

1. World War II is often falsely ---- by many as the first time that American women worked outside of the home, though, in fact, about a quarter of women worked outside the home in 1940.

- A) addressed B) ignored
C) reserved D) converted
E) identified

3. World War II changed the type of work women did and five million women entered the workforce between 1940 and 1945 as the gap ---- the labor force created by departing soldiers meant opportunities --- women.

- A) on / with B) from / by
C) by / between D) in / for
E) at / among

2. Although women often made more money than ever before, unfortunately, it was still far less than what men received for doing the same jobs, which is still the ---- in Britain today.

- A) respect B) spur
C) case D) rush
E) entity

4. Given that the first human ancestor emerged in Africa, this is a continent that can ---- claim to have invented cooking.

- A) haphazardly B) arbitrarily
C) formerly D) rightfully
E) severely

5. Grains are a staple food in the Eastern African diet, where they use cows, sheep and goats as coin while Central Africa residents not only eat cow meat when available, but ---- other meats in the forest as well.
- A) look up B) hunt for
C) pull over D) set out
E) switch to
6. Following the new regulations as to the effective management of the budget, ---- formal consent has been granted by the highest official body in a given city will a research project team be recruited and subsidies be offered for projects worth over one million dollars.
- A) if only B) even if
C) only if D) as if
E) if so
7. A British philosopher named Jeremy Bentham created a different concept for a prison and his design ---- to ensure that none of the inmates in prison cells ---- if they were being watched by guards or not
- A) is intended / could know
B) had been intended / might know
C) would be intended / should know
D) was intended / would know
E) has been intended / can know
8. Though today Atlantis is often conceived of as a peaceful utopia, the Atlantis that Plato ---- in his fable was very different, and in Plato's story, Atlantis is not a place ---- at all, nor is it close to being the perfect society.
- A) would describe / praised
B) has described / praising
C) had described / to have praised
D) describes / being praised
E) described / to be praised

9. Recovery from the liver donation depends on certain factors and is different ---- each donor, but the average hospital stay is five ---- eight days.

A) for / to

B) by / through

C) than / of

D) of / for

E) from / out of

11. There are many people opposing the view in favour of rehabilitation of convicts ---- jail by saying that penitentiary conditions and living with other criminals will actually cause people to become even more involved ---- a life of crime.

A) in / with

B) by / to

C) by / at

D) of / from

E) on / in

10. From 19th century on, the primary goal of imprisonment became the rehabilitation of convicted criminals ---- the execution of the punishment the judges ruled.

A) because of

B) on behalf of

C) except for

D) in case of

E) rather than

12. Many teens who have access to drugs and experiment with them are not addicted, but this does not mean trying them once brings no harm ----.

A) for example

B) as a result

C) otherwise

D) though

E) instead

13. Homer's description of the Trojan War is successful ---- literary value and has been considered as a reference point by many scholars.

- A) as a result of B) in spite of
C) in terms of D) regardless of
E) thanks to

14. The original purpose of putting someone in prison was ---- to punish them in a cell for a certain period, ---- to keep the criminal around until the actual punishment could be carried out, be corporal or capital punishment.

- A) either / or B) rather / than
C) both / and D) neither / nor
E) not / but

15. For long-term health benefits, an active life, which is harder to maintain in our sedentary working lives, may be ---- good ---- the main piece of advice recommended as a means to a healthier future: avoiding cigarettes, according to a new research.

- A) either / or B) so / that
C) so / as D) such / that
E) as / as

16. There are several complicated aspects to drug addiction, and even the brightest and most responsible teen can ---- an addiction.

- A) prevent B) support
C) avoid D) develop
E) deter

16. ---- Germany has almost no gas fields and must import over 90% of its gas, it will be more reliant on other countries, Russian gas in particular.

- A) Providing that B) Even if
C) Given that D) Unless
E) As soon as

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

No matter how silly you think having a talk with your dog sounds, striking up a conversation **(17)** ---- you are out on a walk, cuddling on the couch, or preparing dinner has benefits you probably don't know about.

Researchers at the University of York in the UK recently published a study about how dogs respond to human speech. They wanted to know if dogs can tell the difference between human and dog-related language and whether they benefit from one **(18)** ---- the other.

(19) ---- some evidence, they performed experiments where people talked to dogs in different tones and about different subjects. They tested both "normal" tone of voice and the high-pitched kind of speech we humans can't help but use when talking to babies and pets. **(20)** ---, they switched up the content of the conversations between subjects unrelated to the dog and topics the dog could recognize and measured the dogs' responses to each combination of tone and content. They concluded that if you really want to **(21)** ---- your dog's mind, regularly talking to them with words they understand is a good way to do it.

17.

- A) before
B) in case
C) since
D) so that
E) while

18.

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

19.

- A) To be found out
B) Having found out
C) To find out
D) Found out
E) Finding out

20.

- A) Therefore
B) In addition
C) Otherwise
D) In contrast
E) However

21.

- A) confuse
B) praise
C) reflect
D) engage
E) adopt

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

One goal of genetic research is to better understand the mechanisms of disease **(22)** ---- new treatment approaches and preventative measures could be proposed. Technology has come a long way **(23)** ---- this regard, and it is currently possible to simultaneously interrogate almost one million sites in any individual's genomic DNA with the goal of finding associations between a given disease and genetic variation. **(24)** ----, technological advances have also created new problems for scientists, such as how best to handle the millions of data points involved in genetic studies of disease. Mathematical and statistical models **(25)** ---- to accommodate the growing amount of data generated by today's research. It is also imperative that scientists continue to rethink clinical descriptions of disease. Because researchers now understand that the genetic contribution to many diseases is complex and that the same disease does not **(26)** ---- in the same way in all people, descriptions that involve gradients of sickness and health are typically more effective than those that classify individuals as either "sick" or "healthy."

22.

- A) or else
B) yet
C) so that
D) as if
E) unless

23.

- A) in
B) as
C) of
D) to
E) from

24.

- A) Therefore
B) However
C) Otherwise
D) In contrast
E) On the one hand

25.

- A) will be improved
B) used to be improved
C) would be improved
D) could be improved
E) must be improved

26.

- A) indulge
B) attain
C) manifest
D) treat
E) separate

In a way, personalized medicine has been around for as long as people **(1)** ---- medicine. In fact, Hippocrates, Greek physician and so-called "Father of Western Medicine" who practiced some 2,500 years ago, was himself a **(2)** ---- of personalized medicine. For example, in one of his over 70 works of ideas and teachings, Hippocrates wrote about the individuality of disease and the necessity of prescribing "different [drugs] **(3)** ---- different patients, for the sweet ones do not benefit everyone, nor do the astringent ones, nor are all the patients able to drink the same things." **(4)** ---- Hippocrates evaluated factors like a person's "constitution," age, and "physique," as well as the time of year, to aid his decision making when prescribing drugs, twenty-first-century personalized medicine is all about DNA. Today, the goal of personalized medicine is to utilize information about a person's genes, including his or her nucleotide sequence, to make drugs better and safer. **(5)** ----, even though scientific and industry experts have been predicting the arrival of DNA-based personalized medicine since at least the 1980s and the early days of the Human Genome Project, there are only a handful of gene-based personalized medicine success stories to date.

1.

- A) had been practicing B) practiced
C) have been practicing D) were practicing
E) had practiced

2.

- A) forecaster B) contender
C) proponent D) successor
E) skeptic

3.

- A) than B) within
C) of D) to
E) from

4.

- A) When
B) Though
C) Because
D) Just as
E) Whereas

5.

- A) Hence B) However
C) Or else D) Conversely
E) Namely

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

27. ----, whereas in Switzerland it is fashionable to do so; the water comes from sanitary natural springs.

- A) The people are much more settled and live in small fishing villages along the shore in northern Europe
- B) In some countries it would be suicidal to drink the tap water
- C) It is sparsely populated and has limited economic activities
- D) The Swiss inhabitants do not prefer to eat western type of fast food
- E) In Switzerland, much of the mountains is covered with snow throughout the year

28. Though not as widely spoken as Spanish or Portuguese, ----.

- A) Italian still has more than 63 million native speakers all over the world
- B) their Latin roots allow for a sizable chunk of cognates such as "futuro" for "future"
- C) Italian cuisine has become a staple of many Western countries
- D) the best part of choosing Italy is the possibility to learn with food
- E) Asian languages are also incredibly difficult for English speakers to master

29. ---- because it is made up of mysterious "dark matter" and "dark energy" that do not interact with light.

- A) Some space agencies desperately need government back up for space exploration
- B) Researchers have at last shed light on the paradox about the cosmos
- C) The overwhelming support for space exploration has diminished
- D) About 95% of the cosmos cannot be seen by any telescopes
- E) There are different definitions of the phrase "invisible to the naked eye"

30. With the global population swelling and industrialization on the rise in developing nations, ----.

- A) our energy comes from fossil fuels extracted from deep within the Earth's crust
- B) greenhouse gases will no longer be a contributor of climate change
- C) there are a lot of people around the world who do not have access to modern energy services
- D) an estimated three billion people cook using simple stoves that burn wood, animal dung or coal
- E) humanity's hunger for energy has reached unprecedented levels

31. ---- as soon as storms calm and conditions permit.

- A) The priority for the rescue operation has been to recover the body of chief pilot
- B) The search for the missing pilot will focus on finding the wreckage of the helicopter
- C) Heavy smells generally prevent the rescue team from getting near to the helicopter's black box
- D) No one can be recovered from the sea near the cliffs
- E) A ship with specialist equipment was enough in the search for the missing pilot

32. In addition to being imprecise and sometimes even misleading, ----.

- A) the date of artifacts in a context precisely represent the date of the context
- B) the range of time within archaeological dating is wider in scope, which provides better results
- C) geologists or paleontologists are also trying to determine the age of ancient materials
- D) dating archaeological finds by referring to the element carbon is also exhausting and expensive
- E) archaeology uses the dating methods of other disciplines as well

33. If our planet suddenly started turning the opposite way, or slowed to a crawl, ----.

- A) the birth of the solar system and why everything in space seems to spin become clear
- B) one thing is for sure, it would not be a smooth outcome for civilization
- C) the rotation of the Earth created our weather systems
- D) our plans to generate much of our energy from solar by 2020 will be feasible
- E) water scarcity would have been a problem in the semi-desert regions

34. Waiting for hours for a cell phone to charge may become a thing of the past ----.

- A) despite a new software developed to solve the problem of battery explosion
- B) since it is impossible to keep up with the advances in science
- C) thanks to an 18-year-old high-school student's invention of a fast-charging device
- D) just as computers took over most of the labor done by people in the past
- E) while phone technology had long been nothing but a dream

35. Some think that the Renaissance was a cultural advance from the Middle Ages ----.

- A) so it was difficult to determine whether it was a matter of time or location
- B) whereas social and economic historians regard it as the continuity between the two eras
- C) they, for example, were sure that the period was only the cultural heritage of the past
- D) however, without doubt, they didn't actually deny its actual origin
- E) because it was totally odds with the issues regarding ancient periods

36. Why people cannot give up smoking remains unknown, ----.

- A) so they have to take up a relaxing and harmless hobby like yoga
- B) whereas other people who do not smoke are much healthier and live longer
- C) as lots of people suffer from lung cancer related to smoking for a long time
- D) instead they are trying to find ways to improve the quality of their lives
- E) but it is an undeniable fact that it does harm people in general and children in particular

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

37. To escape the death and devastation caused by Serbian military forces in the 1990s, more than 500,000 refugees, mostly ethnic Albanians, fled from Kosovo.

- A) 1990'larda Sırp askeri güçlerinin yol açtığı ölüm ve yıkımdan kaçmak için çoğu Arnavut olan 500.000'den fazla mülteci Kosova'dan kaçtı.
- B) 1990'dan beri Sırp askeri güçlerinin yol açtığı ölüm ve yıkımdan kaçmak, çoğu Arnavut olan 500.000 mülteci için zor oldu ama çoğu Kosova'dan kaçmayı başardı.
- C) 1990'da Sırp askeri güçleri çok büyük ölüm ve yıkıma yol açtı ve çoğu etnik köken olarak Arnavut olan 500.000 mülteciyi Kosova'dan kaçmaya mecbur bıraktı.
- D) 1990'larda Sırp askeri güçlerinin yol açtığı ölüm ve yıkım, çoğu etnik köken olarak Arnavut olan 500.000'den fazla mültecinin Kosova'dan kaçmasına yol açtı.
- E) 1990'da Sırp güçlerinin yol açtığı ölüm ve yıkım öyle büyüktü ki ondan kaçmak için çoğu Arnavut olan 500.000'den fazla mülteci Kosova'dan yola çıktı.

38. Although the government prohibits the production, sale and consumption of certain parts of the cannabis plant, the leaves are an exception and these are sold at government-approved shops.

- A) Hükümet, kenevir bitkisinin yetiştirilmesini, satışını ve tüketimini tamamen yasaklasa bile yapraklar bir istisnadır ve bunlar hükümet onaylı dükkânlarda satılabilir.
- B) Hükümet, kenevir bitkisinin belirli bölümlerinin yetiştirilmesini, satışını ve tüketimini yasaklasa da yapraklar bir istisnadır ve bunlar hükümet onaylı dükkânlarda satılmaktadır.
- C) Kenevir bitkisinin belirli bölümlerinin yetiştirilmesi, satışı ve tüketimi hükümet tarafından yasaklansa da bu bitkinin yaprakları bir istisnadır ve sadece hükümet onaylı dükkânlarda satılmaktadır.
- D) Kenevir bitkisinin sadece belirli bölümlerinin yetiştirilmesi, satışı ve tüketimi hükümet tarafından yasaklansa da yaprakları bir istisnadır çünkü sadece hükümet onaylı dükkânlarda satılmalıdır.
- E) Hükümet, kenevir bitkisinin yetiştirilmesini, satışını ve tüketimini tamamen yasaklaymasa bile yapraklar bir istisna olmamalıdır ve bunlar hükümet onaylı dükkânlarda satılmalıdır.

39. People tend to grow happier as they age, despite their fading appearances and those passing away each day.

- A) Ölüp gidenlere rağmen insanların yaşlandıkça ve solgun dış görünüşleri değişikçe daha mutlu oldukları doğrudur.
- B) Yaşlandıkça dış görünüşleri değişen bazı insanların her geçen gün ölüp gidenlere rağmen daha mutlu oldukları doğrudur.
- C) İnsanlar, solan dış görünüşlerine ve her geçen gün ölüp gidenlere rağmen, yaşlandıkça daha da mutlu olma eğilimindedirler.
- D) Yaşla birlikte dış görünüşleri değişen bazı insanlar her geçen gün ölüp gidenlere rağmen daha mutlu olma eğilimindedir.
- E) Her geçen gün ölüp gidenlere ve solgun dış görünüşlerine rağmen insanların çoğu daha mutlu olma eğilimindedir.

40. 15 milyondan fazla kız çocuğu her yıl aileleri tarafından erken evliliğe mecbur bırakıldığı için, özverili bazı uluslararası organizasyonlar bunları önlemek için dünya çapında projeler başlattılar.

- A) Since more than 15 million girls are made to get married early by their families every year, dedicated international organisations have initiated some projects all over the world to prevent them.
- B) As more than 15 million girls are forced into early marriage by their families every year, some dedicated international organisations have initiated projects throughout the world to prevent them.
- C) Because there are over 15 million girls forced into early marriage by their families every year, some dedicated international organisations have initiated projects worldwide to decrease them.
- D) 15 million girls who oppose early marriage forced by their families look for help from dedicated international organisations, so they have started some projects to prevent early marriages.
- E) More than 15 million girls are forced to get married by their families, so they have to get help from various international organisations which could save them from marriage.

41. Koku tanıma becerisi çocukluk döneminde artmaktadır, ancak çocuklar yine de ergenliğe ulaşmaya kadar belli kokulara karşı hassasiyet geliştirmemektedirler.

- A) Although smell identification ability increases during childhood; children do not still develop sensitivity to certain odours until they reach puberty.
- B) Smell identification ability increases during childhood; however, children do not develop sensitivity to these odours until they reach puberty.
- C) Smell identification ability can increase during childhood; however, children do not develop sensitivity to certain odours until they reach puberty.
- D) Smell identification ability boosts during childhood; yet, children may not still develop sensitivity to certain odours until they reach puberty.
- E) Smell identification ability increases during childhood; however, children do not still develop sensitivity to certain odours until they reach puberty.

42. Kardeş ilişkileri ile ilgili bir araştırmaya göre, erkek yada kız kardeşleriyle iyi geçinen insanlar, iyi geçinmeyenlere kıyasla çok daha az psikolojik probleme sahiptir.

- A) It has been shown by a research that people getting along well with their brothers or sisters have fewer psychological problems than those siblings who don't.
- B) According to a research about how the relationship between brothers and sisters should be, people with siblings have fewer psychological problems when it is compared with those who don't.
- C) If you have brothers or sisters and have a good relationship with them, then you don't have as many psychological problems as others do, a new study puts forward.
- D) According to a study on the relationship of siblings, people who get along well with their brothers or sisters have much fewer psychological problems compared with those who can't.
- E) A new study indicates that having fewer psychological problems is linked to how well you get on well with your brothers or sisters.

43 - 46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Our species began migrating out of Africa around 100,000 years ago. Aside from Antarctica, the Americas were the last continents humans reached, with the early pioneers crossing the now-submerged Bering land bridge that once connected eastern Siberia to North America. At times throughout the Pleistocene ice age, which ended 10,000 years ago, large ice sheets covered much of Europe and North America. The water locked in these ice sheets lowered the sea level, allowing people to walk the bridge from Asia through the Arctic to Alaska. But during the peak of the last glacial cycle, their path south into the Americas was blocked by a continental-wide ice sheet. Until now, scientists believed humans only travelled south into the Americas when this ice barrier began to melt – at the earliest, 16,500 years ago. But a newly-discovered set of fossil footprints suggest humans first set foot on the continent thousands of years earlier. These footprints, unearthed at White Sands National Park in New Mexico, were made by a group of teenagers, children and the occasional adult, and have been dated to the height of the last glacial maximum, some 23,000 years ago. That makes them potentially the oldest evidence of our species in the Americas.

43. It can be inferred from the passage that the Bering land bridge ----.

- A) was last used 16,500 years ago
- B) doesn't exist in our present day**
- C) linked Antarctica to North America
- D) got its name from an ancient Siberian folk
- E) is the area where latest footprints are found

44. Which of the following is true about the Pleistocene ice age?

- A) It ended much earlier than many scientists think.
- B) It may have started 100,000 years ago in Africa.
- C) It was actually among the last known glacial cycles.
- D) It was important for the passage of humans from Asia to Alaska.**
- E) It is the age when White Sands National Park was established.

45. The passage makes it clear that without the newly-discovered footprints ----.

- A) scientists would have incorrect information about the first time when humans travelled to the Americas**
- B) the ancestors of people living in the Americas today would never be known by scientists
- C) we would not have the slightest idea how thick the ice could have gotten at the height of the glacial maximum
- D) scientists would not know exactly when the ice barrier between Siberia and Alaska melted
- E) the discovery of an alternative route between Asia and the Americas would not have been possible

46. Which of the following describes the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To reveal the lack of knowledge among many scientists
- B) To reject the idea that humans migrated from Siberia to Americas
- C) To show how thick ice could get during the Pleistocene
- D) To clear a misunderstanding about the origins of humans in Siberia
- E) To present new information about the oldest evidence of humans in the Americas**

A school in the US state of New Jersey is now being harshly criticized for an assignment that asked children aged 10-11 to create posters depicting slave auctions. Some parents reacted angrily when they attended the school and saw the posters hanging in a hallway, all of which are about where and how slaves were sold. One angry parent wrote on Facebook: "I really wonder how this project could be an effective way to teach any student in any age group about American history." School officials and history teachers, on the other hand, claimed that children needed to learn about the uglier parts of their past, but accepted the posters should not have been hung without context. School principal Alyna Jacobs apologized for any unintended pain, anger or offence caused by the assignment. The principal also had the posters removed from the hallways the other day and is also considering a community meeting to discuss the issue. He added that the project had been going for a decade, but he admitted how disturbing these images were and acknowledged that the trouble caused by the assignment was exacerbated by the fact that the displays did not include an explanation of the assignment or its learning **objectives**.

43. We learn from the passage that the assignment ----.

- A) was appreciated and backed by parents
- B) led to reactions other than originally intended
- C) about the slavery in the past was something altogether new
- D) was a must for students to complete their grade successfully
- E) was far from depicting how slaves were actually sold

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44. According to the text, some parents ----.

- A) did not favour assignments including posters as their kids not good at drawing
- B) were not ready to face the uglier parts of the education system
- C) were reluctant to attend the community meeting to discuss the issue
- D) had serious doubts as to the efficacy of the assignment
- E) never read the explanation of the officials as to learning objectives of assignments

45. The word "objectives" in the text is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) points
- B) facilities
- C) environments
- D) solutions
- E) views

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46. One can understand from the text that -----.

- A) history teachers were in favour of teaching the unpleasant parts of the past
- B) the school principal took no action against unintended pain, anger or offence
- C) Facebook was an effective way to teach students of all age groups about American history
- D) the displays with an explanation of the assignment caused no resentment
- E) a community meeting was the only way to address problems in school

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Bonus 1

The underlined word exacerbated is closest in meaning to ---

- A) promote
- B) prevent
- C) decrease
- D) improve
- E) address

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Most people as well as cooks are aware of the four elemental tastes: bitter, salty, sour, and sweet. But central to Japanese cuisine is a fifth taste: umami. This Japanese word roughly translates to "savory" or "tastiness," and the flavor it describes is found in Parmesan cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, meat, soy sauce, miso, and other foods that you could describe as "meaty" or "savory." Umami was first identified in 1908 by a Japanese chemist named Kikunae Ikeda, who was trying to determine, in chemical terms, what makes dashi, a fundamental ingredient in Japanese cuisine, taste so good. Ikeda discovered that glutamate was responsible for dashi's umami. Researchers later discovered other compounds that provide the umami taste, such as inosine monophosphate. All that chemistry boils down to one essential culinary matter: yumminess. Umami is what helps make certain vegetarian or nearly-meat-free dishes so satisfying. In sixth-century Japan, the rise of Buddhism, which prohibited eating meat, made vegetarian diets commonplace. As a result, cooks found other ways to enhance their food with a savoriness that usually comes from meat. Buddhist food manufacturers in ancient Japan racked their brains for ways to make soybeans - among other foods- taste like meat.

47. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the pleasure most people get from umami is more than those from bitter
- B) sour is only one of the tastes that we can distinguish easily
- C) people rather than cooks know four elemental tastes
- D) umami is found only in cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, meat, soy sauce and miso
- E) the flavor umami is peculiar to Japanese cuisine alone

Most people as well as cooks are aware of the four elemental tastes: bitter, salty, sour, and sweet. But central to Japanese cuisine is a fifth taste: umami. This Japanese word roughly translates to "savory" or "tastiness," and the flavor it describes is found in Parmesan cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, meat, soy sauce, miso, and other foods that you could describe as "meaty" or "savory." Umami was first identified in 1908 by a Japanese chemist named Kikunae Ikeda, who was trying to determine, in chemical terms, what makes dashi, a fundamental ingredient in Japanese cuisine, taste so good. Ikeda discovered that glutamate was responsible for dashi's umami. Researchers later discovered other compounds that provide the umami taste, such as inosine monophosphate. All that chemistry boils down to one essential culinary matter: yumminess. Umami is what helps make certain vegetarian or nearly-meat-free dishes so satisfying. In sixth-century Japan, the rise of Buddhism, which prohibited eating meat, made vegetarian diets commonplace. As a result, cooks found other ways to enhance their food with a savoriness that usually comes from meat. Buddhist food manufacturers in ancient Japan racked their brains for ways to make soybeans - among other foods- taste like meat.

48. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) It was Japanese chemist Kikunae Ikeda, who found the effect of inosine monophosphate on dashi.
- B) Dashi, a fundamental ingredient in Japanese cuisine, tastes good for all umami.
- C) Umami cannot be found in foods that you could describe as "meaty" or "savory."
- D) In order for researchers to identify chemical structure of umami, first, four basic tastes must be studied.
- E) Umami has been around for a long while though identified in the early 20th century.

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49. From the passage, we can infer that ----.

- A) Buddhism was the mainstream belief system in the sixth-century world
- B) vegetarian diets became commonplace as umami made vegetarian dishes so satisfying
- C) the pursuit of alternative tastes owes much to the rise of Buddhism
- D) cooks' desire to enhance food may have played a bigger role in the development of umami
- E) it was not until 1900 that Japanese cuisine made use of different tastes at the same time

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50. The main aim of the writer is to ----.

- A) express how humans progressed in terms of cooking and finding alternative foods
- B) emphasize the impacts of Buddhism on the development of vegetarian foods
- C) make the reader aware of less known gustatory aspects and of alternative foods
- D) inform the reader about yet another taste we have with brief references to its past
- E) compare umami with the other traditional tastes and give details about Japanese cuisine

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Bonus 1

The underlined word **boils down to** is closest in meaning to ---

- A) results from
- B) differs from
- C) revolves around
- D) refrains from
- E) brings about

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Bonus 2

The underlined word **racked their brains** connotes ----

- A) confusion
- B) challenge
- C) relief
- D) fatigue
- E) satisfaction

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Before 1960, the way in which British schools taught English grammar was based on Latin. Categories that had been developed for Latin grammar were imposed on English. That frequently made little sense because English is a very different language. From the 1920s, this Latinate approach was highly criticised, and the argument against English grammar in schools gathered force in the 1940s and 1950s. Studies in Scotland and England in the middle of the 20th century claimed that the subject was essentially too difficult for children. Research suggests the disappearance of grammar from the English school curriculum in 1960 is also due to an increased emphasis on English literature. The idea was that children would pick up the needed grammar more or less as they went along. The 1970s marked a turning point. The government published several critical reports, citing in particular high levels of illiteracy in England and Wales. This led to a U-turn in policy, with grammar gradually returning to the classroom from 1988. Research in the years that followed showed that student teachers didn't have the knowledge they needed to teach it, though. The authors of a 1995 study of 99 student teachers in Newcastle noted – and subsequent researchers concurred – that without significant input during training, teachers would struggle.

51. Which of the following is not mentioned as a reason for the disappearance of grammar from English school curriculum in 1960?

- A) High levels of illiteracy in Wales and England
- B) Its being too difficult for children
- C) An increased emphasis on English literature
- D) The way grammar was taught until then
- E) That English is a very different language from Latin

52. According to the passage, one of the reasons for student teachers' inability to teach grammar is ----.

- A) that Latin is used as a base for grammar teaching
- B) their lack of experience in teaching
- C) the illiteracy of their trainers at university
- D) the emphasis on English literature in 1970s
- E) lack of input while they are being trained

53. What is the author's attitude toward teaching English grammar based on Latin?

- A) Tolerant
- B) Cautious
- C) Supportive
- D) Critical
- E) Neutral

54. It is clear from the passage that when it comes to teaching English grammar, the British government ----.

- A) made a huge positive move by using Latin as a base
- B) favoured the emphasis on English literature the most
- C) frequently changed their policies in the 20th century
- D) was quick to give reaction to arguments against teaching grammar at schools
- E) made a lot of U-turns in a matter of a few years

Bonus text

B vitamins may offer some protection against the impacts of air pollution, a small scale human trial suggests. Researchers have found that high doses of these supplements may "completely offset" the damage caused by very fine particulate matter. They say the effect is real but also emphasize the limitations of their work. Follow-up studies are urgently needed, they say, in heavily polluted cities like Beijing or Mexico. While the impacts of air pollution on health have become a cause of growing concern to people all around the world, the actual mechanics of exactly how dirty air makes people sick are not clearly understood.

According to the World Health Organization, over 90% of the world's population live in areas where air pollution exceeds safety guidelines. One of the pollutants that is considered the most dangerous is very fine particulate matter, referred to as PM2.5, where particles have a diameter of less than 2.5 micrometres. These complex particulates come from diesel cars, wood burning stoves and as a by-product of chemical reactions between other polluting gases. In the study, ten volunteers were initially exposed to clean air while given a placebo to measure their basic responses. The same volunteers were later tested with large doses of B vitamins while exposed to air containing high levels of PM2.5. The researchers found that a four-week B vitamin supplementation limited the PM2.5 effect by between 28% and 76% at ten gene locations.

1. According to the text, diesel cars ----.

- A) are only one of the sources of very fine particulate matter
- B) produce more particulate matter compared to wood burning stoves
- C) have nothing to do with the air pollution and air quality in cities like Beijing or Mexico
- D) should be subsidized in order to diminish the amount of complex particulates
- E) may be the best solution to address the problem of air pollution in the short run

2. The researchers' attitude towards the offsetting effect of B vitamins is ----.

- A) favouring
- B) indifferent
- C) cautious
- D) satirizing
- E) neutral

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

63.

Michael: Do you happen to know anything about the origins of "punctuality"?

Brad: Well, no one knows for sure when and where the first idea of punctuality appeared, but a popular theory is that, historically, it stems from the unforgiving, mountainous landscape.

Michael: I see no connection between the two. What do you mean?

Brad: ----

Michael: Now, it makes sense. Timing is what counts most in agriculture.

- A) Explanations for punctuality differ across cultures.
- B) Landscape and the amount of yields can change over time due to natural disasters.
- C) Either you planted your crops on time and harvested them promptly or, well, you starved.
- D) Why don't you try to be more punctual next time?
- E) There are lots of myths about punctuality, but this one also seems rational.

64.

Ophelia: What is so special about humans, and what makes us distinct from machines?

Gertrude: Neither skills like arithmetic or typing, nor rationality can be our difference.

Ophelia: ----.

Gertrude: Perhaps, it is our radical creativity, irrational originality, even a dose of plain illogical craziness, instead of hard-nosed logic.

A) Then, what sets us apart from machines? I am really confused

B) Why are people using technology?

C) What skills are needed to speak a language as fluently as a native speaker?

D) I don't think it is possible to be successful without basic maths.

E) Can technology make a meaningful difference in our interaction with machines?

65.

Daphne: Wherever we go, we make an impression on people.

Lucy: Certainly, but nowadays sloppy dress is fashionable. Pyjama bottoms, ripped jeans, shirts worn inside out, all kinds of mix and match outfits ...the absurd list could go on and these are on ladies of all ages.

Daphne: ----

Lucy: Indeed, I am. I like to wear smart and even formal clothes. People around me think it's crazy that I have a stylish skirt on just to go to the grocery store. Yet, I just want to look nice.

- A) Dress codes differ across cultures, don't they?
- B) You are always complaining about your new hairstyle.
- C) Are you going to write a blog about the mistakes you notice about clothing?
- D) You seem to be disappointed with this careless style of clothing.
- E) I am in favour of loose and comfortable clothes even at work, though.

66.

David: Most people learn about pH in school. Did you know your pH could be making it more difficult to lose weight?

Bill: ----

David: pH (potential of hydrogen) is a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution. It is measured on a scale of 0 to 14. The optimal pH level is between 7.2-7.4.

Bill: What about the difficulty in losing weight?

David: Our modern diet is not very pH friendly. Most people don't eat enough foods that are alkaline and this affects their health as well.

- A) Do you feel it is unfair for me not to learn such a topic?
- B) To be honest, this is the first time I have heard such a term and such a claim.
- C) Yes, I pay attention to pH values of water brands before I buy them.
- D) Well, some people say even drinking water makes them gain extra weight.
- E) I see you disagree with what this article says.

67.

Mary: If you think that you saw everything in your life, think again!

Lora: It sounds as if you are going to tell me something really weird or something scary.

Mary: ----

Lora: A church full of thousands of human bones? How come? I really wonder what made them, whoever they were, collect all these bones in such a church.

- A) The Sedlec Ossuary, known as the Church of Bones, is artistically decorated with more than 40.000 human skeletons.
- B) Perhaps. You may wonder how all these bones ended up in a small chapel located in the Czech Republic.
- C) In the 15th century, a Gothic church was built near the cemetery and its basement was used as an ossuary.
- D) Those 40.000 dead people, in fact, wished to be buried in a holy place, and so they went to Sedlec in the first place.
- E) Doesn't it sound incredible that in some cultures dead bodies are burnt or the bones of the dead are kept in a room?

68. – 71. sorularda verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olanı bulunuz.

68. Humanity is fortunate indeed that Jean Sibelius devoted his energies to music rather than poetry.

- A) Jean Sibelius dedicated his energies to music instead of poetry, which is obviously much better for humanity.
- B) Humanity is definitely fortunate because Jean Sibelius devoted his energies to music as well as poetry.
- C) Jean Sibelius devoted his energies to poetry rather than music, and that is why humanity is fortunate.
- D) Jean Sibelius is fortunate because most people appreciated the fact that he devoted his energies to music rather than poetry.
- E) What makes humanity so fortunate is that Jean Sibelius dedicated his energies to not only music but also poetry.

69. Spanish and English are the most-spoken European languages in the world, with over 400 million and 330 million native speakers respectively.

- A) Spoken by 400 million speakers, Spanish is a more popular language across the world compared to English, which has only 330 million speakers.
- B) Spanish and English are the most spoken and written languages across the world, with 400 million and 330 million users.
- C) Spoken by more than 400 million and 330 million native speakers, Spanish and English rank first and second most popular European languages across the globe.
- D) Spanish, like English, is one of the most spoken languages across the world, with its 400 million speakers.
- E) European languages such as Spanish and English, with a total of 730 million native speakers, are the most widely spoken languages in the world.

70. While the Fukushima accident is an obvious tragedy which we will not soon forget, it does not veil the many benefits that nuclear energy represents.

- A) Although we tend to forget certain accidents like the Fukushima tragedy, we do appreciate the many benefits that nuclear energy represents.
- B) We are not going to forget the Fukushima accident, but the tragedy unfortunately does not decrease dependence on nuclear energy.
- C) We will neither forget the Fukushima accident as a great tragedy, nor give up the many benefits that nuclear energy represents.
- D) The Fukushima accident is definitely a tragic event to be remembered for a long time, but it does not overshadow the many advantages of nuclear energy.
- E) The Fukushima accident is surely one of the biggest tragedies which people will not soon forget, and it shows both many benefits and drawbacks of nuclear energy.

71. Before the house belongs to the owner, it first belongs to the guest, according to an old proverb.

- A) The guest is more important than and definitely has precedence over the proprietor, reads an old proverb.
- B) Before anything, the proprietor should welcome the guest first according to an old proverb.
- C) Guests are always welcome as in old proverbs, but they should not forget the fact that the house first belongs to the owner.
- D) As stated in a proverb, there are very few houses where people can feel at home while staying as a guest.
- E) According to an old proverb, before owning a house one needs to learn how to accommodate a guest.

72. – 75. sorularda paragrafta verilen boşluğa anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz

72. The healthiest hearts in the world have been found in the Tsimane people, pronounced "chee-may-nay". Barely any Tsimane have signs of clogged up arteries - even well into old age. There are around 16,000 Tsimane who hunt, fish and farm on the Maniqui River. It's an incredible population" with radically different diets and ways of living, said the researchers. 47% of their diet includes wild pig, tapir and capybara. 17% is freshwater fish including piranha and catfish. ----. As for their lifestyles, they are also far more physically active with the men averaging 17,000 steps a day and the women 16,000. Even the over-60s have a step count over 15,000.

- A) Their way of life has similarities to human civilisation thousands of years ago
- B) The scientists looked for coronary artery calcium, which is a sign of a heart attack
- C) "They achieve a remarkable dose of exercise," says one of the researchers
- D) Both Americans and Tsimane have 14% of calories from protein, but Tsimane have more lean meat
- E) The rest comes from family farms growing rice, maize, sweet potato and banana

73. Terms of technological disapproval, conjured from hyperbolic hopes and fears, are as old as electronic communications. When the telephone first arrived in American homes in the late 19th century, it provoked both delight and despair. ----. New forms of interaction meant new opportunities for addiction, timewasting and idle chat for those in strong opposition, though. Once again, new words needed to be found, and the medical term “mania” was used to coin the phrase “telephone maniac”.

- A) “Smartphone zombie” describes a mindlessly strolling pedestrian whose attention is consumed by a smart phone
- B) For the optimists, world peace was only a decade of international telephone away
- C) The “clan of the thumbs” was first coined to describe teenagers better at text messaging than talking
- D) Like many social labels, new terms suggest disapproval of their subject
- E) Another invention that changed our interaction with others was the television

74. ----. It can also be social or intellectual, and there is a new kind of taboo in touching 'sacred' older songs, too. The Tunisian-born New York-based protest musician Emel Mathlouthi, whose second album *Ensen (Human)* has just been released, echoes this sentiment. Indeed, she is one of those who suffered most from the conservative and resistant approach in music. Her unusual and more energetic albums received almost no financial support from music companies and producers. I definitely think that it's harder when you have your own project she says. There are high expectations of good singers, but the mainstream also has a very traditional approach, and it's hard to get away from the image of the static diva.

- A) The Arabic language is a raw material that can be shaped freely
- B) There are lots of codes in Arabic music
- C) "Conservatism" is not confined to religion alone
- D) By stepping out of the mainstream, many artists can gain more autonomy
- E) Female alternative artists are the composers and producers of their own work

75. To the naked eye, it might seem as if a paper's edge is fairly straight and smooth. But if you were to zoom in, you'd find that paper is more akin to a saw than to a blade. ----. That is, it rips, tears, and shreds your skin, rather than making clean slice, as a razor or knife blade would do. And paper cuts are typically shallow – but not too shallow. They're deep enough to get past the top layer of the skin, otherwise they wouldn't hurt. The top layer of skin has no nerve endings. The nerves that the paper revealed when it tore apart your skin continue to be exposed to the outside world.

- A) When a paper cuts open your skin, it leaves behind a messy path of destruction rather than a smooth cut
- B) The prospect of injuries and a few cuts increases especially in primary school
- C) The presence of bacteria cannot explain the sensation of pain
- D) Fingertips are how we explore the world as well as how we do small delicate tasks
- E) To start with, there are lots more pain receptors embedded in your fingertips than almost anywhere else in your body

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

76. (I) Perhaps the first studier of yawns was the Greek physician Hippocrates nearly 2,500 years ago. (II) He believed that yawning helped to release toxic air, particularly during a fever. (III) "Like the large quantities of steam that escape from cauldrons when water boils, the accumulated air in the body is violently expelled through the mouth when the body temperature rises," he wrote. (IV) This very idea remained acknowledged until the 19th century, when scientists instead proposed that yawning actually aids respiration – triggering a rush of oxygen into the blood supply, while flushing out the carbon dioxide. (V) For example, some researchers wondered if yawning might be a primitive form of communication.

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

77. **(I)** In 1956, Cessna started building the 172 training plane - and more than 60 years on, it is still in production. **(II)** What has made it such a favourite for so long? **(III)** One answer comes from the fact that the Cessna 172 is a high-wing monoplane – meaning the wings sit high above the cockpit. **(IV)** Generations of pilots have taken their first training and first flights in a Cessna 172. **(V)** This is very useful for student pilots because it gives them a better view of the ground and makes the aircraft much easier to land.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

78. **(I)** Kindness is something most of us aspire toward as people, but not something we necessarily think of as central to teaching. **(II)** The pressures that are on our classrooms from outside them, symptomatic of our nationwide demand for standardization, testing, and rote assessment, are partly to blame. **(III)** Instead of kindness, we are more likely to hear about standards and rigor. **(IV)** And when we are urged to be in the sphere of kindness within an educational setting, it is too often to make up for a lack of institutional support for students or to ask a particular service of women. **(V)** Too often people confuse kindness with simply “being nice.”

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

79. **(I)** Bringing up Hitler or Nazi Germany in an argument, whether it is an election at stake or an ordinary act of tyranny in public, is hardly new. **(II)** But recently, it has appeared as part of political discussion on an international scale. **(III)** Similar comparisons plagued the US presidential election, and they can be found in every medium, from Twitter to national parliaments, but why is it so widespread? **(IV)** As for Germans, it is treading old ground in a country which has strong laws against Holocaust denial or glorifying Nazi activity. **(V)** According to AAD League, it is simply because this comparison is the "most available historical event illustrating right versus wrong."
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

80. (I) In basketball, both teams must fight extremely hard to the last minute if they are to win. (II) Many consider basketball to be a random sport, but it is actually much more complex, just as in natural systems. (III) Indeed, behind the apparent randomness of a basketball game, a process of self-organisation is taking place within each team and between teams. (IV) The teams which are best able to adapt to any situation that may arise will have a better chance of winning. (V) This ability of adaptation resembles the way in which living things must continually evolve in order to survive in nature.

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

TEST BİTTİ.
LTFEN CEVAPLARINIZI
KONTROL EDİNİZ.