

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

1. Just as some animals like bees and ants are predisposed to live in colonies, humans have a natural ---- to form social units.

- A) restriction
C) avoidance
E) exception

- B) tendency
D) endurance

- a. kısıtlama
b. eğilim
c. sakınma
d. katlanma
e. hariç, muafiyet

2. Population ageing, a direct ---- of the ongoing global fertility decline and of mortality decline among people of older ages, is among the most prominent global demographic trends of the 21st century.

- A) precaution B) opportunity
C) instruction D) consequence
E) adjustment

- a. önlem, tedbir α
b. fırsat α
c. eğitim, öğretim α
d. sonuç
e. uyarılama, ayarlama α

2023

İs among ...
aradın kadar.

3. Some scholars doubt that when the Italian instrument maker Bartolomeo Cristofori devised his first piano in approximately 1700, he foresaw the ---- acceptance it eventually achieved.

- A) reluctant
C) compulsory
E) threatening

- B) demanding
D) widespread

a. gönülsüz

b. zor, talepkar

c. zorunlu

d. yaygın

e. tehdit edici

angora
inEnglish

angora
inEnglish

4. Most southern European countries have shifted from being ---- emigrant sending societies to immigrant receiving ones over the past 30 years.

- A) suddenly
C) fortunately
E) eventually
D) primarily
D) doubtfully

- a. aniden
b. başlıca
c. iyi ki
d. şüpheli bir şekilde
e. nihayetinde

angora
inŞilize

angora
enŞilish

5. Children can be assisted to perform well at school if it is ---- that their parents play a causal role in producing cooperative, attentive behaviour and are included in the educational process.

A) ensured

B) complained

C) resisted

D) neglected

E) concealed

A. garanti etmek

b. şikayet etmek

c. direnç göstermek

d. ihmal etmek

e. gizlemek

ensure

ensure that

6. Like the ancient people of Sumer, Egypt, and the Indus Valley, early Chinese farmers ---- the country's rivers for transportation and water to grow their crops.

- A) brought about B) relied on
C) filled out D) fell behind
E) left out

- a. sebep olmak
b. bel bağlamak, güvenmek
c. doldurmak
d. geride kalmak
e. dışarıda bırakılmak

angora
inEnglish

angora
inEnglish

7. Although B. F. Skinner's radical behaviourism ---- out of fashion for several decades, many of his core ideas ----, offering important insights into a broad range of behaviour.

- A) has been survive
- B) is / will survive
- C) was / had survived
- D) will be / have survived
- E) has been / would have survived

germez

for + zaman

since + nokta zaman

For In During Over/Within

the last zaman
past zaman

past tense

8. St. Albans in London ---- a cathedral officially until 1877 but it ---- in existence hundreds of years before that.

A) can not be made / was

B) had not been made / has been

C) was not made / had been

D) could not have been made / is

E) has not been made / would be

C

X

anora
inilize

daha gerami

inilize

inilize

inilize

anora
enilish

inilize

9. The term 'schema' refers to a mental representation of knowledge that consists of expectations ---- familiar objects, scenes, and events that we construct ---- experience.

- about through
C) for / or
E) with / to
- B) from / over
D) at / beyond

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish

10. Slang, which is part of casual, informal styles of language use, serves as a mark of membership and unity ---- a given social group, and speakers show enormous creativity ---- their use of slang.

- A) for / to
- B) about / by
- C) toward / at
- D) within / in
- E) against / on

within a group

11. Physical and cognitive changes associated with ageing place demands ---- the individual's ability to adjust ---- the environment.

- A) over / against
- B) at / into
- C) on / to
- D) along / with
- E) about / from

e, a → t

2+2

3+2

12. Little is known about what was worn by the poorer members of Byzantine society ---- they were unable to afford the expensive things that would have survived many hundreds of years.

- A) so that B) although
C) because D) until
E) whereas

a. -sın diye: kendi içinde modal sever

b. -e rağmen: zıtlık

c. -diği için: sebep sonuç

d. -e kadar: zaman bağlacı

e. -ken: although ya çok yakın, birbirini kısmen geri plana atarlar.

13. Animals in fast-flowing streams have to protect themselves from being swept away, --- those in the still waters of a pond have to cope with low levels of oxygen and the hazard of water freezing over in winter.

- A) at least
B) while
C) as
D) so
E) only if

- a. en azından
b. -ken, -e rağmen
c. -diği için, -dikça
d. bu yüzden
e. sadece...se/sa

çünkü

anora
inşilize

anora
enşilish

14. Sometime around 2300 BCE, along the Indus River of northern India, water buffalo and zebu cattle were used to pull crude wooden ploughs through the earth, --- developing the practices of ploughing and cultivating.

- (not) A) instead
C) though
E) yet

- B) or
D) thus

(otherwise) → would/could



- a. yerine
b. aksi taktirde, ya da
c. e rağmen, ama
d. bu yüzden
e. ama

thereby and thus
by this way

thus

BCE → Before Christ

BCE → Before Common Era

15. ---- Spanish is the official language of Argentina, many other languages are spoken, ranging from Welsh to Basque, reflecting the varied origins of Argentina's many settlers.

- A) Once
- B) Although
- C) Given that
- D) Just as
- E) If

- a. ar...amaz
- b. -e rağmen
- c. diđı için, düşünıldüğünde
- d. tıpkı...diđi gibi
- e. eđer...se/sa

angora
inSilizce

inSilizce

inSilizce

inSilizce

angora
enSilish

inSilizce

16. --- games and simulations both foster maximum student involvement in learning, they differ in purpose, participant responsibilities, and the nature of the interaction.

- A) As long as
B) Even though
C) Because
D) Once
E) Provided that

- A. diğı sürece
b. e rağmen
c. diğı için
d. ar...amaz
e. mesi şartıyla

while, although, though
much as,

as soon as => once => after => the moment

17. --- the well-documented importance of parenting practices on children's development, much research has been conducted in the area.

- A) Contrary to
B) Rather than
C) Due to
D) Unlike
E) Instead of

- a. nın aksine
b. den ziyade
c. den dolayı
d. nın aksine
e. nın yerine

because of
as a result of
as a consequence of
thanks to
owing to

18. The civilisation of ancient Egypt was significant for its size and longevity because it retained a strong continuity of culture ---- several periods of turmoil.

- A) similar to B) by means of
C) due to D) with the aim of
E) despite

- a. benzer şekilde
b. vasıtasıyla – through
c. den dolayı – owing to
d. amacıyla
e. e rağmen – in spite of

in contrast to – unlike: -nın aksine

Karşılaş

karşılaş

19. Language is --- a singular component of culture --- also a symbol system that acts as a glue to bind cultures together.

- A) whether / or
B) both / and
C) so / that
D) the more / the more
E) as / as

a. ip...imadiğı / ister...ister

b. hem İSİM / SIFAT hem de İSİM / SIFAT (paralel durum bağlacı: not only ... but also)

both ... and

either...or (negatif cümlede ne...ne de anlamına gelir)

neither...or

c. o kadar ... ki / öyle...ki (arasına sıfat / zarf //// much-many-little-few İSİM)

d. ne kadar ... o kadar...

e. e kadar (arasına sıfat / zarf //// much-many-little-few İSİM)

He is so strong that I don't think anyone can beat him.

He has so many friends that he doesn't know which one to call.

He isn't as tall as Sertan.

Such İSİM that

The more

, the more

?

20. Classical literature on community emphasises its homogeneity in terms of the beliefs and activities of its members, --- loyalty and sense of belonging are clearly defined.

- A) what
- C) who
- E) how
- whose
- D) which

members loyalty

isim (yalın)

isim
AC

21. - 25. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

In a world filled with complexity and communication overload, it can be very challenging to focus upon the necessary information in order to set and meet objectives. The management process tries to make sense of information and assemble it (21)---- objectives can be achieved (22)---- being often identified with business, good management can also be used in a much wider array of applications. There are four areas that have long been considered the (23)---- of effective management. These areas are planning, organising, leading, and controlling. Planning refers to setting goals, organising requires us to think about how we will manage our resources, leading helps us when undertaking activities with teams or large groups, and controlling involves monitoring progress (24)---- our goals and checking to see if we will be able to attain them as planned. Many forms of management focus upon one area in particular; however, it is not necessary for all four areas (25)---- with the same intensity in order for the process involved to be considered management.

21.

- A) so that - *şimdiye* B) since
 C) after D) once
 E) although

Modal

1. edat
 1. tense
 2. Bağlar
 1. Kelime

in

in

in

In a world filled with complexity and communication overload, it can be very challenging to focus upon the necessary information in order to set and meet objectives. The management process tries to make sense of information and assemble it (21)---- objectives can be achieved. (22)---- being often identified with business, good management can also be used in a much wider array of applications. There are four areas that have long been considered the (23)---- of effective management. These areas are planning, organising, leading, and controlling. Planning refers to setting goals, organising requires us to think about how we will manage our resources, leading helps us when undertaking activities with teams or large groups, and controlling involves monitoring progress (24)---- our goals and checking to see if we will be able to attain them as planned. Many forms of management focus upon one area in particular; however, it is not necessary for all four areas (25)---- with the same intensity in order for the process involved to be considered management.

22.

- A) With the aim of
- B) In spite of
- C) Thanks to
- D) By means of
- E) In terms of

amaçla

rağmen

den dolayı

vasıtasıyla

bakımından

X = However, In short, Therefore, Thus
Füllemler

also → zıtla
↓ ilave
still
actually
no, not, none
few, little
merely
only
just

another
other
compa...
super...

In a world filled with complexity and communication overload, it can be very challenging to focus upon the necessary information in order to set and meet objectives. The management process tries to make sense of information and assemble it (21)---- objectives can be achieved. (22)---- being often identified with business, good management can also be used in a much wider array of applications. There are four areas that have long been considered the (23)---- of effective management. These areas are planning, organising, leading, and controlling. Planning refers to setting goals, organising requires us to think about how we will manage our resources, leading helps us when undertaking activities with teams or large groups, and controlling involves monitoring progress (24)---- our goals and checking to see if we will be able to attain them as planned. Many forms of management focus upon one area in particular; however, it is not necessary for all four areas (25)---- with the same intensity in order for the process involved to be considered management.

23.

- A) violation *ihlal (s)*
- B) destruction *yıkım (s)*
- C) foundation *temel (s)*
- D) confrontation *yüzlüşme (s)*
- E) fluctuation *dalgalmalık (-)*

5 → 4 =
5 → 4 =

innor

innor

innor

In a world filled with complexity and communication overload, it can be very challenging to focus upon the necessary information in order to set and meet objectives. The management process tries to make sense of information and assemble it (21)---- objectives can be achieved. (22)---- being often identified with business, good management can also be used in a much wider array of applications. There are four areas that have long been considered the (23)---- of effective management. These areas are planning, organising, leading, and controlling. Planning refers to setting goals, organising requires us to think about how we will manage our resources, leading helps us when undertaking activities with teams or large groups, and controlling involves monitoring progress (24)---- our goals and checking to see if we will be able to attain them as planned. Many forms of management focus upon one area in particular; however, it is not necessary for all four areas (25)---- with the same intensity in order for the process involved to be considered management.

24.

- A) toward
- C) off
- E) against

- B) by
- D) at

toward goals
evaluation against illness

angora

angora

angora

In a world filled with complexity and communication overload, it can be very challenging to focus upon the necessary information in order to set and meet objectives. The management process tries to make sense of information and assemble it (21)---- objectives can be achieved. (22)---- being often identified with business, good management can also be used in a much wider array of applications. There are four areas that have long been considered the (23)---- of effective management. These areas are planning, organising, leading, and controlling. Planning refers to setting goals, organising requires us to think about how we will manage our resources, leading helps us when undertaking activities with teams or large groups, and controlling involves monitoring progress (24)---- our goals and checking to see if we will be able to attain them as planned. Many forms of management focus upon one area in particular; however, it is not necessary for all four areas (25)---- with the same intensity in order for the process involved to be considered management.

25.

- A) to be applied
- B) having been applied
- C) applying

- A) to apply
- B) to have applied

necessary + to Verb
(sifat) to do
+ to be done

Verb to have V3
to have been V3 for nouns + to do
to apply all four areas + to be done

In science, individual facts can be weak. No idea can be correctly called a proven scientific theory. (26)---- it is confirmed by experiments or observations. For example, how do we know that the general theory of relativity is true? The general relativistic formulation of gravity predicts that light, as well as matter, will follow the path of space that is bent by massive objects. If the general theory of relativity was correct, then the light from distant stars would follow a curved path through space caused by the gravity of the Sun. The apparent positions of the stars in the part of the sky near the Sun's location, therefore, should be different from their apparent positions when the Sun is not in that place. (27)---- testing this prediction, British astrophysicist Arthur Eddington organised a major scientific expedition in 1919 to observe the sky. This was done purposefully (28)---- a solar eclipse. With the Moon (29)---- the Sun's bright light, astronomers measured the relative positions of distant stars near the Sun's position at that time. Then they compared them to those positions measured at night. The apparent positions were indeed different, and these differences were (30)---- with the results predicted by Einstein's theory, this observational confirmation of the general theory of relativity changed the field of physics forever.

26.

- A) However *Anca* B) In addition *Ek olarak*
 ✓ C) Instead *Yerine* D) As a result *Sonuç olarak*
 ✗ E) Otherwise *Aksi takdirde*

inEnglish

inEnglish

inEnglish

In science, individual facts can be weak. No idea can be correctly called a proven scientific theory **(26)**---- it is confirmed by experiments or observations. For example, how do we know that the general theory of relativity is true? The general relativistic formulation of gravity predicts that light, as well as matter, will follow the path of space that is bent by massive objects. If the general theory of relativity was correct, then the light from distant stars would follow a curved path through space caused by the gravity of the Sun. The apparent positions of the stars in the part of the sky near the Sun's location, therefore, should be different from their apparent positions when the Sun is not in that place. **(27)**---- testing this prediction, British astrophysicist Arthur Eddington organised a major scientific expedition in 1919 to observe the sky. This was done purposefully **(28)**---- a solar eclipse. With the Moon **(29)**---- the Sun's bright light, astronomers measured the relative positions of distant stars near the Sun's position at that time. Then they compared them to those positions measured at night. The apparent positions were indeed different, and these differences were **(30)**---- with the results predicted by Einstein's theory, this observational confirmation of the general theory of relativity changed the field of physics forever.

27.

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

innor

innor

innor

In science, individual facts can be weak. No idea can be correctly called a proven scientific theory (26)---- it is confirmed by experiments or observations. For example, how do we know that the general theory of relativity is true? The general relativistic formulation of gravity predicts that light, as well as matter, will follow the path of space that is bent by massive objects. If the general theory of relativity was correct, then the light from distant stars would follow a curved path through space caused by the gravity of the Sun. The apparent positions of the stars in the part of the sky near the Sun's location, therefore, should be different from their apparent positions when the Sun is not in that place. (27)---- testing this prediction, British astrophysicist Arthur Eddington organised a major scientific expedition in 1919 to observe the sky. This was done purposefully (28)---- a solar eclipse. With the Moon (29)---- the Sun's bright light, astronomers measured the relative positions of distant stars near the Sun's position at that time. Then they compared them to those positions measured at night. The apparent positions were indeed different, and these differences were (30)---- with the results predicted by Einstein's theory, this observational confirmation of the general theory of relativity changed the field of physics forever.

28.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) expose | B) provide |
| C) facilitate | D) comprehend |
| E) reject | |

In science, individual facts can be weak. No idea can be correctly called a proven scientific theory **(26)**--- it is confirmed by experiments or observations. For example, how do we know that the general theory of relativity is true? The general relativistic formulation of gravity predicts that light, as well as matter, will follow the path of space that is bent by massive objects. If the general theory of relativity was correct, then the light from distant stars would follow a curved path through space caused by the gravity of the Sun. The apparent positions of the stars in the part of the sky near the Sun's location, therefore, should be different from their apparent positions when the Sun is not in that place. **(27)**--- testing this prediction, British astrophysicist Arthur Eddington organised a major scientific expedition in 1919 to observe the sky. This was done purposefully **(28)**--- a solar eclipse. With the Moon **(29)**--- the Sun's bright light, astronomers measured the relative positions of distant stars near the Sun's position at that time. Then they compared them to those positions measured at night. The apparent positions were indeed different, and these differences were **(30)**--- with the results predicted by Einstein's theory, this observational confirmation of the general theory of relativity changed the field of physics forever.

29.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A) being handed | B) to be handed |
| C) to have handed | D) to be handing |
| E) handing | |

innur

innur

innur

In science, individual facts can be weak. No idea can be correctly called a proven scientific theory (26)---- it is confirmed by experiments or observations. For example, how do we know that the general theory of relativity is true? The general relativistic formulation of gravity predicts that light, as well as matter, will follow the path of space that is bent by massive objects. If the general theory of relativity was correct, then the light from distant stars would follow a curved path through space caused by the gravity of the Sun. The apparent positions of the stars in the part of the sky near the Sun's location, therefore, should be different from their apparent positions when the Sun is not in that place. (27)---- testing this prediction, British astrophysicist Arthur Eddington organised a major scientific expedition in 1919 to observe the sky. This was done purposefully (28)---- a solar eclipse. With the Moon (29)---- the Sun's bright light, astronomers measured the relative positions of distant stars near the Sun's position at that time. Then they compared them to those positions measured at night. The apparent positions were indeed different, and these differences were (30)---- with the results predicted by Einstein's theory, this observational confirmation of the general theory of relativity changed the field of physics forever.

30.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A) except for | B) despite |
| C) as well as | D) regardless of |
| E) similar to | |

31. Although palaeontologists have learned extraordinary things about dinosaurs and their development from bones, ----.

- A) there is a lot that skeletons and skulls cannot disclose
- B) bones are trace fossils that do not contain any remnants of body parts
- C) dinosaurs had been extinct for 65 million years before early humans appeared on the planet
- D) palaeontologists can change the way we look at the past with their studies on fossils
- E) these discoveries have brought science as well as creatures long dead to vibrant life

angora
in English

angora
in English

32. ----, they are more efficient than any other form of land transportation.

- A) ~~Unless~~ rail systems can cover long distances, such as the Trans-Siberian Railway
- B) ~~Although~~ railways are expensive to build and may require a considerable amount of time to be constructed
- C) ~~While~~ modern electrified rail systems reach speeds that cannot be matched on the road
- D) ~~In order that~~ rapid transit systems can move hundreds of people quickly to distant places
- E) Even if rail networks are considered vital for the delivery of food, fuel, and other supplies

Unless + / modal =

33. Although the power of conventional television is widely recognised.....

- A) one of the frequently cited shortcomings of the medium is its lack of interactivity
- B) television's strong visual emphasis makes it a much considered medium to support education
- C) the level of the interaction is defined by the interdependence of participants
- D) the modes of interactivity are determined by the instructional design of the communication features
- E) television broadcasts support interactivity in live shows in which audiences can take part via videocalls

34. Most consumers tend to discount the information provided by an advertisement ----.

- A) given that the first step of an advertiser is to attract the attention of the consumers
- B) because they recognise that the purpose of the advertiser is not to provide facts but to persuade
- C) although it is not very easy for an advertiser to make an advertising message convincing
- D) as advertisements with celebrities who are the spokespersons for the product are more captivating
- E) while governments can use advertisements to discourage particular habits, such as smoking

angora
inEnglish

angora
inEnglish

35. Although the Albanians, as a people, have been known since the 2nd century AD, ----.

- A) present-day Albanian may be categorised as a partly synthetic, partly analytic language
- B) the languages of the Balkans have come to share certain linguistic features
- C) the earliest surviving records of the Albanian language date only from the 15th century
- D) Albanian is spoken today in a considerable number of linguistic pockets in the Balkans
- E) scattered communities of Albanian speakers are to be found in southern Italy and Sicily

Although I am the most intelligent student in the class, I failed in the scratch exam.

36. Many banks are finding it difficult to keep up with cybercriminals ----.

- A) so that a cyberattack will not leave the bank paralysed, unable to operate for a long time
- B) although bank officials are often unaware that they have been attacked until it is too late as they constantly come up with new ways of using computers to commit banking-related crimes
- C) after they adopt countermeasures to combat cybercriminals who seek to infiltrate their network
- E) if they warn their customers not to give out any personal information to suspected callers

although - unaware

37. ----; however, by the first century CE, its frontiers stretched from Spain in the west to Syria in the east.

- A) The Roman Empire was held together by a strong and efficient system of provincial government
- B) The Roman Empire grew slowly at first - it took 500 years for small city of Rome to conquer the whole of Italy
- C) During the reign of Augustus, only a tenth of the empire's population were full citizens
- D) The Romans had hundreds of gods and goddesses associated with every aspect of life
- E) The population of the city of Rome in the first century CE reached approximately one million

constantly ≠ continuously

38. Historians have had a difficult time integrating the era of foragers - those moving around in search of food - into their accounts of the past ----.

- A) even though genetic evidence from the era of foragers can never give us the intimate personal details that can be found in written sources
- B) after the era of foragers began about 250,000 years ago, when modern humans, Homo sapiens, first appeared on Earth
- C) while the exceptional cultural creativity of human foragers distinguishes their lifeways from those of non-human species
- D) because most of them lack the research skills and expertise needed to study an era that generated no written evidence
- E) so that archaeologists and anthropologists can better analyse the major changes that happened during the era of foragers

After $\sqrt{2}$

how has $\sqrt{3}$

inEnglish

inEnglish

inEnglish

39. ----, the same type of unity does not exist regarding the definition and how to address the needs of these students.
- A) Since the principles of the cognitive learning theory are compatible with the characteristics of gifted and talented students
 - B) When the nature versus nurture debate reigns and colours efforts to design programmes for gifted and talented students
 - C) While the relationship between giftedness and intelligence has had a major impact on how such students are viewed
 - D) Although there appears to be consensus concerning the notion that there are students who are both gifted and talented
 - E) As gifted and talented students have been the focus of research by educators and scholars in educational psychology

n, not, not

sk ih st as

40. ----, it also brings alarming increases in rates of accidents, depression, and eating disorders compared with the rates for younger children.

- A) Given that neuroscience has dramatically changed our understanding of the structural changes in the brain during adolescence
- B) Although new methods emphasise the adolescent's concern with status and respect as well as their need to find purpose
- C) While adolescence is the physically healthiest period in life, when strength, speed and immune function improve or peak
- D) If teachers and parents seek to capitalise on the richness of learning during adolescence
- E) As long as the advances in developmental science lead to more effective approaches to support the adolescent's health

also
zıtlık /

innor

innor

innor

angora
enEnglish

41. A spices played a role in world history, ----.

all ⇒ zıtlık

- A) although in the ancient world spice trading around the known world was a daily occurrence
- B) so for centuries the West knew little of the spices that flowed east and west through Asia
- C) yet by the 19th century the Dutch had settled into maintaining their spice empire in the East Indies
- D) but the spices that had the most significant effect on global trade were chilli peppers, black pepper, and cinnamon
- E) as the Romans were the first in the Western World to use the spices of the East for culinary and medical purposes

~~NEP~~

angora
inSilizce

angora
enUlish

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

42. The novels of Charles Dickens, which mostly describe the living conditions of the poor and the working class in Victorian England, are still among the best-sellers today.

- A) Bugün hâlâ çok satanlar arasında yer alan Charles Dickens'in romanlarında, çoğunlukla Viktorya dönemi İngilteresi'ndeki fakirlerin ve işçi sınıfının yaşam koşulları tasvir edilir.
- B) Çoğunlukla Viktorya dönemi İngilteresi'ndeki fakirlerin ve işçi sınıfının yaşam koşullarını tasvir eden Charles Dickens'in romanları, bugün hâlâ çok satanlar arasında yer alır.
- C) Bugün hâlâ çok satanlar arasında yer alan Charles Dickens'in romanları, çoğunlukla Viktorya dönemi İngilteresi'ndeki fakirlerin ve işçi sınıfının yaşam koşullarını tasvir eder.
- D) Charles Dickens'in romanları çoğunlukla Viktorya dönemi İngilteresi'ndeki fakirlerin ve işçi sınıfının yaşam koşullarını tasvir eder ve bugün hâlâ çok satanlar arasında yer alır.
- E) Bugün hâlâ çok satanlar arasında yer alan Charles Dickens'in romanlarında çoğunlukla tasvir edilen şey, Viktorya dönemi İngilteresi'ndeki fakirlerin ve işçi sınıfının yaşam koşullarıdır.

0 ✓

inEnglish

inEnglish

inEnglish

angora
inEnglish

43. People who fundamentally enjoy what they do in the workplace often perform more efficiently than those who focus especially on extrinsic factors like money.

- A) Kişilerin iş yerinde yaptıkları şeyden gerçekten keyif alması, onların özellikle para gibi dış etkenlere odaklanan kişilerden çoğu zaman daha verimli çalışmasını sağlar.
- B) İş yerinde yaptıkları şeyden gerçekten keyif alan kişiler, özellikle para gibi dış etkenlere odaklanan kişilerden çoğu zaman daha verimli çalışmaktadır.
- C) Çoğu zaman daha verimli çalışanlar, özellikle para gibi dış etkenlere odaklanan kişilerden ziyade, iş yerinde yaptıkları şeyden gerçekten keyif alan kişilerdir.
- D) Özellikle para gibi dış etkenlere odaklanan kişilere kıyasla, iş yerinde yaptıkları şeyden gerçekten keyif alan kişiler çoğu zaman daha verimli çalışmaktadır.
- E) Kişilerin iş yerinde yaptıkları şeyden gerçekten keyif almasının nedeni, özellikle para gibi dış etkenlere odaklanan kişilerden çoğu zaman daha verimli çalışmalarınıdır.

innnr

innnr

innnr

44. Satiric comedy highlights the deviations from social order by ridiculing the violators of moral principles.

- A) Ahlak kurallarını ihlal edenleri gülünç hâle getiren eleştirel komedi, toplumsal düzenden sapmalara dikkat çeker.
- B) Eleştirel komedi, ahlak kurallarını ihlal edenleri gülünç hâle getiren, toplumsal düzenden sapmalara dikkat çeker.
- C) Eleştirel komedi, ahlak kurallarını ihlal edenleri gülünç hâle getirmekle beraber toplumsal düzenden sapmalara dikkat çeker.
- D) Eleştirel komedi, ahlak kurallarını ihlal edenlerin gülünç hâle geldiği toplumsal düzenden sapmalara dikkat çeker.
- E) Eleştirel komedide ahlak kurallarını ihlal edenler gülünç hâle getirilip toplumsal düzenden sapmalara dikkat çekilir.

inşilize

inşilize

inşilize

45. Although discovered by accident and then developed for purely scientific reasons, the scarce antibiotic called penicillin became a widely used drug during World War II.

- A) Yakın zamanda yapılan bir çalışma, kendimizi yalnız hissettiğimizde diğer insanların gülümsemesini taklit etme eğilimimizin azaldığını göstermiştir.
- B) Yakın zamanda yürütülen bir çalışmanın gösterdiği gibi, kendimizi yalnız hissettiğimiz zaman diğer insanların gülümsemesini taklit etme eğilimimiz azalır.
- C) Yakın zamanda yapılan bir çalışmada, kendimizi yalnız hissettiğimizde başkalarının gülümsemesini taklit etme eğilimimizin azaldığı gösterilmiştir.
- D) Yakın zamanda yapılan bir çalışma, kendimizi yalnız hissetmenin başka insanların gülümsemesini taklit etme eğilimimizi azalttığını göstermiştir.
- E) Yakın zamanda yürütülen bir araştırma gösteriyor ki kendimizi yalnız hissetmemiz başka insanların gülümsemesini taklit etme eğilimimizi azaltmaktadır.

46. Linguists question whether the communication systems used by other species resemble human language, which has very specific properties like creativity.

- A) Dil bilimciler, diğer türler tarafından kullanılan iletişim sistemlerinin insan diline benzeyip benzemediğini ve insan dilindeki yaratıcılık gibi oldukça özel niteliklere sahip olup olmadığını sorgulamaktadır.
- B) Dil bilimciler, diğer türler tarafından kullanılan iletişim sistemlerinin, yaratıcılık gibi oldukça özel niteliklere sahip olan insan diline benzeyip benzemediğini sorgulamaktadır.
- C) Dil bilimcilerin sorguladıkları şey, diğer türler tarafından kullanılan iletişim sistemlerinin, yaratıcılık gibi oldukça özel niteliklere sahip olan insan diline benzeyip benzemediğidir.
- D) Diğer türlerin kullandıkları iletişim sistemlerinin, yaratıcılık gibi oldukça özel niteliklere sahip olan insan diline benzeyip benzemediği dil bilimciler tarafından sorgulanmaktadır.
- E) Dil bilimciler, diğer türlerin kullandıkları iletişim sistemlerinin insan diline benzeyip benzemediğinin dışında yaratıcılık gibi oldukça özel niteliklerin bu sistemlerde de var olup olmadığını sorgulamaktadır.

47. The Treaty of Union, passed by the Parliaments of England and Scotland in 1707, symbolised the birth of Great Britain by officially uniting two separate kingdoms.

- A) İngiltere ve İskoçya Parlamentoları tarafından 1707 yılında onaylanan Birlik Antlaşması, iki ayrı krallığı resmî olarak birleştirerek Büyük Britanya'nın doğuşunu simgelemiştir.
- B) Birlik Antlaşması İngiltere ve İskoçya Parlamentoları tarafından 1707 yılında onaylandığında Büyük Britanya'nın doğuşunun bir simgesi olarak iki ayrı krallığı resmî olarak birleştirmiştir.
- C) Büyük Britanya'nın doğuşunu simgeleyerek iki ayrı krallığı resmî olarak birleştiren Birlik Antlaşması, İngiltere ve İskoçya Parlamentoları tarafından 1707 yılında onaylanmıştır.
- D) İngiltere ve İskoçya Parlamentoları tarafından 1707 yılında onaylanan Birlik Antlaşması, Büyük Britanya'nın doğuşunu simgeleyerek iki ayrı krallığı resmî olarak birleştirmiştir.
- E) İngiltere ve İskoçya Parlamentoları tarafından 1707 yılında onaylanmasıyla iki ayrı krallığı resmî olarak birleştiren Birlik Antlaşması, Büyük Britanya'nın doğuşunu simgelemiştir.

inJilize

inJilize

inJilize