

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

1.

1. London's Underground system was built on the back of the first industrial revolution, a key piece of physical infrastructure that --- a whole new way of thinking about transportation.

led to -

B) looked for

C) gave up

D) ended up

E) accounted for

-aranmak
-sonlanmak
-sarılmak

2. **When ancient** people ~~to~~ ^{to} devise systems for translating the auditory symbolism of language into the visual symbolism of writing, humans ~~the~~ ^{the} ability to communicate information over time.

- A) have begun / have gained X
- B) had begun / had gained X
- C) will begin / will gain X
- D) begin / gain
- began / gained

2 zaman uyumu

2 zaman

ability to Verb

Si

2B

will
would
be going to X
shall

3. The environmental impact of climate change poses a significant threat to the health of communities worldwide, putting the foods we eat, the water we drink, and the air we breathe at risk.

A) on / for

B) in / on

C) of / to

D) over / in

E) through / among

threat
danger to
risk

menace to

threat to (for)

impact on

put at risk

angora
enEnglish

4. --- teaching has been at the core of faculty life from the beginning of the modern university. emphasis on teaching improvement is a more recent phenomenon.

at the core, emphasis on

- X A) As long as - *dogun*
 C) Unless - *mesle*
 X E) Provided that
 B) Since - *dogun*
 D) Although - *eraymen*

Zitlik
 comparative
 superlative
 little
 few
 no

mes: sartıyla
 only
 merely
 also
 just
Zitlik

45

5. ---- the tremendous diverse situations of higher education in African countries, it is hard to reach a generalization which can serve as a common rule.

→ sıfat + V erb

A) With the help of

● Due to - + +

C) In addition to

D) Despite - - +

E) On behalf of

+ +
- -
+ -

angora
inJilizce

angora
enJilish

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

As a young child (6) on the Omaha Nation Reservation in rural Nebraska, Susan La Flesche witnessed firsthand the painful racism of 19th-century America. She watched a sick Native American woman die after a local white doctor refused to treat her and La Flesche decided then and there that she would become a physic. (7) La Flesche left the reservation at 14 to study at a girls' school in New Jersey, there was not a single licensed Native American doctor. She attended Hampton Institute in Virginia (now Hampton University), one of the first colleges for non-white students, and enrolled at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania with scholarships (8) the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs. Not only did La Flesche graduate early, but she was No. 1 in her class. (9) she had become the first female Native American physician in U.S. history, La Flesche moved back to Nebraska and (10) a practice to serve both Omaha Nation and white patients, about 1,300 people in all.

Having lived 5 years in Alaska, he

- 6.
- A) having lived A
 - B) to live A
 - C) being lived P
 - D) living A
 - E) to be lived P

yaşayan
A

to live
to have lived
move to Turkey

şifet
sıf
fortnoun
to verb
verb + object
superlativ

As a young child **(6)**---- on the Omaha Nation Reservation in rural Nebraska, Susan La Flesche witnessed firsthand the painful racism of 19th-century America. She watched a sick Native American woman die after a local white doctor refused to treat her and La Flesche decided then and there that she would become a physic. **(7)**---- La Flesche left the reservation at fourteen to study at a girls' school in New Jersey, there was not a single licensed Native American doctor. She attended Hampton Institute in Virginia (now Hampton University), one of the first colleges for non-white students, and enrolled at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania with scholarships **(8)**---- the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs. Not only did La Flesche graduate early, but she was No. 1 in her class. **(9)**---- she had become the first female Native American physician in U.S. history, La Flesche moved back to Nebraska and **(10)**---- a practice to serve both Omaha Nation and white patients, about 1,300 people in all.

7.

- A) In order that - *sin diye* B) In case - *ir diye*
 C) Although - *e rağmen* D) Unless - *mezse*
 ● When - *oldu' zaman*

angora

angora

angora

angora

angora
enSilizce

As a young child (6)---- on the Omaha Nation Reservation in rural Nebraska, Susan La Flesche witnessed firsthand the painful racism of 19th-century America. She watched a sick Native American woman die after a local white doctor refused to treat her and La Flesche decided then and there that she would become a physic. (7)---- La Flesche left the reservation at 14 to study at a girls' school in New Jersey, there was not a single licensed Native American doctor. She attended Hampton Institute in Virginia (now Hampton University), one of the first colleges for non-white students, and enrolled at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania with scholarships (8)---- the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs. Not only did La Flesche graduate early, but she was No. 1 in her class. (9)---- she had become the first female Native American physician in U.S. history, La Flesche moved back to Nebraska and (10)---- a practice to serve both Omaha Nation and white patients, about 1,300 people in all.

8.

- from
C) into

- B) over
D) beyond

E) at

innora

innora

innora

innora

angora
enŞilish

As a young child (6)---- on the Omaha Nation Reservation in rural Nebraska, Susan La Flesche witnessed firsthand the painful racism of 19th-century America. She watched a sick Native American woman die after a local white doctor refused to treat her and La Flesche decided then and there that she would become a physic. (7)---- La Flesche left the reservation at 14 to study at a girls' school in New Jersey, there was not a single licensed Native American doctor. She attended Hampton Institute in Virginia (now Hampton University), one of the first colleges for non-white students, and enrolled at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania with scholarships (8)---- the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs. Not only did La Flesche graduate early, but she was No. 1 in her class. (9)---- she had become the first female Native American physician in U.S. history, La Flesche moved back to Nebraska and (10)---- a practice to serve both Omaha Nation and white patients, about 1,300 people in all.

After have/has V3
Once ... once , ... sonra
As soon as had V3

9.

- A) So that - şu diye B) Before - meden önce
 C) As soon as - ar anar D) Even if - se bile
 E) Because - şu için

After Once önce

As a young child (6)--- on the Omaha Nation Reservation in rural Nebraska, Susan La Flesche witnessed firsthand the painful racism of 19th-century America. She watched a sick Native American woman die after a local white doctor refused to treat her and La Flesche decided then and there that she would become a physic. (7)--- La Flesche left the reservation at 14 to study at a girls' school in New Jersey, there was not a single licensed Native American doctor. She attended Hampton Institute in Virginia (now Hampton University), one of the first colleges for non-white students, and enrolled at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania with scholarships (8)--- the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs. Not only did La Flesche graduate early, but she was No. 1 in her class. (9)--- she had become the first female Native American physician in U.S. history, La Flesche moved back to Nebraska and (10)--- a practice to serve both Omaha Nation and white patients, about 1,300 people in all.

10.

● set up - *kurmak*

B) turned in - *vermek*

C) complied with

D) brought about

uyumak

E) called off

iptal etmek

Set up a business

--- a practice

Set up a practice

some roughly

11. - 12. sorularda verilen cümleyi tamamlayabilecek seçeneği bulunuz.

11. Although indigenous people around the world have different customs and cultures, +.

- A) we should not approach their unique ways of life with respect and sensitivity
- B) we can learn from their diverse experiences and promote cross-cultural understanding
- C) they not only have distinct social, economic or political systems but also a distinct language, culture and beliefs
- D) they face the same harsh realities: eviction from their ancestral lands, being denied the opportunity to express their culture
- E) they live on all continents, from the Arctic to the Pacific, via Asia, Africa and the Americas

angora

angora

angora

angora

angora
enEnglish

12. Thanks to rapid economic growth, and increased agricultural productivity over the last two decades, ---

- A) many people still live in poverty and struggle to meet their basic needs in many parts of the world
- B) the number of people in the world who aren't getting enough to eat has dropped by almost a half
- C) there are a lot of people who lack access to basic resources like clean water and healthcare
- D) the number of people suffering from famine and malnutrition has increased in many parts of the world
- E) many people can feel negative environmental impacts, such as deforestation and depletion of natural resources

angora

angora

angora

angora

angora
enEnglish

13. - 14. sorularda verilen cümleyi tamamlayabilecek seçeneği bulunuz.

13. **Regarded as the greatest composer who ever lived, Ludwig van Beethoven dominates a period of musical history as no one else before.**

- A) Ludwig van Beethoven, yaşayan en büyük besteci olarak kabul edilir ve müzik tarihinin bir dönemine kendisinden önce yaşamış olan bestecilerden daha fazla damga vurmuştur.
- B) Daha önce hiç olmadığı kadar müzik tarihinin bir dönemine hükmeden Ludwig van Beethoven'ın şu ana kadar yaşamış en büyük besteci olduğu kabul edilir.
- C) Yaşayan en büyük bestecilerden biri olarak kabul edilen kişi Ludwig van Beethoven'dır ve o daha önce hiç kimsenin olmadığı şekilde müzik tarihinin bir dönemine hükmetmiştir.
- D) **Şu ana kadar yaşamış en büyük besteci olarak kabul edilen Ludwig van Beethoven, müzik tarihinin bir dönemine daha önce hiç kimsenin olmadığı kadar hükmetmektedir.**
- E) Günümüze değin yaşayan en büyük bestecinin ve şu ana kadar hiç kimsenin olmadığı kadar müzik tarihinin bir dönemine hükmeden kişinin Ludwig van Beethoven olduğu düşünülür.

angora

angora

angora

angora

angora
in English

14. **Kıtlıkların devam etmesi, küresel gıda kıtlığından değil, yerel düzeyde kaynakların adaletsiz dağılımı gibi siyasi ve sosyal sorunlardan kaynaklanır.**

- A) **The persistence of famines is caused not only** by global food scarcity, but also by political and social issues, including the unfair distribution of resources at the local level.
- B) Both political and social issues, such as global food scarcity and the improper distribution of resources at the local level, contribute to famine.
- C) Famines arise from political and social issues such as unequal distribution of resources at a local level, rather than global food shortages.
- D) **The persistence of famines is due to** issues such as unequal distribution of resources at a local level and political and social problems, in addition to the unavailability of global food supplies.
- E) **The persistence of famines is not due to a global shortage of food, but rather political and social issues, such as unfair distribution of resources at the local level.**

not only ... but also

not... but rather

due to

innora

innora

innora

angora
en English

15. soruda paragrafta verilen boşluğa anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

15. Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, North America was a battleground for British and French colonialism. The French established colonies in present-day Canada, Louisiana, and the Mississippi Valley, while the British settled along the eastern seaboard, from New England to Virginia. This competition for control over land and resources led to frequent clashes and military conflicts, including the French and Indian War. ---- However, this victory came at a high cost, as tensions between the colonists and the British government eventually led to the American Revolution and the formation of the United States of America. The legacy of this colonial competition and conflict can still be seen in the cultural and linguistic diversity of North America, as well as in its political and economic systems.

come at a cost
bir bedelle olmak

- A) The Mississippi Valley and New England would play significant roles in the Revolution and the development of the young country.
- B) Although the French initially had the upper hand, their forces were eventually defeated, and the British emerged as the dominant colonial power in North America.
- C) The British and French brought their distinct political and economic systems to North America during colonialism.
- D) The British system of representative government and capitalist economies have been influential in shaping American political and economic institutions.
- E) From the defeat of the Spanish Armada to the victories in the two World Wars, Britain has played a significant role in shaping global politics.

victories