



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

**YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMLARI
YABANCI DİL SINAVI
(2025-YÖKDİL/1)**

**İNGİLİZCE
SOSYAL BİLİMLER**

16 ŞUBAT 2025

Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Merkezimizin yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla çoğaltılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.

1

To become more adaptable to changing conditions in the workplace, leaders must approach performance monitoring with a new --- to understand the root cause of any performance shortfall.

- A) inception
- B) mindset
- C) entanglement
- D) indication
- E) prevention

2

One of the reasons for the --- of science during the Middle Ages was that very few could learn of new discoveries since the printing press did not exist at that time, limiting the dissemination of scientific information.

- A) classification
- B) assurance
- C) substitution
- D) stagnation
- E) consistency

3

Libraries and schools have been granted exemptions from many of the specific rules contained in copyright law since these institutions are supposed to make knowledge widely --- to the public.

- A) variable
- B) accessible
- C) debatable
- D) comprehensive
- E) superficial

4

When Mustafa Kemal Atatürk chose Ankara as the capital of Türkiye in the 1920s, his determination to modernise led him to commission the German architect, Hermann Jansen, to build a/an --- new city.

- A) faithfully
- B) thoroughly
- C) accidentally
- D) ambiguously
- E) vaguely

5

Populations are collections of individuals, and rather than being some particular age, populations are characterised by the frequency distribution of the ages of the individuals who --- them.

- A) restrain
- B) perceive
- C) necessitate
- D) prioritise
- E) constitute

6

In Ancient Greek theatre, tragedies often included human suffering which was the consequence of the way honour, justice, or fate forced them to --- their feelings.

- A) go against
- B) hand in
- C) break down
- D) pick up
- E) run into

7

In the year 2000, it --- that over 15 per cent of the students enrolled in public education in the United States --- a public school of choice in five years' time.

- A) would be estimated / had been attending
- B) was estimated / would attend
- C) had been estimated / attend
- D) is estimated / are attending
- E) has been estimated / have been attending

8

Households in many low-income countries --- a variety of challenges in their efforts --- drinkable water in large urban centres.

- A) were facing / secured
- B) will face / having secured
- C) faced / to be secured
- D) are facing / to secure
- E) have faced / being secured

9

The widespread concern --- body shape is a relatively new historical development that mirrors the increasing tendency --- media outlets to feature dieting information and images of extremely thin characters and models.

- A) about / at
- B) among / towards
- C) with / for
- D) over / behind
- E) on / into

10

In Western society, relationships ---- siblings usually comprise the longest relationships experienced by individuals ---- the lifespan.

- A) with / beyond
- B) between / on
- C) among / across
- D) against / at
- E) about / upon

11

Narrative history connects the dots of things that have happened, identifies causes and meanings ---- this series of events, and distinguishes the important events and processes ---- the ordinary and inconsequential.

- A) behind / on
- B) within / from
- C) over / beyond
- D) by / between
- E) at / among

12

---- monetary rewards typically diminish basic motivation, they can maintain or enhance it if they are administered in an autonomy-supportive context.

- A) Although
- B) Since
- C) Just as
- D) Only when
- E) Supposing that

13

---- a small area has a different climate from its surroundings, it is said to have a microclimate, which often happens in a city centre where the air temperature can be a little higher than the countryside around it.

- A) In order that
- B) While
- C) When
- D) Before
- E) Until

14

One of the basic character types in Greek drama from which the word irony derives is *eiron* who pretends to be ignorant ---- other characters will be provoked to reveal an absurd point during the course of a conversation.

- A) as if
- B) so that
- C) as soon as
- D) unless
- E) because

15

Long established schools of yoga have been overshadowed by crowd-pleasing gimmicks, including rage yoga and karaoke yoga; ----, there is a lot of confusion for those newly-interested in this form of exercise.

- A) for example
- B) rather
- C) otherwise
- D) hence
- E) however

16

---- educational technologists and instructional designers are interested in facilitating and improving learning and performance, they take the notion of change seriously.

- A) Because
- B) Although
- C) Unless
- D) As if
- E) By the time

17

According to Swiss developmental psychologist Jean Piaget, egocentrism is the tendency of children to perceive their environment only in terms of their own point of view ---- analysing a situation from many perspectives.

- A) due to
- B) with the goal of
- C) as well as
- D) rather than
- E) by means of

18

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

- A) along with
- B) thanks to
- C) in comparison to
- D) in pursuit of
- E) in spite of

19

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

- A) as / as
- B) neither / nor
- C) both / and
- D) such / that
- E) the more / the more

20

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

- A) what
- B) whom
- C) whose
- D) why
- E) when

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

21

- A) in comparison with
- B) in pursuit of
- C) regardless of
- D) despite
- E) as a result of

22

- A) on
- B) by
- C) with
- D) towards
- E) off

23

- A) undergo
- B) undergoing
- C) to be undergoing
- D) to have undergone
- E) having undergone

24

- A) Otherwise
- B) Thus
- C) In fact
- D) Similarly
- E) For instance

25

- A) exerted
- B) diminished
- C) retrieved
- D) simulated
- E) detected

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

26

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

27

- A) abandoned
- B) compromised
- C) evaluated
- D) undermined
- E) attained

28

- A) Just as
- B) Although
- C) Even if
- D) Because
- E) As though

29

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

30

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

31

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

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

32

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

- A) a group of merchants built the Dutch Stock Exchange as a place to meet with traders and exchange information
- B) it created a vast overseas trading empire through seagoing expertise, a strong navy, and clever business practices
- C) it came into being in 1581 when seven northern provinces of the Spanish Netherlands united to free themselves from Spanish control
- D) Dutch painters such as Rembrandt and Frans Hals painted portraits and scenes of everyday life that showed people working or enjoying themselves
- E) the capital city of Amsterdam was the leading city in Holland and the largest of the Dutch Republic's seven provinces

33

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

- A) Americans consume roughly the same amount of coffee as Italians, though consumption has been increasing lately
- B) the leading coffee consumers are not the countries that produce coffee but ironically Scandinavians with Finland, Norway, and Denmark in a clear lead
- C) most scholars believe the antecedents of modern brewed coffee drinks were developed in the late 14th century
- D) it is not only a modern beverage but also an ingredient in desserts, including coffee ice creams and coffee-flavoured cakes
- E) it is believed that Ethiopians did not brew coffee from the roasted beans as it is recognised in the 21st century

34

Once social values and norms are internalised, ----

- A) they can direct the behaviour of individuals irrespective of external influences
- B) they also are susceptible to change throughout the history due to environmental changes
- C) individuals become aware of other cultures and customs by studying them
- D) these properties cannot be considered as part of one's behaviour anymore
- E) individuals quit behaving in accordance with those internalised factors

35

While both originality and appropriateness are required for an idea to be creative in advertising, ----

- A) the development of highly creative advertisements is a core focus of the advertising industry
- B) consumers will be more willing to attend to the advertisement
- C) effective creative advertising ideas will present appropriate brand messages in a novel way
- D) it is not easy to determine which one is more needed to reach organisational success
- E) brands should invest in advertising if they want to increase their profit

36

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

- A) the process of developing warships was quite similar to the development of armaments on land
- B) many countries had to come up with an array of defence mechanisms to avoid submarine attacks
- C) the naval tactics in wars against assaults by submarines were mostly underestimated in the World Wars
- D) nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed submarines are nearly always the last resort in wars
- E) it took World War I and German war engineers to give the submarine a decisive role in warfare

37

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

- A) in case live performances of happy songs lead to more brain activity than sad songs
- B) because it triggers greater activity in the part of the brain linked to processing emotions
- C) although music conveying negative emotions is less harmonious and includes more minor chords
- D) as though recorded music is not adaptive to how a listener is responding
- E) unless live music intensifies people's emotional response due to its dynamic nature

38

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

- A) even if the Ancient Greek civilisation provided many inventions and discoveries in applied fields
- B) while the motivation for creativity was regarded as lying outside of the mind of the creative individual
- C) whereas in earlier civilisations artisanship was highly praised, sitting at the heart of creativity
- D) even though the craftsmen there were regarded as no more than skilled imitators of the real world
- E) given that the Ancient Greek conceptualisation of creativity gave great prominence to individual people

39

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

- A) instead, lost works of classical literature or records of science might be discovered
- B) as a result, relatively little original writing from antiquity exists today
- C) for example, researchers employ advanced imaging technologies to read papyrus scrolls
- D) conversely, some classical authors are now well-known despite writing 10 times more than others
- E) at least, some classicists think even more texts could remain in Herculaneum

40

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

- A) since most of the remains are only bones, which do not yield enough information
- B) just as jewellery and cosmetics were used for magical purposes
- C) supposing that people have always used cosmetics of some kind
- D) as prehistoric peoples used paints and dyes of various kinds to enhance their appearances
- E) as long as some ancient tribes painted themselves and used tattoos as part of a war ritual

41

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

- A) otherwise, Rome's main contribution to diplomacy was the establishment of a set of rules for declaring war and negotiating peace
- B) however, the Romans carried out many formal diplomatic exchanges, creating almost all the elements of modern diplomacy
- C) likewise, Roman foreign relations focused on making nations feel they owed loyalty to Rome, without taking away their independence
- D) so, envoys, temporary officials, were protected and almost always given safe passage even in times of war
- E) for example, one of the most important tasks of diplomacy was that of negotiating treaties that established territorial boundaries

42

In the late 18th century, people living in the British colonies on the east coast of North America demanded an end to British rule, and set about creating their own independent nation.

- A) Kuzey Amerika'nın doğu kıyısında yaşayan insanların İngiliz kolonilerinden talebi üzerine 18. yüzyıl sonlarında İngiliz yönetimi sona erdi ve bağımsız bir devlet kuruldu.
- B) 18. yüzyılın sonlarında, Kuzey Amerika'nın doğu kıyısındaki İngiliz kolonilerinde yaşayan insanlar İngiliz yönetiminin sona ermesini talep ettiler ve kendi bağımsız devletlerini kurmaya başladılar.
- C) Kuzey Amerika'nın doğu kıyısındaki İngiliz kolonilerinde yaşayan insanların 18. yüzyılın sonlarında kendi devletlerini kurma ve bağımsızlık talepleri bölgedeki İngiliz yönetimini sona erdirdi.
- D) Kuzey Amerika'nın doğu kıyısındaki İngiliz kolonilerinde yaşayan insanlar 18. yüzyılın sonlarında İngiliz yönetiminin sona ermesi ile kendi bağımsız devletlerini kurmayı talep ettiler.
- E) 18. yüzyılın sonlarında, Kuzey Amerika'nın doğu kıyısındaki İngiliz kolonilerinde yaşayan insanların bağımsız bir devlet kurma talebi bölgedeki İngiliz yönetimini sona erdirdi.

43

In 1770, Wolfgang von Kempelen claimed to have created a machine that could skilfully play chess against human opponents. However, it was eventually exposed as a hoax with a chess master hiding inside.

- A) 1770 yılında Wolfgang von Kempelen'in icat ettiğini iddia ettiği makine insan rakiplere karşı ustalıkla satranç oynayabiliyordu ancak sonuçta makinenin, içine bir satranç ustası saklanmış bir aldatmaca olduğu ortaya çıktı.
- B) 1770 yılında Wolfgang von Kempelen'in icat ettiğini öne sürdüğü makine, insan rakipler karşısında ustalıkla satranç oynayabiliyordu ancak sonuçta makinenin içine saklanmış bir satranç ustası ile hile yaptığı ortaya çıktı.
- C) 1770 yılında Wolfgang von Kempelen insan rakiplere karşı ustalıkla satranç oynayabilen bir makine icat ettiğini öne sürdü ancak sonuçta makinenin, içine bir satranç ustası saklanmış bir aldatmaca olduğu ortaya çıktı.
- D) 1770 yılında Wolfgang von Kempelen icat ettiği makinenin insan rakipler karşısında ustalıkla satranç oynayabildiğini iddia etti ancak sonuçta Kempelen'in, makinesinin içine bir satranç ustası saklayarak insanları aldattığı ortaya çıktı.
- E) 1770 yılında Wolfgang von Kempelen'in, insan rakipler karşısında ustalıkla satranç oynayabildiğini öne sürdüğü satranç makinesinin bir aldatmaca olduğu, içine saklanan satranç ustasının bulunmasıyla ortaya çıktı.

44

When the United Nations was founded at the end of World War II, it was visualised as an international organisation whose most important function was to keep the peace and to prevent another war.

- A) En önemli işlevi barışı sürdürmek ve başka bir savaşı önlemek olarak tasavvur edilen Birleşmiş Milletler, II. Dünya Savaşı sonunda kurulan uluslararası bir kuruluştur.
- B) II. Dünya Savaşı sonunda kurulan uluslararası bir kuruluş olan Birleşmiş Milletler'in en önemli işlevi barışı sürdürmek ve başka bir savaşı önlemek olarak tasavvur edilmiştir.
- C) Uluslararası bir kuruluş olan Birleşmiş Milletler barışı sürdürmek ve başka bir savaşı önlemek gibi önemli bir amaç tasavvur edilerek II. Dünya Savaşı sonunda kurulmuştur.
- D) Birleşmiş Milletler II. Dünya Savaşı sonunda kurulduğunda en önemli işlevi barışı sürdürmek ve başka bir savaşı önlemek olan uluslararası bir kuruluş olarak tasavvur edilmiştir.
- E) Birleşmiş Milletler, barışı sürdürmek ve başka bir savaşı önlemek amacıyla II. Dünya Savaşı sonunda kurulan en önemli uluslararası kuruluş olarak tasavvur edilmiştir.

45

With the abandonment of the traditional perception considering art as the imitation of nature in the late 19th century, prominent artists such as the Russian painter Vasily Kandinsky developed the concept of abstract art.

- A) Sanatı doğanın taklidi olarak gören geleneksel algıyı, Rus ressam Vasily Kandinsky gibi önde gelen sanatçılar soyut sanat anlayışını geliştirerek 19. yüzyılın sonlarında terk etmiştir.
- B) 19. yüzyılın sonlarında sanatı doğanın taklidi olarak gören geleneksel algının terk edilmesiyle Rus ressam Vasily Kandinsky gibi önde gelen sanatçılar soyut sanat anlayışını geliştirmiştir.
- C) Rus ressam Vasily Kandinsky gibi önde gelen sanatçılar, 19. yüzyılın sonlarında sanatı doğanın taklidi olarak gören geleneksel algıyı terk ederek soyut sanat anlayışını geliştirmiştir.
- D) 19. yüzyılın sonlarında Rus ressam Vasily Kandinsky gibi önde gelen sanatçılar, sanatı doğanın taklidi olarak gören geleneksel algının terk edilmesiyle soyut sanat anlayışını geliştirmiştir.
- E) Soyut sanat anlayışı, 19. yüzyılın sonlarında sanatı doğanın taklidi olarak gören geleneksel algının terk edilmesiyle Rus ressam Vasily Kandinsky gibi önde gelen sanatçılar tarafından geliştirilmiştir.

46

Danish is the most difficult European language in terms of relating the written words to speech, in that it is almost impossible to pronounce simply by reading the words, as many syllables are swallowed rather than spoken.

- A) Avrupa'nın yazılı kelimeleri konuşmayla ilişkilendirme açısından en zor dili olan Dancada kelimeleri sadece okuyarak telaffuz etmek neredeyse imkânsızdır çünkü çoğu hece söylenmekten ziyade yutulur.
- B) Danca kelimeleri sadece okuyarak telaffuz etmek neredeyse imkânsızdır çünkü birçok hece söylenmekten ziyade yutulur ve bu sebeple Danca yazılı kelimeleri konuşmayla ilişkilendirme açısından en zor Avrupa dilidir.
- C) Danca, yazılı kelimeleri konuşmayla ilişkilendirme açısından en zor Avrupa dilidir çünkü birçok hece söylenmekten ziyade yutulduğu için kelimeleri sadece okuyarak telaffuz etmek neredeyse imkânsızdır.
- D) Yazılı kelimeleri konuşmayla ilişkilendirme açısından Avrupa'nın en zor dili Dancadır çünkü çoğu hece söylenmekten ziyade yutulduğu için kelimeleri sadece okuyarak telaffuz etmek neredeyse imkânsızdır.
- E) Danca, kelimeleri sadece okuyarak telaffuz etme açısından en zor Avrupa dilidir çünkü yazılı kelimeleri konuşmayla ilişkilendirmek, birçok hece söylenmekten ziyade yutulduğu için neredeyse imkânsızdır.

47

John Locke was a leading intellectual in the 17th-century England whose work in the fields of political science and education played a major role in shaping the 18th-century philosophy.

- A) Siyaset bilimi ve eğitim alanlarında çalışmalar yapan John Locke, 17. yüzyıl İngilteresi'nde önde gelen bir aydındı ve 18. yüzyıl felsefesinin şekillenmesinde büyük rol oynamıştı.
- B) 17. yüzyıl İngilteresi'nin önde gelen aydınlarından biri olan John Locke, siyaset bilimi ve eğitim alanlarındaki çalışmalarıyla 18. yüzyıl felsefesinin şekillenmesinde büyük rol oynamıştır.
- C) Siyaset bilimi ve eğitim alanlarındaki çalışmalarıyla 18. yüzyıl felsefesini şekillendirmede büyük rol oynayan John Locke, 17. yüzyıl İngilteresi'nde önde gelen bir aydındı.
- D) 18. yüzyıl felsefesinin şekillenmesinde büyük rol oynayan John Locke, siyaset bilimi ve eğitim alanlarındaki çalışmalarıyla 17. yüzyıl İngilteresi'nde önde gelen bir aydındı.
- E) Siyaset bilimi ve eğitim alanlarındaki çalışmalarıyla 17. yüzyıl İngilteresi'nde önde gelen bir aydın olan John Locke, 18. yüzyıl felsefesinin şekillenmesinde büyük rol oynamıştır.

48

1500'lü yıllarda başlayan Portekiz sömürgeleştirilmesi, geniş bir coğrafya ve etnik yelpazeden gelen göçmen akınıyla birleşerek Brezilya'nın sosyal dokusuna eklektik bir özellik kazandırmıştır.

- A) Beginning in the 1500s, the Portuguese colonisation has lent an eclectic character to the social fabric of Brazil due to the influx of immigrants from a wide geographical and ethnic spectrum.
- B) Along with the influx of immigrants from a wide geographical and ethnic spectrum, the Portuguese colonisation has brought an eclectic character to the social fabric of Brazil starting from the 1500s.
- C) The Portuguese colonisation has brought an eclectic character to the social fabric of Brazil in the 1500s, following the influx of immigrants from a wide geographical and ethnic spectrum.
- D) The Portuguese colonisation that began in the 1500s, combined with the influx of immigrants from a wide geographical and ethnic spectrum, has lent an eclectic character to the social fabric of Brazil.
- E) As a result of the influx of immigrants from a wide geographical and ethnic spectrum after the Portuguese colonisation in the 1500s, the social fabric of Brazil earned an eclectic character.

49

Ekonomi antropologları ekonomik yaşam ve sosyal yaşamın geri kalanı arasındaki ilişkiye farklı şekillerde yaklaşırlar ancak bunlar bireysel ve sistemik olarak iki ana modele indirgenebilir.

- A) The different ways in which economic anthropologists approach the relationship between economic life and the rest of social life can be reduced to two broad types as the individual and the systemic.
- B) Economic anthropologists approach the relationship between economic life and the rest of social life in different ways, but these can be reduced to two broad types as the individual and the systemic.
- C) The relationship between economic life and the rest of social life is approached by economic anthropologists in different ways; however, these can be reduced to two broad types as the individual and the systemic.
- D) Economic anthropologists, who approach the relationship between economic life and the rest of social life in different ways, reduced these broad types to the individual and the systemic.
- E) Despite different ways economic anthropologists approach the relationship between economic life and the rest of social life, these can be reduced to two broad types as the individual and the systemic.

47 2. b. e m. Gelmiş
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60 sn

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54

Amish people do not believe it is necessary for their young people to attend high school or pursue an education at the college level. They do not value education for its own sake or feel that education makes one a better person. The standard curriculum includes reading, basic arithmetic, spelling and grammar, and some history and geography. Topics in science, independent thinking, or critical analysis are not considered appropriate or necessary. As for life skills, Amish boys learn farming from watching and helping their fathers, while Amish girls learn to be good homemakers by imitating their mothers. Teachers in Amish schools are not required to have attended college. ---- Within the school, older children will serve as tutors to the younger children.

- A) Indeed, in some rural communities, Amish children generally complete school only up to the eighth grade.
- B) Subsequently, Amish children continue their schooling one-half day each week so that they can perfect their skills as needed.
- C) Actually, most Amish children are expected to become full-time workers on the family farms or businesses.
- D) That is, most Amish communities have their own schools, where children of all ages learn together in one- or two-room schoolhouses.
- E) Instead, young Amish people, usually women, who have distinguished themselves as students simply remain in the school, assuming the role of teacher.

55

Self-esteem begins at birth and ends at death. It is considered a trait that evolves continuously over time. Children generally have high levels of self-esteem as a consequence of highly positive, and often unrealistic, views of themselves. ---- Yet, the transition from adolescence to young adulthood and then to middle adulthood marks a slow rise in self-esteem as individuals experience successful life milestones, such as graduation, employment, and marriage. Self-esteem peaks in late midlife as individuals become more established in their work and personal lives.

- A) Scholarly studies have documented that race and ethnicity might be a factor that causes variations in the level of self-esteem among people.
- B) Self-esteem has been a hot topic in psychology as it is often associated with such concepts as well-being and motivation.
- C) As they move into adolescence, self-esteem drops as teens experience anxiety about how they will be perceived by those around them.
- D) Psychologists need to find answers why lack of self-esteem scourges some children even if they become highly successful in life.
- E) According to a recent theory, self-esteem is closely related with how people interact with others in social settings.

56

Whether or not art can always be associated with aesthetic appreciation is a question philosophers have asked for centuries. ---- Art can be educational, as with an illustration that details the bones in the human skeleton. It can be representative, as with a play that tells the life of two characters in history. It can motivate, as with a speech that inspires listeners to action. Art can also enrich people's lives in the way that a sculpture adorns a room or music inspires a mood.

- A) While some people share reactions to certain objects of art, the aesthetic properties are subject to individual interpretation.
- B) Aesthetic properties often have the power to inspire emotional response, and such a response is not likely to be consistent.
- C) Works of art are identified as aesthetically pleasing because they affect sentiments.
- D) However, the beauty and aesthetic properties found in art serve many purposes.
- E) Aesthetic appreciation, then, is the admiration of beauty, such as valuing the fine arts of music and literature.

57

The Romans were the greatest bridge builders of the ancient world, just as they were the greatest road builders. In the city of Rome, at least 12 bridges crossed the Tiber River. ---- Some of these were temporary wooden bridges. Others were pontoon bridges, or floating bridges, of boats placed side by side. On secondary roads, the Romans built wooden bridges, but for their major roads, they constructed sturdy stone bridges. None of the Roman wooden bridges survives today, but some of the stone bridges are still intact. One of the best preserved stone bridges in Italy is the Ponte di Augusto, completed in AD 20 at Rimini.

- A) Bridges consisting of stone piers were able to withstand the forces of nature longer than the ones with wooden piers.
- B) To span the largest rivers like the Danube, Roman bridge builders used a combination of stone and wood.
- C) Elsewhere, engineers travelled with the Roman armies to build all kinds of bridges for soldiers to cross the rivers they encountered.
- D) In western Spain near Merida, a bridge built by the Romans in AD 106 still carries traffic over the Tagus River.
- E) Stone bridges were laid on rivers with arches of large, overlapping stones through which the water could flow.

58

The dynastic age of ancient Egypt lasted for an astonishingly long period of just over 3,000 years. The height of ancient Egypt's powers was during the lengthy reign of Rameses II. There are abundant archaeological and textual evidence to gain a rich understanding of life spread along the Nile at this time. --- That is partly because many communities of those lands were non-literate nomads who travelled great distances with their herds (especially sheep and goat) looking for grass. They left few archaeological traces behind.

- A) Under Rameses II's son Merneptah, large numbers of different Libyan groups managed to invade the Nile delta, but they were defeated by the Egyptian army.
- B) Along the Mediterranean coast, there were permanent settlements in areas including eastern Libya, where seasonal rainfall allowed limited agriculture and the raising of cattle.
- C) During the reign of Rameses II, Egypt faced several attempted invasions by coastal-based populations from the west, especially the peoples they referred to as 'Libu'.
- D) However, there are far less evidence for life in North Africa to the west of Egypt, which covered modern Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.
- E) In the second Battle of Kadesh, Ramses II was almost captured but was rescued by the sudden arrival of troops from Amurru, the land of the Amorites, former Hittite subjects who had defected to Egypt.

59

To an outsider it may seem that the term 'Aboriginal' serves as a name for a single population, a disparate but ultimately homogeneous people. --- While the majority of Indigenous Australians lived in coastal areas, others occupied islands off the mainland, including the Tiwi Islands to the north and Tasmania in the south. Others remained closer to New Guinea, settling on the Torres Strait Islands above the northern tip of Queensland. Although they are classified as Aboriginals, the Torres Strait Islanders are of Melanesian descent and share many traits and customs with the people of what is today Papua New Guinea.

- A) In fact, people are confused by the term, many taking it to mean something along the lines of 'not the original ones', which is rather misleading.
- B) However, historians and anthropologists are yet to agree exactly when these peoples originated.
- C) Yet, in truth there are hundreds of different clans each equipped with their own tongues and belief systems and scattered across the continent.
- D) Furthermore, one people of the Australian continent would have shared cultural similarities with that of another.
- E) Hence, the Native Americans of the United States and the Aboriginals of Australia suffered a similar fate.

60

(I) Emotional intelligence, which refers to the ability to perceive and constructively act on both one's own emotions and the feelings of others, has found a number of different applications outside of psychological research. (II) Professional, educational, and community institutions have integrated different aspects of the emotional intelligence philosophy into their organisations. (III) The popularity of the concept of emotional intelligence in business is easily explained – when employees, managers, and clients have mutually rewarding personal relationships, productivity increases and profits follow. (IV) In addition to emotional intelligence, factors such as self-confidence and self-discovery can greatly contribute to employees' competence. (V) On the other hand, emphasis on emotional intelligence at schools focuses on conflict resolution and communication skills, and is frequently implemented in violence-prevention programs.

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

61

(I) The term 'oldest old' refers to persons at the upper segment of the age pyramid. (II) By a conventional demographic definition those aged 80 years and older are included in the oldest-old population, although alternative definitions are also in use. (III) Since the end of World War II, in most countries the oldest old has been the fastest growing component of the population at large. (IV) Increases in life expectancy are welcomed as a sign of progress and improvement in living conditions. (V) This trend will almost certainly continue in the decades to come, with improving survival rates at very high ages.

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

62

(I) The Ancient Greeks believed that writing played an important part in the development of civilisation. (II) The Greeks used an alphabet, a set of symbols or letters representing various sounds, in their system of writing. (III) They associated the use of written language with order and democracy. (IV) Sometime around 600 BCE, for example, the Athenian politician Solon had his new laws written on a large wooden tablet and placed on display so all could see them. (V) This permanent posting of the laws made it clear that they were fixed and that they applied to everyone.

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

63

(I) The Yeşilırmak, a river in Türkiye, has a course of approximately 418 kilometres. (II) The area of its basin is around 20,000 square kilometres. (III) It was once part of Pontus, a kingdom bordering the Black Sea, which flourished from the 4th century BCE until it became part of the Roman Empire. (IV) The river rises in the mountains of northeast Türkiye, flows northwest through narrow fertile valleys, and ends in the Black Sea, near the city of Samsun. (V) The river's highest flow is from March to July, as snow melts in the mountains of Türkiye, and its lowest flow is in November and December.

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

64

(I) The term 'imaginary audience' was introduced by the psychologist David Elkind. (II) The concept refers to the tendency of adolescents to falsely assume that their appearance or behaviour is the focus of other people's attention. (III) Having an imaginary audience is believed to result in the self-consciousness that is characteristic of adolescence and is often linked conceptually with personal fable, which involves having a strong belief in one's own uniqueness. (IV) Researchers can assess imaginary audience by asking adolescents questions about what they would do in social situations that are potentially embarrassing. (V) Some researchers have rated children with imaginary playmates as less competent in cognitive, physical, and social skills than their peers.

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

65

(I) People automatically react to the facial expressions of others by mirroring them – such as when the person next to you yawns – but it is also true for much more discreet motions. (II) Even when a person's face does not seem to react to seeing another individual's facial expression, scientists can measure that their facial muscles still mirror the expression they are looking at. (III) If a person's face is paralysed or he/she has had Botox injections, partly paralysing face muscles, it might be difficult for him/her to decode the emotions of other people. (IV) According to some scientists, this mirroring helps people understand other people's emotions. (V) This is because when people mirror an expression, it triggers the emotion that the expression represents, and so they experience empathy.

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

Like many other words in psychology, adaptation has multiple meanings. At the basis of all the meanings, however, is the concept carried by its Latin root, *adaptare*: to fit. Among ethologists, each physical and behavioural characteristic of a species is the product of and contributes to its adaptive radiation, the multiplication of individuals that can survive in the changing environment, and the diversification of the species in a diverse environment. Such adaptation is genetically based and requires numerous generations to be accomplished. In contrast to this genetic adaptation are phenotypic adaptations, which occur within the lifespan of an individual. The results of these adaptations are not transmitted to the offspring, although the capacity for such adaptation is. Implicit in the concept is the alteration of an individual by the presence of a persistent, non-toxic or non-traumatic, non-fatiguing stimulus, or by the prolonged termination and absence of a customary, persistent stimulus, such as weightlessness. Examples of such adaptation include the gradual diminution in the coldness of water after we immerse our hand in it; the reduction in loudness of a tone after a few seconds; and the return of sight (though colourless) after a period in a darkened room, and the return of comfortable colour vision after exposure to a brightly lighted environment.

66

According to the passage, the word adaptation ----.

- A) is rooted in the Latin language unlike other words in psychology
- B) is a word that is used to explain changing concepts in psychology
- C) involves the ability of individuals, rather than groups, to physically fit in their environments
- D) has more than one meaning, although they all reflect the same etymological origin
- E) differs in use from many other psychological terms to a great extent

67

It is clearly stated in the passage that phenotypic adaptation ----.

- A) occurs only after a genetic adaptation or behaviour change
- B) is observed in the following generation as well as in the individual going through adaptation
- C) differs from genetic adaptation in some aspects, such as the length of time involved in the adaptation process
- D) requires the absence of a previously-existing stimulus to come into effect as a prerequisite
- E) occurs more frequently in species that are more sensitive to their immediate environment

68

Which of the following is not given as an example of phenotypic adaptation?

- A) Shivering when exposed to prolonged duration of coldness
- B) Feeling a change in the water temperature when it contacts a body part
- C) Getting used to a high volume of sound after a short time
- D) Regaining colourful sight after a time of exposure to a brightened environment
- E) Gaining sight in darkness again after spending some time in that environment

Action film is one that revels excessively in scenes of action like car chases, gun fights, violence and bloodshed. For over fifty years in Chinese film history, the action film was never a popular genre, partly because of an entrenched Chinese preference for theatricality and narrative plot, and partly because of a persistent emphasis on the moral function of entertainment throughout most of the 20th century. If one really insists on a typically Chinese type of action in the early period, then martial arts film may perhaps qualify as a sibling of the action film in the West. However, even that qualification begs the question, for in the majority of Chinese martial arts films up to the 1970s, the triumph of moral integrity is usually given priority over the mere spectacle of kung fu fights. In the minds of Western viewers, Chinese action films may be closely associated with, or even largely equivalent to, gangster films from Hong Kong. This association is correct as far as one has in mind the dominant influence the Hong Kong genre has had on the markets of both Taiwan and mainland China since the 1980s.

69

Which of the following was the reason for action films not succeeding in China at first?

- A) The dominance of martial arts films in Chinese cinemas
- B) The insufficient number of cinemas and necessary equipment
- C) The censorship imposed upon the Chinese cinema
- D) The traditional inclination to theatre and ethical meaning attributed to entertainment
- E) Their encouraging nature for violence and bloodshed

70

Which of the following is mentioned in relation to martial arts films in China?

- A) They were originally produced in Hong Kong and Taiwan.
- B) The definition of moral integrity is similar to that of Western films.
- C) Morality generally gains more importance than the display of fighting scenes.
- D) There are more martial arts films in Hong Kong than in China.
- E) Western and Chinese characters fought in the same manner.

71

Which could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Action Films in the Far East
- B) Chinese Version of Action Films
- C) Challenges of Producing Action Films
- D) Chinese Films Imitating Western Violence
- E) The Inspiration of Chinese Films: Hong Kong Films

Many Americans think English is the official language of the United States. It is not. In fact, the US does not have an official language – and has never had one. Some states have official languages: Spanish in New Mexico and English and Hawaiian in Hawaii, but not the nation as a whole. Some Americans also tend to think of the US as essentially a monolingual nation, albeit with large numbers of Spanish speakers in the Southwest, Southeast, and Northeast. Actually, nearly 47 million US residents over the age of 5 speak a home language other than English. 28 million of those speak Spanish, and more than half of these Spanish-speakers report that they also speak English very well. Youngsters between the ages of 5 and 17 who speak a home language other than English number close to 10 million, and the vast majority are reported to speak English very well. In seven heavily populated states, at least one of every four residents over the age of 5 speaks a home language other than English. All 50 states have speakers of Arabic, Hindi, Hungarian, Korean, Tagalog, Thai, Urdu, and Vietnamese. All 50 states also have native American speakers of indigenous North American languages.

72

According to the passage, one big misconception about the US that many of the citizens share ----.

- A) is that they consider the country a multilingual one
- B) involves the official language of the country, which does not exist
- C) has to do with the number of states where English is the official language
- D) comes from the linguistic data about the minorities in the country
- E) pertains to the number of youngsters speaking English

73

It can be inferred from the passage that, in the US, ----.

- A) Arabic, Hindi, Korean, Thai, and Vietnamese are spoken as the official language in certain states
- B) due to the diverse structure of the society a great number of people speak more than one language
- C) Spanish speakers would rather speak their home language despite being fluent in English
- D) the official language is assigned regardless of the majority of people living there
- E) indigenous North American languages have become extinct due to the prevalence of other languages

74

What could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Competition among Minority Languages in the US
- B) Official Languages in the US from Spanish to Hawaiian
- C) Language Preferences of the Youth in the US
- D) The Endangered Languages of the US
- E) Linguistic Repertoire of the US

The 'unsinkable' Titanic was suddenly sunk as it collided with an iceberg on its first transatlantic voyage. It weighed more than 46,000 tons, stood eleven stories high and four city blocks long, and carried 20 lifeboats. This was four more lifeboats than the Board of Trade regulations required. The Titanic's reputation of being unsinkable created an atmosphere of complacency and arrogant indifference, from the captain to the lowest deck hand. So widespread was this outlook that when the call to abandon ship was made a large number of passengers refused to believe what they were told. There was a casual approach to safety. No formal boat drill – a procedure to ensure orderly behaviour in an emergency – was arranged for passengers. There were lifeboats for only one-third of the passengers, legally correct but hardly responsible. Radio was used by passengers to send messages to friends, describing life aboard the Titanic. The ship's radio operator was so heavily engaged in sending these messages that he paid little attention to the warning signals about icebergs from other ships. Even a sudden drop in the outside air temperature around the ship, a clear indication of proximity to an iceberg, was ignored by the ship operator. Messages kept arriving from other ships warning of the presence of icebergs but the Titanic's captain seemed indifferent to them and instead of slowing down, he maintained a speed of about 25 mph, a high speed for ships at that time.

75

The Titanic's reputation of being unsinkable ----.

- A) was established due to its magnitude and capacity of load
- B) raised questions among the passengers about the adequacy of safety measures
- C) caused some laxation in the application of some procedures necessary for emergency situations
- D) was justified by its compliance with the Board of Trade regulations
- E) boosted a perfectionist view among the crew that everything must be handled with care

76

Which of the following is not true about the ship crew?

- A) The ship's radio operator remained uninterested in the passengers' idea of informing people about the danger.
- B) The ship operator disregarded the drastic temperature drop in the outside weather.
- C) The captain did not take the messages from other ships about the perilous iceberg seriously.
- D) The captain kept the ship's pace relatively high even after the warnings coming from other ships.
- E) The crew did not behave responsibly in supplying the equipment necessary for evacuation.

77

What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To list the safety precautions that are necessary for ship travel
- B) To define the significance of Titanic in the history of ship collisions
- C) To highlight the importance of the Board of Trade regulations
- D) To explain a series of failures that brought on the sinking of Titanic
- E) To clarify why the Titanic was renowned as unsinkable

Aristotle conceived of humans as naturally social and political by virtue of two human faculties: reasoned speech and moral choice. These traits of reason, speech, and ethics are innate in humanity but require cultivation and education to become fully developed. Aristotle takes a teleological approach to reality that looks at everything in terms of its development to completion. A frequent example of this is an acorn, whose potential is a fully grown, healthy oak tree. But that full development, while inside the acorn, requires specific environmental encouragement – the best soil, rain, sunlight, surrounding plants, and so on – and most acorns do not reach their full potential or 'perfection'. Therefore, Aristotelian teleology looks at the ultimate end or goal or purpose of a thing when judging its excellence. Humans are potentially the greatest creatures, but without 'law and morals' they can fall below the beasts in depravity and cruelty. It is everyone's concern to have each person in the society receive an education and moral cultivation, or the whole country will suffer.

78

According to the passage, teleology focuses on ----.

- A) reasoning and ethics in societies
- B) comparative studies of various species
- C) the end product not the process
- D) the societal concerns people have
- E) the innateness of traits specific to humans

79

What can be concluded from the passage?

- A) Morals have a more important role than laws in the perfection of a society.
- B) People should have common sense about the education and the moral development of the society as a whole.
- C) Being part of a community is a unique feature of humans.
- D) The most important factor for people to reach full development is their innate capacity.
- E) It is possible to educate every single person in society to reach perfection.

80

What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To inform the reader about the Aristotelian approach to human development
- B) To analyse the significance of education and moral cultivation for the society
- C) To describe the reasons why Aristotle adopted a teleological approach to reality
- D) To argue that societies can only improve by implementing teleology
- E) To persuade the readers to employ a teleological approach to judgement

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ANSWER KEY

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