrought a revolution in astronomy.**

- A) Astronomy was regarded as a way of recording the outer world through our senses and observation capability
- B) Cinema takes advantage of optical illusions of continuous movement from a series of still images
- C) The advent of cinema in the 1890s was a highly significant advancement in recording technology
- D) Cinematography was limited in the accurate representation of mundane life until the late 1920s
- E) The employment of cinema as documentary reportage was always secondary to its role as a medium of entertainment

**31. ----, but it took centuries to grow into the ferocious force that would strike fear across the then known world.**

- A) The myth involving the Roman way of living endured long after the last soldiers of the empire died
- B) The Roman army is remembered today as the mightiest fighting machine that the ancient world had ever seen
- C) Soldiers in the Roman army continued to erect forts and collect taxes even at times of war
- D) Rome's army was raised on an as-need basis from the citizenry based on property qualifications
- E) Roman soldiers were more literate than the general population and were more likely to leave records of their lives

**32. Although no single security technology can make a system completely safe, ----.**

- A) using them together with recognised security practices provides many impediments to intruders and malware
- B) the cyber security community has failed to respond to the growing threat with new technologies and guidelines
- C) companies whose computer systems get attacked are more often held liable for the harm it causes their customers
- D) software developers now take security more seriously than they did at the turn of the century
- E) many see security not as the top priority but as a trade-off with other objectives, such as functionality and performance

**33. Although cholera, one of the most devastating of all human diseases, is endemic in some areas of the world, ----.**

- A) treatment strategies have been devised that have cut the fatality rate of cholera to 1% in the last decades
- B) severe diarrhoea and vomiting that characterise this disease can lead to death due to dehydration
- C) it is usually associated with massive migrations of people, such as those occurring during war or famine
- D) people recovering from it continue to shed the organism in their faeces for weeks to months after the initial infection
- E) one of the ways to prevent cholera is to identify and treat cholera carriers in areas where it is endemic

**34. It is easy to get distracted halfway through a newspaper article, ----.**

- A) but reading long novels is not a challenge when the narrative structure is easier to follow
- B) since news agencies deliberately choose thought-provoking articles that hook their readers
- C) even though the newspapers write about dull and uninteresting topics such as trivial disputes between individuals
- D) so that narratives can be a universal form of communication and much has been written about them
- E) while a best-selling and critically-acclaimed novel can only deal with the society's dilemmas

**35. ----, there are also great environmental benefits such as advances in productivity that has been brought about by chemical use.**

- A) Before the direct importance of climate's effect on agriculture has been a key focus of studies on the potential agriculture policies
- B) Because considerable uncertainty remains about the global influence of chemical use on agricultural production
- C) While it is easy to see some of the environmental harm caused by modern chemical-intensive agricultural production
- D) As long as human activities negatively affect the fertility of soil and agricultural production
- E) Given that agriculture is thought to be a principal source of water pollution, especially in developed nations

**36. Small, blood-sucking bugs native to the American continent seriously afflict thousands of people even year with various diseases, ----.**

- A) but none of the infections carried by them have garnered as much attention as the widely-known Zika virus
- B) even if they are thought to be predominantly impactful on those who have been already struggling with serious health issues
- C) so the rates are overwhelmingly high among immigrants, many of whom live in poverty with limited access to health care
- D) though health professionals need more studies to be done to eradicate the threats posed by these bugs
- E) yet the damage they bring to the health-care systems in South America harms a great number of people



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

**37. Acupuncture generally helps alleviate the symptoms of chronic ailments, such as asthma, that cannot be completely cured by Western drugs, or that would produce an overdependence on those drugs.**

A) Akupunktur, genellikle Batı kökenli ilaçlarla tamamen tedavi edilemese de bu ilaçlara aşırı bağımlılık yaratan astım gibi kronik hastalıkların belirtilerinin hafifletilmesine yardımcı olur.

B) Akupunktur, Batı kökenli ilaçlarla tamamen tedavi edilemeyen ya da bu ilaçlara aşırı bağımlılık yaratan astım gibi kronik hastalıkların belirtilerinin hafifletilmesine genellikle yardımcı olur.

C) Batı kökenli ilaçlarla tamamen tedavi edilemeyen ya da bu ilaçlara aşırı bağımlılık yaratan astım gibi kronik hastalıkların belirtileri, genellikle akupunktur yardımıyla hafifletilir.

D) Astım gibi kronik hastalıklar, Batı kökenli ilaçlarla tamamen tedavi edilemeyebilir ya da bu ilaçlar aşırı bağımlılık yaratabilir ancak akupunktur, bu gibi hastalıkların belirtilerini hafifletmeye genellikle yardımcı olur.

E) Akupunkturun, belirtilerini hafifletmeye yardımcı olduğu hastalıklar, genellikle Batı kökenli ilaçlarla tamamen tedavi edilemeyen ya da bu ilaçlara aşırı bağımlılık yaratan astım gibi kronik hastalıklardır.

**38. In low-income countries, most food goes bad before ever getting to market but this waste can be minimised by improving professional training for farmers and producers, along with innovative technologies.**

A) Düşük gelirli ülkelerde çoğu yiyecek daha satışa sunulmadan bozulur ancak bu israf, yenilikçi teknolojilerin yanı sıra üretici ve çiftçilere sunulan meslekî eğitimi geliştirerek azaltılabilir.

B) Düşük gelirli ülkelerde çoğu yiyeceğin daha satışa sunulmadan bozuluyor olmasından ortaya çıkan israf, yenilikçi teknolojilerin yanı sıra çiftçi ve üreticilere verilen meslekî eğitimlerin geliştirilmesiyle azaltılabilir.

C) Düşük gelirli ülkelerdeki çoğu yiyecek satışa sunulmadan bozulur fakat bu israf, sadece geliştirilen yeni teknolojilerle değil çiftçi ve üreticilere verilen meslekî eğitimlerle de azaltılabilir.

D) Düşük gelirli ülkelerde, çoğu yiyecek satışa sunulmadan bozulur ancak bu israfı yenilikçi teknolojilerin yanı sıra üretici ve çiftçilere verilecek meslekî eğitimlerle azaltmak mümkündür.

E) Düşük gelirli ülkelerdeki çoğu yiyeceğin daha satışa sunulmadan bozulmasıyla oluşan bu israf yenilikçi teknolojilerin yanı sıra üretici ve çiftçilere sunulan meslekî eğitimi geliştirerek azaltılabilir.

**39. While some scientists think that we must protect ecosystems, not specific species, others believe that allowing a species to go extinct is wrong as genetic diversity can make ecosystems resilient to climate change.**

A) Bazı bilim insanları belli türleri değil ekosistemleri korumamız gerektiğini düşünürken diğerleri, genetik çeşitlilik, ekosistemleri iklim değişikliğine dayanıklı kılabilirdiği için bir türün yok olmasına izin vermenin yanlış olduğuna inanmaktadır.

B) Genetik çeşitlilik, ekosistemlerin iklim değişikliğine dayanıklı olmasını sağlar ve bu nedenle belli türler yerine ekosistemleri korumamız gerektiğini düşünenlerin aksine bazı bilim insanları bir türün yok olmasına izin vermenin yanlış olduğuna inanmaktadır.

C) Bazı bilim insanları belli türlerden ziyade ekosistemleri korumamız gerektiğine inansa da bir türün yok olmasına izin vermenin yanlış olduğunu düşünenler, genetik çeşitliliğin ekosistemleri iklim değişikliğine karşı dayanıklı kıldığını ileri sürmektedir.

D) Belli türler yerine ekosistemleri korumamız gerektiğine inanan bazı bilim insanlarının aksine diğerleri bunun yanlış olduğu görüşündedir çünkü bir türün yok olmasına izin verildiğinde genetik çeşitlilik yok olur ve ekosistemler iklim değişikliğine karşı dayanıksız hale gelir.

E) Bazı bilim insanları belli türleri değil ekosistemleri korumamız gerektiğine inanmaktadır ancak diğerlerine göre, iklim değişikliği ekosistemleri dayanıklı kılan genetik çeşitliliğin yok olmasına neden olduğu için bir türün yok olmasına izin vermek yanlıştır.

**40. Çevrimiçi alışverişin faydaları, evden çıkmadan istediğiniz zaman alışveriş yapabiliyor olmaktan ağır teslimatları çoğu zaman ücretsiz olarak kapınıza getirme kolaylığına kadar çeşitlilik gösterir.**

A) The benefits of shopping online range from being able to shop whenever you want without leaving home, to the convenience of having heavy deliveries brought to your door often for free.

B) The advantage of shopping online is not only shopping whenever you like without leaving your home but also having heavy deliveries brought to your door generally for free.

C) Shopping online has a variety of benefits such as shopping whenever you want without leaving your home and easily having heavy deliveries brought to your door often for free.

D) From the advantage of shopping without leaving home to the comfort of having deliveries carried to your door whenever you want and often for free, the benefits of spending online vary substantially.

E) Being able to shop whenever you want and without leaving home as well as having heavy deliveries carried to your door often for free are among various benefits of shopping online.

**41. Kanaat önderleri toplumun içerisinde bilgi birikimleri ve kültürel nitelikleriyle diğer kişilerden daha önde olan ve bu nedenle de çevrelerindeki insanlar tarafından bilgilerine başvurulmuş kişilerdir.**

A) As opinion leaders are people who are more at the forefront than other people within a society due to their accumulation of knowledge and cultural qualifications, people in their surroundings consult these people on their knowledge.

B) Opinion leaders are people who are more at the forefront than other people within society due to their accumulation of knowledge and cultural qualifications, and thus consulted on their knowledge by the people in their surroundings.

C) Opinion leaders are consulted on their knowledge by the people in their surroundings given that they are more at the forefront than other people within society due to their accumulation of knowledge and cultural qualifications.

D) As a result of their accumulation of knowledge and cultural qualifications, opinion leaders are more at the forefront than other people within society, which leads people in their surroundings to consult them on their knowledge.

E) Opinion leaders are people who are consulted on their knowledge by the people in their surroundings due to their accumulation of knowledge and cultural qualifications, which puts them more at the forefront than other people within society.

**42. Ortaçağ Çinli bilim insanları yaşam süresini uzatacak bir içecek yapma umuduyla kimyasalları karıştırırken barutu kazara icat ettiler ancak yaklaşık yarım yüzyıl sonra, bu icat yaşamı kısaltan bir şeye dönüştü.**

A) Chinese scientists in medieval times were hoping to find a life-lengthening drink by mixing chemicals when they accidentally invented gunpowder; however, after nearly half a century this invention turned out to be something life-shortening.

B) Medieval Chinese scientists invented gunpowder by mistake when they were mixing chemicals with the aim of finding a life-lengthening drink; however, it took nearly half a century to realise that this invention is something life-shortening.

C) Although Chinese scientists in medieval times invented gunpowder by accident when they were mixing chemicals in the hope of finding a life-lengthening drink, after nearly half a century this invention turned out to be something life-shortening.

D) Gunpowder was invented accidentally by Chinese scientists in medieval times when they were mixing chemicals in the hope of finding a life-lengthening drink, but after nearly half a century this invention turned out to be something life-shortening.

E) Medieval Chinese scientists invented gunpowder by accident when they were mixing chemicals in the hope of finding a life-lengthening drink, but after nearly half a century this invention turned out to be something life-shortening.

**43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Rome's 11 aqueducts, some extending for more than 80 kilometres, transported enough water to feed the city's 591 public fountains, as well as countless private residences. However, experts have long been divided about how much water each aqueduct could actually convey. "Many assumptions have been made based on some pretty unreliable ancient data concerning the size of the flows of Rome's aqueducts, giving some very inflated figures," says archaeologist Duncan Keenan-Jones of the University of Glasgow. "We thought it was important to adopt a more scientific approach." Keenan-Jones is part of a team of scientists who evaluated the amount of residual mineral deposits in the Anio Novus aqueduct to accurately gauge the depth and flow rate of water. By analysing travertine -a type of limestone deposit- that was left on the aqueduct's interior walls and floor, the researchers calculated a flow rate of between 100,000 and 150,000 cubic meters per day, a number below traditional estimates. The amount of water actually reaching the city was hindered by the build-up of travertine on the aqueduct's interior, which considerably lessened the flow. "Our work has shown that often, even shortly after the aqueducts were built, the flow rates were well below the capacity estimates," says Keenan-Jones. "Ancient Rome had a lot of water, but not nearly as much as has often been claimed."

**43. Which of the following is true according to the passage?**

- A) Residents in Rome kept records of their water consumption, which has allowed to make precise presumptions.
- B) Roman engineers were aware of the fact that the amount of water was in decrease due to accumulation of travertine.
- C) Experts have shared dissimilar opinions about the amount of water transported through each aqueduct.
- D) In Rome, public fountains had the biggest share in the consumption of water resources.
- E) The previous data combined with more scientific methods and approaches ensured the success of Duncan Keenan-Jones' study.

**44. According to the passage, water flowing through a channel ----.**

- A) creates sediments which are formed on account of the materials used in aqueduct's structure
- B) may leave some traces that might be used later on to make some estimates regarding the channels' capacity
- C) will erode the materials that convey the water to the private residences in the course of time
- D) can be measured precisely just by looking at an aqueduct's maximum water transport capacity
- E) will become richer in minerals as the channel transporting it gets longer

**45. The waterflow rate assumptions based on ancient data is much higher than the assumptions based on more scientific approaches because ----.**

- A) modern civil engineering allows building of more efficient water transportation systems
- B) Roman citizens had different water consumption habits in the past
- C) the composition of water was different at the time of the calculations
- D) water resources around the city were irregular at those times
- E) the former did not take travertine formation into consideration

**46. The underlined word 'gauge' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) stimulate
- B) measure
- C) alter
- D) accelerate
- E) compensate

**47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

A persuasive message should have its greatest impact just after it is presented. It is counter-intuitive to think that its power might increase with the passage of time, and yet this is precisely what the sleeper effect suggests. An early finding in the Yale attitude changing programme was that films promoting more positive attitudes among American soldiers towards their British allies in the Second World War became more effective well after they had been viewed. Kelman and Howland reasoned that we initially associate the conclusion of a message with the quality of its argument and other cues such as the credibility of its source. Of these, memory of the argument becomes more **enduring** as time goes by. Were we to take a measure of the impact of an extreme message about a month later, the sleeper effect predicts that the less credible source would probably be as persuasive as the more credible source: the message survives but the source does not. Crano and Prislin have described the sleeper effect, usually associated with studies in mass communication, as an "old chestnut". Its reliability has long been questioned, but it has been replicated under quite strict conditions.

**47. According to the passage, the sleeper effect indicates that ----.**

- A) the initial effect of a message fades away as time goes by
- B) powerful messages need to be conveyed immediately
- C) a straightforward message is the most persuasive one
- D) as time passes, the exact message is better understood
- E) in time, the impact of a message becomes more powerful

**48. Why does the author mention the findings of the Yale attitude changing programme?**

- A) To provide supportive evidence for the sleeper effect theory
- B) To exemplify the sympathetic attitude of the American soldiers
- C) To mention an effective military tactic used in World War II
- D) To emphasise the impact of films on morale during a war
- E) To show the importance of positive attitudes among allies

**49. The underlined word 'enduring' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) recurring
- B) lasting
- C) concealed
- D) realistic
- E) widespread

**50. Based on the sleeper effect, in the long run, the credibility of the source ----.**

- A) is not as important as the quality of the argument presented
- B) becomes less influential compared to the recollection of the event
- C) determines the credibility of the message that was conveyed
- D) needs to be established by replicating the study under strict conditions
- E) is more significant than what is remembered about the occasion

**51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Throughout its history, the fertile region situated at the heart of central Europe, known today as Germany, has attracted repeated waves of migrants. With few natural barriers to the movement of peoples, it has been home to a variety of cultures. The most widespread and advanced culture that called Germany home during the prehistoric period was the Celts, a remarkable people who came to the region at some point during the Bronze Age and remained there until the classical period, when Greek and Roman writers described their civilisation. While their origins are obscure, some scholars argue that a people known as the Urnfeld culture, because they cremated their dead and buried them in urns, may have been the ancestors of the Celts who lived in central Europe. The Celts were a tribal society geared toward war. Celtic warriors, led by an aggressive military aristocracy, were feared throughout the classical world for the ferocity of their attacks and frequency of their raids. Their society was tribal and clan-based, founded upon a rigid hierarchy of warrior aristocrats, druids (practitioners of a mysterious animist religion), and commoners. Interestingly, Celtic women enjoyed more autonomy than either their Roman or Greek contemporaries, serving as warriors and even as rulers in some cases.

**51. According to the passage, the territory of modern Germany ----.**

- A) has always been barren and its people were unwelcoming towards migrants
- B) attracted many waves of migration because of its dense population
- C) has a rich cultural heritage due to its varied migrant background
- D) moved from the fertile territory to the central regions of the continent
- E) has natural barriers that made the migration challenging

**52. As some scholars claim, the Celts, who inhabited Germany, ----.**

- A) may have been the descendants of the Urnfeld culture which adopted the method of burning and burying their dead in urns
- B) described Greek and Roman civilisations in their records, which have come down to the present time in buried urns
- C) were widely accepted as the most developed culture of their time because of their tribal society structure
- D) had to move from one region to the other from the Bronze Age until the classical period, when they settled in Europe
- E) used to cremate their dead just as it was done in the Urnfeld culture

**53. It is pointed out in the passage that the Celts ----.**

- A) escaped wars and attacks because of their weak military clans that usually consisted of aristocracy
- B) had a tribal social structure that dismisses the ones who were not able to fight
- C) allowed their women to participate in wars that were basically against the aristocratic warriors
- D) started to disappear after attacks and frequent raids into their territories during the classical era
- E) had a particular strict aristocratic social structure and fought often

**54. One can conclude from the passage that today's Germany ----.**

- A) was mainly established by the cultures represented in detail by the Celtic and Urnfeld historians
- B) still preserves the Celtic culture that first originated on this territory before the Bronze Age
- C) has been home to several different cultures, one of which was the Celtic culture with its fearsome warriors
- D) used to be the location of Urnfeld culture, which was feared for their violent attacks on the Celts
- E) is believed to have been home simultaneously to the Celtic culture and the Urnfeld culture

**55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

What exactly do actors contribute to film artistry, and how do they do it? Lee Strasberg, a teacher, theorist of acting, and a leader of the Actors Studio, suggested that the most effective film performers were those who did not act. "They try not to act, but to be themselves, to respond or react", he said. Strasberg used the Stanislavski method from Konstantin Stanislavski, who was a director at the Moscow Art Theatre and wrote a number of books on acting. A central tenet of the Stanislavski method was that actors were not to show emotion in the traditional manner of the stage, but to speak and gesture in a manner one would use in private life. In the context of the Actors Studio, the Stanislavski method emphasised an individualised and psychological approach to acting. It required a performer to draw on his or her own self, experiences, and memories that could inform a characterisation and shape how a character might speak or move. Characters were thus shown to have an inner life rather than being stereotyped figures representing a single concept (the good girl, the brutish boss, etc.). They could become complex human beings with multiple and contradictory feelings. It was the ability to convey the complexity of a character's inner feelings that made Actors Studio-trained successful performers Marlon Brando, Montgomery Clift and James Dean such iconic figures of the 20th century.

**55. Which of the following is true of the Stanislavski method?**

- A) It established a set of strict acting principles to which all performers and directors must conform.
- B) It provided a similar approach to film artistry, in line with what most books on acting previously suggested.
- C) It encouraged performers to act as they normally would do in their private lives.
- D) It was first developed by Konstantin Stanislavski and then reformulated by Lee Strasberg, who had many books on acting.
- E) Its contribution to film artistry was poorly understood despite its popularity among actors.

**56. The approach adopted in Stanislavski method requires performers to ----.**

- A) control how they speak or move according to the director's demands
- B) make a distinction between their own emotions and those of the character they will play
- C) overcome their contradictory feelings about other characters in the same film
- D) make predictions about the inner life of stereotyped figures like the good girl or the brutish boss
- E) benefit from their own personality to shape the features of the character they are to portray

**57. According to the Stanislavski method, which of the following contributes to an actor's performance?**

- A) Learning how to play stereotyped characters
- B) Ignoring his or her own feelings when reflecting the inner life of a character
- C) Comparing his or her performance with that of an iconic figure
- D) Trying to display the intricate feelings of a character
- E) Acting based on traditional manners of the stage

**58. What does the passage mainly focus on?**

- A) The advantages and limitations of the Stanislavski method
- B) How to play a stereotyped character with the Stanislavski method
- C) The use of emotions to accurately portray a character
- D) The Stanislavski method and its basic requirements
- E) Successful performers from the Actors Studio

**59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Since the first scholarly conference on artificial intelligence (AI), a large number of successful AI programs and robots have been built. Robots routinely explore the depths of the ocean and distant planets, and the AI program called Deep Blue was able to defeat the grand master chess champion Garry Kasparov after a series of highly publicised matches. As impressive as these accomplishments are, critics still maintain that AI has yet to achieve the goal of creating a program or robot that can truly operate on its own for any significant length of time. AI programs and robots are not yet advanced enough to survive on their own, or interact with the world in the same way that a natural creature might. So far AI programs have not been able to succeed in solving problems outside of narrowly-defined domains. For instance, Deep Blue can play chess with the greatest players on the planet but it cannot do anything else. What scientists really crave for achieving in AI studies is to create programs that not only play world-class chess but also hold conversations with people, interact with the outside world, plan and coordinate goals and projects, have independent personalities, and perhaps exhibit some form of consciousness. However, critics claim that AI will not achieve these latter goals in years to come.

**59. Which of the following is true about Deep Blue?**

- A) It failed to exhibit satisfactory performance in areas other than chess.
- Bi It was considered more successful than research robots exploring oceans and space.
- C) It was closely controlled by a human when it defeated the grand master chess champion.
- D) It suffered from some major setbacks despite its ultimate success in defeating a chess master.
- E) It was originally created to fulfil some functions other than playing chess matches.

**60. According to the passage, which of the following is a major weakness of AI robots?**

- A) Lacking the necessary capacity to be reprogrammable
- B) Poor performance in some popular sports matches
- C) Inability to interact with the environment naturally
- D) Imitating the interaction in the real world
- E) Inability to function for long periods of time, despite the current scientific endeavour

**61. According to the passage, which of the following is not one of the goals about future AI robots?**

- A) Robots that behave autonomously
- B) Robots that can explore the outer space
- C) Robots that are aware of their surroundings
- D) Robots with genuine communication skills
- E) Robots with some organisational skills

**62. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?**

- A) Throughout the short history of artificial intelligence, a number of breakthroughs have been achieved by scientists who have been carrying out studies on it.
- B) AI robots like Deep Blue are currently not capable of achieving multi-purpose tasks and they will not be able to do so without vast amount of funding.
- C) Although scientists have made significant progress in the field, AI robots will not be able to accomplish a wide range of tasks in the foreseeable future.
- D) Scientists' future projections about AI robots hardly resemble those made by the general public as far as the future of robots and AI are considered.
- E) One of the greatest dreams of scientists running AI programs is to create robots that can reciprocally communicate with other robots.



63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

63. Silvia:

- I am drowning in a sea of papers, documents, old photographs, and other research materials. What should I do?

Peter:

- I know, all that stuff can clutter your home or office and overwhelm you. There is a technique called 'keep or toss' to help you.

Silvia:

- What is that? Sounds like a game to me.

Peter:

- ----

Silvia:

- But what about things in between? I mean those which belong to neither category.

Peter:

- Keep them if you feel you will need them in the future.

A) So many office workers used this technique in the 1950s in USA, but it's rather obsolete these days.

B) It's easy. Hold onto the necessary ones and throw away what you don't really need.

C) It comes from a Chinese philosophy of life which advises people not to collect things they don't really need.

D) To be honest, I don't know much about it. I guess we'd better search for it on the internet. Who knows, maybe it can help you.

E) I have been using it since I started my job to keep only the crucial ones for a couple of years.

64. Jenny:

- I can't stop worrying about things. Every time I do something, I get super anxious.

Steve:

- Worry is just a waste of time; it steals your joy.

Jenny:

- I know it ruins my life, but I can't help it. It seems like a trait which is difficult to change. You know, I always see the grass greener on the other side of the fence. I can't look at the bright side.

Steve:

- ----

Jenny:

- It's worth giving it a try. At least this way if I recognise my worries, they won't spiral out of control.

A) If you frame your thoughts and let negativity take over, it'll be much more problematic.

B) It's the problem of overthinkers I guess. They think about issues over and over again, even by creating unrealistic scenarios.

C) It's OK to worry about the unpleasant outcomes of an event that had already happened. But why do you worry about the future? You never know what will happen.

D) There're some techniques to ease your worries. I know it may not be easy to stick to them but it'll pay off in the end.

E) Worrying doesn't change the result; it just complicates the issues further. You'll learn how to stop it when you realise this.

65. Clive:

- **People say they're sick of targeted ads on social media because they feel like they are always being tracked. But, the more certain companies learn about us, the better they can create products and services that match our needs.**

Anna:

- **How about medical companies asking for consent to keep our medical data? We sign lengthy consent forms without fully understanding their terms or implications.**

Clive:

- ----

Anna:

- **What if such confidential data is leaked and shared with third parties? I've heard about people prevented from purchasing life insurance or charged exorbitant fees by hospitals.**

Clive:

- **Hmm, then these targeted ads could be a cause for concern.**

A) We may think we contribute to the field of medical science by doing so, but there're many people trying to deceive others.

B) They need this information for statistics and it helps them understand the prevalence of certain conditions. Why are you so suspicious of them?

C) I think seeing ads that match our needs is time-saving. Isn't it great not to go through the trouble of searching for exactly what you need?

D) Everything related to the internet is loaded with uncertainty anyway, which is why one has to do online shopping only from the most secure devices.

E) More and more people use applications that prevent ads, which I think will make a difference as to how much and what kind of information can be collected about us.

66. Jamie:

- **As far as I see, you are quite good at communicating with your plants in the garden. You never return with an empty basket and your vase is always shining with new flowers.**

Sandra:

- **Yeah, you have a point. And more importantly, it's not random. I always know the correct time to gather a new bunch of flowers from certain plants.**

Jamie:

- ----

Sandra:

- **Strikingly, the order of species leafing out any one garden is almost identical from year to year, with some species always starting the process early and others always late.**

Jamie:

- **So, it means that a gardener just needs to observe her plants to learn their usual flowering times.**

A) How can you make sure that your plants will give you the same number of flowers every year?

B) How is it possible that you can be so sure of the best time to expect a plant to flower?

C) How do you keep your plants always in good condition to make them produce flowers?

D) How do you protect your plants from warming temperatures at certain times of the year?

E) How have you learnt which colours each plant flowers in a given time in your garden?

67. Sheila:

- **Look at this advert, Jerry. It is advertising a tour to Alaska, land of bitter cold temperatures and driving blizzards.**

Jerry:

- **But that's not the whole reality. Alaska has its own attractions which grab tourists' attention.**

Sheila:

- **Really? Like what?**

Jerry:

- **The northern lights, pristine wilderness, and eight magnificent national parks, just to name a few.**

Sheila:

- ----

Jerry:

- **If so, you can read this atlas to gain more information about them.**

A) Still, many people don't seem to be interested in visiting such a cold place.

B) When you think about it, it's a pity that not many people prefer to visit this place.

C) I've also heard of its rich natural resources which make the place quite attractive for investors.

D) So, I reckon I need to raise my geographical knowledge on tourist destinations.

E) Alaska is one of the states of USA, not an independent country.

68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

**68. Because of a decrease in the sense of taste, older people often increase their salt intake as well as sugar, which can contribute to high blood pressure and nutrient loss.**

- A) The rise in salt and sugar intake might lead to high blood pressure and nutrient loss as well as a decline in the sense of taste in older people.
- B) A decline in the sense of taste in older people frequently results in more salt and sugar consumption, potentially contributing to high blood pressure and nutrient loss.
- C) Older people frequently tend to have a decreased sense of taste as a result of the increase in their salt and sugar intake, leading to high blood pressure and nutrient loss.
- D) The contribution of high blood pressure and nutrient loss to the decline in the sense of taste in older people often manifests itself in increased salt and sugar consumption.
- E) An increased intake of salt and sugar, and therefore a decreased sense of taste often contribute to high blood pressure as well as nutrient loss in older people.

**69. The Crusaders have been suspected of returning to their countries with novel microorganisms, but it was the Portuguese, with their African exploration, who brought many in Europe into contact with tropical diseases for the first time.**

- A) Although the Crusaders are thought to have brought new microorganisms when they returned to their countries, the Portuguese, in fact, introduced tropical diseases to a large number of people in Europe through their exploration of Africa.
- B) Despite the widespread suspicion that the African exploration by the Portuguese led many Europeans to be struck by tropical diseases, the Crusaders are thought to have brought unknown microorganisms when they returned to their countries.
- C) Tropical diseases in Europe first appeared when the Crusaders returned to their countries with microorganisms new to the Europeans; however, the Portuguese are believed to have introduced them through their African exploration.
- D) The Crusaders were not blamed for transferring tropical diseases to many in Europe because it was the Portuguese who returned to their countries from their African exploration with unfamiliar microorganisms.
- E) It has long been thought that the Portuguese, with their African exploration, caused tropical diseases to hit Europe, yet it was the Crusaders who had contact with new microorganisms for the first time and transmitted them to many people when they returned to their countries.

**70. Red supergiants form when a massive star runs out of hydrogen in its core and can no longer convert hydrogen into helium via nuclear fusion.**

- A) Red supergiants are the outcome of a massive star's depleting its hydrogen supplies in its core, due to its inability to turn helium into hydrogen through nuclear fusion.
- B) Red supergiants are created by a process in which a massive star fails to turn hydrogen into helium through nuclear fusion and therefore uses up its existing deposit of hydrogen.
- C) The emergence of a red supergiant leads to a massive star's depleting the hydrogen in its centre and losing its ability to turn hydrogen into helium through nuclear fusion.
- D) The depletion of hydrogen at the centre of a massive star and its inability to produce helium out of hydrogen through nuclear fusion lead to the emergence of red supergiants.
- E) Red supergiants emerge if there is no longer enough hydrogen in the core of a massive star as it fails to make use of nuclear fusion to turn hydrogen into helium.

**71. The use of natural gas is integrated into the economy of developed countries in many areas ranging from manufacturing to cooking, so decarbonising the natural gas systems is crucial to limit climate change.**

- A) Although developed countries are aware of the importance of decarbonising natural gas systems to limit climate change, the use of natural gas is integrated into their economy in many areas of manufacturing and cooking.
- B) To limit their influence on climate change, many developed countries have given importance to decarbonise natural gas systems and integrated it into their economies in the areas ranging from manufacturing to cooking.
- C) Even if developed countries reduce the use of natural gas in their main economic fields such as manufacturing and cooking, it is still important for them to find ways of decarbonising the natural gas systems to control climate change.
- D) Given that the use of natural gas is an integral part of the economy of developed countries in many fields from manufacturing to cooking, it is essential to decarbonise the natural gas systems to keep climate change under control.
- E) Though developed countries keep using natural gas in many economic areas, among which manufacturing and cooking are the most important ones, they need to decarbonise natural gas systems due to climate change.

72. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

**72. Unlike chemistry, physics, or biology, astronomy is not a hands-on science- astronomers cannot experiment on the objects they study. ---- Today's technology, however, has improved the process of observing enormously. Once restricted to logging the light coming from celestial objects, astronomers can now tune into everything from radio waves to gamma rays, which all reveal what is going on in the cosmos. Electronics and computers have also revolutionised the collection of data and its analysis, meaning that astronomers have more information at their fingertips about the universe than ever before.**

- A) The bigger the mirror in a telescope, the more light it can collect and the more detail that can be seen.
- B) Space probes sent to other worlds have changed this a little, but stars and galaxies are so far away that professional astronomers continue to observe at a distance.
- C) The ultimate telescope for astronomers seeking pin-sharp views of the depths of the universe is the James Webb Space Telescope, launched in 2022.
- D) Most modern professional telescopes are reflectors with mirrors, situated on mountaintops.
- E) Telescopes capture light from objects, such as stars, or galaxies, with sensitive electronic cameras that build up an exposure over hours if the object is very faint.

**73. Sleep tips are not straightforward. There are lots of tips to increase our chances of a good night's sleep, and avoiding caffeine tops the list. However, sleep researchers do not consider caffeine to be all bad. Another key tip is that getting exercise might help us nod off, but many people avoid doing exercise in the evening due to concerns that it might interfere with sleep. ---- On the contrary, we should go ahead if that is the time that suits us.**

- A) For example, the advantage of having a nap before a long night sleep has been widely publicised as it reduces our stress.
- B) Yet, studies suggest that a workout done at a late hour is not necessarily problematic for our sleep.
- C) However, a recent review has highlighted that even a short walk outside can sometimes lead to an undesirable sleep state.
- D) Similarly, what matters is to take time to have a full rest to ensure a transition to sleep after a hectic working day.
- E) To illustrate, not only can it increase your alertness, it can also be used as a treatment for sleep apnoea, a kind of breathing disorder.

**74. Anticipatory socialisation is a term used to describe a variety of programmes offered by organisations that allow prospective employees to gain work experience prior to full-time employment. Each programme is designed to help individuals, usually high school or college students, develop an accurate self-concept, gain a realistic understanding of various career fields and organisational environments, and allow a check for a fit between individual characteristics and the demands of different jobs. ---- They also allow participants to become accustomed to the informal side of an organisation through exposure to the less structured employee networks and norms that exist within the hiring company.**

A) Through these programmes, prospective employees can become acclimated to an organisation's formal mission, policies and culture prior to fully joining the organisation as a regular employee.

B) Research into these programmes has expanded recently, reflecting greater interest in the design of these programmes.

C) Current employees that assist students during their stay in the organisation report feeling satisfied because they think that their organisation approves their skills as mentors.

D) Such programmes are quite appealing to most organisations as they have additional workforce but they do not need to pay for it, though it sometimes leads to exploitation.

E) It is estimated that three quarters of all college students complete an internship during their academic careers.

**75. In the television news industry, the short blurb aimed at getting you to watch a programme is called a 'tease'. The tease is designed to be very effective, very quick, lasting about ten seconds or less, and the information it contains works like a headline. Viewers are enticed to keep watching with promises of exclusive stories and footage, good-looking hosts, and good journalism. ---- And it does not cease with the end of the programme since when the news is over, you are still pleaded with to return the next day for an early morning newscast, which in turn will entice the next news programme and so on. If news programmers had it their way, you would watch a steady diet of news programmes 24/7 with only brief breaks for advertising.**

A) In the world of news and entertainment, where actors who have played lawyers on a television series are even called to give speeches at lawyer's conventions.

B) Television broadcasters are trained to identify the errors made when creating a programme.

C) The best news programme may not have ratings as high as a news programmes with a very effective tease.

D) The whole system is designed to stop you, the audience, from using the remote-control button to switch channels.

E) There are bright men and women who are knowledgeable journalists and who can and do work as TV newscasters.

**76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.**

**76. (I)** The vertical farming concept is simple: growing crops on vertically-stacked levels, rather than side by side in a field. **(II)** It costs hundreds of thousands of sterlings to erect a mid-sized vertical farm, and its energy use is prohibitively high. **(III)** Instead of the Sun, the vertical farm uses artificial light, and where there is ordinarily soil, growers use nutritious water, or evenly-dispersed mist. **(IV)** Vertical farms take up an insignificant amount of land compared to conventional farms. **(V)** They use almost no water, do not flush contaminants into the ecosystem, and can be built where people actually live.

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

**77. (I)** In the 3rd and 2nd millennia BCE, Eurasian networks of commercial and information exchanges reached further than ever before. **(II)** By 2000 BCE, there existed trading cities in Central Asia that had contacts with Mesopotamia, northern India, and China, linking vast areas of Eurasia into loose networks of exchange. **(III)** Late in the first millennium BCE, goods and ideas began travelling regularly from the Mediterranean to China and vice versa along what came to be known as the Silk Roads. **(IV)** The appearance of agricultural technologies supported larger, denser, and more varied communities and created first urban civilisations. **(V)** The scale of these exchange networks may help explain the universalistic claims of religions of this era, such as Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, and Christianity.

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

**78. (I)** Venus is the same size as Earth, and has an atmosphere, but it is too close to the Sun for oceans to form. **(II)** On Earth the oceans absorb carbon dioxide from the air, reducing the greenhouse effect. **(III)** But on Venus there are no oceans, so all the carbon dioxide erupted by the planet's volcanoes has stayed in its atmosphere. **(IV)** When plants, soil, and water warm up, more water evaporates from their surfaces and ends up in the atmosphere as water vapour. **(V)** The result is a hugely powerful greenhouse effect that raises the surface temperature of Venus to above 500 °C hot enough to melt lead.

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

**79. (I)** More than 300 ways to convert widely available chemical waste into a range of drugs and fertilisers have been identified by a software program. **(II)** The software created a vast database of all the possible combinations of chemicals and the processes that could be used to combine them. **(III)** The researchers behind the tool believe it will optimise the chemical industry and allow the recycling of by-products that would otherwise need to be stored. **(IV)** Running on a single high-end server, the program took about a month to calculate the hundreds of billions of combinations. **(V)** These were then narrowed down to only those processes that led to the creation of drugs, fertilisers or other useful molecules.

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



**80. (I)** Dogs both faithful and frightening have featured in classical myths, legends, and folk tales throughout the ages and in all countries. **(II)** People have been writing about dogs for around 2,000 years, but the earliest books were practical guides for people who kept dogs for working, primarily hunting. **(III)** None is more loyal than Argos, Odysseus's hunting dog, who waits 20 years to welcome his master home. **(IV)** When Odysseus arrives back to his homeland, Ithaca, Argos is the first to recognise him. **(V)** And possibly none is more monstrous than the three-headed hound Cerberus, keeper of the entrance to Hades, whose capture was the 12th and most dangerous Labour of Hercules.

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

**TEST BİTTİ**  
**CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ**

**CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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