

use / adopt / utilize/ harness /benefit from

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

out of order /use/service kullanım disi

A) **desperately** umutsuzca/ son derece + poor / **notoriously** bad= **extremely**

B) adversely olumsuz şekilde negatively

C) **accurately** properly , correctlyD) **scarcely** nadiren/ barely, hardly had v3 when s +v2 = no sooner had v3 than s v2

E) suspiciously doubtfully

2' skor 25

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13. 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

on the basis of

B) therefore

C) for instance

D) furthermore

E) likewise

dwell = live

dwell on

T. i. i.

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

A) either / or yaya da...

kadar

B) so / as

C) the more / the more ne kadar....o kadar....

as ---- as

D) both / and hem...hem de...

E) whether / or
1. yapip yapmadigi
2. ister ...olsun ister olmasin
3. x...mi yoksa y mi.....

→ not so/as ---- as

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

for + noun

- A) The story of network attacks and criminal actions stretches ^{extends / dates back to} 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 ^{such as /like} ^{transform /change}
- 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

initially
in the beginning

42. **Although mothers still undertake the majority of child care, fathers are expected to assume more child-care responsibilities than their own fathers may have done.**

- ✓ A) Anneler hâlâ çocuk bakımının büyük kısmını üstlense de babalardan da kendi babalarının yapmış olabileceğinden daha fazla çocuk bakımı sorumluluğu alması beklenmektedir.
- B) Çocuk bakımının büyük kısmı hâlâ anneler tarafından üstlenilmektedir, ancak babalardan da kendi babalarının yapmış olabileceğinden daha fazla çocuk bakımı sorumluluğu alması beklenmektedir..
- C) Babaların kendi babalarından daha fazla çocuk bakımı sorumluluğu almasının beklenmesi, annelerin hâlâ çocuk bakımının büyük kısmını üstlenmesinden kaynaklanmaktadır..
Those who undertake
- D) Çocuk bakımının büyük kısmını üstlenenler hâlâ anneler olsa da babaların da kendi babalarının yapmış olduklarından daha fazla çocuk bakımı sorumluluğu alması beklenmektedir.
- E) Annelerin hâlâ çocuk bakımının büyük kısmını üstlenmesine rağmen babalardan beklenen şey, çocuk bakımı konusunda kendi babalarının yaptığına kıyasla daha fazla sorumluluk almalarıdır.

what

48. Kültür, aile ilişkileri üzerinde büyük bir etkiye sahip olsa da sosyoekonomik durum ve karşılıklı destek gibi bu ilişkilerde önemli bir rol oynayan başka etmenler de bulunmaktadır.

- A) Although culture has a great impact on family relations, there are also other factors such as socioeconomic status and mutual support that play an important role in these relations..
- B) Culture has a great impact on family relations, however, factors like socioeconomic status and mutual support also play an important role in these relations.
- C) Together with culture that has a remarkable impact on family relations, there are also other factors such as socioeconomic status and mutual support that have an essential role in these relations.
- D) While the impact of culture on family relations is great, factors like socioeconomic status and mutual support play an important role in these relations as well
- E) Culture has a remarkable impact on family relations, but the role of such factors as socioeconomic status and mutual support in these relations is also important.

59. The word 'colonialism', like 'imperialism', was coined in the 19th century to give a name to a set of social phenomena, some of them as old as recorded history, that had taken on a collective ideological meaning in European and American politics. In their primary senses, both words referred to the motives which led states to extend their control over distant lands and over peoples of different ethnicity, and to the political frameworks through which control was established and maintained. Neither word was, however, clearly defined, and the distinction between them remains fuzzy.

Ne o
ne de ötek:

- A) The expansion of internal European trade and local market economies produced an aggressive class of investors capable of organising colonial ventures and exploiting new commodities.
- B) Colonialism tended to be applied to situations in which a formal system of political dependency was constructed, whereas imperialism was a broader term including many different forms of hegemony.
- C) One of the motivating forces behind research in colonial social history has been the desire to explain the collapse of traditional colonial authority in modern times.
- D) The notion that colonialism and imperialism usually involved European domination of non-Europeans overseas dissolved when Japan and the United States became colonial powers.
- E) Despite continuing problems of definition, many social historians have treated colonialism as a coherent object of study.

63. (I) Play has been the cornerstone of high quality early childhood pedagogy in Western society since the early days of the field almost two hundred years ago. (II) All of the major theorists locate play as the primary developmental task of pre-schoolers. (III) However, while almost everyone places play at the centre of their curriculum, there has never been consensus about what play is or why it is a valuable activity for young children. (IV) In some plays, children and adults create imaginary situations together. (V) Depending on what theory you subscribe to, play can be organised as a highly structured activity that is primarily designed to teach particular skills, or as a completely exploratory activity free from any adult interference.

A) I

B) II

C) III

→ D) IV

E) V

CEVAP ANAHTARI

4- C 13-B 19-B 36-E 42-A 48-A 59-B 63-D