

1. ---- psychologists, many specialists like philosophers and scientists try to provide explanations for human behaviour and solve social problems.

- A) In addition to
- B) In case of
- C) On behalf of
- D) In the wake of
- E) In exchange for

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1. In addition to psychologists, many scholars like philosophers and religious leaders try to provide ---- for human behaviour and solve social problems.

- A) explanations = açıklama
- B) complaints = şikayet, yakınma
- C) accusations = suçlama
- D) invasions = istila
- E) conflicts = çatışma

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2. Ensuring sufficient food ---- for everyone on the planet is one of the most basic challenges facing the human society.

- A) prices
- B) supplies
- C) attributes
- D) delays
- E) metaphors

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2. Ensuring sufficient food supplies for everyone on the planet is one of the most basic ---- facing the human society.

- A) penalties = para cezası
- B) challenges = zorluk
- C) attributes = simge, özellik, nitelik
- D) extensions = uzatma
- E) descriptions = tanım

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3. The Rosetta Stone, found in 1799 with writing in three different languages ---- it, has been highly crucial ---- helping linguists understand the use of language in ancient Egypt.

- A) on / in
- B) of / by
- C) from / at
- D) than / to
- E) with / on

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3. The Rosetta Stone, found in 1799 with writing in three different languages on it, has been highly ---- in helping linguists understand the use of language in ancient Egypt.

- A) crucial = önemli
- B) deniable = yadsınabilir
- C) redundant = bol
- D) ambiguous = belirsiz
- E) variable = çeşitli

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4. There are people who immigrate to other countries as they look for a more desirable place to live, ---- others can move to a foreign land in order to serve as diplomats or military personnel.

- A) because
- B) while
- C) even if
- D) unless
- E) so that

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4. Some people immigrate to other countries as they look for a more desirable place to live, while others - --- move to a foreign land in order to serve as diplomats or military personnel.

- A) excessively = çok fazla
- B) temporarily = geçici olarak
- C) implicitly = dolaylı olarak
- D) severely = ciddi olarak
- E) broadly = kabaca

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5. The invention of the printing press by the German Johannes Gutenberg was one of the most ---- events in the second millennium that revolutionized the way in which people described the world they live in.

- A) satisfactory
- B) preventable
- C) unnoticed
- D) influential
- E) overlooked

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5. The invention of the printing press by the German Johannes Gutenberg was one of the most influential events in the second millennium that ---- the way in which people described the world they live in.

- A) implemented = uygulamak
- B) prevented = önlemek
- C) concealed = gizlemek
- D) revolutionized = devrim yapmak
- E) eliminated = ortadan kaldırmak

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6. --- emotional intelligence, psychologists ---
several tests that generally fall into three categories
as self-report tests, 360-degree assessments, and
performance assessments.

- A) Measuring / have used
- B) Measured / used
- C) To be measured / will use
- D) To measure / use
- E) Having measured / are using

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6. To measure emotional intelligence, psychologists use several tests that generally ---- three categories as self-report tests, 360-degree assessments, and performance assessments.

- A) bring out = ortaya çıkarmak
- B) call off = iptal etmek
- C) go through = geçmek, kontrol etmek
- D) fall into = yer almak
- E) turn down = geri çevirmek

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7. New dating of a skull originally dubbed, or named, *Mongolanthropus* has revealed that it is 8,000 years older than ---- thought, and actually belonged to a modern human.

- A) after
- B) before
- C) while
- D) once
- E) when

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7. New dating of a skull originally dubbed, or named, *Mongolanthropus* ---- that it is 8,000 years older than once thought, and actually ---- to a modern human.

- A) reveals / has belonged
- B) had revealed / belongs
- C) will reveal / would belong
- D) has revealed / belonged
- E) is revealing / had belonged

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8. Until the 19th century when large quantities were imported from India and SriLanka, tea was, as a luxury in Britain, ---- expensive ---- it was kept under lock.

- A) more / than
- B) both / and
- C) as / as
- D) such / that
- E) so / that

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8. Tea ---- an expensive luxury in Britain, so expensive that it was kept under lock, until the 19th century when large quantities ---- from India and Ceylon (present-day Sri Lanka).

- A) has been / had been imported
B) would have been / were being imported
C) used to be / should have been imported
D) had been / might have been imported
E) was / were imported

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9. Living with gratitude, that is appreciation or thanks, enhances our health no matter where we live on Earth ---- it is a universal capacity that lies within each of us.

- A) though
- B) if
- C) so
- D) as
- E) unless

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9. Living with gratitude enhances our health, and although it is believed to be a universal capacity that lies ---- each of us, we understand and express it best ---- our actions.

- A) across / from
- B) upon / by
- C) at / toward
- D) within / through = lie within (içinde olmak)
- E) beyond / for

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10. Tanzania is composed of numerous ethnic groups each with its own language, and thanks to this diversity, the country has over 130 living languages but ---- adopted a single African language, Swahili, as a tool for maintaining national unity.

- A) inadvertently
- B) successfully
- C) perpetually
- D) inextricably
- E) immediately

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10. Tanzania is composed of numerous ethnic groups each ---- its own language, and thanks to this diversity, the country has over 130 living languages but successfully adopted a single African language, Swahili, as a tool ---- maintaining national unity.

- A) in / toward
- B) with / for
- C) over / by
- D) at / through
- E) from / about

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11. The Pythagoreans were among the first thinkers

to ---- an Earth not at the heart of everything.

- A) envisage
- B) conduct
- C) stimulate
- D) procrastinate
- E) introduce

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11. The Pythagoreans were ---- the first thinkers to
contemplate an Earth not ---- the center of
everything.

- A) among / at
- B) along / over
- C) for / on
- D) from / off
- E) with / through

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**12.Old people in Western technological societies
tend to lose social status and experience some
isolation from the community of young people,
whereas old people in many traditional societies
remain very much ---- within family and community.**

- A) elusive
- B) threatened
- C) integrated
- D) remote
- E) relative

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12. ---- old people in Western technological societies
tend to lose social status and experience some
isolation from the community of young people, old
people in many traditional societies remain very
much integrated within family and community.

- A) Because
- B) Unless
- C) While
- D) Only if
- E) Once

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13. School-related features do not add much to the explanation of the educational ---- but having qualified teachers in sufficient numbers and well-equipped schools may positively influence the outcome.

- A) consequence
- B) circumstance
- C) assumption
- D) achievement
- E) compliment

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13. School-related characteristics do not add much to the explanation of the educational achievement---having qualified teachers in sufficient numbers and well-equipped schools may positively influence the outcome.

- A) after
- B) in case
- C) given that
- D) although
- E) as if

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14. Women --- over half of the global agricultural workforce, yet they are often overlooked in international labour statistics.

- A) take up
- B) make out
- C) account for
- D) refer to
- E) cope with

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14. Women account for over half of the global agricultural workforce; ----, are often overlooked in international labour statistics.

- A) in other words
- B) as a result
- C) however
- D) otherwise
- E) for instance

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15. The ideal size of discussion groups is often considered to be four to six members, which is a number large enough to ensure some ---- in member resources and ideas but small enough for everyone to participate.

- A) superiority
- B) diversity
- C) animosity
- D) subsidy
- E) parity

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15. The ideal size of discussion groups is often considered to be four to six members, a number large enough to ensure some diversity in member resources but small enough ---- everyone can participate.

- A) unless
- B) so that
- C) whether
- D) although
- E) even if

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16. The employment of children came --- only at the turn of the 19th century as those who dominated society and politics began ---- the importance of protecting and educating children.

- A) questioned / to be recognised
- B) to be questioned / to recognise
- C) questioning / recognising
- D) to question / recognise
- E) having questioned / recognised

16. The employment of children came to be questioned only at the turn of the 19th century ---- those who dominated society and politics began to recognise the importance of protecting and educating children.

- A) if
- B) as
- C) in order that
- D) even though
- E) whereas

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17. Infants are happiest if they can eat, sleep, and excrete ---- their own physiological schedules, regardless of whether their schedules are convenient for the caregiver.

- A) for the sake of
- B) in search of
- C) in order for
- D) on behalf of
- E) according to

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17. Almost from the day they are born, infants are happiest if they can eat, sleep, and excrete according to their own physiological schedules, ---- whether their schedules are convenient for the caregiver.

- A) prior to
- B) in need of
- C) due to
- D) on behalf of
- E) regardless of

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18. In contrast to festivals in other cultures ---
theatre was judged and prizes were awarded, the
Egyptians saw theatre more as a necessity and not
worth extreme appreciation.

- A) which
- B) where
- C) whom
- D) that
- E) whose

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inSilizce

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enSilish

18. ---- festivals in other cultures where theatre was judged and prizes were awarded, the Egyptians saw theatre more as a necessity and not worth extreme appreciation.

- A) Owing to
- B) Unlike
- C) With the help of
- D) As a consequence of
- E) In terms of

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19. The history of libraries since the Enlightenment includes both the increase ---- the number of national, private, and university libraries, and the extension of access to libraries ---- the broader citizenry.

- A) on / of
- B) in / by
- C) of / at
- D) from / into
- E) as / for

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inSilizce

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19. The history of libraries since the Enlightenment includes ---- the increase in the number of national, private, and university libraries, ---- the extension of access to libraries by the broader citizenry.

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

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20. ---- most high-density cities such as Hong Kong do not come with large areas of unused hinterland where food could be grown, it is vital to ensure the continuous supply of basic food needs for such cities from elsewhere.

- A) Given that
- B) Unless
- C) When
- D) As if
- E) Although

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20. Given that most high-density cities such as Hong Kong do not come with large areas of unused hinterland ---- food could be grown, it is vital to ensure the continuous supply of basic food needs for such cities from elsewhere.

- A) where
- B) how
- C) whose
- D) which
- E) that

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Cultural anthropology **(21)**---- as an area of study following the era of European exploration. Sir Edward Burnett Tylor, one of the founders of anthropology, defined culture as that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired as a member of society". It is the holistic emphasis of cultural anthropology that distinguishes it most clearly from other related disciplines. For example, an anthropologist may focus his or her research **(22)** ---- a particular dimension of culture, but that dimension will **(23)** ---- be described in terms of its relationship to the 'complex whole' of the local culture. Anthropologists generally describe culture as a set of interacting systems that preserve cultural practices through generations. These systems **(24)**---- kinship systems, religious or belief systems, economic systems, and political systems. Some of these systems may ultimately encompass global dimensions, **(25)** ---- cultural anthropologists are primarily concerned with the impact of each of these systems at the local level, in the day-to-day experiences of communities.

21.

- A) had emerged
B) have emerged
C) emerges
D) will emerge
E) emerged

22.

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

23.

- A) instead
B) so
C) unless
D) however
E) also

24.

- A) violate
B) resolve
C) include
D) interrupt
E) restrict

25.

- A) because
B) as long as
C) while
D) just as
E) supposing that

Cultural anthropology emerged as an area of study following the era of European exploration. Sir Edward Burnett Tylor, one of the founders of anthropology, defined culture as that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits (21)---- as a member of society". It is the holistic emphasis of cultural anthropology that distinguishes it most clearly (22)---- other related disciplines. For example, an anthropologist may focus his or her research on a particular dimension of culture, but that dimension will also be described (23)--- its relationship to the 'complex whole' of the local culture. Anthropologists generally describe culture as a set of interacting systems that (24)---- cultural practices through generations. These systems include kinship systems, religious or belief systems, economic systems, and political systems. (25)---- some of these systems may ultimately encompass global dimensions, cultural anthropologists are primarily concerned with the impact of each of these systems at the local level, in the day-to-day experiences of communities.

21.

- A) having acquired B) to have acquired
C) acquiring D) to have been acquired
E) acquired

22.

- A) in B) from
C) on D) by
E) at

23.

- A) instead of B) with the aim of
C) except for D) such as
E) in terms of

24.

- A) violate B) resolve
C) preserve D) interrupt
E) restrict

25.

- A) Because
B) As long as
C) Although
D) Just as
E) Supposing that

Anger is one of the most basic emotions, **(26)** ---- fear, grief, pain, and joy. It is usually caused by the frustration of attempts to attain a goal or by hostile or disturbing actions. The sources of anger are different for people at different periods in their lives. For example, the most common cause of anger in infants is **(27)** ---- of activity.

Children commonly become angry due to restrictive rules or demands, lack of attention, or failure to accomplish a task. **(28)** ---- children reach adolescence and adulthood, the primary sources of anger shift from physical constraints and frustrations to social ones. In adults, the basis of anger includes disapproval, **(29)** ----, manipulation, and humiliation. In addition, the responses **(30)**---- it become less physical and more social with age.

26.

- A) instead of
- C) rather than
- E) in spite of

- B) in pursuit of
- D) along with

27.

- A) restraint
- B) objection
- C) contrast
- D) substitute
- E) conclusion

28.

- A) As if
- C) Even if
- E) As
- B) Before
- D)

29.

- A) achievement
- C) postponement
- E) reception
- B) exploitation
- D) investigation

30.

- A) to
- C) in
- E) of
- B) for
- D) on

Anger is one of the most basic emotions, along with fear, grief, pain, and joy. It is usually caused by the frustration of attempts (26)---- a goal, or by hostile or disturbing actions. The sources of anger are different for people at different periods in their lives. (27)----, the most common cause of anger in infants is restraint of activity. Children commonly become angry (28)---- restrictive rules or demands, lack of attention, or failure to accomplish a task. As children reach adolescence and adulthood, the primary sources of anger shift from physical constraints and frustrations to social ones. In adults, the basis of anger (29)---- disapproval, exploitation, manipulation, and humiliation. Also, the responses to it become less physical and more social (30)---- age.

26.
A) being attained
B) attaining
C) to have attained
D) to attain
E) having attained

27.
A) For instance
B) Otherwise
C) On the contrary
D) Instead
E) In conclusion

28.
A) apart from
B) in pursuit of
C) rather than
D) similar to
E) due to

29.
A) achieves
B) includes
C) delays
D) explores
E) receives

30.
A) with
B) for
C) in
D) on
E) about

Yökdil Cevap Anahtarı

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. B | 5. D |
| 6. D | 7. D | 8. E | 9. D | 10. B |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. D | 14. C | 15. B |
| 16. B | 17. E | 18. B | 19. B | 20. A |
| 21. E | 22. B | 23. E | 24. C | 25. C |
| 26. D | 27. A | 28. E | 29. B | 30. A |

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