

1. The cumulative market cap of cryptocurrencies

has been steadily growing in the last decade, but
for widespread ---- of cryptocurrencies, a better
framework of laws regulating crypto assets is
essential.

- A) expertise
- B) speculation
- C) adoption
- D) initiative
- E) mainstream



2. While open office plans can create more interaction and collaboration, and promote social interaction, it can be a major ---- for those not directly involved in the conversation.

- A) retention
- B) confrontation
- C) propensity
- D) enforcement
- E) distraction

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

3. Ethical cultural relativism ---- the position that every action must be judged according to the standards of the culture to which the individual who performed it belongs.

- A) refers to
- B) parts from
- C) disposes of
- D) thrives on
- E) complies with

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

4. Options where parental leave is taken solely or predominantly by the mother used to prevail working life, yet, people's preferences have ---- to an arrangement where the burden of raising children is shared equally.

- A) resorted
- B) shifted
- C) devoted
- D) opposed
- E) committed

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

5. In order to ---- depict the sequence of events in his book, the writer spent over a decade looking for relevant details in various archives in libraries.

- A) fiercely
- B) gracefully
- C) accurately
- D) reportedly
- E) virtually



6. In the long term, the impacts of global warming may be catastrophic because any ---- change, whether warmer or colder, would challenge the societal infrastructure that has developed under the current climate.

- A) legitimate
- B) justifiable
- C) overrated
- D) sizeable
- E) concurrent

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

7. Religious and political upheavals, akin to what

Europe faced following the Protestant Reformation,
are believed ---- to the chaos in the region,
ultimately ---- the Anasazi to abandon their
homeland by A.D. 1300 and flee south.

- A) to have added / forcing
- B) to be added / to force
- C) having added / having forced
- D) to add / having been forced
- E) adding / forced

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

8. Planetary scientists ---- that our moon formed following a collision between Earth and another planet, but recent studies of Earth and moon rocks suggest that several impactors ---- the moon, rather than one special one.

- A) are believing / must have formed
- B) believe / might form
- C) believed / may have formed
- D) have believed / could form
- E) were believing / should have formed

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

9. Once a six-month pilot project for recycling plastic bottles ---- successfully, the government ---- the scheme throughout the country.

- A) is completed / has extended
- B) will be completed / will be extending
- C) has been completed / extended
- D) was completed / had extended
- E) had been completed / extended

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

10. Social media is used ---- a variety of different ways

and so much more frequently today that it is,
according to some health experts, comparable ----
drug addiction.

- A) for / over
- B) to / with
- C) with / from
- D) in / to
- E) as / into

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

11. Ancient Greece was at its peak ---- Alexander the Great, who spread the Greek civilization all over the East and changed the course of history until his death ---- the age of 33.

- A) under / at
- B) from / by
- C) in / against
- D) off / upon
- E) by / for

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

12. In East Africa, family farmland is often subdivided

among children ---- parents pass away, from one generation to the next, resulting in smaller and smaller farming plots.

- A) unless
- B) when
- C) as if
- D) although
- E) so that

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

13. The spread of deadly viruses over the last three decades has added to the existing inequalities between the haves and have nots ---- certain social and economic steps were taken to bridge the gap between these poles.

- A) given that
- B) as long as
- C) since
- D) once
- E) while

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

14. The traditional drug delivery system in the body, after receiving medicine or injections, allows the drug to freely travel all over the body, being carried by blood, ---- delivering the treatment precisely to the affected cells.

- A) despite
- B) instead of
- C) owing to
- D) similar to
- E) in case of

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

15. As a result of budget cuts and insufficient law enforcement in the mid-1980s, the anti-hunger program was ---- assisting the eligible poor in adequate fashion ---- reaching the population most at risk of hunger.

- A) whether / or
- B) not only / but also
- C) hardly / when
- D) neither / nor
- E) such / that

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

16. ---- certain assumptions sound logical and offer some explanations, what enables us to investigate extinct economic forms of society is archaeological evidence.

- A) Though
- B) As though
- C) Because
- D) Just as
- E) In case

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Moving overseas and escape from the tedious routine of one's homeland can be a thrilling experience. But for some, it can be overwhelming and take time to acquaint themselves **(17)** ---- the culture of the new country. Culture shock is a common phenomenon which is used to describe the confusion people feel when they are trying to fit into a new culture. **(18)** ----, this expression can be a bit misleading because it suggests that culture shock is like a sudden, upsetting event. In fact, most people experience culture shock as a course or path – like the process they might **(19)** ---- when they have to adapt to any life-changing event. The shock can be fairly intense if the two locations are completely different, **(20)** ---- going from a small rural area to a large metropolis in another country. While it is said that time is the best antidote for culture shock, people **(21)** ---- proactive steps to alleviate it as well.

17.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| A) into | B) among |
| C) with | D) behind |
| E) from | |

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Moving overseas and escape from the tedious routine of one's homeland can be a thrilling experience. But for some, it can be overwhelming and take time to acquaint themselves **(17)** ---- the culture of the new country. Culture shock is a common phenomenon which is used to describe the confusion people feel when they are trying to fit into a new culture. **(18)** ----, this expression can be a bit misleading because it suggests that culture shock is like a sudden, upsetting event. In fact, most people experience culture shock as a course or path – like the process they might **(19)** ---- when they have to adapt to any life-changing event. The shock can be fairly intense if the two locations are completely different, **(20)** ---- going from a small rural area to a large metropolis in another country. While it is said that time is the best antidote for culture shock, people **(21)** ---- proactive steps to alleviate it as well.

18.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) However | B) In contrast |
| C) Similarly | D) Hence |
| E) In conclusion | |

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Moving overseas and escape from the tedious routine of one's homeland can be a thrilling experience. But for some, it can be overwhelming and take time to acquaint themselves **(17)** ---- the culture of the new country. Culture shock is a common phenomenon which is used to describe the confusion people feel when they are trying to fit into a new culture. **(18)** ----, this expression can be a bit misleading because it suggests that culture shock is like a sudden, upsetting event. In fact, most people experience culture shock as a course or path – like the process they might **(19)** ---- when they have to adapt to any life-changing event. The shock can be fairly intense if the two locations are completely different, **(20)** ---- going from a small rural area to a large metropolis in another country. While it is said that time is the best antidote for culture shock, people **(21)** ---- proactive steps to alleviate it as well.

19.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A) break down | B) count on |
| C) go through | D) show off |
| E) follow up | |

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Moving overseas and escape from the tedious routine of one's homeland can be a thrilling experience. But for some, it can be overwhelming and take time to acquaint themselves **(17)** ---- the culture of the new country. Culture shock is a common phenomenon which is used to describe the confusion people feel when they are trying to fit into a new culture. **(18)** ----, this expression can be a bit misleading because it suggests that culture shock is like a sudden, upsetting event. In fact, most people experience culture shock as a course or path – like the process they might **(19)** ---- when they have to adapt to any life-changing event. The shock can be fairly intense if the two locations are completely different, **(20)** ---- going from a small rural area to a large metropolis in another country. While it is said that time is the best antidote for culture shock, people **(21)** ---- proactive steps to alleviate it as well.

20.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A) regardless of | B) such as |
| C) in spite of | D) as well as |
| E) because of | |

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Moving overseas and escape from the tedious routine of one's homeland can be a thrilling experience. But for some, it can be overwhelming and take time to acquaint themselves **(17)** ---- the culture of the new country. Culture shock is a common phenomenon which is used to describe the confusion people feel when they are trying to fit into a new culture. **(18)** ----, this expression can be a bit misleading because it suggests that culture shock is like a sudden, upsetting event. In fact, most people experience culture shock as a course or path – like the process they might **(19)** ---- when they have to adapt to any life-changing event. The shock can be fairly intense if the two locations are completely different, **(20)** ---- going from a small rural area to a large metropolis in another country. While it is said that time is the best antidote for culture shock, people **(21)** ---- proactive steps to alleviate it as well.

21.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| A) had to take | B) would take |
| C) should have taken | D) can take |
| E) might have taken | |

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Computer literacy simply means being able to use a computer, laptop or any such device as a means **(22)** ---- an end. The individual should attain **(23)** ---- in using the computer to perform personal or vocational tasks. However, **(24)** ---- a driver who must know how to drive and demonstrate knowledge of the rules of the road, but does not need any thorough knowledge of how a car functions, it is not essential for a computer user to know how the machine does what it does. Such knowledge may still provide motivation for more sophisticated or increasingly efficient use or serve as a foundation for **(25)** ---- how computers function in the social order. **(26)** ----, computer literacy can be defined as information and device literacy and as a collective concept that includes a grasp of the economic, social, and political consequences of widespread computer use.

22.

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| A) to | B) of |
| C) for | D) without |
| E) by | |

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Computer literacy simply means being able to use a computer, laptop or any such device as a means **(22)** ---- an end. The individual should attain **(23)** ---- in using the computer to perform personal or vocational tasks. However, **(24)** ---- a driver who must know how to drive and demonstrate knowledge of the rules of the road, but does not need any thorough knowledge of how a car functions, it is not essential for a computer user to know how the machine does what it does. Such knowledge may still provide motivation for more sophisticated or increasingly efficient use or serve as a foundation for **(25)** ---- how computers function in the social order. **(26)** ----, computer literacy can be defined as information and device literacy and as a collective concept that includes a grasp of the economic, social, and political consequences of widespread computer use.

23.

- A) strength
- B) access
- C) competence
- D) congruence
- E) vulnerability

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Computer literacy simply means being able to use a computer, laptop or any such device as a means **(22)** ---- an end. The individual should attain **(23)** ---- in using the computer to perform personal or vocational tasks. However, **(24)** ---- a driver who must know how to drive and demonstrate knowledge of the rules of the road, but does not need any thorough knowledge of how a car functions, it is not essential for a computer user to know how the machine does what it does. Such knowledge may still provide motivation for more sophisticated or increasingly efficient use or serve as a foundation for **(25)** ---- how computers function in the social order. **(26)** ----, computer literacy can be defined as information and device literacy and as a collective concept that includes a grasp of the economic, social, and political consequences of widespread computer use.

24.

- A) together with
- B) for the sake of
- C) in terms of
- D) on behalf of
- E) similar to

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Computer literacy simply means being able to use a computer, laptop or any such device as a means **(22)** ---- an end. The individual should attain **(23)** ---- in using the computer to perform personal or vocational tasks. However, **(24)** ---- a driver who must know how to drive and demonstrate knowledge of the rules of the road, but does not need any thorough knowledge of how a car functions, it is not essential for a computer user to know how the machine does what it does. Such knowledge may still provide motivation for more sophisticated or increasingly efficient use or serve as a foundation for **(25)** ---- how computers function in the social order. **(26)** ----, computer literacy can be defined as information and device literacy and as a collective concept that includes a grasp of the economic, social, and political consequences of widespread computer use.

25.

- A) understanding
- B) understood
- C) to understand
- D) being understood
- E) to be understood

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Computer literacy simply means being able to use a computer, laptop or any such device as a means **(22)** ---- an end. The individual should attain **(23)** ---- in using the computer to perform personal or vocational tasks. However, **(24)** ---- a driver who must know how to drive and demonstrate knowledge of the rules of the road, but does not need any thorough knowledge of how a car functions, it is not essential for a computer user to know how the machine does what it does. Such knowledge may still provide motivation for more sophisticated or increasingly efficient use or serve as a foundation for **(25)** ---- how computers function in the social order. **(26)** ----, computer literacy can be defined as information and device literacy and as a collective concept that includes a grasp of the economic, social, and political consequences of widespread computer use.

26.

- A) Meanwhile
- B) Conversely
- C) Otherwise
- D) Hence
- E) Subsequently

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

27. Although eating is a topic that people can talk about for hours in vain in search of a consensus, ----.

- A) considering its idiosyncratic nature, there is very little common sense in trying to find a common ground for all
- B) we still enjoy eating what we have always eaten, and there is so much we can change as to our eating habits
- C) some still don't like to talk about, let alone eat, sheep meat because of its smell, but they enjoy eating raw fish
- D) you find that people have quite a lot to say about food when you travel from one country to another
- E) given the wide range it encompasses; the sort of meat people like to eat differs greatly from one country to another

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

28. It is not surprising for the Greek to boast the rich heritage of Olympic Games ----.

- A) but in ancient Greece citizens of different city states could not always travel freely around the country apart from the Olympics
- B) just as there were ritual sacrifices, poetry readings, exhibitions of sculpture and trade fairs
- C) given that the first recorded Olympic festival took place there in 776 BC according to written history
- D) yet at the start of the games, every competitor had to swear an oath that they were a free citizen of Greece
- E) even though the early athletic competitions were only running races with other sports to be included later on

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

29. ----; indeed, they were so narrow that a person at a window on one side of the street could shake hands with a neighbour on the other side.

- A) There were very few boats running on the thin lanes of the River Thames in the 17th century
- B) The small doors of the sick people's houses were marked with a red cross in the 17th century England
- C) The London of the middle of the 17th century was a city of unspaced and dirty streets
- D) The Great Fire took place in England in 1666 and it spread fast in the narrow streets not far from London Bridge
- E) In London, rubbish lay piled in streets and dark corners when the greatest epidemic of the plague broke out in 1665

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

30. Though we don't have exact knowledge about prehistoric animals such as dinosaurs, ----.

- A) some experts believe that there must have been a collision of a meteorite with the Earth
- B) cavemen often depicted scenes of daily life on walls of caves as well as animals
- C) it is possible to make assessments and educated guesses by observing bone and footprint remains
- D) many scientists support the idea that predators had to hunt weaker animals to support themselves
- E) archaeologists have unearthed countless skeleton structures which are similar to those of birds of today

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

31. ---- it is the epitome, or ideal example, of the supremacy of function over size with vast amount of information being processed in this minute space for all vital bodily functions.

- A) Although the brain is only a small proportion of overall body weight
- B) Even if it is contained within the skull, which acts as a protective casing all the time
- C) Whereas the brain can perform perfectly all the functions at the speed of light
- D) Just as our brains allow us to be flexible enough to behave in different ways
- E) Unless the brain controls motor actions as well as involuntary actions

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

32. ----, but current archaeological estimates as to their arrival generally range from 40,000 to 60,000 years ago.

- A) Anthropologists think that several waves of people must have migrated to Australia
- B) The remains excavated so far propose how people might have migrated to Australia
- C) At the time of European settlement, the Ngunnawal were the main indigenous people in Australia
- D) Scientists do not all agree about when people first arrived in Australia and suggest various dates
- E) Canberra first became a destination for permanent immigrants in 1824

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

33. Although it was heralded as an undeniably safe form of energy, ----.

- A) electricity was generated by a nuclear reactor for the first time ever on September 3, 1948, in Tennessee, US
- B) the cost of nuclear power plants is a controversial subject which call for multibillion-dollar investments
- C) nuclear energy is now being looked down on since its hazards have been witnessed in many cases
- D) the fuel cost of operations for a nuclear station is smaller than the fuel cost for operation of coal or gas plants
- E) modern nuclear reactor design has had numerous safety improvements since the first-generation nuclear reactors

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

34. Life span of people has considerably increased in many countries over the past century ----.

- A) similar to people living in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions with little food or clean water
- B) in spite of the decrease in cases of heart disease, cancer and stroke
- C) unlike the maximum life span which is a theoretical number whose exact value cannot be determined
- D) owing to improvements in nutrition and living and working conditions, coupled with medical advances
- E) as a result of irreversible damages to the agricultural fields that the individuals rely on for food

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

35. In England, the tradition of wearing wigs is as firmly kept as ever by prominent officials on solemn and ceremonial occasions, ----.

- A) but they can also be bleached, dyed or sprayed with scented powder
- B) so few women still wear wigs for practical reasons to enhance appearance
- C) as a wig may be used as an expensive alternative to medical therapies for restoring hair
- D) though other long-established customs of the British rule have disappeared quite a long time ago
- E) if specially crafted wigs are worn by barristers, judges, as well as certain parliamentary officials in Britain

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

36. While certain nations are getting rid of their weapons thinking that they are no longer necessary, ----.
- A) other issues such as health care and education are of greater importance
 - B) some others are developing even more destructive ones to gain an edge over their rivals
 - C) a nuclear, biological or chemical war seems imminent with the arms race increasing at an unprecedented rate
 - D) the amount of weapons they can buy is limited by the United Nations
 - E) some small countries do not even need to keep an army for defence

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Çeviri İngilizce Türkçe

37. Australian soldiers served in North Africa in the early wartime years, but many returned to defend Australia from possible attack after the invasion of south-east Asia by the Japanese.

- A) Savaşın ilk yıllarında Kuzey Afrika'da görev yapan Avustralya askerleri, Güneydoğu Asya'nın Japonlar tarafından istilasından sonra Avustralya'yı muhtemel saldırıya karşı savunmak için geri döndüler.
- B) Avustralya askerleri, savaşın ilk yıllarında Kuzey Afrika'da görev yaptı, ancak çoğu Güneydoğu Asya'nın Japonlar tarafından istilasından sonra Avustralya'yı muhtemel saldırıya karşı savunmak için geri döndüler.
- C) Avustralya askerlerinin çoğu, savaşın ilk yıllarında Kuzey Afrika'da görev yaparken Güneydoğu Asya'nın Japonlar tarafından istilasından sonra Avustralya'yı muhtemel saldırıya karşı savunmak için geri dönmek zorunda kaldılar.
- D) Savaşın ilk yıllarında Kuzey Afrika'da görev yapmakta olan Avustralya askerleri, Güneydoğu Asya'nın Japonlar tarafından istilasından sonra Avustralya'yı muhtemel saldırıya karşı savunmak için geri çağırıldılar.
- E) Avustralya askerleri, savaşın ilk yıllarında Kuzey Afrika'da görev yapmış olsalar da Güneydoğu Asya'nın Japonlar tarafından istilasından sonra Avustralya'yı muhtemel saldırıya karşı savunmak için geri döndüler.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

38. The year AD 1000 might have been far more globalized than we might think and may offer lessons for today's interconnected world.

- A) MS 1000 yılı, düşündüğümüzden çok daha küreselleşmiş olabilir ve günümüzün birbirine bağlı dünyası için dersler sunabilir.
- B) Düşündüğümüzden çok daha küreselleşmiş olan MS 1000 yılı, günümüzün birbirine bağlı dünyası için dersler sunabilir.
- C) MS 1000 yılı, düşündüğümüzden çok daha küreselleşmişti ve günümüzün birbirine bağlı dünyasının ondan alacağı dersler olabilir.
- D) Günümüzün birbirine bağlı dünyasının, düşündüğümüzden çok daha küreselleşmiş olan MS 1000 yılından alacağı dersler var.
- E) MS 1000 yılı, günümüzün birbirine bağlı dünyası kadar küreselleşmişti ve sandığımızdan fazla ders içermekteydi.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

39. Experts agree that we may never know for sure how humans originally came to Australia and whether it was intentional or by accident.

- A) Uzmanların hemfikir olduğu şey, insanların ilk başta Avustralya'ya nasıl geldiğini ve bunun bilerek mi yoksa kazayla mı olduğunu asla bilemeyecek olmamızdır.
- B) Uzmanlar, insanların Avustralya'ya hangi yolla geldiğini bilmektedir ve bunun bilerek mi yoksa kazayla mı olduğunu asla bilemeyebileceğimiz konusunda da hemfikirdirler.
- C) İnsanların ilk başta Avustralya'ya nasıl geldiğini ve bunun bilerek mi yoksa kazayla mı olduğunu asla bilemeyebileceğimiz konusunda en azından uzmanlar hemfikirdirler.
- D) Uzmanlar çok az konuda hemfikirdir ve insanların ilk başta Avustralya'ya nasıl geldiğini ve bunun bilerek mi yoksa kazayla mı olduğunu asla bilemeyebilecek oluşumuz bunlardan birisidir.
- E) Uzmanlar, insanların ilk başta Avustralya'ya nasıl geldiğini ve bunun bilerek mi yoksa kazayla mı olduğunu asla bilemeyebileceğimiz konusunda hemfikirdirler.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

40. Çoğu insan bilim kurguyu “edebi” olarak görmese de araştırmalar, her tür kurgunun eleştirel düşünme becerilerini geliştirebileceğini göstermektedir.

- A) Most people may not consider science fiction to be "literary," yet research shows that all kinds of fiction can improve critical thinking skills.
- B) While most people do not consider science fiction to be "literary," research shows that all kinds of fiction can improve critical thinking skills.
- C) Science fiction may not be considered "literary" by most people, but it has been shown by research that all kinds of fiction can improve critical thinking skills.
- D) If science fiction were considered "literary" by most people, there wouldn't be a need for research to show that all kinds of fiction can improve critical thinking skills.
- E) Research shows that all kinds of fiction can improve critical thinking skills; however, most people do not consider science fiction to be "literary."

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

41. Uzaktan çalışma, bilhassa üniversite mezunları, yöneticiler ve profesyoneller arasında yaygındır, ancak uygulanması aynı zamanda sektöre ve işin doğasına bağlıdır.

- A) Remote work is particularly common among university graduates, managers and professionals, but its practice also depends on the sector and the nature of the job.
- B) Although it is common among university graduates, managers, and professionals in particular, remote work depends on the sector and the nature of the job in terms of practice.
- C) Since remote work is particularly common among university graduates, managers and professionals, its practice depends on the sector and the nature of the job.
- D) Much as remote work is particularly common among university graduates, managers and professionals the sector and the nature of the job cannot define the practice of remote work.
- E) Remote work might be quite common among university graduates, managers and professionals, yet its practice strictly depends on the sector and the nature of the job.

42. Bir zamanlar sadece Doğu ruhani gelenekleriyle ilgilenen insanların aşına olduğu gizemli bir konu olan farkındalık, bugün oldukça yaygındır.

- A) Though it was a mysterious topic only familiar to people with an interest in Eastern spiritual traditions, mindfulness is pretty common today.
- B) A mysterious topic, mindfulness was only familiar to people with interests in Eastern spiritual traditions in the past, but it is pretty common today.
- C) Once a mysterious topic only familiar to people with interests in Eastern spiritual traditions, mindfulness is pretty common today.
- D) In the past, only people with interests in Eastern spiritual traditions were familiar with mindfulness, yet now it is quite popular.
- E) Even if mindfulness is quite commonplace today, it was once a mysterious topic only familiar to people with interests in Eastern spiritual traditions.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Watching subtitled films, TV programmes and videos has huge benefits for children. It can help them boost their reading skills and learn other languages, as well as providing more comprehensive access for children with disabilities or those who speak a minority language. This small change – turning on subtitles – can make a big difference. Research shows that turning on subtitles in the same language as the TV show or film can indeed improve children's reading skills. Watching video content with same language subtitles, both when used as a teaching tool and for entertainment outside the classroom, can improve children's decoding skills – their ability to use their existing knowledge of letters and sounds to pronounce words correctly. It can also help them improve their vocabulary and boost their comprehension skills and reading fluency. Subtitles have also been shown to improve the literacy skills of children in economically disadvantaged regions with limited educational facilities, those who are struggling with reading, and minority language speakers learning the official language of the country in which they live and receive schooling. As with other kinds of learning, there is a limit to what subtitles can offer for one's language competence.

43. It is pointed out in the passage that those in economically disadvantaged districts ----.

- A) can do better than those struggling with reading whether subtitles are on or not
- B) are almost always members of minority groups in a developed country
- C) might have comprehensive access to reading opportunities only if new facilities are opened
- D) can have better literacy skills if they turn subtitles on while watching something
- E) benefit more when subtitles are used for entertainment outside the classroom

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Watching subtitled films, TV programmes and videos has huge benefits for children. It can help them boost their reading skills and learn other languages, as well as providing more comprehensive access for children with disabilities or those who speak a minority language. This small change – turning on subtitles – can make a big difference. Research shows that turning on subtitles in the same language as the TV show or film can indeed improve children's reading skills. Watching video content with same language subtitles, both when used as a teaching tool and for entertainment outside the classroom, can improve children's decoding skills – their ability to use their existing knowledge of letters and sounds to pronounce words correctly. It can also help them improve their vocabulary and boost their comprehension skills and reading fluency. Subtitles have also been shown to improve the literacy skills of children in economically disadvantaged regions with limited educational facilities, those who are struggling with reading, and minority language speakers learning the official language of the country in which they live and receive schooling. As with other kinds of learning, there is a limit to what subtitles can offer for one's language competence.

44. According to the passage, one of the benefits of turning subtitles on is ----.

- A) the opportunity for children to correctly pronounce the words in their language
- B) that all children can learn the language of the country they live in thanks to films
- C) that students can boost their fluency in speaking skills
- D) the chance for teachers to bring a new teaching tool into the classroom
- E) that the scientific research on this hot topic can serve as a model for further research

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Watching subtitled films, TV programmes and videos has huge benefits for children. It can help them boost their reading skills and learn other languages, as well as providing more comprehensive access for children with disabilities or those who speak a minority language. This small change – turning on subtitles – can make a big difference. Research shows that turning on subtitles in the same language as the TV show or film can indeed improve children's reading skills. Watching video content with same language subtitles, both when used as a teaching tool and for entertainment outside the classroom, can improve children's decoding skills – their ability to use their existing knowledge of letters and sounds to pronounce words correctly. It can also help them improve their vocabulary and boost their comprehension skills and reading fluency. Subtitles have also been shown to improve the literacy skills of children in economically disadvantaged regions with limited educational facilities, those who are struggling with reading, and minority language speakers learning the official language of the country in which they live and receive schooling. As with other kinds of learning, there is a limit to what subtitles can offer for one's language competence.

45. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) how economically disadvantaged children can use subtitles in learning
- B) the difficulties encountered by children with disabilities while learning a language
- C) the benefits of turning on subtitles for children while watching TV, films or videos
- D) some ways for children to improve their vocabulary and literacy skills
- E) the methods children use to improve their decoding skills

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Watching subtitled films, TV programmes and videos has huge benefits for children. It can help them boost their reading skills and learn other languages, as well as providing more comprehensive access for children with disabilities or those who speak a minority language. This small change – turning on subtitles – can make a big difference. Research shows that turning on subtitles in the same language as the TV show or film can indeed improve children's reading skills. Watching video content with same language subtitles, both when used as a teaching tool and for entertainment outside the classroom, can improve children's decoding skills – their ability to use their existing knowledge of letters and sounds to pronounce words correctly. It can also help them improve their vocabulary and boost their comprehension skills and reading fluency. Subtitles have also been shown to improve the literacy skills of children in economically disadvantaged regions with limited educational facilities, those who are struggling with reading, and minority language speakers learning the official language of the country in which they live and receive schooling. As with other kinds of learning, there is a limit to what subtitles can offer for one's language competence.

46. The author's attitude towards watching subtitled films is ----.

- A) sarcastic
B) appreciating
C) suspicious
D) disapproving
E) indifferent

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Greek word for "man" is "anthropos" and the word anthropology has been in the English language for centuries. Literally anthropology means "the study of man." However, it is a well-founded historical generalization that the last thing to be discovered in any science is what the science is really about. Each science that deals with people has its own definitions of human. An economist defines a human as a choice-making animal. Philosophers define man as a rationalizing animal.... Anthropology, the study of human behaviour in all places and throughout time, attempts to be all-inclusive. It deals with the humanistic, scientific, biological, historical, psychological, and social views of humans. To paraphrase Barbara Miller's statement in her textbook, *Cultural Anthropology*, the popular impression of anthropology is based mainly on movies and television shows that depict anthropologists as adventurers and heroes. Some do have adventures and discover treasures in Egyptian tombs and elsewhere, but mostly, their work is less glamorous and involves repetitive and tedious activities. As for the development of anthropology, Western civilization takes credit, which, in fact, was a relatively late science. Earlier Greek and Roman philosophers were more interested in speculating about the ideal society rather than describing those known to them. After the onset of the Age of Exploration, which included the discovery of the Americas, as well as travel to other distant places, the study of non-Western people began in earnest. In modern day, anthropology is a recognized social science with two broad fields and several branches or subfields.

47. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?

- A) Anthropology is beyond being just the study of man.
- B) Meaning of human can be different for each scientist.
- C) Anthropology has nothing to do with the other fields of science.
- D) Anthropology gathers all specialties of human around itself.
- E) The word anthropology has been in English language for centuries.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

The Greek word for "man" is "anthropos" and the word anthropology has been in the English language for centuries. Literally anthropology means "the study of man." However, it is a well-founded historical generalization that the last thing to be discovered in any science is what the science is really about. Each science that deals with people has its own definitions of human. An economist defines a human as a choice-making animal. Philosophers define man as a rationalizing animal... Anthropology, the study of human behaviour in all places and throughout time, attempts to be all-inclusive. It deals with the humanistic, scientific, biological, historical, psychological, and social views of humans. To paraphrase Barbara Miller's statement in her textbook, *Cultural Anthropology*, the popular impression of anthropology is based mainly on movies and television shows that depict anthropologists as adventurers and heroes. Some do have adventures and discover treasures in Egyptian tombs and elsewhere, but mostly, their work is less glamorous and involves repetitive and tedious activities. As for the development of anthropology, Western civilization takes credit, which, in fact, was a relatively late science. Earlier Greek and Roman philosophers were more interested in speculating about the ideal society rather than describing those known to them. After the onset of the Age of Exploration, which included the discovery of the Americas, as well as travel to other distant places, the study of non-Western people began in earnest. In modern day, anthropology is a recognized social science with two broad fields and several branches or subfields.

48. What Barbara Miller indicates in her book is that ----.

- A) unlike the general view, anthropology is not a field whose practitioners are adventurers or heroes
- B) anthropology has been popular mainly via movies and TV shows
- C) the first anthropologists were adventurers and heroes of Egypt
- D) she was mainly concerned with cultural anthropology
- E) movies and TV shows played an important role in her being an anthropologist

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

The Greek word for "man" is "anthropos" and the word anthropology has been in the English language for centuries. Literally anthropology means "the study of man." However, it is a well-founded historical generalization that the last thing to be discovered in any science is what the science is really about. Each science that deals with people has its own definitions of human. An economist defines a human as a choice-making animal. Philosophers define man as a rationalizing animal... Anthropology, the study of human behaviour in all places and throughout time, attempts to be all-inclusive. It deals with the humanistic, scientific, biological, historical, psychological, and social views of humans. To paraphrase Barbara Miller's statement in her textbook, *Cultural Anthropology*, the popular impression of anthropology is based mainly on movies and television shows that depict anthropologists as adventurers and heroes. Some do have adventures and discover treasures in Egyptian tombs and elsewhere, but mostly, their work is less glamorous and involves repetitive and tedious activities. As for the development of anthropology, Western civilization takes credit, which, in fact, was a relatively late science. Earlier Greek and Roman philosophers were more interested in speculating about the ideal society rather than describing those known to them. After the onset of the Age of Exploration, which included the discovery of the Americas, as well as travel to other distant places, the study of non-Western people began in earnest. In modern day, anthropology is a recognized social science with two broad fields and several branches or subfields.

49. It is stated in the passage that non-Western people were not a subject of anthropological studies until ----.

- A) after the Age of Exploration
- B) the start of the Age of Exploration
- C) anthropology was separated into two fields
- D) they immigrated to the west
- E) treasures in Egypt were discovered

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

The Greek word for "man" is "anthropos" and the word anthropology has been in the English language for centuries. Literally anthropology means "the study of man." However, it is a well-founded historical generalization that the last thing to be discovered in any science is what the science is really about. Each science that deals with people has its own definitions of human. An economist defines a human as a choice-making animal. Philosophers define man as a rationalizing animal.... Anthropology, the study of human behaviour in all places and throughout time, attempts to be all-inclusive. It deals with the humanistic, scientific, biological, historical, psychological, and social views of humans. To paraphrase Barbara Miller's statement in her textbook, *Cultural Anthropology*, the popular impression of anthropology is based mainly on movies and television shows that depict anthropologists as adventurers and heroes. Some do have adventures and discover treasures in Egyptian tombs and elsewhere, but mostly, their work is less glamorous and involves repetitive and tedious activities. As for the development of anthropology, Western civilization takes credit, which, in fact, was a relatively late science. Earlier Greek and Roman philosophers were more interested in speculating about the ideal society rather than describing those known to them. After the onset of the Age of Exploration, which included the discovery of the Americas, as well as travel to other distant places, the study of non-Western people began in earnest. In modern day, anthropology is a recognized social science with two broad fields and several branches or subfields.

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

- A) The Effects of Anthropology on Humanity
- B) Different Types of Anthropology
- C) Anthropology in Western Civilization
- D) The Adventurous Life of an Anthropologist
- E) A Brief Look at Anthropology

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

China's dinosaur discoveries cover the entire epoch of dinosaur prevalence on Earth - from around 225 million to 65 million years ago. Detailed study from fossil material found in China, and in North America, is helping to prove that many of the later dinosaurs had comparatively large brains, better and mammal-style binocular vision and more complex behaviour than previously thought. They were not, it seems, always the dumb giants they are normally portrayed as being. Chinese and Canadian scientists working in the Gobi Desert have stumbled across a series of 80-million-year-old dinosaur colonies - including one with a dozen 150-cm-long babies, and another with five tiny embryos. These perfectly preserved, uncrushed skeletons are now helping experts study the range of facial and other physical differences displayed by dinosaurs within a single species. Because all the babies are of the same colony, they are certain to be of the same species and must therefore have a common gene pool. Detailed examination is revealing marked differences between individual colony members, with some of them having broader or larger faces than others. The new data emerging from this and related research have serious implications for dinosaur studies in general. In the past, differences in head size and shape have often led palaeontologists to conclude that they had discovered new species. But now that it is known that great physical variations can occur within a single dinosaur colony, experts fear that many of the 500 listed dinosaur species on the fossil record may not be separate species after all.

51. What do the recent Chinese discoveries of dinosaurs show?

- A) They lived for longer than had previously been thought.
- B) Their eyesight was different from what had been believed.
- C) Their large brains allowed them to move quickly.
- D) They declined gradually over a period of several centuries.
- E) They weren't clever creatures as had previously been thought.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

China's dinosaur discoveries cover the entire epoch of dinosaur prevalence on Earth - from around 225 million to 65 million years ago. Detailed study from fossil material found in China, and in North America, is helping to prove that many of the later dinosaurs had comparatively large brains, better and mammal-style binocular vision and more complex behaviour than previously thought. They were not, it seems, always the dumb giants they are normally portrayed as being. Chinese and Canadian scientists working in the Gobi Desert have stumbled across a series of 80-million-year-old dinosaur colonies - including one with a dozen 150-cm-long babies, and another with five tiny embryos. These perfectly preserved, uncrushed skeletons are now helping experts study the range of facial and other physical differences displayed by dinosaurs within a single species. Because all the babies are of the same colony, they are certain to be of the same species and must therefore have a common gene pool. Detailed examination is revealing marked differences between individual colony members, with some of them having broader or larger faces than others. The new data emerging from this and related research have serious implications for dinosaur studies in general. In the past, differences in head size and shape have often led palaeontologists to conclude that they had discovered new species. But now that it is known that great physical variations can occur within a single dinosaur colony, experts fear that many of the 500 listed dinosaur species on the fossil record may not be separate species after all.

52. It is stated in the passage that dinosaur discoveries in China----.

- A) shed light not on a certain period but all of dinosaur existence
- B) are about new species of dinosaurs to be given a new name
- C) give us a complete picture of a typical dinosaur except for the head and tail
- D) are barely related to another dinosaur found in North America
- E) focus more on the behaviour of dinosaurs than their vision

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

China's dinosaur discoveries cover the entire epoch of dinosaur prevalence on Earth - from around 225 million to 65 million years ago. Detailed study from fossil material found in China, and in North America, is helping to prove that many of the later dinosaurs had comparatively large brains, better and mammal-style binocular vision and more complex behaviour than previously thought. They were not, it seems, always the dumb giants they are normally portrayed as being. Chinese and Canadian scientists working in the Gobi Desert have stumbled across a series of 80-million-year-old dinosaur colonies - including one with a dozen 150-cm-long babies, and another with five tiny embryos. These perfectly preserved, uncrushed skeletons are now helping experts study the range of facial and other physical differences displayed by dinosaurs within a single species. Because all the babies are of the same colony, they are certain to be of the same species and must therefore have a common gene pool. Detailed examination is revealing marked differences between individual colony members, with some of them having broader or larger faces than others. The new data emerging from this and related research have serious implications for dinosaur studies in general. In the past, differences in head size and shape have often led palaeontologists to conclude that they had discovered new species. But now that it is known that great physical variations can occur within a single dinosaur colony, experts fear that many of the 500 listed dinosaur species on the fossil record may not be separate species after all.

53. The differences in head size and shape ----.

- A) could signal the unearthing of a new species for palaeontologists today
- B) must have depended on differences between the diets of colony members
- C) have taken Chinese and Canadian scientists by surprise
- D) meant the discovery of a new species for palaeontologists in the past
- E) can be detected in all the dinosaurs which have broad and large faces

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

China's dinosaur discoveries cover the entire epoch of dinosaur prevalence on Earth - from around 225 million to 65 million years ago. Detailed study from fossil material found in China, and in North America, is helping to prove that many of the later dinosaurs had comparatively large brains, better and mammal-style binocular vision and more complex behaviour than previously thought. They were not, it seems, always the dumb giants they are normally portrayed as being. Chinese and Canadian scientists working in the Gobi Desert have stumbled across a series of 80-million-year-old dinosaur colonies - including one with a dozen 150-cm-long babies, and another with five tiny embryos. These perfectly preserved, uncrushed skeletons are now helping experts study the range of facial and other physical differences displayed by dinosaurs within a single species. Because all the babies are of the same colony, they are certain to be of the same species and must therefore have a common gene pool. Detailed examination is revealing marked differences between individual colony members, with some of them having broader or larger faces than others. The new data emerging from this and related research have serious implications for dinosaur studies in general. In the past, differences in head size and shape have often led palaeontologists to conclude that they had discovered new species. But now that it is known that great physical variations can occur within a single dinosaur colony, experts fear that many of the 500 listed dinosaur species on the fossil record may not be separate species after all.

54. According to the passage, what are the implications of this dinosaur research?

- A) For the first time head size and shape can be studied.
- B) A new species was identified after such a long time.
- C) The estimated number of dinosaur species may have to be modified.
- D) The idea of how dinosaurs looked is being changed.
- E) The new may mislead palaeontologists about the number of dinosaur species.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

55-58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Unwanted messages and solicitations – the act of asking someone for money – bombard us on a regular basis. Most of us hit ignore or delete, knowing that these messages and solicitations are most likely so-called mass-market scams. Others aren't so lucky. Scams – a dishonest way of getting money from people – cost individuals, organizations and governments trillions of dollars each year in estimated losses, and many victims **endure** depression and ill health. There is no other crime, in fact, that affects so many people from almost all ages, backgrounds and geographical locations. To best protect yourself from being targeted, you need to be careful and use resources to help avoid scams. There are some services and apps intended to assist in screening calls and to prevent identity theft. And some telephone companies allow you to opt for such services. And more consumer education on the dangers of scams would help. It is also important to resist clicking and responding to suspicious material in any way. Consumers who quickly identify a solicitation as a risk and dispose of it without wasting time are less vulnerable.

55. It can be concluded from the passage that mass-market scams ----.

- A) were done by regular mail and phones in the past
- B) no longer affect many people these days
- C) are not as bad as solicitation e-mails
- D) have a unique position among all other crimes
- E) make many people waste their time online

Unwanted messages and solicitations – the act of asking someone for money – bombard us on a regular basis. Most of us hit ignore or delete, knowing that these messages and solicitations are most likely so-called mass-market scams. Others aren't so lucky. Scams – a dishonest way of getting money from people – cost individuals, organizations and governments trillions of dollars each year in estimated losses, and many victims **endure** depression and ill health. There is no other crime, in fact, that affects so many people from almost all ages, backgrounds and geographical locations. To best protect yourself from being targeted, you need to be careful and use resources to help avoid scams. There are some services and apps intended to assist in screening calls and to prevent identity theft. And some telephone companies allow you to opt for such services. And more consumer education on the dangers of scams would help. It is also important to resist clicking and responding to suspicious material in any way. Consumers who quickly identify a solicitation as a risk and dispose of it without wasting time are less vulnerable.

56. Which of the following can be said about people who are deceived by mass-market scams?

- A) Their number is much higher than those who ignore or delete messages containing scams.
- B) They lose money, and most of them have health problems after being victims of scams.
- C) They are prone to falling for scams more than once in many cases.
- D) They are vulnerable as they think they can't resist clicking suspicious material.
- E) Their numbers will eventually dwindle as new services and apps become popular.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Unwanted messages and solicitations – the act of asking someone for money – bombard us on a regular basis. Most of us hit ignore or delete, knowing that these messages and solicitations are most likely so-called mass-market scams. Others aren't so lucky. Scams – a dishonest way of getting money from people – cost individuals, organizations and governments trillions of dollars each year in estimated losses, and many victims **endure** depression and ill health. There is no other crime, in fact, that affects so many people from almost all ages, backgrounds and geographical locations. To best protect yourself from being targeted, you need to be careful and use resources to help avoid scams. There are some services and apps intended to assist in screening calls and to prevent identity theft. And some telephone companies allow you to opt for such services. And more consumer education on the dangers of scams would help. It is also important to resist clicking and responding to suspicious material in any way. Consumers who quickly identify a solicitation as a risk and dispose of it without wasting time are less vulnerable.

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

- A) Mass-market Scams Are No Joke: Learn to Protect Yourself
- B) Mass-market Scams: How Can People Be So Naive to Be Deceived by Them?
- C) To Click or Not to Click: The Undeniable Allure of Scam Mails
- D) Mass-market Scams Explained in Brief
- E) Those Who are Deceived by Mass-market Scams are Not Alone

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Unwanted messages and solicitations – the act of asking someone for money – bombard us on a regular basis. Most of us hit ignore or delete, knowing that these messages and solicitations are most likely so-called mass-market scams. Others aren't so lucky. Scams – a dishonest way of getting money from people – cost individuals, organizations and governments trillions of dollars each year in estimated losses, and many victims **endure** depression and ill health. There is no other crime, in fact, that affects so many people from almost all ages, backgrounds and geographical locations. To best protect yourself from being targeted, you need to be careful and use resources to help avoid scams. There are some services and apps intended to assist in screening calls and to prevent identity theft. And some telephone companies allow you to opt for such services. And more consumer education on the dangers of scams would help. It is also important to resist clicking and responding to suspicious material in any way. Consumers who quickly identify a solicitation as a risk and dispose of it without wasting time are less vulnerable.

58. The underlined word 'endure' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) suffer
B) last
C) overtake
D) tolerate
E) curb

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Shakespeare's work spoke to Elizabethan concerns – but in many ways, he speaks more clearly and directly to American concerns than to English ones. America embraced Shakespeare as its national poet even after the US broke with England in 1776, and he has never really had a rival as the writer that everyone in the nation reads. Another thing to note is that America's Shakespeare is not England's or Britain's Shakespeare. Certain plays, such as *Othello*, take on a distinctive political and social meaning in the US that they don't in England, and works such as *Twelfth Night* matter in terms of class in the UK in a way they don't in the US. The link between William Shakespeare and the United States even goes back to pre-revolutionary times (before 1776). Indeed, Hamlet's famous lines 'To be or not to be' were appropriated both by those who wanted to get rid of the British and by defenders of the British in America. Finally, Shakespeare has become a way for Americans to engage with social and political issues that are not easily spoken about or confronted: race, immigration. Time and again in American history, his work has been a way of speaking to those concerns.

59. It is clear from the passage that the perception of Shakespeare ----.

- A) has changed throughout the globe over the past the centuries
- B) has been stable not only in the US but also in the UK for centuries
- C) is quite different in the UK compared to the one the US
- D) in the United States is a little extraordinary if not totally unacceptable
- E) has influenced concepts like race and immigration

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Shakespeare's work spoke to Elizabethan concerns – but in many ways, he speaks more clearly and directly to American concerns than to English ones. America embraced Shakespeare as its national poet even after the US broke with England in 1776, and he has never really had a rival as the writer that everyone in the nation reads. Another thing to note is that America's Shakespeare is not England's or Britain's Shakespeare. Certain plays, such as *Othello*, take on a distinctive political and social meaning in the US that they don't in England, and works such as *Twelfth Night* matter in terms of class in the UK in a way they don't in the US. The link between William Shakespeare and the United States even goes back to pre-revolutionary times (before 1776). Indeed, Hamlet's famous lines 'To be or not to be' were appropriated both by those who wanted to get rid of the British and by defenders of the British in America. Finally, Shakespeare has become a way for Americans to engage with social and political issues that are not easily spoken about or confronted: race, immigration. Time and again in American history, his work has been a way of speaking to those concerns.

60. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about Shakespeare?

- A) His popularity most probably increased in England in 1776.
- B) He wrote works specifically for English people as well as for Americans.
- C) His most famous play in England is *Twelfth Night*.
- D) He definitely influenced two different cultures in a profound way.
- E) His use of English was such that he influenced many cultures.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Shakespeare's work spoke to Elizabethan concerns – but in many ways, he speaks more clearly and directly to American concerns than to English ones. America embraced Shakespeare as its national poet even after the US broke with England in 1776, and he has never really had a rival as the writer that everyone in the nation reads. Another thing to note is that America's Shakespeare is not England's or Britain's Shakespeare. Certain plays, such as *Othello*, take on a distinctive political and social meaning in the US that they don't in England, and works such as *Twelfth Night* matter in terms of class in the UK in a way they don't in the US. The link between William Shakespeare and the United States even goes back to pre-revolutionary times (before 1776). Indeed, Hamlet's famous lines 'To be or not to be' were appropriated both by those who wanted to get rid of the British and by defenders of the British in America. Finally, Shakespeare has become a way for Americans to engage with social and political issues that are not easily spoken about or confronted: race, immigration. Time and again in American history, his work has been a way of speaking to those concerns.

61. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the defenders of the British rule in America used lines from the famous *Twelfth Night* by Shakespeare to get their message across
- B) it can be said that American culture was shaped more by Shakespeare's works than any other American writer
- C) the impact that Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* has made on the British class system was similar to the one in America
- D) difficult subjects such as race and immigration were handled by Shakespeare in a natural way
- E) it is not the British but the Americans who resorted to the works of Shakespeare to express their concerns about race

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

Shakespeare's work spoke to Elizabethan concerns – but in many ways, he speaks more clearly and directly to American concerns than to English ones. America embraced Shakespeare as its national poet even after the US broke with England in 1776, and he has never really had a rival as the writer that everyone in the nation reads. Another thing to note is that America's Shakespeare is not England's or Britain's Shakespeare. Certain plays, such as *Othello*, take on a distinctive political and social meaning in the US that they don't in England, and works such as *Twelfth Night* matter in terms of class in the UK in a way they don't in the US. The link between William Shakespeare and the United States even goes back to pre-revolutionary times (before 1776). Indeed, Hamlet's famous lines 'To be or not to be' were appropriated both by those who wanted to get rid of the British and by defenders of the British in America. Finally, Shakespeare has become a way for Americans to engage with social and political issues that are not easily spoken about or confronted: race, immigration. Time and again in American history, his work has been a way of speaking to those concerns.

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

- A) Social and Political Issues in Shakespeare's Works
- B) America's Shakespeare or England's: No Such Thing
- C) 'To be or not to be' What Shakespeare Meant?
- D) Real Masterpiece: *Hamlet*, *Twelfth Night* or *Othello*?
- E) Whose Shakespeare Are You Talking About?

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

63.-67. Sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

63.

Daisy:

- Hi, Sean. I need a favour. Can you please borrow Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* from the library for me?

Sean:

- ----

Daisy:

- I would if I could, but my quota is full and I need this one urgently for my assignment.

Sean:

- OK, then. I am heading to the library right away.

- A) Why do you need that ancient book anyway? Even the British stopped reading it.
B) Why don't you buy the book? That way, you won't need the library.
C) Why aren't you borrowing the book yourself? Is there a problem?
D) You have put a lot of books on reserve again, haven't you?
E) I am sorry but I can't. The book has been put on reserve by an academician.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

64.

Teacher:

- **Well, then. It is time to check homework. As you well know, it was on the use of phrasal verbs in daily speech.**

Student:

- ----

Teacher:

- **What? I am pretty sure it is. Look at my notepad. It says Phrasal Verbs for Section 108 on Wednesday.**

Student:

- **Sir, we are Section 118.**

Teacher:

- **Oops. You are right. Well, let's check your section's homework then.**

- A) I really don't understand why we need them. The language has thousands of verbs, Sir.
- B) That is not our homework, Sir. We were supposed to do drills on the Subjunctive Mood.
- C) Sir, could we please postpone it to another day? Personally, I find them quite confusing.
- D) Are you sure it is the homework for next Wednesday, Sir?
- E) Phrasal verbs? We can't even tell the difference between regular and irregular verbs, Sir.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

65.

Patient:

- I've tested negative for the flu, so why am I being transferred to a ward full of flu patients?

Doctor:

- It is because your test results showed signs of infection in your lungs.

Patient:

- ----

Doctor:

- That's not possible; I am afraid. The infection is big enough for us to keep you in hospital.

Patient:

- Alright, then. At least let me call my family so that they can bring some essentials for my hospital stay.

- A) Is this the standard procedure for every patient whose test you have done?
- B) What is the average duration of treatment for a patient with my symptoms?
- C) Is there any other thing that I should know? Will there be damage in my lungs, for instance?
- D) Can't I have medication in my own house if I isolate myself from the family members?
- E) Can I let my girlfriend know about this? She thinks I will be coming back home.

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

66.

Youngster:

- **I think I am losing it. First, they have postponed our exam to the end of February, and now we have to take it at the end of January.**

Therapist:

- **But you still have time for the exam, so you should keep it cool.**

Youngster:

- ----

Therapist:

- **You are right, but you should try not to lose your concentration before the exam. If you focus on studying, things will be alright.**

- A) Easier said than done. Having to adjust myself to these changes is tougher than you think.
- B) And I am not alone. Most of my friends are in no better situation than me.
- C) I know self-pity is not a good thing for our mental health.
- D) We've had to continue our education "online." You know exactly what I mean, don't you?
- E) What was it like when you were preparing for the University Entrance Exam?

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

67.

Stephen:

- **It is happening! I've found plane tickets for a ridiculous price, and we're going to Prag in September.**

Michael:

- ----

Stephen:

- **Why should I? With the lockdown totally ending in July, things will become normal again.**

Michael:

- **I wish I had your attitude to life. There is no way things will become normal as we know it.**

- A) For real? How much did you pay for the return trip for two?
- B) You should have let me know! Do you think I can also find tickets for a bargain price?
- C) Shouldn't you be at school in September? They will call us back sooner, I think.
- D) Don't you think you should not take advantage of the situation to buy cheap tickets?
- E) And I think you should postpone that trip indefinitely, with the economic crisis and the current pandemic.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

68. As rural areas become less productive as a result of climate change, cities will have to become internally productive.

- A) One reason why cities will have to become internally productive is climate change and its effects on the productivity of rural areas.
- B) In the future, cities will need to produce their goods themselves since climate change will cause rural areas to become less productive.
- C) As long as cities can remain productive, they won't be affected by the loss of productivity in rural areas due to climate change.
- D) Being internally productive will be an obligation for cities if the level of production in rural areas decreases because of climate change.
- E) Cities, as well as rural areas, will be affected by climate change as they will both lose their productive capacity to a great extent.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

69. Whether the emergency is a hurricane, earthquake, or disease outbreak, you need to be prepared with an emergency kit in your car and home.

- A) One has to be prepared for emergencies at home rather than in a car, and it doesn't matter if it is a hurricane, earthquake, or disease outbreak.
- B) There used to be an emergency kit in your car and home for common emergencies like earthquakes, hurricanes, or disease outbreaks.
- C) It is necessary for you to be prepared with an emergency kit in your car and home for any emergency – whether it is a hurricane, earthquake, or disease outbreak.
- D) What you need to do is to buy an emergency kit for your car and home for common emergencies like hurricanes, earthquakes and disease outbreaks.
- E) An emergency kit must be ready in your car and home at all times, and the type of emergency doesn't matter; it could be a hurricane, earthquake, or disease outbreak.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

70. Although there are many ways of dealing with poachers, technology is providing new opportunities for the police and rangers to track and find them.

- A) There are different ways of dealing with poachers, but technology is providing the police and rangers with new opportunities to track and punish them.
- B) There are too many poachers to deal with, yet technology is providing new opportunities for the police and rangers to track and find them.
- C) Though poachers could be dealt with in different ways, technology is also helping provide the police and rangers with some new opportunities to track and find them.
- D) Poachers can be dealt with in many ways, but new opportunities are provided by technology for the police and rangers to track and find them.
- E) As technology provides new opportunities for the police and rangers to track and find poachers, old ways of dealing with them will eventually be abandoned.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

71. Since flu is an infectious disease, it depends entirely on human hosts to carry and spread it.

- A) Flu is an infectious disease, so human hosts are essential for its carriage and spread.
- B) Being a highly infectious disease, flu may need human hosts to carry and spread it.
- C) As in other infectious diseases, it would be impossible for flu to spread easily without human hosts.
- D) If flu weren't an infectious disease, it wouldn't need human hosts to carry and spread it.
- E) Its dependence on human hosts to carry and spread it makes flu an infectious disease.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

72-75 sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

72. Imagine that you are locked inside and are encouraged to do one hour of physical exercise per day. And you know it will be months before life will return to normal. Sounds familiar? Prison cell? Not what you have guessed, though: it describes the life of an astronaut aboard the International Space Station. ---- Earlier this year, an unnamed astronaut developed a blood clot in space for the first time – a common health problem which affects at least one person in 1000 on Earth.

- A) Moreover, male and female astronauts have the same pre-mission training schedules.
- B) Thus, female astronauts could avoid using the medicine prescribed for male astronauts.
- C) There are, however, real physical risks to being in space, especially in a space station.
- D) Nevertheless, the physical activity of at least 30 minutes per day is vital for health.
- E) In contrast, astronauts are known to lose bone density when they travel to space.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

73. The Valley of the Kings was the burial site of many rulers of Egypt's New Kingdom (circa 1539-1075 BC) when Egypt rose to new heights of power and influence. Building this great desert necropolis, or graveyard, began during the reign of Thutmose I, the third king of the 18th dynasty, whose rule marked the rebirth of Egypt following a long period of instability. A grand tomb was prepared for Thutmose, cut into the rock of the distant desert valleys on the Nile's west bank. ---- Other New Kingdom rulers placed their tombs there, too, and the cemetery grew.

- A) In the 1st century BC, Diodorus Siculus described the Valley of the Kings as a ruin.
- B) Despite attempts to hide their contents, most tombs were extensively looted.
- C) Even with the loss of its golden grave goods, Seti's tomb still had many treasures.
- D) There is a structure known to scholars as KV17.
- E) This remote spot was chosen to hide extravagant royal burials from tomb raiders.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

74. The Colombian drug baron Pablo Escobar was responsible for the drug trafficking and loss of thousands of lives. He himself had committed or ordered many illegal actions, yet there came a time when Escobar had to surrender and was subsequently jailed in June 1991, though thanks greatly to a mutual agreement with the government. ---- He was allowed to build a luxurious prison, which became known as La Catedral. Not only did the facility include a nightclub, sauna, waterfall, and soccer field, it also had telephones, computers, and fax machines. It just became the new headquarters for his illegal activities.

- A) Nevertheless, Escobar was able to escape custody in July 1992.
- B) Escobar inspired numerous books, movies, and TV projects in the decades after his death.
- C) His imprisonment, therefore, had little effect on his his lifestyle and criminal activities.
- D) In addition to rival drug traffickers, his victims included police officers and civilians.
- E) In the mid-1970s, he helped found the crime organization that later became known as the Medellín cartel.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

75. The composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is remembered for his giftedness, his prolific output, and his beautiful and memorable melodies. With all due respect to the famous opening bars of Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, probably the most familiar melody associated with Mozart is known to English speakers as "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star." ---- However, the story isn't true. Mozart, in fact, composed a set of variations on the tune for the piano.

- A) The complete work was published in 1785 and was described as variations on "Ah, Vous dirai-je, Maman."
- B) As for "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star," it originated as a poem written by Jane Taylor and was published in 1806 as "The Star."
- C) Among the other songs that have made use of the melody are "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep," the alphabet song, and a German sing-along.
- D) Indeed, it is commonly believed that the tune was one of Mozart's earliest compositions, written for his older sister, Nannerl.
- E) Although some scholars have suggested that the tune might be as old as 1740, the identity of its composer is still a mystery.

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) Physical water scarcity is the result of a region's demand outpacing the limited water resources found there. (II) Water scarcity is inextricably linked to human rights, and sufficient access to safe drinking water should be a priority for global development. (III) According to the Food and Agricultural Organization, around 1.2 billion people live in areas of physical scarcity, and many of these people live in arid or semi-arid regions. (IV) Physical water scarcity can be seasonal, so an estimated two-thirds of the world's population lives in areas subject to seasonal water scarcity at least one month of the year. (V) The number of people affected by physical water scarcity is expected to grow as populations increase and as weather patterns become more unpredictable and extreme.

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

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

77. **(I)** About three-fourths of cats' sleep is a shallow, almost-waking rest called slow-wave sleep. **(II)** Cats doze in a kind of ready position, their senses of smell and hearing in the "on" mode, so their ears occasionally tremble. **(III)** Peaceful but alert, they are ready to react instantly: to jump on prey or to scratch you for petting them while they are sleeping. **(IV)** These famous catnaps usually last 15–30 minutes. **(V)** Hiding from humans and jumping repeatedly is undoubtedly exhausting for cats.

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

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

78. **(I)** According to some, the phrase "pair of pants" goes back to the days when what constituted pants – or pantaloons, as they were originally known – consisted of two separate items, one for each leg. **(II)** They were put on one at a time and then secured around the waist. **(III)** So, "pants" is a type of noun that is used only in its plural form, even when there is only one item being discussed. **(IV)** Calling them a pair of pantaloons, or pants, as they were eventually known, made sense when there were two components. **(V)** The phrasing was retained even after pants were made into one complete garment.

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

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

79. **(I)** Dinosaurs were the dominant species for nearly 165 million years, during a period known as the Mesozoic Era. **(II)** Growing evidence suggests that many dinosaurs were warm-blooded, bore colourful feathers, and engaged in behaviours similar to those of contemporary birds. **(III)** Their reign concluded at the end of the Cretaceous Period when an asteroid the size of a mountain slammed into Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula with the force of 100 trillion tons of TNT. **(IV)** The impact created a crater 115 miles across and several miles deep and sent tons of rock, dust, and debris into the atmosphere. **(V)** Darkness descended across the planet that, along with other related catastrophes, wiped out an estimated 80 percent of life on Earth.

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

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

80. (I) Among the most annoying of bugs that irritate us during summer are mosquitoes, whose bites can cause itching for days. (II) The thing bothering us is that their nuisance doesn't end when they bite us and take our blood. (III) The best way to avoid the itching is to avoid mosquitoes in the first place. (IV) Their bite leaves us with a nasty itch that even disturbs our sleep. (V) In fact, people with allergic sensitivity can suffer for days, even weeks, from a single mosquito bite.

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

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM