

Africa is the only continent to extend from the northern to the southern temperate zone, while also ---- some of the world's driest deserts and largest tropical rainforests.

- (A) altering
- (B) impairing
- (C) acquiring
- (D) encompassing
- (E) yielding

*** The only to verb..

Continent: kıta

Temperate: ılıman

Driest: en kuru

Rainforest: yağmur ormanı

Alter: değiştirmek

Impair: bozmak

Acquire: edinmek, elde etmek

Encompass: sarmak, içermek

Yield: oluşturmak, boyun eğmek

Rapid evolution to an information society poses many important sociological questions --- how increased dependence ---
information technologies influences social interaction and other aspects of human behaviour.

- (A) beyond / by
(B) along / for
(C) about / upon
(D) from / against
(E) towards / across

Pose: oluřturmak (risk / threat / danger)

Increase: artmak

Dependence: bağımlılık

Influence: etkilemek

Interaction: iletişim

Aspect: yön / aç

---- the T-shaped standing stones found in Göbekli Tepe are **common** in this region, Göbekli Tepe's pillars are **uniquely** decorated and carved with images of animals such as snakes, wild sheep, ducks and vultures.

- (A) As long as
(B) Because
(C) Although
(D) Now that
(E) Only if

As long as: doğru sürece / if / provided that

Because: doğru için

Although: se de, e rağmen

Now that: madem ki

Only if: sadece ... se / sa



Although Chinese has more mother-tongue speakers, ----.

- (A) it was in Wessex, an ancient Anglo-Saxon kingdom, that written language first flourished
- (B) all available evidence tells us that the number will skyrocket in the future
- (C) Spanish is the third most popular language in terms of the number of native speakers
- (D) no language rivals English in the extent to which it is used globally
- (E) it has exerted enormous cultural influence on Japanese throughout its known history

Rival: rakip

Flourish: yeşermek, bollaşmak

Skyrocket: hızlı artmak, hızlı yükselmek

In terms of: bakımından

Extent: boyut, ölçek

Enormous: devasa

Exert: uygulamak

Throughout: boyunca

When our lives are chronically stressful, our bodies match that experience and we can all at once feel exhausted and extremely unmotivated for self-care.

- A** Yaşamımızda kronik stres ortaya çıkarsa bedenimizin bu deneyime uyum sağlamasıyla birdenbire yorgun hissederiz ve öz bakım konusunda son derece isteksiz oluruz.
- B** Yaşamımızda kronik stres ortaya çıkıp öz bakım konusunda son derece yorgun ve isteksiz hissettiğimizde bedenimiz bu deneyime hemen uyum sağlar.
- C** Yaşamımız kronik olarak stresli olduğunda bedenimiz bu deneyime uyum sağlar ve birdenbire yorgun ve öz bakım konusunda son derece isteksiz hissedebiliriz.
- D** Yaşamımızda kronik stres ortaya çıktığında öz bakım konusunda son derece yorgun ve isteksiz hissettiğimizden bedenimiz de bu deneyime uyum sağlar.
- E** Yaşamımızda kronik stresin ortaya çıkması durumunda bedenimizin bu deneyime uyum sağlaması ile öz bakım konusunda birdenbire yorgun ve son derece isteksiz hissedebiliriz.

Antik dünyada okuma ve yazma becerisinin ne kadar yaygın olduğunu bilmek zordur çünkü ne Yunanlar ne de Romalılar günümüz ülkelerinin yaptığı gibi okuryazarlık oranına dair istatistik tutmuşlardır.

- (A) Neither the Greeks nor the Romans kept statistics on literacy rates as today's countries do; therefore, it is difficult to know how widespread the ability to read and write was in the ancient world.
- (B) What makes it difficult to know how widespread the ability to read and write was in the ancient world is that neither the Greeks nor the Romans kept statistics on literacy rates as today's countries do.
- (C) It is difficult to know how widespread the ability to read and write was in the ancient world because neither the Greeks nor the Romans kept statistics on literacy rates as today's countries do.
- (D) It is difficult to know how widespread the ability to read and write was in the ancient world compared to today's countries since neither the Greeks nor the Romans kept statistics on literacy rates.
- (E) That neither the Greeks nor the Romans kept statistics on literacy rates contrary to what today's countries do makes it difficult to know how widespread the ability to read and write was in the ancient world.

Before Vincent van Gogh died at age 37, he often considered himself a failure as an artist. Both the general public and other artists greeted his work with hostility. He sold only one painting during his lifetime. ---- In fact, he adopted a new approach to painting featuring bold brush strokes and the expressive use of colour. Today, however, van Gogh is one of the most admired figures in the history of art, and most of his paintings, such as *Night Café*, have taken on an iconic status.

- ☒ A The reason van Gogh won so little favour in his day was that he was a bold pioneer who rejected the classical style that the official painting academies of the 19th century promoted.
- ☒ B The dark, deep blue, and turbulent brush strokes that fill the canvas together suggest the artist's state of mind.
- ☒ C Colour in painting, he argued, is not locally true from the point of view of the delusive realist, but colour suggesting some emotion of an ardent temperament.
- ☒ D Painted in the year before his tragic death, van Gogh's *Starry Night* depicts an ominous star-filled sky over the town of Saint-Rémy-de-Provence in southern France.
- ☒ E This kind of intensely personal approach to painting characterises the art of the modern era in general, but it is not typical of many periods of the history of art.

(I) The ancient city of Troy was mythologised by one of the greatest writers in Ancient Greece: Homer. (II) His epic poem *The Iliad* depicts the events of the Trojan War between the wider Greek people led by the warrior-like Agamemnon and the people of the city of Troy. (III) Until the 19th century, every aspect of Homer's tale was seen entirely as a work of fiction and the city of Troy was largely thought to be an invention. (IV) Troy was settled for around 3,000 years before being abandoned during the late Roman era and today it is located in western Türkiye and the city stands four miles away from the sea. (V) However, that changed with the discovery of the ruins of a city in western Türkiye in 1870 that fitted its descriptors, then discovery of further settlements dating back to the Bronze age, which seemed to confirm that Troy, or to give its modern name Hisarlık, was once a real city.

- ☒ A I
- ☐ B II
- ☐ C III
- ☒ D IV
- ☐ E V

Invitations to ---- compelling social campaigns have become widespread, from a company's walk for breast cancer to general appeals to help "save our planet", yet we ignore many of these pleas.

- (A) send out
- (B) participate in
- (C) depend upon
- (D) get off
- (E) call off

Send out: dışarı göndermek

Participate: katılmak

Depend on: bel bağlamak

Get off: inmek

Call off: iptal etmek

Narcissists have a **constant need for their greatness** ---- **by the world around them**, so **when reality catches up with them**, they ---- **by becoming depressed**.

- ☐ A **being verified** / ~~would react~~
- ☐ B verifying / might react
- ☒ C **to be verified** / may react
- ☐ D **verified** / should react
- ☐ E to be verifying / could react

AKTİF

N+Ving

N+to verb

N+to have V3

Having V3

PASİF

n+V3: en yaygın doğru olanlar

N+being V3

n+to be V3: to verb ister bir ifade gerekli kendisinden önce

n+to have been V3: kendisinden hemen önce, bitişğinde fiil yoksa seçme

having been V3: cümle başı değilse kolay kolay seçme

---- the years, **behavioural genetic studies** have attempted to determine the contribution of both genetic and **environmental influences** ---- **personality**.

- ☐ A By / to
- ☒ B Over / on
- ☐ C With / for
- ☐ D In / about
- ☐ E Through / within

Influence / effect / impact ON ...

The effect of air pollution on animals...

----; that is, merchants started printing dozens of posters to advertise what they were selling and started selling more than they used to.

- ☒ A The invention of the printing press changed the course of events for the marketing and selling industries
- ☐ B The printing press was invented in the 15th century and has been developed until today
- ☒ C With the invention of the printing press, news started to be seen by many people across nations
- ☐ D The invention of the printing press made it possible for the businesses to keep up with the latest developments
- ☐ E The marketing industry has witnessed a lot of changes ranging from the printing press to the Internet

In addition to its basic research mission, anthropology has become an applied science with its reflections in most areas of contemporary life.

- (A) Modern yaşamın çoğu alanındaki yansımalarıyla uygulamalı bir bilim hâline gelen antropolojinin temel misyonu araştırmadır.
- (B) Temel araştırma misyonuna ek olarak antropoloji, modern yaşamın çoğu alanındaki yansımalarıyla uygulamalı bir bilim hâline gelmiştir.
- (C) Antropolojiyi uygulamalı bir bilim hâline getiren, temel araştırma misyonunun yanı sıra modern yaşamın çoğu alanındaki yansımalarıdır.
- (D) Temel araştırma misyonuna ek olarak modern yaşamın pek çok alanındaki yansımaları antropolojiyi uygulamalı bir bilim hâline getirmiştir.
- (E) Temel misyonu araştırma olsa da antropoloji modern yaşamın çoğu alanındaki yansımalarıyla uygulamalı bir bilim hâline gelmiştir.

15. yüzyılda Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda, bazı toprak sahipleri, bizzat sultanın kendisi sefere öncülük etmediyse aktif olarak askerî görevlerini yerine getirmeme ayrıcalığına sahipti.

- (A) In the Ottoman Empire during the 15th century, as long as the sultan himself did not lead the campaign in person, some landowners who were privileged did not have to perform their military service actively.
- (B) During the 15th century, some landowners in the Ottoman Empire might have had the privilege of not performing their military service actively only when the campaign was not led by the sultan himself in person.
- (C) In the Ottoman Empire during the 15th century, some landowners had the privilege of not performing their military service actively unless the sultan himself led the campaign in person.
- (D) When the sultan himself did not lead the campaign in person, military service was not performed actively by some landowners in the Ottoman Empire during the 15th century, which was granted as a privilege for them.
- (E) The privilege of not performing military service actively unless the sultan himself led the campaign in person was only for some landowners in the Ottoman Empire during the 15th century.

I

Hospitals were founded in most major Muslim cities, starting in Baghdad, the capital of the Muslim empire, in the 9th century, and reached an especially high standard during Mamluk and Ottoman periods. ---- They offered free treatment to the sick by an expert medical staff. In contrast to their European counterparts, Muslim hospitals were 'true' hospitals in that they were designed to offer the sick expert medical treatment by professionals, whereas many pre-modern European hospitals usually restricted themselves to spiritual aid and substance to exhausted people.

- ☒ A One of the unique features of Muslim medicine was the use and development of hospitals.
- ☒ B Muslim hospitals were urban charitable institutions funded by endowments (waqfs).
- ☒ C Popular medicine was sanctioned by custom, not by any scientific authority.
- ☒ D This tradition asserted its legitimacy by drawing on scientific treatises of the wise.
- ☒ E This was mediated through the intellectual and literary discourses of famous figures.

(I) The concept of family, or kin, had great importance during the Renaissance, especially among the upper classes. (II) However, the definition of kinship was not always straightforward. (III) The Roman Catholic Church defined kin as people who shared at least one common ancestor in the past four generations. (IV) Kinship had much more importance for the wealthy and powerful than for common people. (V) But in practice, most people regarded only the relatives they knew by name and saw occasionally as kin.

- ☒ A I
- ☐ B II
- ☐ C III
- ☒ D IV
- ☐ E V

A prominent leader in the field of education and brain research, Howard Gardner ---- investigated and documented cross-cultural studies on human intelligence.

- ☐ A abruptly
- ☐ B adversely
- ☒ C extensively
- ☐ D externally
- ☐ E subsequently

Abruptly: ani bir şekilde

Adversely: negatif bir şekilde

Extensively: geniş anlamda

Externally: dışsal olarak

Subsequently: sonradan

Although definitions of dyslexia vary ---- contexts, most definitions centre on a significant distinction ---- reading achievement and intellectual functioning.

- (A) through / at
- (B) by / with
- (C) across / between
- (D) from / to
- (E) among / for

Disleksinin tanımları kavram bakımından farklılık gösterse de, çoğu tanım okuma başarısı ve entelektüel fonksiyon arasındaki önemli ayrımlar üzerine odaklanır.

The early European tours of Mozart, probably the most prodigious musician ever born, ---- made him famous, ---- familiarised him with many musical styles, which he then synthesised in his own cosmopolitan works.

- ☐ A whether / or
- ☐ B the more / the more
- ☒ C not only / but also
- ☐ D neither / nor
- ☐ E so / that

ADB

The more....., the more.... Ne kadar... o kadar

Not only... but also: sadece...değil, aynı zamanda ...

Neither... nor: ne ... ne de: olumsuz cümlede asla kullanılmaz

So... that: o kadar...ki: arasına sıfat / zarf alıyor

Although the Maya existed as a people for over two millennia, ---.

- ☒ A Mayan peoples inhabited a region throughout their existence that included the easternmost states of Mexico
- ☐ B most Mayan sites had structures that served as royal palaces as well as governmental centres
- ☐ C they built magnificent cities of stone pyramids, temples, and palaces of remarkable aesthetic quality
- ☒ D their remarkably complex civilisation was developed over the span of six-seven centuries
- ☐ E limestone structures faced with lime stucco became the trademark of Mayan architecture

With his armies defeated, Napoleon Bonaparte was forced to resign as emperor of France on 11 April 1814 and sent into exile on the island of Elba.

- (A) 11 Nisan 1814 tarihinde Elba Adası'na sürgüne gönderilen Napolyon Bonaparte, orduları yenilgiye uğratılınca imparatorluktan istifaya zorlanmıştır.
- (B) Napolyon Bonaparte'ın 11 Nisan 1814 tarihinde imparatorluktan istifa ettirilerek Elba Adası'na sürgüne gönderilmesinin nedeni ordularının yenilmiş olmasıdır.
- (C) Napolyon Bonaparte, orduları yenilgiye uğratıldığı için 11 Nisan 1814'te hem imparatorluktan istifa ettirilmiş hem de Elba Adası'na sürgüne gönderilmiştir.
- (D) Orduları yenilgiye uğratılan Napolyon Bonaparte, 11 Nisan 1814'te imparatorluktan istifaya zorlanmış ve Elba Adası'na sürgüne gönderilmiştir.
- (E) Ordularının yenilmesi neticesinde Napolyon Bonaparte 11 Nisan 1814'te istifaya zorlanmakla kalmamış ayrıca Elba Adası'na sürgüne gönderilmiştir.

5. yüzyılda Batı Roma İmparatorluğu'nun yıkılmasının ardından Avrupa medeniyeti yaklaşık bin yıl boyunca diğer dünya medeniyetlerinin gerisinde kaldı.

- (A) The Western Roman Empire collapsed in the 5th century, and after that the European civilisation lagged behind other civilisations of the world for almost a thousand years.
- (B) When the Western Roman Empire collapsed in the 5th century, the European civilisation began to lag behind other civilisations of the world, and it lasted for almost a thousand years.
- (C) Following the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century, the European civilisation fell behind other civilisations of the world, which would last for almost a thousand years.
- (D) The European civilisation failed to keep up with other civilisations of the world for almost a thousand years after the Western Roman Empire collapsed in the 5th century.
- (E) After the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century, the European civilisation fell behind other civilisations of the world for almost a thousand years.

Abu 'Ali al Husayn Ibn Sina, or Avicenna, was born in northern Persia (present-day Iran) and as a youth studied both mathematics and medicine and expressed a keen interest in philosophy. His five-volume *al-Qanun fi 'l-tibb*, translated into Latin with lists of known diseases, treatments, and medicines, was the standard medical reference work in the Christian and Islamic worlds for several centuries. ---- He approached the study of medicine as a science, not just as a practical profession.

- (A) Ibn Sina's vast work dealt with philosophy, psychology, musical theory, autobiography, and even two short stories.
- (B) In the last years of his life, Ibn Sina served as a wazir (minister) to the Buyid dynasty that gained control over parts of the Muslim territory.
- (C) In Europe, Ibn Sina's ideas and his review of Aristotle's work in *Kitab al-shifa* had an impact during both the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.
- (D) Ibn Sina not only was a clinician, but also sought to synthesise the entire body of medical knowledge of the age.
- (E) Although Ibn Sina probably did not know classical Greek, he was familiar with the classics through translations made by the Arabs.

(I) Anger is a common emotion at any developmental period. (II) The causes of anger, however, change across childhood. (III) How adolescents express their emotions might be totally different considering their nature, family background and social environment. (IV) For instance, at age five months, a child may become angry because he/she is hungry with the anger occurring out of the basic needs not being met. (V) At five years of age, however, the child may become angry when his/her toy is taken away, with this anger resulting from lack of control over the situation.

- ☐ A I
- ☐ B II
- ☒ C III
- ☐ D IV
- ☐ E V

Archaeologists employ a variety of dating methods to objects in order to determine their actual age or situate them ---- in a chronological order.

- (A) desperately
- (B) adversely
- (C) accurately
- (D) scarcely
- (E) suspiciously

Desperately: ümitsizce

Adversely: negatif şekilde

Accurately: doğru bir şekilde

Scarcely: nadiren

Suspiciously: şüpheli bir şekilde

Theories are usually framed too broadly to be tested in a single experiment; ----, scientists only focus on specific parts of a theory as the basis of their research.

- (A) otherwise
- (B) therefore
- (C) for instance
- (D) furthermore
- (E) likewise

Too broadly to be tested: test edilemeyecek kadar geniş bir şekilde

Otherwise: aksi taktirde --- devamında would / could sever

Therefore: bu yüzden – sebep / sonuç

For insance: mesela, örneğin

Furthermore: dahası

Likewise: benzer şekilde

In the early days of philosophy, the distinction between science, religion, and philosophy was not ---- clear ---- it became in later centuries.

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

As...as: arasına sıfat zarf alır ve -e kadar anlamına gelir. Hem olumlu hem de olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılır.

So...as: arasına sıfat zarf alır ve -e kadar anlamına gelir. Sadece olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılır.



----, but it has become a tool for communication, for artistic expression, and for managing the store of human knowledge.

- (A) The story of network attacks and criminal actions stretches as far as the computer industry itself
- (B) Following its development during World War II, the computer became commercially available in 1951
- (C) Many areas, including learning and recreation, have been revolutionised by the computer
- (D) Before the computer, the workplace of the 20th century was full of paper and typewriters
- (E) The computer was originally invented to perform mathematical calculations