

5. In England, the animal rights movement had its origins in an 1822 law intended to ---- cruelty to farm animals such as cattles and sheep..

- A) prevent
- B) sustain
- C) foster
- D) enforce
- E) adopt

9. ---- a situational level, the context in which an advertisement appears can have an influence ---- how it is interpreted.

- A) With / for
- B) In / about
- C) At / on
- D) Through / under
- E) From / to

13. Italian Baroque music composer Domenico Scarlatti's greatest contribution was his single-movement keyboard sonatas, ---- only a small number were published in his lifetime.

- A) yet
- B) so
- C) likewise
- D) otherwise
- E) that is

38. ----, distinctive costume traditions of India have lasted for thousands of years.

- A) Even if Indians knew how to sew before the invasion of other cultures
- B) Although Indian culture has felt the effects of many outside influences
- C) Because trade with the West opened India to the cultures of Europe
- D) Just as garments made in ancient India were woven of light fabric
- E) As many modern-day Indians wear clothes similar to Westerners

42. Environmental determinism is the doctrine arguing that individual human actions, beliefs, and values are controlled or determined by environment.

- A) Bireysel insan eylemlerinin, inançlarının ve değerlerinin çevre tarafından kontrol edildiğini veya belirlendiğini savunan öğretiyi çevresel determinizm olarak anılır
- B) Çevresel determinizm, bireysel insan eylemlerinin, inançlarının ve değerlerinin çevre tarafından kontrol edildiği veya belirlendiği öğretisini savunur.
- C) Çevresel determinizm, bireysel insan eylemlerinin, inançlarının ve değerlerinin çevre tarafından kontrol edildiğini veya belirlendiğini savunan öğretidir
- D) Çevresel determinizmi savunan öğretiye göre bireysel insan eylemleri, inançları ve değerleri çevre tarafından kontrol edilerek belirlenir.
- E) Çevresel determinizm öğretisine göre, bireysel insan eylemleri, inançları ve değerleri çevre tarafından kontrol edilir veya belirlenir.

52. Sanayileşmenin iki yüzyıllık bir dönem boyunca sürdüğü büyük Batı şehirlerinin aksine, Dubai bu tür bir dönüşümü sadece 50 yıl içerisinde yaşadı.

- A) Different from major Western cities whose industrialisation lasted for a period of two centuries, Dubai needed only 50 years to go through such kind of transformation.
- B) Although the industrialisation of major Western cities took place over a period of two centuries, such kind of transformation was experienced in only 50 years in Dubai.
- C) In contrast to major Western cities where industrialisation lasted for a period of two centuries, Dubai experienced such kind of transformation in only 50 years.
- D) Coastal areas host over 100 million people who are seriously threatened by the rise in sea levels, which is one of the most worrying consequences of global warming
- E) The rise in sea levels, which seems to be one of the most worrying consequences of global warming, threatens over 100 million people who live in coastal areas.

55. Whenever we hear music, it sets off a series of reactions that could have several effects on our minds and bodies. For a start, music can trigger our memories. When we play a tune that we have listened to before, our brain may call up what we were doing and how we were feeling when you heard it last. --- Second, hearing mellow music might help the body dial down the production of stress hormones, like cortisol or epinephrine. Calming tunes, like you would hear at a beauty spa, might also prompt a slowing of your heart rate or a deepening of your breathing.

- A) Music tastes can change throughout one's entire lifetime.
- B) There is a powerful connection between an individual's personality and music tastes.
- C) Not all patients with psychological disorders respond positively to music therapy.
- D) To understand the complexity of music, we need to use the brain's centre for executive thought.
- E) For instance, when we are not feeling very well, we could listen to a tune from a happier time to feel better.

63. (I) The 18th century witnessed one of the fundamental shifts in European education, in which scientific and technical education would assume a more central role. (II) Women's education in the sciences was usually restricted to simple math for doing household accounts and some medicine and 'kitchen chemistry'. (III) The main process by which this came about was the greater involvement in education by the state as opposed to the church. (IV) The basic function of most European schools had been religious indoctrination, the teaching of simple skills, and, for boys, the Latin language. (V) 18th-century educational reformers emphasised utility and practical knowledge, frequently identified with mathematics and science.

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

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5- A	9- C	13- A	38- B	42- C	52- C	55- E	63- B
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