

1. In addition to psychologists, many scholars like philosophers and religious leaders try to provide ---- for human behaviour and solve social problems.

- A) explanations
- B) complaints
- C) accusations
- D) invasions
- E) conflicts

✓
1. As well as

1. **In addition to** psychologists, many scholars **like** philosophers and religious leaders try to **provide** for human behaviour and solve social problems.

A) **explanations** = açıklama

B) **complaints** = şikayet, yakınma

C) **accusations** = suçlama

D) **invasions** = istila invade

E) **conflicts** = çatışma

2. Ensuring sufficient food supplies for everyone on
the planet is one of the most basic ---- facing the
human society.

- A) penalties
- B) challenges
- C) attributes
- D) extensions
- E) descriptions

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inSilizce

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enSilish

1
2 enough
3

2. Ensuring **sufficient** food supplies for everyone on the planet is one of the most basic ---- facing the human society. 5

A) penalties = para cezası fine: para cezası (yazmak)

B) challenges = zorluk

C) attributes = simge, özellik, nitelik refer to / atfetmek

D) extensions = uzatma extend: uzatmak / iletmek

E) descriptions = tanım

3. The Rosetta Stone, found in 1799 with writing in three different languages on it, has been **highly** ---- in **helping** linguists **understand** the use of language in ancient Egypt.

- A) crucial
B) deniable
C) redundant
D) ambiguous
E) variable

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3. The Rosetta Stone, found in 1799 with writing in three different languages on it, has been highly ---- in helping linguists understand the use of language in ancient Egypt.

A) crucial = önemli

B) deniable = yadsınabilir inkar etmek: deny

C) redundant = bol gereğinden fazla, lüzumsuz

D) ambiguous = belirsiz

E) variable = çeşitli

4. Some people **immigrate** to other countries as they look for **a more desirable place to live**, while **others** - --- **move to a** foreign land in order to **serve as** **diplomats** or **military personnel**.

A) excessively

B) temporarily

C) implicitly

D) severely

E) broadly

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1- mk
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5 whereas
but
7

4. Some people **immigrate** to other countries **as they** **look for** a more **desirable** place to live, **while** others --- move to a foreign land **in order to serve as** diplomats or military personnel.

A) excessively = çok fazla

B) temporarily = geçici olarak provisionally / for a while

C) implicitly = dolaylı olarak

D) severely = ciddi olarak

E) broadly = kabaca

define

5. The invention of the printing press by the German Johannes Gutenberg was one of the **most influential events** in the second millennium that **--- the way in** which people **described** the world they live in.

- A) implemented
- B) prevented
- C) concealed
- D) revolutionized *transform*
- E) eliminated

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enŞlish

4

5. The **invention** of the printing press by the German Johannes Gutenberg was one of the most **influential** events in the second millennium that ---- the way in which people **described** the world they live in.

A) implemented = uygulamak apply /put into effect / put in place /execute*

B) prevented = önlemek stop / deter / keep sb - sth from doing sth

C) concealed = gizlemek veil / disguise

D) revolutionized = devrim yapmak transform

E) eliminated = ortadan kaldırmak abolish

6. To measure emotional intelligence, psychologists use several tests that generally ---- three categories as self-report tests, 360-degree assessments, and performance assessments.

- A) bring out
- B) call off
- C) go through
- D) fall into
- E) turn down

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enŞlish

1 2
6. To **measure** emotional intelligence, psychologists use **several** tests that generally ---- **three categories** as **self-report tests**, **360-degree assessments**, and **performance assessments**.

A) bring out = ortaya çıkarmak

B) call off = iptal etmek **cancel**

C) go through = geçmek, kontrol etmek **live / experience**

D) fall into = yer almak

E) turn down = geri çevirmek **2 sesini kısmak**

7. **New dating of a skull originally dubbed**

Mongolanthropus ---- **that it is 8,000 years older** than
once thought, and actually ---- to a modern human.

- A) **reveals** / has belonged since 2000
B) had revealed / belongs
C) will reveal / would belong
D) **has revealed** / **belonged**
E) is revealing / had belonged

angora
in English
show suggestangora
in English

8. Tea ---- an expensive luxury in Britain, **so**
expensive that it was kept under lock, **until the 19th**
century **when** large quantities ---- from India and
Ceylon (present-day Sri Lanka). ✓

- A) has been / ~~had been imported~~
B) would have been / were being imported
C) used to be / should have been imported
D) had been / might have been imported
✓ E) **was / were imported**

9. Living with gratitude enhances our health, and although it is believed to be a universal capacity that lies in each of us, we understand and express it best --- our actions.

lie on
2 long

- A) across / from
- B) upon / by
- C) at / toward
- D) within / through
- E) beyond / for

in D) within / through ✓ id

(stretch)

in
from ... to

→ Actions speak louder than words.
✓ it is actions that matter more, not words. ✓ X

9. Living with gratitude enhances our health, and
although it is believed to be a universal capacity that
lies ---- each of us, we understand and express it
best ---- our actions.

A) across / from

B) upon / by

C) at / toward

D) within / through = lie within (içinde olmak)

E) beyond / for

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inŞilizce

angora
enŞilish

10. Tanzania is composed of numerous ethnic groups each --- its own language, and thanks to this diversity, the country has over 130 living languages but successfully adopted a single African language, Swahili, as a tool --- maintaining national unity.

A) in / toward

✓ B) with (for) rşew / em 2 4

C) over / by

D) at / through

E) from / about

10. Tanzania ¹ is **composed of** numerous ethnic groups each ---- its own language, and thanks to this **diversity**, the country has ³ over 130 living languages **but** successfully **adopted** a single African language, Swahili, ⁵ **as** a tool ---- maintaining national unity. ² ⁴

- A) in / toward
B) **with / for**
C) over / by
D) at / through
E) from / about

angora
inŞilizce

angora
enŞilish

11. The Pythagoreans were ---- the first thinkers to
contemplate an Earth **not** ---- the center of
everything.

- ✓ A) among / at *the core / heart*
- B) along / over
- C) for / on
- D) from / off
- E) with / through

12. ---- **old people in Western technological societies**

tend to lose social status and experience some

isolation from the community of young people, old

people in **many traditional societies remain very**

much integrated within family and community.

A) Because

B) Unless

C) While

D) Only if

E) Once

angora
inŞilizce

angora
enŞilish

13. School-related characteristics **do not add much** to the explanation of the educational achievement ---
 - having qualified teachers in sufficient numbers and well-equipped schools **may positively influence the** outcome.

Contribute

in case

but

- A) after
- B) in case
- C) given that
- D) although
- E) as if

e. rağmen

olsa da

14. Women account for over half of the global agricultural workforce; ----, are often overlooked in international labour statistics.

- this report

- A) in other words
B) as a result
C) however
D) otherwise
E) for instance

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish

15. The ideal size of discussion groups is often
considered to be four **to** six members, a number
large enough **to ensure** some **diversity** in member
resources **but small enough** ---- **everyone can**
participate.

A) unless

B) so that

C) whether

D) although

E) even if

angora
inEnglish

with / could
would

angora
enEnglish

16. The employment of children **came to be** come to verb = begin
questioned **only at the turn of** the 19th century
---- those who dominated society and politics **began**
to recognise the importance of protecting and
educating children.

A) if -

✓ B) as

C) in order that - so that

D) even though

E) whereas

angora
inEnglish

angora
enEnglish

Since

17. Almost from the day they are born, infants are happiest if they can eat, sleep, and excrete according to their own physiological schedules, ---- whether their schedules are convenient for the caregiver.

- A) prior to
B) in need of
C) due to
D) on behalf of
✓ E) regardless of

4 P
1 Z

angora
inŞilizceangora
enŞilish

18. ---- festivals in **other cultures** where theatre was **judged and prizes were awarded**, the **Egyptians** saw theatre more **as a necessity** and **not worth extreme appreciation.** takdir etme

A) Owing to

✓ B) Unlike

C) With the help of

D) As a consequence of

E) In terms of

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inŞilizce

angora
enŞilish

19. The history of libraries since the Enlightenment

includes ---- the increase in the number of national,
private, and university libraries, ---- the extension of
access to libraries by the broader citizenry.

A) no sooner / than

✓ B) not only / but also

C) whether / or

D) the more / the less

E) as / as

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

20. Given that most high-density cities such as Hong Kong do not come with large areas of unused hinterland ---- food could be grown, it is vital to ensure the continuous supply of basic food needs for such cities from elsewhere.

A) where

B) how

C) whose

D) which

E) that

edat +which
Özel isim veya ek bilgi için gelen virgül + which

Hwx

Cultural anthropology emerged as an area of study following the era of European exploration. Sir Edward Burnett Tylor, one of the founders of anthropology, defined culture as that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits (21)---- as a member of society". It is the holistic emphasis of cultural anthropology that distinguishes it most clearly (22)---- other related disciplines. For example, an anthropologist may focus his or her research on a particular dimension of culture, but that dimension will also be described (23)---- its relationship to the 'complex whole' of the local culture. Anthropologists generally describe culture as a set of interacting systems that (24)---- cultural practices through generations. These systems include kinship systems, religious or belief systems, economic systems, and political systems. (25)---- some of these systems may ultimately encompass global dimensions, cultural anthropologists are primarily concerned with the impact of each of these systems at the local level, in the day-to-day experiences of communities.

21.

- A) having acquired B) to have acquired
C) acquiring D) to have been acquired

E) acquired

✓ E) acquired etim olmak
✓
V3 as
in
by

22.

- A) in B) from
C) on D) by
E) at

23.

- A) instead of B) with the aim of
C) except for D) such as
✓ E) in terms of / in

24.

- A) violate B) resolve
✓ C) preserve keep D) interrupt
E) restrict

25.

- A) Because
B) As long as
✓ C) Although
D) Just as
E) Supposing that

Anger is one of the most basic emotions, along with fear, grief, pain, and joy. It is usually caused by the frustration of attempts (26)---- a goal, or by hostile or disturbing actions. The sources of anger are different for people at different periods in their lives. (27)----, the most common cause of anger in infants is restraint of activity. Children commonly become angry (28)---- restrictive rules or demands, lack of attention, or failure to accomplish a task. As children reach adolescence and adulthood, the primary sources of anger shift from physical constraints and frustrations to social ones. In adults, the basis of anger (29)---- disapproval, exploitation, manipulation, and humiliation. Also, the responses to it become less physical and more social (30)---- age.

26.

- A) being attained
- B) attaining
- C) to have attained
- ✓ D) to attain competence: yetkinlik kazanmak
- E) having attained

27.

- ✓ A) For instance
- B) Otherwise
- C) On the contrary
- D) Instead
- E) In conclusion

28.

- A) apart from
- C) rather than
- ✓ E) due to

29.

- A) achieves
- C) delays
- E) receives

30. as we age / as we grow / over time / with age

- ✓ A) with
- C) in
- E) about

- B) in pursuit of
- D) similar to

- ✓ B) includes
- D) explores

1. at the of 21

2. come of age :resit olmak

3. in the Middle Age

4. for ages
5. with age

6. between the ages of
13 and 19

31. ----; however, this stereotype is one type of desert and does not reflect the nature of Antarctica, which is thoroughly covered in ice.

completely

A) The combination of extreme heat and severe dryness presents extraordinary challenges for water in desert-dwelling animals

B) Deserts are often associated in the public image with a non-vegetated landscape dominated by sand dunes

C) It is useful to point out that the word 'desert' derives from the Latin desertum whose meaning has changed over time

D) Types of deserts vary according to the flora and fauna they host that can show distinctions in their surroundings

E) Deserts, by their nature, are largely unsuited for intensive agriculture or permanent human settlement

32. Given that most parents and many teachers do not have a broad statistical background, ----.

not -

- A) a student's ability to perform well in school is affected by a combination of several factors
- B) relationship with parents is one of the determinants of student performance
- C) it allows teachers to develop the most appropriate educational assessment goals for their students
- D) it is important that student performance assessment results should be explained in terms that can be understood by everyone
- E) a better understanding of the student's strengths, weaknesses, and processing abilities can be gained as a result of this process

essential / surprising

33. Since memory and memory formation cannot be observed directly, ----.

- A) every mental process involves some aspects of memory
- B) memory processes take an active role in what and how information is remembered
- C) memory refers to the mental systems and processes involved in storing and recalling information
- D) sensory memory notes or registers sensory stimuli as they are experienced
- E) a wide, and often conflicting, variety of models have been put forth to have a general understanding of memory

34. ----, it is **no surprise** that the **power of music** has been **employed** to create feelings of **calmness and serenity**.

- A) Because it is an integral part of everyday life and is a medium that engages mind and body
- B) While most cultures use music to enhance every collective activity and ceremony
- C) Despite events aimed at equipping individuals with mutual support through music
- D) Although music has been an essential component of expressive culture worldwide and a source of public enjoyment
- E) Seeing that of the many musical styles prevalent in the 1960s, only 'folk music' protested radical discrimination and supported civil rights

35. Although most people believe that one can learn a second language (L2) proficiently only early in life,

A) the major positive consequence of bilingualism is being able to converse with a larger array of individuals

B) older learners can achieve high, even native-like levels of proficiency in an L2 under the right conditions

C) speaking other languages has economic advantages, as bilinguals are in demand in the new global economy

D) grammatical differences between native language and L2 do not always result in low levels of proficiency in L2

E) for children in language-minority communities, maintaining their ancestral language helps them retain their ethnic identity

Speak

36. While cognitive deficits and learning disabilities are common in children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), ----.

A) infants with ADHD are difficult to care for due to excessive crying

B) they are less well documented in adolescents and adults

C) ADHD has been considered to be a disorder of childhood

D) children with ADHD tend to have lower grades at school

E) affected patients typically exhibit difficulty in concentrating on a single task

evident

experience
manifest feature
display
show

37. The **railroad displaced the horse-drawn carriage** as the preferred mode of passenger travel **as early as the 1840s** ----.

- A) but it was the first mode of land transport capable of outpacing the horse and camel
- B) if building longer railroads connecting inland regions and port had not been costly
- C) given that most of Africa's and Asia's early railroads were built with European capital and know-how
- D) because it provided a faster, safer, and more comfortable ride in all weather conditions
- E) although it achieved a near monopoly on the movement of people and goods in all the major industrial countries

38. In the Macedonian Empire, which emerged during the 4th century BCE, Greek identity was the dominant ethnicity.

→ 25 / form / in during

- A) whereas Macedonian language was in fact a form of Greek language
- B) because the Greek character of the ancient Macedonia is disputed among scholars
- C) although the Macedonian monarchy was weak during most of its early history
- D) even though Greeks made up less than 10 percent of the population
- E) given that Greek literature contains little evidence concerning the Macedonian Empire

cut down

39. The **clearing of woodlands for agriculture** has been the **leading cause of deforestation**,----

A) although deforestation has caused a reduction in the numbers of some plant and animal species

B) yet the highest rate of deforestation is taking place in Central America

C) **but the harvesting of timber as a raw material and fuel** has also played a significant role

D) given that there is a close relationship between deforestation and climate change

E) as there is much uncertainty about the pace and locale of deforestation during past ages

century

40. Researchers are **concerned about virtual reality** and **violent scenes** in video games and their **implications for players' mental health, ----.**

A) **but** players are **desensitized to the act of killing** as they are used to **pointing** a gun **at** a video screen

B) **given that** there is a **direct correlation** between **violent video games** and **aggressive behaviour**

C) so it is **a multibillion-dollar industry**, **appealing** to people **of all ages** and **from** different backgrounds

D) whereas they have **been shown** to **trigger** violent behaviours **in children**

E) even though **exposure to** violence **in such games** leads to **diminished empathy**

41. Education reform effort are not likely to be effective ----.

A) unless health-related barriers to learning are directly addressed

B) even if reliable data on the implementation of school health programs are lacking

C) as education contributes to children's knowledge about being healthy

D) in case appropriate school interventions promote enduring health practices

E) so that good health facilitates children's growth, development, and optimal learning

42. **It has recently become evident that the increasing use of private cars has detrimental effects upon the environment and people.**

A) İnsanların çevreye zararlı etkileri olan özel araçları gittikçe artarak kullanmaları son zamanlarda açık bir hal almıştır.

B) Çevre ve insanlar üzerinde zararlı etkilerinin olduğu son zamanlarda açık bir şekilde anlaşılrsa da özel araçlar gittikçe artarak kullanılmaktadır.

C) Özel araçların gittikçe artan bir şekilde kullanımının çevre ve insanlar üzerinde zararlı etkilerinin olduğu son zamanlarda açık bir hale gelmiştir.

D) Özel araçlar gittikçe artan bir şekilde kullanıldığı için onların çevre ve insanlar üzerindeki zararlı etkileri son zamanlarda açık bir hale gelmiştir.

E) Özel araçların gittikçe artan bir şekilde kullanımı, çevre ve insanlar üzerinde son zamanlarda açıkça görülen zararlı etkilere yol açmıştır.

which have

43. While parenting in all cultures entails love, devotion, teaching, and discipline, there is a considerable cultural variation in other aspects of parenting.

A) Tüm kültürlerde sevgi, bağlılık, öğretme ve disiplin gerektiren ebeveynlik, farklı yönlerden dikkate değer bir kültürel çeşitlilik içerir.

B) Ebeveynlik pek çok açıdan dikkate değer bir kültürel çeşitliliğe sahip olmasına rağmen tüm kültürlerde saygı, bağlılık, öğretme ve disiplinle bağdaşır.

C) Tüm kültürlerde sevgi, bağlılık, öğretme ve disiplinle bütünleşen ebeveynliğin diğer yönlerinde dikkate değer bir kültürel çeşitlilik vardır.

D) Ebeveynlik tüm kültürlerde sevgi, bağlılık, öğretme ve disiplin gerektirirken ebeveynliğin diğer yönlerinde dikkate değer bir kültürel çeşitlilik vardır.

E) Ebeveynlik tüm kültürlerde sevgi, bağlılık, öğretme ve disiplin gerektirir, fakat diğer yönleriyle dikkate değer bir kültürel çeşitlilik gösterir.

44. Humans are social beings, and the social context plays an important role in what they do and what they think.

A) Sosyal bağlam insanların ne yaptıkları ve düşündükleri konusunda önemli bir rol oynamaktadır çünkü insanlar sosyal varlıklardır.

B) İnsanlar sosyal varlıklar oldukları için yaptıkları ve düşündükleri şeylerle sosyal bağlam önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

C) İnsanların yaptıkları ve düşündükleri şeyler konusunda önemli bir rol oynayan sosyal bağlam, onların sosyal varlıklar olmasıyla ilgilidir.

D) Sosyal varlıklar olan insanların hem ne yaptıkları hem de ne düşündükleri üzerinde sosyal bağlamın oynadığı önemli bir rol bulunmaktadır.

E) İnsanlar sosyal varlıklardır ve sosyal bağlam insanların ne yaptıkları ya ne düşündükleri konusunda önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

45. The control of global trade networks **not only brought European states great wealth, but it also provided them with new information about the customs of other societies.**

A) Küresel ticaret ağlarını kontrol altına almalarıyla Avrupa ülkeleri, diğer toplumların geleneklerine dair yeni bilgiler kazanmakla kalmamış aynı zamanda büyük bir zenginlik elde etmiştir.

B) Küresel ticaret ağlarının kontrolü, Avrupa ülkelerine büyük bir zenginlik **getirmekle kalmayıp aynı zamanda onlara diğer toplumların gelenekleri hakkında yeni bilgiler sağlamıştır.**

C) Avrupa ülkeleri, küresel ticaret ağlarının kontrolünü ele geçirmelerinin ardından büyük bir zenginlik elde etmenin yanı sıra diğer toplumların gelenekleriyle ilgili yeni bilgiler edinmiştir.

D) Küresel ticaret ağlarının kontrolünü elinde bulundurmaları sayesinde, Avrupa ülkeleri büyük miktarda zenginlik elde ederken diğer toplumların geleneklerine dair yeni bilgiler de edinmiştir.

E) Avrupa ülkelerinin diğer toplumların gelenekleri hakkında yeni bilgiler edinmesi, onlara büyük bir zenginlik sağlayan küresel ticaret ağlarının kontrolünü ele geçirmeleriyle mümkün olmuştur.

46. People have been seeking to understand the nature of memory since the time of the ancient Greek philosopher Plato, who is usually credited with the earliest serious discussions of it.

- A) İlk ciddi hafıza tartışmalarının genellikle atfedildiği antik Yunan filozofu Platon'un zamanından bu yana hafızanın doğası insanlar tarafından anlaşılmaya çalışılmıştır.
- B) Yaşadığı dönemde bu konuda en eski ve genellikle ciddi tartışmalara tanık olmuş antik Yunan filozofu Platon'un zamanından bu yana, insanlar hafızanın doğasını anlamaya çalışmaktadır.
- C) İnsanlar, genelinde hafıza konusundaki en eski ciddi tartışmalar ile anılan antik Yunan filozofu Platon'un zamanından beri hafızanın doğasını anlamaya çalışmaktadır.
- D) Hafıza konusundaki en eski ciddi tartışmaların öncüsü genellikle antik Yunan filozofu Platon olarak kabul edildiği için, insanlar onun zamanından beri hafızanın doğasını anlamaya çalışmaktadır.
- E) İsmi genellikle ilk ciddi hafıza tartışmaları ile anılan antik Yunan filozofu Platon gibi, insanlar da onun zamanından beri hafızanın doğasını anlamaya çalışıyorlar.

trying
striving
struggling

47. The first computer, **designed by an English inventor named Charles Babbage in the 1830s, was mechanical, not electronic, because at that time scientists did not yet know** how electricity worked.

- A) Charles Babbage isimli bir İngiliz mucit tarafından 1830'larda tasarlanan ilk bilgisayar elektronik değil mekanikti çünkü bilim insanları o dönemde elektriğin nasıl çalıştığını henüz bilmiyorlardı.
- B) 1830'larda İngiliz mucit Charles Babbage tarafından tasarlanan ilk bilgisayarın elektronik değil mekanik olmasının sebebi, bilim insanlarının o dönemde elektriğin nasıl çalıştığını henüz bilmiyor olmasıydı.
- C) Charles Babbage adlı İngiliz mucit 1830'larda ilk bilgisayarı tasarladığında bilim insanları elektriğin nasıl çalıştığını henüz bilmiyorlardı, bu yüzden ilk bilgisayar elektronik değil mekanikti.
- D) İngiliz mucit Charles Babbage 1830'larda ilk bilgisayarı elektronik değil mekanik olarak tasarlamıştı çünkü bilim insanları elektriğin nasıl çalıştığını o dönemde henüz bilmiyorlardı.
- E) Bilim insanları 1830'larda elektriğin nasıl çalıştığını henüz bilmediği için o dönemde Charles Babbage adındaki bir İngiliz mucidin tasarladığı ilk bilgisayar elektronik değil, mekanikti.

48. Sokrat felsefenin gelişiminde o kadar önemli bir rol oynamıştır ki ondan önceki filozofların tamamı tarihçiler tarafından 'Sokrat öncesi Filozoflar' başlığı altında toplanmaktadır.

A) The important role Socrates played in the development of philosophy has had historians place all the philosophers before him under the title of 'Pre-Socratic Philosophers'.

B) The reason why all the philosophers before Socrates are grouped under the title of 'Pre-Socratic Philosophers' by historians is that Socrates played such an important role in the development of philosophy.

C) All the philosophers before Socrates are placed by historians under the title of 'Pre-Socratic Philosophers' thanks to the important role Socrates played in the development of philosophy.

D) Socrates played such an important role in the development of philosophy that all the philosophers before him are grouped by historians under the title of 'Pre-Socratic Philosophers'.

E) The development of philosophy would not have been possible without the important role played by Socrates, and that is why historians refer to all the philosophers before him under the title of 'Pre-Socratic Philosophers'.

49. Çarpıcı deniz manzaraları ve kasabanın etrafına yayılmış antik kalıntılar, Sicilya sahilinin en popüler turist merkezlerinden biri olan Taormina'yı kim ziyaret ederse etsin büyülemeye yetiyor.

A) Whoever pays a visit to Taormina gets bewitched by the stunning views of the sea and ancient ruins scattered around the town, which suffice to make it one of the most popular tourist destinations on the Sicilian coast.

B) The stunning views of the sea and ancient ruins scattered around Taormina suffice to bewitch those who pay a visit to this town to see one of the most popular tourist destinations on the Sicilian coast.

C) Thanks to the stunning views of the sea and ancient ruins scattered around the town, everyone gets bewitched when they pay a visit to Taormina, one of the most popular tourist destinations on the Sicilian coast.

D) The stunning views of the sea and ancient ruins scattered around the town suffice to bewitch whoever pays a visit to Taormina, one of the most popular tourist destinations on the Sicilian coast.

E) In Taormina, one of the most popular tourist destinations on the Sicilian coast, the stunning views of the sea, together with ancient ruins scattered around, suffice to bewitch whoever pays a visit to the town.

biri
one of

50. Arkeolojik bulgular, yalnızca arkeoloji dünyasında ve insan faaliyetlerinin yorumlanmasında önemli olmakla kalmayıp aynı zamanda bir bütün olarak insanlık için derin bir manaya sahiptir.

A) Archaeological findings have a deep meaning for humanity as a whole, which makes them important not only in the world of archaeology but also in the interpretation of human activities.

B) As archaeological findings are important not only in the world of archaeology but also in the interpretation of human activities, they also have a deep meaning for humanity as a whole.

C) What makes archaeological findings significant in the world of archaeology and in the interpretation of human activities is that they have a deep meaning for humanity as a whole.

D) Archaeological findings, which are important both in the world of archaeology and in the interpretation of human activities, have a deep meaning for humanity as a whole.

E) Not only are archaeological findings important in the world of archaeology and in the interpretation of human activities, but they also have a deep meaning for humanity as a whole.

51. **Muhtemelen ana vatanlarındaki aşırı nüfus artışından dolayı Vikingler, 8. yüzyılın sonlarında Kuzeybatı Avrupa üzerinde bir korku hükümdarlığı başlatmıştır.**

A) Overpopulation in their homeland probably **caused** the Vikings to begin a reign of terror over north-western Europe in the late 8th century.

B) The Vikings **began** to reign north-western Europe with terror in the late 8th century probably because there was overpopulation in their homeland.

✓ C) **Probably due to** overpopulation in their homeland, the Vikings **began** a reign of terror over north-western Europe in the late 8th century,

D) **What probably propelled the** Vikings to begin a reign of terror over north-western Europe in the late 8th century was overpopulation in their homeland.

E) It is **probable** that the Vikings began a reign of terror over north-western Europe in the late 8th century because their homeland became overpopulated.

52. 19. yüzyılda Prusya monarşisi altında birleşen

Alman imparatorluğu, Avusturya imparatorluğu geri dönüşü olmayan bir çöküşe girerken büyük bir endüstriyel ve askeri güç haline geldi.

A) The German Empire, united under the Prussian monarchy in the 19th century, became a major industrial and military power, while the Austrian Empire went into an irreversible decline.

B) As the Austrian Empire was facing a decline that was irreversible, the German Empire, united under the Prussian monarchy in the 19th century, turned into a great power in industry and military.

C) By the time the German Empire was united under the Prussian monarchy in the 19th century to become a major industrial and military power, the Austrian Empire was already in a decline impossible to reverse.

D) United under the Prussian monarchy in the 19th century, the German Empire became remarkably powerful in industry and military while an irreversible decline occurred in the Austrian Empire.

E) The German Empire, united under the Prussian monarchy in the 19th century, became a major industrial and military power, leading to a decline in the Austrian Empire that was impossible to reverse.

become

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'de
'da

53. İnsanlar MÖ 3500 civarında belirli kayalardan bakırın elde edilebileceğini keşfettiklerinde aletlerinin üretimi için taş yerine metal kullanmaya başladılar.

A) With the discovery of the fact that copper could be extracted from certain rocks in about 3500 BCE, people started to produce their tools using metal instead of stone.

B) People began to use metal instead of stone for the production of their tools when they discovered that copper could be extracted from certain rocks in about 3500 BCE.

C) When people discovered that certain rocks could be used to extract copper in about 3500 BCE, they started using metal in addition to stone in the production of their tools.

D) Having discovered that copper could be extracted from certain rocks in about 3500 BCE, people began to produce their tools not only with stone but also with metal.

E) What led people to use metal instead of stone for the production of their tools in about 3500 BCE was the discovery of the fact that copper could be extracted from certain rocks.

11
1

1+ 2-

54. There are definitely good and bad ways to argue in a marriage. In general, people should address their concerns directly, keep their focus on the specific behaviours or circumstances that cause the problem, acknowledge responsibility for one's own contribution to the problem, and encourage the other person to express his or her viewpoint. ---- Research shows that these behaviours serve to escalate the conflict rather than resolve it.

not X

+ but -

- +

A) Strong communication, the ability to manage conflict constructively, and shared experiences and values, all contribute to successful marriages

B) On the other hand, ineffective strategies include blaming, defensiveness, and resurrection of every complaint since the beginning of the relationship.

C) Thus, it appears that being married has benefits over being single, unless either of the partners is unhappily married.

D) A marriage works if spouses share a great deal of similarities with regard to interests, personality, attitudes, and educational goals or attainment.

E) Marriage constitutes one of the most intimate and long-lasting relationships in one's entire life; spouses' lives are profoundly intertwined.

55. ---- In Europe during the Industrial Revolution, for example, Britain became a major producer of textiles, ships, and iron; France produced silks and wine; Spain, Portugal, and Greece generated citrus, wine, and olive oil; Germany, by the end of the 19th century, was a major exporter of heavy manufactured goods and chemicals. When regions or countries specialise in the production and export of some goods or services, they enjoy a comparative advantage. This notion was first introduced by 19th-century economist David Ricardo. He concluded that nations will specialise in the production of commodities that they can produce using the least labour compared with other nations.

- A) Just as there is no specialisation without trade, there can be no trade without transportation.
- B) In economics, the theory of comparative advantage explains why it can be profitable for two countries to trade, though it may not always be mutually beneficial.
- C) There has been much controversy around the theory of comparative advantage, which suggests specialisation of countries in certain products.
- D) Under capitalism, different regions have long specialised in the production of different types of goods and services.
- E) The traditional theory of comparative advantage developed by David Ricardo is simplistic and unrealistic.

7

56. You might not think twice about swiping a stapler from the office, but what about stealing from the company till? A new study offers evidence that under the right circumstances relatively small evil acts can pave the way to more serious ones. ---- "If someone manages to convince themselves that one bad act was justifiable, doing something that is just a little bit worse does not seem so bad," says David T. Welsh from the University of Washington. "Many people are prone to these types of things," Welsh suggests. Setting clear ethical standards, addressing small violations, and simply making people aware of the effect can prevent such behaviour.

A) People may continue to act unethically until they face punishment or public reaction.

B) However, experts state that injustices are less common in the presence of a surveillance camera around.

C) Small acts of crime usually end in big ones, but white lies can be an exception to this.

D) Committing increasingly unethical acts over time allows people to rationalize and routinize their conduct.

E) It is human nature to deviate from the ethical behaviour, but for some reason not everybody gets involved in dishonest acts

fill
is

57. Obesity is the result of an individual consuming more calories than he or she expends. A complex interaction of environmental, genetic, and behavioural factors influences both consumption and expenditure. Factors related to consumption include food choices as well as food availability. For example, a diet high in fat will provide more energy than will carbohydrates or proteins and will produce fewer satiety signals, thereby disabling the individual's ability to suppress hunger cues. ---- For instance, there is an increasing number of commercials for calorie-dense foods, such as candy and high-sugar cereal geared toward children, and an abundance of easily accessible fast-food restaurants offering fatty foods at low costs.

- A) Efforts aimed at clarifying psychological consequences of obesity have provided inconsistent results so far.
- B) Obesity is defined as possessing a body mass index (BMI) of at least 30 kilograms per square meter (kg/m²).
- C) Obesity is also associated with other complications such as disruption of sleep, difficulties with daily activities, shortness of breath, and fatigue.
- D) Currently, we live in such a toxic environment that the availability of unhealthy foods increases the likelihood that poor decisions are made.
- E) Although prevalence estimates have differed due to various classification methods, recent statistics cite that nearly one-third of adult Americans are obese.

1/3

58. The learning of history is a complex task. ---
Before the 1980s, it was generally assumed that a gradual process of committing historical narratives to memory would eventually result in a robust understanding of the past. The body of research compiled since 1980, however, demonstrates that learning history involves not only the repeated study of such narratives, but also the acquisition and use of a set of domain-specific cognitive strategies. Applying these strategies serves as the means by which the past is learned and understood.

- A) Largely, the debate turns on the matter of what constitutes historically significant events and occurrences.
- B) History is an interpretive discipline that takes advantage of insights from a wide range of disciplines, such as geography and sociology.
- C) Historical documents can also help scientists to come up with solutions for current social and economic problems.
- D) To understand the past, learners cannot conduct controlled experiments to recreate it and then study its effects.
- E) Cognitive research conducted during the past decades has indicated that it is more difficult to learn history than previously thought.

59. In addition to the need for effective adult monitoring and intervention, children need assistance to cope with the social and emotional challenges posed by bullying. Experts suggest that teaching specific social-emotional skills to support healthy peer relationships and effectively respond to problems may be important in preventing bullying. -- Moreover, learning strategies to manage emotions and respond assertively may assist children who are bullied. These findings suggest that providing all children with the social skills to form and maintain friendships contributes to bullying reduction in the long run.

- differentiate /separate/ distinguish
- A) Discriminating bullying from other types of aggression and from rough play can be challenging.
- B) Children with at least one friend are less likely to be bullied, and friendship can function as a protective factor.
- C) Most of the information regarding the prevalence of bullying is based on children's self-reports.
- D) Bullying behaviours can include verbal aggression, physical aggression, and relationship-damaging behaviours.
- E) Bullying tends to occur in under supervised areas of a school such as the playground, bus, and corridors.

60. (I) The word acropolis comes from the Greek 'akro' (high) and 'polis' (city). (II) It generally refers to a hilltop citadel and was a vital feature of most ancient Greek cities, providing both a refuge from attack and an elevated area of religious sanctity. (III) The best known acropolis is in Athens, where a magnificent collection of temples and monuments, built in the second half of the fifth century BCE, remains partially standing today. (IV) The most famous of these buildings is the Parthenon, the temple of Athena Parthenos (the maiden). (V) In the Hellenistic and Roman periods, very little construction took place on the Athenian acropolis.

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

61. (I) Why prehistoric peoples decided to create images in caves is a hot topic of discussion. (II) The majority of prehistoric cave paintings have been found in western Europe, portraying different animal species, such as cats, bears, horses, and deer. (III) Different theories pose that cave paintings were magical, intended to exercise control over what was depicted in the images. (IV) In addition, there is the thought that these images were simply representations. (V) Whatever the reason prehistoric man decided to put images on the walls of caves, it remains a fascinating aspect of human culture and nature.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

62. (I) The role and responsibilities of teachers have undergone a significant evolution in recent years. (II) Conventionally viewed as dispensers of knowledge, teachers are now increasingly perceived as facilitators or managers of knowledge. (III) Students do not tend to show active participation and to interact with their peers when they consider their teachers as the authoritative source of knowledge and wisdom. (IV) In addition, teachers are not only expected to transmit information to their students, but to act as a consultant, informant, and guide as well. (V) They are also seen as intellectual leaders who create opportunities for students to demonstrate what they know and improve their academic and social skills.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

63. (I) In 2019, Oslo in Norway recorded zero pedestrian

or cyclist deaths. (II) The only traffic fatality involved

someone driving into a fence. (III) Oslo's achievement

means that it is just one step away from 'Vision Zero', an

undertaking to eliminate all deaths on public roads. (IV)

Despite its success, Oslo's initiative has faced opposition

from some people who do not know life without private

cars. (V) The foundation for achieving this is to

significantly reduce the number of cars on the road.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

64. (I) There are numerous variables that influence the location of firms. (II) The locational decision of firms is complex, and they spend considerable time and effort in choosing their optimal locations. (III) Investments in inappropriate locations may have devastating consequences. (IV) It is a mistake to assume that most firms seek out low-cost labour opportunities. (V) Thus, a firm's locational decision-making process is very important in terms of long-term sustainability and economic prospects.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

65. (I) For the majority of Florida's 40-million plus annual visitors, the typical travel poster images of Florida are sun, sea, and sand. (II) The Sunshine state deserves its reputation as the perfect family vacation spot. (III) Florida boasts a large indigenous population, whose complex political and religious systems have demonstrated a high degree of social organisation. (IV) However, Florida is much richer in its culture, landscape and character than its stereotypical image suggests. (V) Behind the modern look of Florida lies a long and rich past, moulded by different nationalities and culture.

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

68
68
68

The Greek agora served many roles. Most importantly, it was the centre of political life in the community. The leaders of the polis, or city-state, met there in a governing council known as the boule. Any decisions made by the boule would be presented for approval at a formal meeting of citizens held in the agora. This decision-making process was the essential element of democracy in Greece. The agora also served as a place of worship. In ancient Athens, for example, the agora contained numerous altars, small shrines, and temples. Before entering these sacred places, Athenians had to purify themselves through various rituals. Anyone considered impure could be denied entrance to the agora. Those barred from the agora would also be excluded from participation in the decision making of the polis. Lastly, the agora was a lively commercial and social center. It served as a public marketplace where merchants bought and sold goods and where citizens excluded from participation in the decision making of the polis. Lastly, the agora was a lively commercial and social centre. It served as a public marketplace where merchants bought and sold goods and where citizens shopped. As the main public area of the polis, the agora provided opportunities for citizens to gather and exchange information, and gossip, and for teachers to hold informal outdoor classes. These commercial and social activities were an essential part of everyday life in ancient Greece.

66. According to the passage, who could be a member of the boule?

- A) Ordinary citizens
- B) Heads of the polis
- C) Traders in the agora
- D) Teachers
- E) Religious leaders

67. Which of the following activities performed in the agora by the ancient Greeks is not clearly stated in the passage?

- A) Sharing information
- B) Providing a learning environment
- C) Making political decisions
- D) Offering sacrifices
- E) Trading

68. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Functions of the Agora
- B) Social Activities in Ancient Greece
- C) Places of Worship in the Agora.
- D) The Agora and its Origin
- E) Agora: Traders' Heaven

Mary Shelley's Frankenstein is the story of a brilliant and arrogant researcher called Victor Frankenstein, who believes his teachers to be ignorant and is obsessed with creating life. It is also a cautionary tale of a young man who achieves what he sought to do, only to have his creation destroy him and all he loves. While most novels from so long ago have been forgotten, Frankenstein lives on. Why has it remained so popular? Perhaps, it is due to the philosophical themes it addresses, which are still discussed in our modern world: attempting to alter nature, the avoidance of duties, and the importance of taking responsibility for one's actions. Frankenstein is as immortal as any novel can be. Indeed, one reason for its continuing popularity may be called the 'Frankenstein Impulse' - the desire to alter nature, even to the point of creating new forms of life. Frankenstein is not far removed from today's ethical discussions on foetal tissue research, life extension, human cloning, and artificial intelligence. It is still relevant as a cautionary tale for research ethics, especially in regard to the proper treatment of people and other organisms and the need to be clear on what the potential benefits are in relation to the potential harms the proposed research may cause.

69. According to the passage the novel Frankenstein is still popular today because ----.

- A) its hero achieves his dreams despite being quite young
- B) it has sparked many authors to produce works on controversial topics like human cloning
- C) it is one of the earliest works of science fiction
- D) it touches upon certain philosophical issues that are under ongoing debate
- E) it explores the boundaries of immortality more extensively than any novel can do

70. One can understand from the passage that the phrase 'Frankenstein Impulse' ----.

- A) was coined by Mary Shelley to ensure the immortality of her work
- B) shows man's subconscious desire to destroy nature
- C) refers to man's passion to be free from daily responsibilities
- D) represents human's temptation to challenge the limitations of nature
- E) refers to our thirst for reading such works full of supernatural elements

crazing
desire

Mary Shelley's Frankenstein is the story of a brilliant and arrogant researcher called Victor Frankenstein, who believes his teachers to be ignorant and is obsessed with creating life. It is also a cautionary tale of a young man who achieves what he sought to do, only to have his creation destroy him and all he loves. While most novels from so long ago have been forgotten, Frankenstein lives on. Why has it remained so popular? Perhaps, it is due to the philosophical themes it addresses, which are still discussed in our modern world: attempting to alter nature, the avoidance of duties, and the importance of taking responsibility for one's actions. Frankenstein is as immortal as any novel can be. Indeed, one reason for its continuing popularity may be called the 'Frankenstein Impulse' —the desire to alter nature, even to the point of creating new forms of life. Frankenstein is not far removed from today's ethical discussions on foetal tissue research, life extension, human cloning, and artificial intelligence. It is still relevant as a cautionary tale for research ethics, especially in regard to the proper treatment of people and other organisms and the need to be clear on what the potential benefits are in relation to the potential harms the proposed research may cause.

71. Why does the author believe Frankenstein to be an important cautionary tale in today's world?

- A) It highlights the potential negative consequences of arrogance in research.
- B) It is still a source of inspiration for young and inexperienced researchers today. 4
- C) The desire to create new forms of life has paved the way for certain scientific experiments. 4
- D) It illustrates the significance of taking research ethics into consideration. 4
- E) It depicts the potential harms of an experiment when conducted by a young researcher. 5

Homelessness, the condition of human beings who lack stable shelter, has become a **tenacious problem** in the US, as the condition has been **around for a long time**. It results from the interplay of **various personal and contextual factors**, including **political and economic trends and constraints**. A family in the US may end up homeless due to **loss of income** because of **unemployment, or physical or psychological illness of a wage earner or a family member**. Despite the **significance of such factors** however, **at the heart of homelessness is a serious housing problem**. Several key ways in which the **housing market** and the overall **economy operate** create situations leading to **homelessness**. **First, rents** in the United States have **increased faster than incomes**. **Second**, there are simply **not enough low-cost units** to **satisfy the housing demand** on the part of **low-income households**. **Third**, federal **funds for housing low-income households** are **far below the need**, and the **number of assisted housing units** being added to this inventory **slowed dramatically** during the **last quarter of the 20th century**.

72. The underlined word in the passage 'tenacious' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) thorough
B) compulsory
C) peculiar
D) persistent
E) astonishing

detailed to / unique to / odd

73. According to the passage, the housing problem in the US ----.

- A) was expected to be overcome through federal funds in the last quarter of the 20th century
B) plays a central role in understanding the existing problem of homelessness
C) is not at an alarming rate as it used to be thanks to the rapid growth of the housing market
D) is mainly linked to loss of income, which could be caused by either personal or contextual factors
E) has been shown to lead to other problems such as unemployment and illness

Homelessness, the condition of human beings who lack stable shelter, has become a tenacious problem in the US, as the condition has been around for a long time. It results from the interplay of various personal and contextual factors, including political and economic trends and constraints. A family in the US may end up homeless due to loss of income because of unemployment, or physical or psychological illness of a wage earner or a family member. Despite the significance of such factors however, at the heart of homelessness is a serious housing problem. Several key ways in which the housing market and the overall economy operate create situations leading to homelessness. First, rents in the United States have increased faster than incomes. Second, there are simply not enough low-cost units to satisfy the housing demand on the part of low-income households. Third, federal funds for housing low-income households are far below the need, and the number of assisted housing units being added to this inventory slowed dramatically during the last quarter of the 20th century.

74. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Why rents in the US have increased faster than incomes
- B) The lack of low-cost units to meet the housing demand in the US
- C) The trends and constraints in the housing market in the US
- D) The causes of the homelessness problem in the US
- E) How to address the homelessness problem in the US

Solve

Just as psychological factors can contribute to sport injury, psychological treatments can help to prevent it. Initial evidence of the potential preventive impact of psychological interventions on the occurrence of sport injury was obtained almost by accident as an unintended side effect of interventions designed to enhance sport performance. Training athletes in attentional control, imagery and relaxation can reduce conditions (e.g., distraction, muscular tension, perceived stress) that not only hamper sport performance but also increase vulnerability to injury. Teaching athletes psychological strategies for managing stress (due to both positive and negative life events) can lower risk of having sport injuries. In situations where athletes have experienced successful competitive performance, such interventions can help athletes to reduce their injury risk by maintaining their focus. Developing athlete social support groups that provide forums for individuals to share their life events, both positive and negative, may buffer the amount of stress induced by these experiences and thus moderate injury susceptibility. Peer mentoring systems within teams or athletic departments can also strengthen the overall social support system and offset the potentially adverse consequences of stress.

75. It is interventions clear from the passage that **psychological interventions designed to enhance sport performance** ----.

- A) were initially aimed at reducing vulnerability to sport injury
- B) were found by chance to prevent sport injuries**
- C) failed to help athletes who could not maintain their focus
- D) were originally developed with the help of peer mentoring systems to cope with sport injuries
- E) led to the creation of social groups composed of athletes suffering from stress caused by sport injury

76. The underlined word **'buffer'** in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) sustain — keep
- B) yield
- C) diminish**
- D) utilise
- E) retrieve

Just as psychological factors can contribute to sport injury, psychological treatments can help to prevent it. Initial evidence of the potential preventive impact of psychological interventions on the occurrence of sport injury was obtained almost by accident as an unintended side effect of interventions designed to enhance sport performance. Training athletes in attentional control, imagery and relaxation can reduce conditions (e.g., distraction, muscular tension, perceived stress) that not only hamper sport performance but also increase vulnerability to injury. Teaching athletes psychological strategies for managing stress (due to both positive and negative life events) can lower risk of having sport injuries. In situations where athletes have experienced successful competitive performance, such interventions can help athletes to reduce their injury risk by maintaining their focus. Developing athlete social support groups that provide forums for individuals to share their life events, both positive and negative, may buffer the amount of stress induced by these experiences and thus moderate injury susceptibility. Peer mentoring systems within teams or athletic departments can also strengthen the overall social support system and offset the potentially adverse consequences of stress.

77. Which of the following is the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To inform readers about the major causes of sport Injuries
- B) To show how psychological interventions can help athletes in different ways
- C) To provide specific examples of psychological interventions to enhance sport performance
- D) To promote the use of social support groups as a kind of psychological intervention
- E) To introduce athletes to psychological strategies for combating stress

78/ Science is always influenced by the technology that surrounds it, and psychology is no exception. Thus, it is no surprise that beginning in the 1960s, growing numbers of psychologists began to think about the brain and about human behaviour in terms of the computer, which was being developed and becoming publicly available at that time. The analogy between the brain and the computer, although by no means perfect, provided part of the impetus for a new school of psychology called 'cognitive psychology'. Cognitive psychology is a field of psychology that studies mental processes, including perception, thinking, memory, and judgement. These actions correspond well to the processes that computers perform. Although the subfield of cognitive psychology began genuinely in the 1960s, earlier psychologists had also taken a cognitive orientation. Among the most important ones were the German psychologist Hermann Ebbinghaus (1850-1909), who studied the ability of people to remember lists of words under different conditions, and the English psychologist Sir Frederic Bartlett (1886-1969), who studied the cognitive and social processes of remembering.

78. It is clearly stated in the passage that psychology ---.

- A) helped computers to obtain wider use in scientific research and development
- B) has been regarded by scientists as the most suitable research area for computer use
- C) was the first field where computers were used in research studies
- D) can be further developed by improving the analogy between the brain and the computer, which was proposed by Ebbinghaus and Bartlett.
- E) is comparable to other fields of science in that technology affects it as well

Science is always influenced by the technology that surrounds it, and psychology is no exception. Thus, it is no surprise that beginning in the 1960s, growing numbers of psychologists began to think about the brain and about human behaviour in terms of the computer, which was being developed and becoming publicly available at that time. The analogy between the brain and the computer, although by no means perfect, provided part of the impetus for a new school of psychology called 'cognitive psychology'. Cognitive psychology is a field of psychology that studies mental processes, including perception, thinking, memory, and judgement. These actions correspond well to the processes that computers perform. Although the subfield of cognitive psychology began genuinely in the 1960s, earlier psychologists had also taken a cognitive orientation. Among the most important ones were the German psychologist Hermann Ebbinghaus (1850-1909), who studied the ability of people to remember lists of words under different conditions, and the English psychologist Sir Frederic Bartlett (1886-1969), who studied the cognitive and social processes of remembering.

79. Ebbinghaus and Bartlett are given as examples of psychologists who ----.

- A) claimed that the cognitive processes of humans are more sophisticated than the processes computers perform
- B) were among the first people to study the impacts of the computer on mental processes
- C) carried out research associated with cognition even before cognitive psychology came into existence
- D) founded the field of cognitive psychology through a number of studies in the 1960s
- E) came up with the analogy between the brain and the computer in psychology

80. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The early origins of computer technology
- B) The collaboration between scientists to better understand human behaviour
- C) Mental processes that must be studied in more detail by cognitive psychologists
- D) The contribution of technology to the emergence of cognitive psychology
- E) The founding fathers of cognitive psychology

13 Mart 2022 Sosyal Yökdil Cevap Anahtarı

1. A	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. D	6. D
7. D	8. E	9. D	10. B		
11. A	12. C	13. D	14. C	15. B	16. B
17. E	18. B	19. B	20. A		
21. E	22. B	23. E	24. C	25. C	26. D
27. A	28. E	29. B	30. A		
31. B	32. D	33. E	34. A	35. B	36. B
37. D	38. D	39. C	40. B		
41. A	42. C	43. D	44. E	45. B	46. C
47. A	48. D	49. D	50. E		
51. C	52. A	53. B	54. B	55. D	56. D
57. D	58. E	59. B	60. E		
61. B	62. C	63. D	64. D	65. C	66. B
67. D	68. A	69. D	70. D		
71. D	72. D	73. B	74. D	75. B	76. C
77. B	78. E	79. C	80. D		