

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Rome fought three great wars against the Phoenician city of Carthage in Africa, which ended with the total destruction of Carthage and the ---- of its inhabitants in 146 BCE.

- A) accumulation: birikme, toplanma, build up  
B) commitment: söz, vaad, zorunluluk, obligation, promise  
C) negotiation: müzakere, discussion,  
D) enslavement: köleleştirme  
E) correspondence :yazışma,

M.K.

birisidir.

2. Cambodia **is one of** the world's poorest economies, **and thus** economic development is its **highest** ----.

düşünce self

A) reflection : yansıma, belirti, işaret, sign,

B) triumph: zafer, victory

C) **structure**: yapı, **construction**

D) priority: öncelik, **precedence**

E) sanction: yaptırım, punishment

impose

on Russia

so

hence

M.K.

1. ilgi, merak 2. menfaat, çıkar 3. faiz  
4. concern: ilgilendirmek

field

SOSYAL BİLİMLER Analiz- İsmail TURASAN

3. The sociology of knowledge is a discipline --- to investigating the role played by conventions, institutions, traditions and interests in the creation and evaluation of knowledge.
- A) convertible: dönüştürülebilir assessment: değerlendirme
- B) sentenced: mahkum edilmiş to
- ✓ C) devoted: adanmış, vakfedilmiş dedicated / committed\* to
- D) vulnerable: zayıf, savunmasız, açık, prone / susceptible / open to
- E) harmful: zararlı, detrimental
- examine: incelemek kurum / tesis etme  
gelenek  
2. toplantı, kongre  
3. anlaşma, treaty\*

4. Originating in China and voyaging first in trading caravans and then along maritime routes, tea conquered Western tastes. damak tad/ tat / zevk
- A) accurately : doğru şekilde, calculate, measure
- B) similarly : benzer şekilde likewise, cümle/ \*\*\*\* just as +cümle, ana cümle : tipki
- C) presently : şimdilerde, currently
- D) adversely: olumsuz şekilde, badly affect influence
- ✓ E) gradually: yavaş yavaş, slowly

Ving , S ✓

(0-2)

5. Infants become emotionally attached to the people with whom they ---- most often and most lovingly.

- A) consult: danışmak, ask,  
B) compete: yarışmak, rival, race *contest*  
C) quarrel: tartışmak, argue, debate  
✓ interact: etkileşim kurmak, cooperate  
E) speculate: yorum yapmak, say, claim, maintain

use

evcilleştirme

6. The **domestication of fire** by humans was the first great ecological transformation ---- by humans, as it **changed forever** the way humans dealt with their surroundings.

- ✓ A) **brought about** : yol açmak, **cause, lead to, trigger** ed
- B) **pulled down**: yıkmak, **demolish**
- C) **filled out**: form doldurmak
- D) **put through**: telefonu/hattı bağlamak/aktarmak, **bitirmek, get through**
- E) **given up**: vazgeçmek, bırakmak, **abandon, leave, desert**

Fill in

Until  
Before

7. By the 20th century, photography ---- so advanced that sports ---- and illustrated in daily newspapers.

- A) had become / were being photographed
- B) has become / are being photographed
- C) became / ~~had been~~ photographed XXX
- D) would have become / were photographed
- E) was becoming / have been photographed

earlier  
X

8. Big social media companies have a responsibility ---- every possible action to ensure that their applications --  
-- by criminals

A) to take / are not exploited

B) taking / will not be exploited

C) to be taken / would not be exploited

D) being taken / have not been exploited

E) having taken / were not exploited

Soyut isim to Verb

action

for years

ability  
desire  
responsibility  
chance  
opportunity  
right  
ambition + to verb

People living in Ankara are happy.



have cleared

cut down

for

How long?

9. Humans have been clearing trees for transportation purposes ---- more than 10,000 years, but Mesopotamians invented some of the first paved roads to make more transit-friendly cities ---- 3000 BCE.

A) in / with

B) for / around

C) on / to

D) along / over

E) by / from

3000 to 2000

BC before Christ

BCE : Before Common Era : MÖ milattan önce

AD : Anno Domini

CE: Common Era : MS milattan sonra

in/ throughout/  
across /around/ all over

SOSYAL BİLİMLER Analiz- İsmail TURASAN

set up / found: kurmak

in

10. As Minoans established settlements ---- the Mediterranean world along an extensive trade route with Egypt, Syria, the Aegean islands, and mainland Greece, they brought their culture ---- them.

A) from / against

B) below / on

C) throughout / with

D) for / about

E) at / over

once / After/ When he graduated

11. ---- graduating from Cambridge in 1974, Douglas Adams, British comedy writer who uses the devices of science fiction, began to write ---- radio and television.

- A) By / with
- B) At / on
- C) During / through
- D) In / about
- ✓ E) Upon / for

for  
exam / film /

2124  
tool

begin= start + ving / to verb    losing /to lose

On

12. --- science fiction texts are too difficult to film very few have ever been successfully adapted.

- A) Unless
- B) In order that
- C) Once
- D) Before
- E) Because

Handwritten notes in blue ink: "would", "will", "can", "could" written vertically next to a large blue checkmark. To the right, there are scribbles and a plus sign (+).

13. --- fire played an important part in Greek philosopher Anaximander's cosmogony, it would be wrong to think that he regarded it as the ultimate constituent of the world, like Thales's water.

- A) Though
- B) As if
- C) In case
- D) Since
- E) Until

+ + + + +  
though

14. --- career assessment and counselling have normally / usually historically targeted students in high school, a number of experts now believe that they are also beneficial to elementary and middle school students for later career development.

- A) As soon as
- B) Unless
- C) Even though
- D) Only when
- E) As though

As if

to ✓  
for ✓

15. ---- all the factors **influencing** the learning of a foreign language is **fully understood**, it **will be difficult to design** optimal educational programs for language learning.

A) Only if +, + - / -

B) Since + +

C) **Until / Unless** + -

D) In case + -

E) Given that + +





16. According to experts, most national policies are likely to fail ---- they are complemented and supported by parallel policies at the global level.

will fail

basarisiz olmasi olasidir  
basariz olacaktir ???

✓ + +

- A) so that
- B) just as
- ✓ C) unless
- D) since
- E) now that

= if they are not

until + dead line

As opposed to = aksine

17. ---- **women's studies**, which **is focused on the historical aspects** of women's lives, **feminist philosophy** is **interested in the social philosophy** of women's interests throughout history.

- ✓ A) Unlike
- B) Except for
- C) In case of
- D) Prior to
- E) On behalf of

boyuncu

18. ----- any archaeological excavation, whether it is prehistoric or historic, a survey or field investigation must be conducted.

- A) Thanks to
- B) As opposed to
- C) On behalf of
- D) Prior to / Before
- E) Compared to

Relative to

öncesinde

be it ... or ...

↑↑

ister

is

ister

↓

↑↑

≡≡

19. You might be a good walker, but Istanbul is ---- huge ---- sooner or later you will have to catch a bus or tram to further explore the megacity.

A) such / as

B) as / as

C) both / and

✓ D) so / that

E) whether / or

so that

öyle --- ki

such cities as Ankara

20. The term "Asian" is widely used for those individuals who have ethnic ties to Asia, ---- includes the Far East, Southeast Asia, and the Indian sub-continent.

- A) what
- B) of which
- C) which
- D) ~~that~~
- E) of whom

←  
that

→ which verb  
ki bu

Where S ✓  
in which

21.- 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

The first true City in Mesoamerica was Monte Alban, **founded** **by** the Zapotecs in 500 **BC**. **(21)** ---- the Olmec people who **had come up with a script** of glyphs (signs), the Zapotec **also** **devised an early writing system** to name sacrificed enemies portrayed on stone stelae. Later monuments name enemy places in and around the south Mexican Oaxaca Valley that the kings of Monte Alban defeated, **to create an empire that** **(22)** ---- until 700 **CE**. The biggest city in Mesoamerica was Teotihuacan, which **was founded** **(23)** ---- **100 BCE** and survived until the 7th or 8th century **CE**. The ceremonial **objects unearthed** in the area **indicate** that the city **(24)** ---- **as a sacred centre**. A cave **beneath** its Pyramid of the Sun was regarded as the **place** **(25)** ---- humanity **emerged into** the world and as the entrance to the underworld.

21.

- A) Instead of
- B) According to
- C) Due to
- D) On behalf of

**E) Similar to** / Just as

22.

- A) occurred **happen**
- B) deteriorated **get worse / worsen**
- C) lasted** **take place**
- D) recovered **iyilesmek** **get over** **heal**
- E) appeared **görünmek/ seem** **ortaya çıkmak / emerge**

23.

- A) with
- C) from
- E) over

- B) around**
- D) **throughout**

**3000 BCE**  
**Exam**  
**100**  
**K.P.V.**

24.

- A) ~~used to begin~~
- B) might begin
- C) would have begun
- D) should have begun
- E) may have begun**

25.

- A) why
- B) which
- C) how
- D) where**
- E) when

**hi orada**

26. - 30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

In the 1950s and 1960s, several lines of development **converged** to create the explosive **shift in academic psychology** known as the cognitive revolution. Research in **various other fields** of study, (26) ---- anthropology, linguistics and computer signs, had been moving toward the scientific study of mental processes. (27) ---- **psychology**, studies of memory, perception, personality traits, and other mental phenomena continued to gain ground. Even **orthodox** <sup>traditional</sup> behaviourists began to pay attention to mental processes. (28) ---- these lines of development **came together**, the mind **once again became** a worthy object of study. The black box model of psychology **was rejected**, and cognition, or thought processes themselves, **became the object of (29) ---- interest**. Major contributors included Ulric Neisser, Howard Kendler, and George and Jean Mandler. With the renewed interest in cognitive processes, **there was also a revival of an earlier movement that (30) ----** in Europe but migrated to the United States after World War II, namely Gestalt psychology.

26.

- A) despite  
C) with the purpose of  
E) contrary to

- B) such as  
D) in case of

unlike

various / some  
such as  
overdose

27.

- A) Toward  
C) Within  
E) From

.IN .the field of psychology

On  
About  
B) Over  
D) Upon  
Viz,

28.

- A) Although  
C) Whether  
E) Until

B) In order that

As  
become

29.

- A) abstract <sup>soyut</sup>  
C) intense  
E) faulty <sup>hatalı</sup>

B) beneficial  <sup>faydali</sup>

D) hostile  <sup>düşmanca / yasanılmaz</sup>

30.

- A) should have started  
C) must start  
E) has started

B) had started  
D) used to start

begin

31. - 41. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. Although notions of unconscious mental processes have a history dating back to the ancient world, ----.

- A) they were often used to characterise the condition of having no awareness
- B) there is widespread agreement that a great deal of our mental life is unconscious
- C) it is necessary to consider the historical background to understand what triggered its scientific investigation
- ✓ D) the unconscious was not serious taken up by science until the 19th century ✓
- E) psychologists use the term unconscious to refer to a characteristic of a certain mental states

take up a hobby  
= deal with



32. Due to an explosion in levels of homelessness for all ages across developed countries over the past 20 years, ----.

- A) in the US the typical image of a homeless person is of a single man or an older woman
- B) poverty and poor health are among the main causes of homelessness
- C) no attention is paid to the experiences of homeless people instead of the concept itself
- ✓ D) there has been a significant increase in the number of studies of homelessness
- E) people from ethnic minority groups are especially vulnerable to homelessness

in  
for  
during  
throughout  
within  
over + the last /the past 15 years

have ✓  
has ✓

have been ✓

M.K.

② As S be V-ing

✓ ① whereas

33. While many parents benefit from available books and articles on parenting, ----.

- A) the transition to parenthood also creates psychological transformations in adulthood
- B) young adults may be living entirely independently, with a mature set of social relationships
- C) some parents face inevitable uncertainty when making decisions about how to raise their children
- D) most people find that their responsibility to another person is greater than their responsibility to themselves
- E) families tend to get close as grandparents become involved with the new family

other ✓

is ✓

people

34. Because we are frequently exposed to the work of psychologists in our everyday lives, ----.

- A) successful work in the field of psychology often requires an advanced university degree
- B) there are hundreds of thousands of psychologists who work in other places
- C) everyone has an idea about what psychology is and what psychologists do
- D) psychologists also work in forensic fields, and they do provide counseling and therapy
- E) the word "psychology" comes from the Greek words "psyche" (life) and "logos" (explanation)

logic

35. Despite its economic difficulties such as trade imbalance and high unemployment, ----.

- A) Jamaica is the largest English-speaking island in the Caribbean Sea
- B) Jamaica is largely perceived by the outside world as economically successful
- C) the economy of Jamaica has suffered extensively from persistent job losses
- D) the majority of the Jamaican population is primarily of African descent
- E) Jamaica's government follows the British parliamentary model

konu odak

— ✓

+ ✓

— — —

+ + + +

36. Although information processing and memory efficiency begin to decrease by middle age ----.

- ✓ A) there are several ways to improve the functioning of the aging brain
- B) different forms of dementia can cause cognitive decline in old age
- C) the brain is an extraordinarily intricate web of one hundred billion neurons
- D) certain areas of the brain produce new neurons throughout adulthood
- E) many middle-aged people report difficulty remembering stuff

30-50

adık

Ving

37. ----, the aging process would continue persistently, making the saved population ever more susceptible to a new set of diseases. <sup>savunmasız kılarak / ki bu savunmasız kılar-hale getirir</sup>

- A) Because aging makes us ever more vulnerable to the common fatal diseases
- B) Before aging contributed to a wide variety of non-fatal diseases and disorders
- C) Although authorities underestimated the speed with which mortality was declining
- ✓ D) Even if medical interventions were to eliminate all the existing major killer diseases
- E) Once scientific forecasts of the survival of individuals began with the work of life insurance companies

this

38. In traditional Cuban American families, the elderly are taken care of at home whenever possible. ---

- A) even if many grandparents take care of their grandchildren while their parents are working
- ✓ B) although this is becoming difficult today as both spouses often work outside the home
- C) given that the definition of "family" in America does not include grandparents
- D) despite the fact that most Cuban immigrants in America maintain their traditional beliefs
- E) unless grandparents maintain close and special bonds within the family unit

SVO

this

\*

m.k

39. Whereas some commercial photographers accept a wide range of assignments, including photographing small products, automobiles and food, ----.

- A) they typically take photographs of commercial products for advertisements
- B) others focus on a more specialised area, such as photographing only furniture
- C) they have the freedom to glorify products and create an exaggerated appearance
- D) their photographs should create a favorable impression on the viewer
- E) some studios use a number of photographers who specialise in different areas





Not

40. No simple methodological definition of world history is possible, ----.

- A) even if there is a lot to learn from modern studies of world history
- B) although the purpose of history writing has always been to understand our past
- C) for world histories vary widely in style, structure, and scope
- D) while structuring world history around separate civilisations is not an easy task
- E) but the Central Asian steppes produced many successful conquerors world history has seen

as  
because  
for  
since

when

41. In ancient Greece, **winning** the Olympic Games **brought glory** **not only to the individual, but also to the city** that **the athlete** represented; ----.

- he
- A) however, athletes in these competitions were highly motivated to win
  - B) hence, some types of games taught the practitioners about the art of war
  - ✓ C) **likewise**, the losing competitor **reflected poorly** on his city
  - D) yet, competition among the city-states during the Games was fierce
  - E) even so, they did not want to shame their city with a poor performance
- but

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

42. Diplomacy has existed as long as humans have lived in organised societies, but most historians would agree that modern diplomacy originated in Renaissance Italy.

- A) İnsanlar örgütlü toplumlar halinde yaşadıkları sürece diplomasi var oldu, ancak çoğu tarihçi modern diplomasinin Rönesans İtalya'sında ortaya çıktığı konusunda hemfikirdir.
- B) Çoğu tarihçiye göre modern diplomasinin kökeni Rönesans İtalya'sına dayanmaktadır, ancak diplomasi insanlar örgütlü toplumlar halinde yaşamaya başladığında ortaya çıkmıştır.
- C) Pek çok tarihçi, diplomasinin insanlar örgütlü toplumlar olarak yaşamaya başladığında ortaya çıktığı konusunda hemfikir olsa da diplomasi Rönesans döneminde İtalya'da modern haline kavuşmuştur.
- D) Diplomasi, insanlar örgütlü toplumlar halinde yaşamaya başladıklarından beri var olmuştur, fakat çoğu tarihçiye göre modern diplomasi Rönesans İtalya'sı sayesinde ortaya çıkmıştır.
- E) Her ne kadar tarihçilerin çoğu modern diplomasinin Rönesans döneminde İtalya'da ortaya çıktığı konusunda hemfikir olsa da diplomasi insanlar örgütlü toplumlar halinde yaşadığından beri vardı.

Özel Soru

43. The earliest records of our civilisation clearly show an interest in both signs and travel, but it is not until classical antiquity that we have evidence of the two coming together.

- A) Her ne kadar medeniyetimizin en eski kayıtları sadece bilime değil seyahate de bir ilgi olduğunu gösterse de ikisinin bir araya geldiğine dair kanıt ancak Klasik Antik Çağ dönemindedir.
- B) Bilim ve seyahatin Klasik Antik Çağ dönemine kadar bir araya geldiğine dair herhangi bir kanıtımız yoktur fakat her ikisine açıkça bir ilgi duyulduğu medeniyetimizin en eski kayıtlarında görülmektedir.
- C) Medeniyetimizin en eski kayıtları hem bilime hem de seyahate duyulan bir ilgiyi açıkça göstermektedir fakat ikisinin bir araya gelmesine dair kanıtımız ancak Klasik Antik Çağ dönemindedir. it is/was not until.....
- D) Hem bilime hem de seyahate açıkça bir ilgi duyulduğunu gösteren medeniyetimizin en eski kayıtlarına göre, bu ikisi ancak Klasik Antik Çağ döneminde bir araya gelmiştir.
- E) Elimizdeki kanıta göre, bilim ve seyahatin açıkça bir araya gelmesi ancak Klasik Antik Çağ döneminde olmuştur, fakat medeniyetimizin en eski kayıtlarında her ikisine de ilgi duyulduğu görülmektedir.

count for

44. Because animals **make up** an important part of nature and some research **cannot be conducted using humans**, animals are **unfortunately also participants in psychological research**.

- A) Hayvanlar doğanın önemli bir parçasını **oluşturduğu** ve bazı araştırmalar **insanlar kullanılarak yürütülemeyeceği** için hayvanlar **ne yazık ki psikolojik araştırmaların da katılımcıdır**.
- B) Doğanın önemli bir parçasını oluşturan hayvanlar, ne yazık ki insanlar kullanılarak yürütülemeyen bazı psikolojik araştırmaların da katılımcıdır.
- C) Hayvanların doğanın önemli bir parçası olması ve bazı araştırmaların insanlar kullanılarak yürütülememesi, ne yazık ki hayvanları psikolojik araştırmaların da katılımcısı haline getirmiştir.
- D) Hayvanların da psikolojik araştırmalara dâhil olması, doğanın önemli bir parçasını oluşturmaları ve ne yazık ki bazı araştırmaların insanlar kullanılarak yürütülememesinden kaynaklanmaktadır.
- E) Doğanın önemli bir parçasını oluştursalar da bazı araştırmaların insanlar kullanılarak yürütülememesi nedeniyle hayvanlar ne yazık ki psikolojik araştırmaların da katılımcıdır.

45. René Descartes, often called the father of modern philosophy, attempted to break with the philosophical traditions of his day and start philosophy anew.

- A) Kendi zamanının felsefi gelenekleri ile ilişkisini koparan René Descartes felsefeyi yeniden başlatmak istemiştir ve bu yüzden sıklıkla modern felsefenin babası olarak anılmaktadır.
- B) Sıklıkla modern felsefenin babası olarak anılan René Descartes kendi zamanının felsefi gelenekleri ile bağıını koparıp felsefeyi yeniden başlatmaya çalışmıştır.
- C) Felsefeyi yeniden başlatan René Descartes'tan sık sık felsefenin babası olarak bahsedilmektedir çünkü o kendi zamanındaki felsefi geleneklerle bağlarını koparmayı denemiştir.
- D) René Descartes sık sık modern felsefenin babası olarak anılmaktadır, bunun sebebi ise kendi zamanının felsefi geleneklerinden kopuş yaşaması ve yeni bir felsefe başlatma çabasıdır.
- E) René Descartes'a sıklıkla modern felsefenin babası denmesinin sebebi, kendi zamanındaki felsefi geleneklerden koparak yeni bir felsefe başlatma çabasıdır.

46. In a digital library, an unlimited number of people can access the same resource, and even read the same page of this resource, simultaneously.

- A) Dijital kütüphane, sınırsız sayıda kişinin eş zamanlı olarak aynı kaynağa ulaşabildiği ve hatta bu kaynağın aynı sayfasını okuyabildiği bir yerdir.
- B) Dijital bir kütüphanede sınırsız sayıda kişi eş zamanlı olarak aynı kaynağa ulaşabilir ve hatta bu kaynağın aynı sayfasını okuyabilir.
- C) Dijital bir kütüphanede eş zamanlı olarak aynı kaynağa ulaşabilen ve hatta bu kaynağın aynı sayfasını okuyabilen kişi sayısı sınırsızdır.
- D) Dijital bir kütüphanede sınırsız sayıda kişinin eş zamanlı olarak aynı kaynağa ulaşabilmesi ve hatta bu kaynağın aynı sayfasını okuması mümkündür.
- E) Dijital bir kütüphanede sınırsız sayıda kişi eş zamanlı olarak aynı kaynağa ulaşmakla kalmayıp bu kaynağın aynı sayfasını bile okuyabilir.

47. During their presence on Earth for tens of thousands of years, humans **have progressively,** **although with setbacks from time to time,** **learned how to** better feed themselves.

- A) Dünya üzerinde on binlerce yıldır varlığını sürdüren insanlar, zaman zaman gerilemeler yaşasa da, kendilerini gittikçe daha iyi beslemeyi öğrenme konusunda ilerleme kaydetmişlerdir.
- B) İnsanlar on binlerce yıldır Dünya üzerindeki varlıklarını sürdürmektedirler ve bu esnada zaman zaman gerilemelerle de olsa, kendilerini daha iyi beslemeyi öğrenmişlerdir.
- C) Zaman zaman gerilemeler yaşayan insanlar, Dünya üzerindeki on binlerce yıllık varlıkları süresince kendilerini daha iyi beslemeyi öğrenmişlerdir.
- D) İnsanlar, Dünya üzerindeki on binlerce yıllık varlıkları süresince, **zaman zaman gerilemelerle de olsa,** kendilerini **gittikçe** daha iyi **beslemeyi öğrenmişlerdir.**
- E) Kendilerini gittikçe daha iyi beslemeyi öğrenen insanlar, Dünya üzerindeki on binlerce yıllık varlıkları boyunca gerilemeler de yaşamışlardır.



48. - 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz

48. Asur İmparatorluğu'nun MÖ 900 ve 600 arasında altın çağını yaşarken dünyanın o güne dek gördüğü en büyük ve en karmaşık siyasi oluşum olduğu ileri sürülebilir.

- A) The Assyrian Empire's heyday was between 900 and 600 BCE, when it had become the largest and most complex political formation the world had ever experienced.
- B) While it was having its heyday between about 900 and 600 BCE, it can be claimed that the Assyrian Empire was the largest and most complex political formation the world had yet seen.
- C) The Assyrian Empire was the largest and most complex political formation the world had ever seen until the period between 900 and 600 BCE, which was its heyday.
- D) It is possible to claim that the period between 900 and 600 BCE was the heyday of the Assyrian Empire, the largest and most complex political formation the world had yet seen.
- E) It has been suggested that the Assyrian Empire was the largest and most complex political formation the world had ever seen between 900 and 600 BCE, which was its heyday.

49. Portekizlilerin Orta Afrika'da bulunan Kongo Krallığı'na olan ilgisi, 1493 yılında bakır ile başlamış ancak kısa bir süre içinde köle ticaretine dönüşmüştür.

- A) What made Portuguese turn their attention to the Central African Kingdom of Congo in 1493 was copper, but this interest turned to slave trade.
- B) Portuguese interest in the Central African Kingdom of Congo began in 1493 with copper, but soon turned to slave trade.
- C) The Portuguese started to be attracted to the Central African Kingdom of Congo in 1493 by copper, which initiated slave trade there.
- D) Copper started Portuguese interest in the Central African Kingdom of Congo in 1493, but this interest shortly became slave trade.
- E) Although the Portuguese began to pay attention to the Central African Kingdom of Congo in 1493 with copper, they soon started slave trade there.

50. İlk insanlar taş aletler gibi daha basit teknolojiler kullanmış olabilirler ancak bu, onların zeki olmadıkları anlamına gelmez.

- A) While early people seem to have used simpler technologies like stone tools, they should not be considered unintelligent.
- B) Early people cannot be said to be unintelligent just because they used simpler technologies such as stone tools.
- C) The fact that early people used simpler technologies like stone tools does not mean they were not intelligent.
- D) It is possible that early people used simpler technologies like stone tools, but they were certainly not unintelligent.
- E) Early people might have used simpler technologies like stone tools, but that does not mean they are unintelligent.

51. Rönesans'ın temelini teşkil eden yeni teknolojiler esas işlevi un üretmek olan yel değirmenleri ve su değirmenlerini de içermekteydi.

- i whose

- A) Were it not for the new technologies such as windmills and watermills which mainly function to produce flour, the foundations for the Renaissance may not have been laid.
- B) The foundations for the Renaissance were laid by such new technologies as windmills and watermills, whose main function was to make flour.
- C) Windmills and watermills, despite having a primary function of producing flour, were among the new technologies that laid the foundations for the Renaissance.
- D) The new technologies that laid the foundations for the Renaissance included windmills and watermills, whose primary function was to make flour.
- E) Among the new technologies that laid the foundation for the Renaissance were primarily windmills and watermills, which were used to make flour.

52. Rus resim sanatı, Rus edebiyatı veya müziğinden çok daha az bilinir ancak gerek Avrupa geleneğinin bir parçası gerekse ondan ayrı olarak zengin bir tarihe sahiptir.

- ✓ A) Russian art of painting is far less well-known than Russian literature or music but it has a rich history, both as part of and set apart from European tradition.
- B) Russian literature or music is far less well-known than Russian art of painting, which is known to have a rich history, not only as part of but also set apart from European tradition.
- C) Compared to Russian literature or music, Russian art of painting is much less well-known, but as part of European tradition it has a rich history, even though it is set apart from it.
- D) Although Russian art of painting is not as well-known as Russian literature or music, it has a rich history because it is both part of and distinct from European tradition.
- E) Being both part of and distinct from European tradition, Russian art of painting has a rich history, although it is far less well-known than Russian literature or music.

53. Kendi başına büyük bir endüstri olmanın yanı sıra başka pek çok faaliyeti etkilediği için klasik müzik Britanya'daki en önemli sanat biçimlerinden biridir.

- A) One of the most important art forms in Britain is classical music, which not only affects many other activities but also is a major industry in its own right.
- B) Classical music is one of the most important art forms in Britain, as it influences many other activities in addition to being a major industry in its own right.
- C) In addition to being a major industry in its own right, classical music affects many other activities, and for this reason it is one of the most important art forms in Britain.
- D) Since classical music is a major industry in its own right, which also influences many other activities, it is one of the most important art forms in Britain.
- E) Classical music, which is a major industry in its own right in addition to influencing many other activities, is one of the most important art forms in Britain.

54. - 59. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. Worry, defined as repetitive thoughts about negative future events, is part of life. **At the right dose**, concern **for** the future can be **adaptive**, **helping** to direct attention and improve preparations **in the face of** potential threats. People **with** generalised anxiety disorder (GAD) **however**, **experience and extreme, chronic, and unrelenting worry that they feel unable to control. Worry does not work for them.** **Their worries spill into all areas of everyday life**, including health, family, relationships, work, and finances.

- A) Although it is difficult to understand the nature of the fear in the disorder **some treatment would be possible.**
- They** ✓ B) **They tend to overestimate** the likelihood of negative consequences and **predict that they will be catastrophic.**
- C) Indeed, several theories have attempted over the past few decades to explain the mechanisms underlying GAD.
- D) Having negative thoughts, in other words, is perceived as a way to **avoid experiencing negative feelings.**
- E) Despite the fact that chronic worry is stressful, people with GAD hold **positive beliefs about worry.**

55. The first coffee trees in Rwanda were planted in 1904, and export began around 1917. The high altitudes and steady rainfalls mean the potential for quality is very high. About half of the country's export revenue now comes from the coffee industry, so coffee has recently become a vehicle for the government to improve socio-economic conditions. However, a combination of high altitudes and rich soil ensures that Rwandan beans are still some of the best on the market.

- A) One of the challenges for Rwandan coffee is the "potato defect", a bacteria that can cause the occasional bean to smell and taste like raw potato.
- B) The coffee beans from Rwanda are often some of the softest, sweetest, and most floral of East African coffees.
- C) The districts along lake Kivu are home to some of the most famed washing stations in Rwanda.
- D) The citrus, stone fruit, and caramel tones of the coffee beans make Rwandan coffee balanced and sweet.
- E) It should be noted that an economy dependent on exporting only coffee products usually tends to be a very fragile one.

Handwritten notes in blue ink:

- Under "challenges": -
- Under "softest, sweetest": + +
- Under "most famed": +
- Under "balanced and sweet": +
- Under "very fragile": -
- Under "an economy dependent on exporting only coffee products": -
- Large handwritten note:  $\frac{25152}{0/ak}$  (bered)
- Other symbols: +, -, +, -



56. **How many** languages are spoken in the world? The truthful answer is that we do not **have an exact count**, **although we are able to make an educated guess**. There are **two primary reasons why counting up languages is tricky**. One is that linguists have not identified **all the languages of the world yet**. **There are still speech (and sign language) communities that follow their traditional ways of life and who have had little interaction with the outside world or researchers**. ---- **However, there is also a more fundamental problem** in counting languages, which is that it is **difficult to decide which speech varieties should be counted as languages and which should be counted as dialects** of a single language.

- A) Mutual intelligibility refers to the idea of people understanding one another.
- B) So, some linguists claim to have figured out the exact number of world languages.
- C) **The languages of these groups are still undescribed.**
- D) Irregularities in language usually result from language change.
- E) Communities are not usually positioned near each other.

But also eklene  
+ +  
- -

57 After the initial conquest by Europeans in 1521, the Aztec population was devastated by one of the biggest pandemics in history. According to historical records, an infection killed off as much as 80 percent of the indigenous population. The identity of this pest remained a mystery. ---- Historians were not clear if the disease was of local origin or was imported by the Spanish, but in recent years the culprit was discovered to be a *Salmonella* organism.

A) At this time, an environmental misfortune in the Americas helped the microbes spread.

B) Guesses ranged from haemorrhagic influenza to malaria to typhoid to smallpox.

C) Unfortunately, food shortages left people unable to withstand the salmonella invaders.

D) In any event, the conquistadores probably carried contaminated foodstuffs on their vessels.

E) Vulnerabilities to novel diseases have not changed: spreading via global trade and travel.

Soclu

Sorumlu

58. Shinto is the name for the religious beliefs and practices that are believed to have developed in Japan prior to the importation of foreign religious traditions from the Asian continent, beginning in the sixth century CE. AD

With rare historical exceptions, the Japanese have not attempted to spread Shinto outside of Japan, believing that it was the foundation of their cultural heritage and identity. --- Shinto deeply influenced Japan's interactions with other cultures. Moreover, it continues to serve as one of the major religious and cultural institutions in the world.

A) The practices of Shinto were confined mostly to the social and political elites of the clans.

✓ B) One might conclude that the impact of Shinto in world history has been minor, but this is not the case.

C) According to historians, the institutional and doctrinal character of Shinto during the early period lacked coherence.

D) Between 1600 to 1870, scholars who wanted to purge Shinto of all foreign influences created a new field of Shinto scholarship.

E) A characteristic feature of Shinto is "kami", beings that dwell in heaven or reside on earth as sacred forces within nature.

but

however

59. --- Signs of depression in young people are often seen as normal mood swings typical of a particular developmental stage. Professionals are also often reluctant to prematurely "label" a young person with the diagnosis of depression. However, early diagnosis and treatment are crucial to healthy emotional, social, and behavioral development.

A) Symptoms of depression in children and adolescents are expressed in a variety of ways.

B) Depression in children and adolescents frequently goes undetected. *are elusive / for example*

C) Depression in both young people and adults may occur at the same time as panic attacks.

D) Children who develop major depression are more likely to have a family history of the disorder.

E) Depression increases the risk for suicide or suicide attempts.

6 / 4

60.-65. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

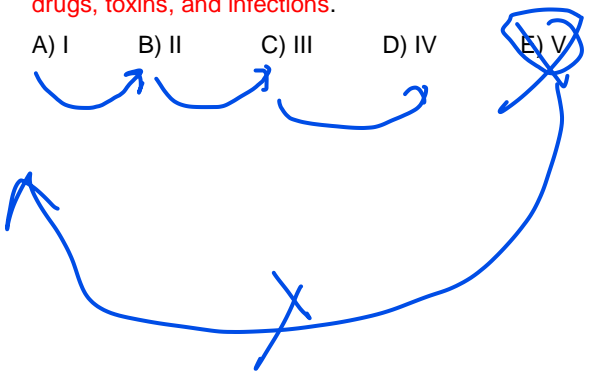
60. (I) The striking and kicking techniques of modern karate originated from a traditional fighting system, Okinawa-te, developed in Okinawa during the early 17th century. (II) Modern karate was founded by Gichin Funakoshi, who, in 1906, toured Okinawa, giving the first public demonstration of Okinawa-te. (III) Contrary to popular belief, karate practitioners spend very little time smashing ~~backs and boards~~. (IV) Subsequently, a slightly refined version of this technique was included in the physical education curriculum of Okinawa. (V) During these formative years, Okinawa-te became known as karate-jutsu (Chinese hand art).

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

İzmir yazın

61. (I) There are various causes and types of dementia, but they have certain characteristics in common. (II) People with dementia often have problems with short-term memory, such as forgetting names and recent events. (III) They may have trouble with visuospatial processing, such as getting lost in familiar places. (IV) The affected people may have difficulty with activities of daily living, such as balancing the checkbook or forgetting to turn off the stove when cooking. (V) There are many other causes of dementia, including trauma, metabolic imbalances, hereditary illness, drugs, toxins, and infections.

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



M.K.

Among ✓✓

taraf / paydas

62. (I) Comparing student achievement between countries has several goals for different stakeholders. (II) Pisa is another example of international comparison of student achievement. (III) To policymakers, country-to-country comparisons of student performance help indicate whether their educational system is performing as well as it could. (IV) To a researcher of education issues, the studies provide a basis for hypothesising whether some policies and practices in education are necessary or sufficient for high student performance. (V) To teachers and school administrators, international studies provide examples of behaviour that may be a source of new forms of practice and self-evaluation.

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

another

To sb,  
=

63. (I) The papyrus plant, which grew only in the Egyptian Nile Delta, contained a substance that, when cut into strips, could be arranged and pressed so as to create a page of paperlike material. (II) These pages would then be glued together to form a continuous sheet, normally 30-35 feet in length. (III) When two wooden pins were fastened to the ends of the sheet, the result was a scroll, which could be rolled back and forth around the pins. (IV) Animal skin was used by Greeks for writing before papyrus became widely available by 600 BCE. (V) The papyrus scroll was the ancient Greeks' "book" (biblian), the primary tool for reading and writing.

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



64. (I) Forensic anthropologists are experts who analyse skeletal remains for legal purposes. (II) Forensic anthropologists commonly work closely with forensic archaeologists. (III) Law enforcement authorities call upon these anthropologists to use skeletal remains to identify murder victims, missing persons, or people who have died in disasters, such as plane crashes. (IV) They have also contributed substantially to the investigation of human rights abuses in all parts of the world by identifying victims and documenting the cause of their death. (V) Among the best-known ones is Clyde C. Snow, who has been practising in this field for over 40 years.

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

65. (I) Although pastoral nomadic societies can still be found throughout their traditional ranges, they no longer have the influence they once did. (II) The most powerful nomadic Empire to emerge on the world stage was that of the Mongols. (III) The military power that nomads possessed as mounted archers or desert warriors disappeared centuries ago. (IV) Similarly their ability to remain autonomous disappeared with the emergence of motorised vehicles and airplanes. (V) As the world's population has expanded, they have lost pasture areas to farmers who have attempted to cultivate land that is only marginally fit for agriculture.

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

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

For millennia, before the invention of guns and gunpowder, bows and arrows were the most efficient human instruments for killing at a distance. Arrowheads, found scattered across most of the Earth, count as one of the most common objects of archaeological significance, outnumbered only by broken bits of pottery. It is easy to imagine how an arrow aimed at a distant human enemy or hunted animal often missed its target and got lost to remain undisturbed in its lodging place for uncounted centuries, only for us to find it by chance. But isolated arrowheads, separated from other human artefacts, are usually impossible to date and tell us little or nothing about who made and used them. A few rock paintings of bowmen running and shooting in North Africa and elsewhere show that as much as 10,000 years ago archery had come to dominate local warfare. And again it is not difficult to see why that was so, for a weapon that can wound or kill at a distance of up to hundred yards far outranged older projectiles, and the peoples who first possessed them could attack others with impunity. Their advantage was so great that bows and arrows spread across the Old World, with innovations across cultures, from the undetermined place they first appeared.

66. According to the passage, arrowheads ----.

- A) continued to be preferred as the main warfare instrument even after the invention of guns and gunpowder
- B) were the first objects humans used as a tool for killing at a distance and they originated millennia ago
- C) as archaeological objects are often found by people who miss their target during combat or hunting
- D) have so far been hard to find due mostly to the fact that older projectiles were more dominant
- E) are less common than broken bits of pottery despite being one of the most common archaeological objects

For millennia, before the invention of guns and gunpowder, bows and arrows were the most efficient human instruments for killing at a distance. Arrowheads, found scattered across most of the Earth, count as one of the most common objects of archaeological significance, outnumbered only by broken bits of pottery. It is easy to imagine how an arrow aimed at a distant human enemy or hunted animal often missed its target and got lost to remain undisturbed in its lodging place for uncounted centuries, only for us to find it by chance. **But isolated arrowheads, separated from other human artefacts, are usually impossible to date and tell us little or nothing about who made and used them.** A few rock paintings of bowmen running and shooting in North Africa and elsewhere show that as much as 10,000 years ago archery had come to dominate local warfare. And again it is not difficult to see why that was so, for a weapon that can wound or kill at a distance of up to hundred yards far outranged older projectiles, and the peoples who first possessed them could attack others with impunity. Their advantage was so great that bows and arrows spread across the Old World, with innovations across cultures, from the undetermined place they first appeared.

67. It can be inferred from the passage that arrowheads -
- .
  - A) proved to be better tools for killing human enemies rather than hunting animals
  - B) were favoured specifically by the culture that made the rock paintings of bowmen in North Africa
  - C) were improved later by the culture that invented them for the first time
  - D) can be more informative as long as they are found alongside other human objects
  - E) are often difficult to date without reference to older projectiles used before arrows

For millennia, before the invention of guns and gunpowder, bows and arrows were the most efficient human instruments for killing at a distance. Arrowheads, found scattered across most of the Earth, count as one of the most common objects of archaeological significance, outnumbered only by broken bits of pottery. It is easy to imagine how an arrow aimed at a distant human enemy or hunted animal often missed its target and got lost to remain undisturbed in its lodging place for uncounted centuries, only for us to find it by chance. But isolated arrowheads, separated from other human artefacts, are usually impossible to date and tell us little or nothing about who made and used them. A few rock paintings of bowmen running and shooting in North Africa and elsewhere show that as much as 10,000 years ago archery had come to dominate local warfare. And again it is not difficult to see why that was so, for a weapon that can wound or kill at a distance of up to hundred yards far outranged older projectiles, and the peoples who first possessed them could attack others with impunity. Their advantage was so great that bows and arrows spread across the Old World, with innovations across cultures, from the undetermined place they first appeared.

68. Which of the following questions is mainly answered by the passage?

- A) How did various cultures contribute to the design of bows and arrows?
- B) What was the primary difference between arrowheads and older projectiles?
- C) Why did arrows remain significant for humans for a long time?
- D) Why is it usually difficult to date isolated arrowheads?
- E) Who were the first people to invent bows and arrows?

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The life history approach to social research and theory involves several methodological techniques and types of data. These include case studies, interviews, use of documents (letters, diaries, archival records), oral histories, and various kinds of narratives. The main assumptions of this approach are that **actions of individuals and groups are simultaneously emergent and structured** and **that individual and group perspectives must be included in the data used for analysis.** Accordingly, any materials that reveal those perspectives can and should be regarded as essential to the empirical study of human social life. The popularity of this approach has gone up and down since the early 1900s<sup>1</sup>, being used extensively in the 1920s and 1930s. The following generation of social studies witnessed the domination of quantitative measurement techniques coupled with survey data collection, and the increased use of those approaches paralleled a relative decline in life history research. In the 1970s, however, there began a **resurgence** of interest in life history research not only in the United States but in Europe. This has included a broadened interdisciplinary base through the incorporation of narrative theory and methods from other disciplines. In this broadened use, there has been a transition from using the approach as purely a methodological device to using it as a method and theory.

69. According to the passage, **one main assumption of the life history approach is that ----.**
- A) the most appropriate data collection tools are case studies and interviews
  - B) there should be an increasing interest in quantitative measurement techniques
  - C) research into narrative theory and methods is always of interdisciplinary nature
  - D) **points of view pertaining to individuals and groups must be taken into account in data analysis**
  - E) substantial emphasis must be placed on the study of letters, diaries, and archival records

The life history approach to social research and theory involves several methodological techniques and types of data. These include case studies, interviews, use of documents (letters, diaries, archival records), oral histories, and various kinds of narratives. The main assumptions of this approach are that actions of individuals and groups are simultaneously emergent and structured and that individual and group perspectives must be included in the data used for analysis. Accordingly, any materials that reveal those perspectives can and should be regarded as essential to the empirical study of human social life. The popularity of this approach has gone up and down since the early 1900s<sup>1</sup>, being used extensively in the 1920s and 1930s. The following generation of social studies witnessed the domination of quantitative measurement techniques coupled with survey data collection, and the increased use of those approaches paralleled a relative decline in life history research. In the 1970s, however, there began a resurgence of interest in life history research not only in the United States but in Europe. This has included a broadened interdisciplinary base through the incorporation of narrative theory and methods from other disciplines. In this broadened use, there has been a transition from using the approach as purely a methodological device to using it as a method and theory.

70. The underlined word in the passage 'resurgence' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) rehearsal
- B) reduction
- C) revival
- D) reliance
- E) rebellion

The life history approach to social research and theory involves several methodological techniques and types of data. These include case studies, interviews, use of documents (letters, diaries, archival records), oral histories, and various kinds of narratives. The main assumptions of this approach are that actions of individuals and groups are simultaneously emergent and structured and that individual and group perspectives must be included in the data used for analysis. Accordingly, any materials that reveal those perspectives can and should be regarded as essential to the empirical study of human social life. The popularity of this approach has gone up and down since the early 1900s<sup>1</sup>, being used extensively in the 1920s and 1930s. The following generation of social studies witnessed the domination of quantitative measurement techniques coupled with survey data collection, and the increased use of those approaches paralleled a relative decline in life history research. In the 1970s, however, there began a resurgence of interest in life history research not only in the United States but in Europe. This has included a broadened interdisciplinary base through the incorporation of narrative theory and methods from other disciplines. In this broadened use, there has been a transition from using the approach as purely a methodological device to using it as a method and theory.

72. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Popularity of Life Histories and Narratives
- B) Life History Approach in Social Studies
- C) Importance of Methodology in Social Research
- D) Interest in Life History Research in Europe
- E) Interdisciplinary Methods in Social Research



72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Popular music is more than mere entertainment. It is a means by which people affirm, create and nurture their individual and collective identities. But popular music is often also the basis of struggles over personal and group identity. The reason for this is that we are often attracted to music made by social groups to which we belong or do not belong in order to express solidarity with or difference from that group. Such identity-work may be unconscious or semi-conscious, in that what we are initially drawn to is a pleasurable, exciting sound rather than a set of meanings which we have already worked out in advance. Because the meaning of music is so hard to work out, popular music is surrounded by enormous amounts of written and spoken commentary, in the media and in ordinary everyday interactions between people. Here, the remarkable ability of music to unite and divide people becomes manifest in tense, explicit debates over the political meanings of records, stars, and genres. This is how cultural identity becomes closely related to the everyday creation and interpretation of popular music.

72. What can be inferred from the passage about popular music?

- A) It is the basis of entertainment for social groups that we do not belong to.
- B) It is a means for us to express our individual and collective identity.
- C) It improves our written and spoken skills by encouraging interaction among people.
- D) It helps us to reveal what is hidden in the unconscious mind.
- E) It enables us to understand why sound is more important than meaning.

Popular music is more than mere entertainment. It is a means by which people affirm, create and nurture their individual and collective identities. But popular music is often also the basis of struggles over personal and group identity. The reason for this is that we are often attracted to music made by social groups to which we belong or do not belong in order to express solidarity with or difference from that group. Such identity-work may be unconscious or semi-conscious, in that what we are initially drawn to is a pleasurable, exciting sound rather than a set of meanings which we have already worked out in advance. Because the meaning of music is so hard to work out, popular music is surrounded by enormous amounts of written and spoken commentary, in the media and in ordinary everyday interactions between people. Here, the remarkable ability of music to unite and divide people becomes manifest in tense, explicit debates over the political meanings of records, stars, and genres. This is how cultural identity becomes closely related to the everyday creation and interpretation of popular music.

73. According to the passage, why is popular music a source of struggles?

- A) It is an unconscious or semi-conscious identity-work.
- B) What is pleasurable and exciting for an individual may not be the same for another.
- C) It makes us feel united with or separate from a particular social group.
- D) It enables us to question the set meanings of music while making interpretations.
- E) It limits or even prevents political debates about records, stars and genres.

**Popular music is more than mere entertainment.** It is a means by which people affirm, create and nurture their individual and collective identities. But popular music is often also the basis of struggles over personal and group identity. The reason for this is that we are often attracted to music made by social groups to which we belong or do not belong in order to express solidarity with or difference from that group. Such identity-work may be unconscious or semi-conscious, in that what we are initially drawn to is a pleasurable, exciting sound rather than a set of meanings which we have already worked out in advance. Because the meaning of music is so hard to work out, popular music is surrounded by enormous amounts of written and spoken commentary, in the media and in ordinary everyday interactions between people. Here, the remarkable ability of music to unite and divide people becomes manifest in tense, explicit debates over the political meanings of records, stars, and genres. This is **how cultural identity becomes closely related to the everyday creation and interpretation of popular music.**

74. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To give general information about the emergence of popular music
- B) To explain how popular music affects individuals' subconscious
- C) To give a description of the relationship between popular music and cultural identity**
- D) To clarify the impact of popular music on the political atmosphere in a country
- E) To show how entertaining popular music is for most people in society

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The essence of life, wrote Aristotle, is to serve others and do good. Make this the basis of a New Year's resolution and you will be doing yourself a favour too. It turns out that people who volunteer are happier and healthier on average than those who do not. You can get these benefits by giving time to a cause you care about, whether related to the arts, the environment, politics or whatever. However, the biggest boost comes by doing work directly focused on helping others. It may seem counter-intuitive, but taking on extra responsibilities can reduce stress. Consider, for example, a study in which researchers took blood pressure measurements from around 6,700 people aged over 50, then simply let these people get on with their lives for four years before taking another measurement. What the researchers wanted to find out was whether volunteering would make a difference and whether more volunteering would provide even more benefits. The results were conclusive. Compared with non-volunteers or those who had done less than 200 hours of voluntary work in the preceding two years, more active volunteers were 40 per cent less likely to have developed high blood pressure.

75. According to Aristotle, helping other people ----.

- A) cannot be limited to certain times of the year
- B) could mean a number of burdensome extra responsibilities
- C) should be a person's primary goal in life
- D) may not always do much good to other people
- E) makes others happier than oneself

The essence of life, wrote Aristotle, is to serve others and do good. Make this the basis of a New Year's resolution and you will be doing yourself a favour too. It turns out that people who volunteer are happier and healthier on average than those who do not. You can get these benefits by giving time to a cause you care about, whether related to the arts, the environment, politics or whatever. However, the biggest boost comes by doing work directly focused on helping others. It may seem counter-intuitive, but taking on extra responsibilities can reduce stress. Consider, for example, a study in which researchers took blood pressure measurements from around 6,700 people aged over 50, then simply let these people get on with their lives for four years before taking another measurement. What the researchers wanted to find out was whether volunteering would make a difference and whether more volunteering would provide even more benefits. The results were conclusive. Compared with non-volunteers or those who had done less than 200 hours of voluntary work in the preceding two years, more active volunteers were 40 per cent less likely to have developed high blood pressure.

76. It is stated in the passage that committing to a cause one cares about such as the arts or the environment ---  
-.

- A) can both reduce stress levels and also make people feel less burdened with responsibilities
- B) results in improved health for a specific age group, particularly for those who are over 50
- C) is one of the most researched topics in the literature
- D) may not lead to as many positive effects as directly helping those in need
- E) might only work positively if one commits for over 200 hours per year

The essence of life, wrote Aristotle, is to serve others and do good. Make this the basis of a New Year's resolution and you will be doing yourself a favour too. It turns out that people who volunteer are happier and healthier on average than those who do not. You can get these benefits by giving time to a cause you care about, whether related to the arts, the environment, politics or whatever. However, the biggest boost comes by doing work directly focused on helping others. It may seem counter-intuitive, but taking on extra responsibilities can reduce stress. Consider, for example, a study in which researchers took blood pressure measurements from around 6,700 people aged over 50, then simply let these people get on with their lives for four years before taking another measurement. What the researchers wanted to find out was whether volunteering would make a difference and whether more volunteering would provide even more benefits. The results were conclusive. Compared with non-volunteers or those who had done less than 200 hours of voluntary work in the preceding two years, more active volunteers were 40 per cent less likely to have developed high blood pressure.

77. What is the main purpose of the author in writing this passage?

- A) To exemplify that helping others leads to more psychological than physical benefits
- B) To encourage people to actively devote their time and energy to a cause they enjoy
- C) To explain the possible benefits one gets from helping other people and volunteering
- D) To investigate the relationship between helping others and physical health
- E) To persuade readers to dedicate themselves to certain urgent causes

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Behaviour therapy emphasises the current conditions that maintain a behaviour, the conditions that keep it going. This form of therapy focuses on the problem, not on the person.

A psychology professor, Elizabeth Klonoff, likened behaviour therapy to a weed-pulling process.

Psychoanalysts attempt to pull the weed up by its roots so that it will never come back, but behaviour therapists pluck the weed from the top, and if it grows back, they pluck it again. The origins of a problem are not as important as the conditions that keep it going. Behaviour therapy is based on the learning theories of Pavlov's classical conditioning, Skinner's operant conditioning, and Bandura's social learning theory. All behaviour is learned, whether it is healthy or abnormal. Learning, in the classical-conditioning sense, refers to associations formed between events or actions. Learning, in the operant-conditioning sense, refers to the process of increasing the likelihood of a behaviour occurring or not occurring based on its consequences. Learning, in the social learning theory sense, refers to learning things by watching other people. Smoking is a good example of an unhealthy behaviour that is learned. Cigarette advertisements associate attractive people and having fun with smoking - classical conditioning. Nicotine gives a pleasurable, stimulating sensation - operant conditioning. Teenagers sometimes learn to smoke by watching their parents, older siblings, or peers smoke - social learning theory.

78. According to the passage, Elizabeth Klonoff ----.

- A) believes it is significant to focus on the roots of behavioural problems
- B) disapproves of psychoanalysts' focus on the origins of behavioural problems
- C) supports behaviour therapy more than psychoanalysis
- D) explains behaviour therapy through the metaphor of weed plucking
- E) is one of the founders of the behaviour therapy

---

This form of therapy focuses on the problem, not on the person. A psychology professor, Elizabeth Klonoff, likened behaviour therapy to a weed-pulling process.

Psychoanalysts attempt to pull the weed up by its roots so that it will never come back, but behaviour therapists pluck the weed from the top, and if it grows back, they pluck it again. The origins of a problem are not as important as the conditions that keep it going. Behaviour therapy is based on the learning theories of Pavlov's classical conditioning, Skinner's operant conditioning, and Bandura's social learning theory. All behaviour is learned, whether it is healthy or abnormal. Learning, in the classical-conditioning sense, refers to associations formed between events or actions. Learning, in the operant-conditioning sense, refers to the process of increasing the likelihood of a behaviour occurring or not occurring based on its consequences. Learning, in the social learning theory sense, refers to learning things by watching other people. Smoking is a good example of an unhealthy behaviour that is learned. Cigarette advertisements associate attractive people and having fun with smoking - classical conditioning. Nicotine gives a pleasurable, stimulating sensation - operant conditioning. Teenagers sometimes learn to smoke by watching their parents, older siblings, or peers smoke - social learning theory.

**79. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) behaviour therapists are primarily concerned with the environment that leads to the behavioural problem
- B) psychoanalysts are more successful in solving behavioural problems once and for all
- C) behaviour therapists try to solve the problem without necessarily dealing with the origins of that problem
- D) behaviour therapists fail in solving behavioural problems as they keep recurring
- E) psychoanalysts try to solve the problem by analysing the genetic background of the patient



---

This form of therapy focuses on the problem, not on the person. A psychology professor, Elizabeth Klonoff, likened behaviour therapy to a weed-pulling process. Psychoanalysts attempt to pull the weed up by its roots so that it will never come back, but behaviour therapists pluck the weed from the top, and if it grows back, they pluck it again. The origins of a problem are not as important as the conditions that keep it going. Behaviour therapy is based on the learning theories of Pavlov's classical conditioning, Skinner's operant conditioning, and Bandura's social learning theory. All behaviour is learned, whether it is healthy or abnormal. Learning, in the classical-conditioning sense, refers to associations formed between events or actions. Learning, in the operant-conditioning sense, refers to the process of increasing the likelihood of a behaviour occurring or not occurring based on its consequences. Learning, in the social learning theory sense, refers to learning things by watching other people. Smoking is a good example of an unhealthy behaviour that is learned. Cigarette advertisements associate attractive people and having fun with smoking - classical conditioning. Nicotine gives a pleasurable, stimulating sensation - operant conditioning. Teenagers sometimes learn to smoke by watching their parents, older siblings, or peers smoke - social learning theory.

**80. What is the passage mainly about?**

- A) How learning is described by behaviour therapy
- B) Features of behaviour in psychology
- C) Differences between behaviour conditioning models
- D) Social learning theory and imitating behaviour
- E) Relationship between learned behaviour and bad habits