

1.

Soru No: 1

It has long been known that children's cognitive and intellectual --- adversely affect early academic achievement and long-term educational success.

- A) deficits eksiklik lack  
B) horizons ufuk broaden one's horizon  
C) commands emir  
D) findings bulgu  
E) correlations bağlantı link

-ly  
adversely  
batly

2.

Soru No: 2

Surrealism was a revolutionary movement in art and literature which drew much of its --- from the Dada school of art and Sigmund Freud's teachings of psychoanalysis.

- A) mediation düşünme meditasyon  
B) distortion bozulma  
C) reservation yer ayirtma  
D) absorption emilim, sogurmak, hazmetmek, kabullenme  
E) inspiration ilham esinlenme

draw attain / obtain

draw  
get

→

getmek  
elde etmek

3.

Soru No: 3

From its inception, the Roman Republic was a society prepared for war with all --- male citizens expected to bear arms for the state.

- A) peculiar unique to özgü / tuhaf  
B) hospitable yasanılabilir  
✓ C) eligible gerekli nitelikleri taşıyan  
D) corrupt yozlaşmış  
E) spiritual manevi, ruhani / eseri

4.

Soru No: 4

Governing the area — known as the Middle East, the Assyrian Empire was at its peak for about three hundred years from the ninth to sixth centuries BCE.

- A) severely *asiri extremely*
- ✓ B) presently → *currently* what is now the Middle East
- C) instinctively *naturally inherently*
- D) deliberately intentionally on purpose
- E) reasonably *logically*

5.

Soru No: 5

In England, the animal rights movement had its origins in an 1822 law intended to --- cruelty to farm animals such as cattles and sheep.

- A) prevent  
B) sustain  
C) foster  
D) enforce  
E) adopt

increase

keep

force

benimlemek

intend  
plan\* mean

to do sth

6.

Soru No: 6

Researchers have --- why painter Edvard Munch's 1910 version of *the Scream* has begun to degrade: he used impure cadmium yellow paint, which degrades even in relatively low humidity.

/ degrading

A) given away

✓ B) figured out understood

C) depended upon

D) coped with

E) carried out

perform / conduct / do

7.

Soru No: 7

Research, conducted lately on the components of human intelligence --- that although children generally become faster in information processing with age, not all components --- more rapidly with age.

- A) shows / were executed  
 B) showed / have been executed  
 C) had shown / were being executed  
 D) has shown / are executed  
 E) is showing / would be executed

execute  
 1. idam et-  
 2. infraz  
 vjputa-  
 et-  
 3. → use

Soru No: 8

From the beginning of history until about 1800, the work of the world --- with hand tools; since then, people --- machines to get the vast majority of the work done, leading to a huge surplus of labour force.

- A) is done / have been using  
B) was done / have used  
C) had been done / used  
D) was being done / use  
E) would be done / are using

Since 1800 → have been used  
have had  
V1/p

8.



9.

Soru No: 9

--- a situational level, the context in which an advertisement appears can have an influence --- how it is interpreted.

- A) With / for  
B) In / about  
C) At / on  
D) Through / under  
E) From / to

impact effect

of

sb  
sth

on  
upon  
over

sb  
sth

10.

Soru No: 10

The emergence of many independent states from European colonial rule was more significant --- a large portion of the world's population than the Cold War, yet this decolonisation has received less attention --- historians.

- A) around / by  
B) at / over  
✓ C) to / from  
D) about / on  
E) along / with

draw

drew

vital

for

to

11.

Soru No: 11

Although John B. Watson's objective methodological approach was rejected by authorities at first, it has had a major impact --- its influence on many psychologists and gained widespread application --- the world.

- viz thanks to
- A) through / around  
B) for / towards  
C) across / off  
D) about / along  
E) from / with

in  
a cross  
throughout  
all over

Received  
attained

the globe

on  
upon  
over

12.

Soru No: 12

--- most people equate addiction with drugs,  
virtually any product or service can be the focus of  
psychological dependence.

- A) As long as  
B) Whenever  
C) While  
D) Just as  
E) Because

some  
few  
only certain

all  
any  
every  
whole  
entire

13.

Soru No: 13

Italian Baroque music composer Domenico Scarlatti's greatest contribution was his single-movement keyboard sonatas, --- only a small number were published in his lifetime.

- A) yet
- B) so
- C) likewise
- D) otherwise
- E) that is

14.

Soru No: 14

--- behavioural consultation is based upon behavioural theory and procedures that have been effective in teaching new skills and reducing learning and behaviour problems, it has become particularly popular in school settings.

- A) Only when  
 B) In case  
 C) While  
 D) Because  
 E) Even if

Only of when SVO , do will can  
 ↓  
 S Verb  
 ↓  
 dernek yapı ister

15.

Soru No: 15

--- most fears are relatively transient and age-specific, for some children these fears persist and evolve into phobias.

- A) Since  
B) Only when .  
C) Although  
D) As long as  
E) In case

temporary

görs

if

16.

Soru No: 16

No educational strategy will be effective in improving student achievement --- the teacher implements it accurately and consistently.

- A) just as  
 B) whenever  
 C) unless  
 D) so that  
 E) because

when  
if

- ~~tipki~~ \*  
 \*  
 S with would can be able to  
 Verb

if thing of  
 if  
 not  
 not implement



17.

Soru No: 17

--- more than fifty years of growth in many of the economies of the less developed world, problems of poverty are as severe as ever.

- A) As a consequence of  
B) Thanks to  
C) In spite of  
D) With reference to  
E) Together with

→ extreme

continue.  
still remain.  
exist.

18.

Soru No: 18 +

--- serious efforts by town governments to regulate waste disposal, sanitation was a constant problem in England during the medieval period.

- A) According to  
B) Due to  
C) With regard to  
D) Despite  
E) Except for

/ about

London,

all capitals here -  
any  
most

19.

Soru No: 19

The Great Rift along the western part of Nicaragua is near sea level, until the construction of the Panama Canal, it was considered the most likely site for joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

- A) either / or  
 B) so / that  
 C) both / and  
 D) such / that  
 E) as / as

Handwritten notes in blue and yellow ink:

- so
- near
- close to sea level
- (sth / sb)
- that

→ They were such close friends that they married on the same day in the same place

20.

Soru No: 20

Adaptation has a diversity of meanings, even within areas --- it is widely used, such as anthropology, biology, and the humanities.

- A) when  
B) in which  
C) to which  
D) whom  
E) whose + isim

human

varietiy  
where S V  
beşeri bilimler  
like literature

21. - 25. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Beginning in the mid-600s BCE, Lydia became involved in wars and alliances with other ancient peoples. This involvement came to a climax during the reign of Lydia's last king, Croesus. He conquered Ephesus and other Greek cities (21)---- the coast of Asia Minor. Despite these conquests, Croesus admired Greek culture and wanted to remain on good terms with the people of Greece. His hospitality to Greek visitors was famous as were his (22)---- gifts to Greek temples, spreading the story that he was enormously rich. Alarmed by the rising power of the Persian Empire under its leader, Cyrus the Great, Croesus urged Babylon, Egypt, and the Greek city-state of Sparta to form an alliance with him against the Persians. Before the alliance formed, (23)----, Croesus and Cyrus found themselves at war. (24)---- legend, the oracle at Delphi told Croesus that if he made war on Persia, a mighty kingdom would fall. The oracle did not tell him that the fallen kingdom (25)---- his own. However, in the end, Cyrus's forces soundly defeated the Lydians.

Soru No: 21

... story that he was enormously rich. Alarmed by the rising power of the Persian Empire under its leader, Cyrus the Great, Croesus urged Babylon, Egypt, and the Greek city-state of Sparta to form an alliance with him against the Persians. Before the alliance formed, (23)----, Croesus and Cyrus found themselves at war. (24)---- legend, the oracle at Delphi told Croesus that if he made war on Persia, a mighty kingdom would fall. The oracle did not tell him that the fallen kingdom (25)---- his own. However, in the end, Cyrus's forces soundly defeated the Lydians.

- 21.
- A) for  
 B) on  
 C) among  
 D) below  
 E) about

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gibi

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- ✓ A) generous cömert  
 B) ambiguous belirsiz  
 C) negligent ihmalkar  
 D) plausible viable / feasible / possible  
 E) affordable uygun fiyatlı

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- A) however
- B) moreover
- C) for instance
- D) hence
- E) likewise

↑ ?  
L ?

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A) In terms of

B) Prior to

C) According to

D) Apart from

E) Regardless of

den beste



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firmly  
strongly

(24)--- legend, the oracle at Delphi told Croesus that if he made war on Persia, a mighty kingdom would fall. The oracle did not tell him that the fallen kingdom (25)--- his own. However, in the end, Cyrus's forces soundly defeated the Lydians.

- A) used to be  
B) may be  
C) will be  
D) must be  
E) would be

52 id (to him)  
told him that s we

26. - 30. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

During the Islamic Golden Age, prominent scholars from the Islamic world contributed enormously to science, engineering, technology and medicine. One such scholar was al-Razi, also (26)---- to Europeans by his Latinised name of Rhazes. He was one of the most influential Islamic physicians of the pre-modern era. As a young man he cultivated talents in music and philosophy, (27)----, as he grew older, he turned his attention to the study of medicine. Razi's contributions to medicine have been favourably compared to those of early physicians and scientists (28)---- Hippocrates, Galen, Ibn Sina, and Vesalius. Razi's works were widely used (29)---- medieval and Renaissance Europe. His translations and original works (30)---- a critical link among ancient Greek, Persian, and Indian medical traditions and the later works of medieval and Renaissance physicians in Europe.



familiar to  
known

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- A) for instance
- B) in short
- C) in other words
- D) so
- E) but

olarak  
büyükçe  
with  
age

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renaissance physicians in Europe.

- A) irrespective of
- B) thanks to
- C) rather than
- D) such as
- E) in terms of

physicist: fizikçi

physician: doctor, medic ,GP,

(29) in / across / throughout

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- A) underestimated hafife almak  
 B) eliminated ortadan kaldırmak  
 C) distributed dağıtmak spread yaymak  
 D) regulated düzenlemek  
 E) provided sağlamak

offer

31. - 41. sorularda verilen cümleyi tamamlayabilecek seçeneği bulunuz.

31.

Soru No: 31

---, it does not resolve a lot of lesser problems faced by minority Americans in the US health care system.

- A) While ethnic minorities in the United States have less access to health care
- B) Regardless of the limited supply of health resources in poor, ethnic communities
- C) Given that limited funding is the biggest obstacle to providing health care access to minorities
- D) Whereas limited language proficiency can cause the misdiagnosis of symptoms
- E) Although health insurance coverage addresses the issue of accessing to primary health care.

Coverage

main  
1 provide  
2 deal with  
3. konusmak

32.

Soru No: 32

--- because experimenting with different painting techniques will not only widen their creative horizons, but also prevent their work from becoming repetitive.

- A) Pushing their limits while painting is terrifying for artists who think that they may get disappointing results
- B) Techniques that are used in portrait painting and landscape painting differ from each other, requiring different paints or brushes
- C) Artists are recommended to step outside of their comfort zone and integrate something completely new into their painting habits
- D) Non-conventional tools, such as a spatula, toothbrush, or an old comb, can be used to create different textural effects
- E) Finding the most appropriate colour tone to express their emotions and feelings might sometimes be challenging for artists

broader  
wider

33.

Soru No: 33

As it has been scientifically proven that there is little correlation between intelligence and creativity, ---.

- A) one should not necessarily expect a highly intelligent individual to come up with original ideas
- B) many creative people have an exceptionally deep and broad awareness of themselves
- C) the link between the two has always been a subject of scholarly investigation
- D) creativity is seen more as a curse than a gift by those who possess it
- E) the richness and originality of thinking may sometimes be misunderstood or exaggerated

issue  
matter

know

mark



mk

Soru No: 34

Today, in the UK, although public companies (those that allow the public to buy shares) are usually the more significant firms, and some of them are huge,

- A) extensive information access to them is required by the law
- B) laws differentiate between such companies and private ones
- C) the private ones are not allowed to invite the public to buy shares
- D) they account for less than 5 per cent of all companies in existence
- E) the private ones have to limit their numbers of shareholders

from

34.

35.

Soru No: 35

Even though many researchers have described what happens during the course of language development, ----

- A) there is much debate over just how children are able to acquire such a complex system in such a short time
- B) children begin to acquire some aspects of their native language during their first few months of life
- C) all human languages share a number of systematic features that the young learner must master to be competent
- D) comprehension of utterances precedes the production of speech sounds, developing in line with the improvement in infants' communicative skills
- E) human language is a remarkable symbolic means of communication enabling individuals to convey their thoughts to others

it is clear

ne oluyormuş  
şey

e dimmek

Vektör

süreç

vize/hörsme

iletme-extend

Utter a word  
= say

36.

Soru No: 36

--- yet, such a view is overly narrow and ignores the multiple ways in which globalisation operates as a political, cultural, and ideological force as well.

- draw
- A) Globalisation receives considerable media attention and lies at the core of many debates
- B) Globalisation is a complex subject that embraces many topics from a wide variety of theoretical perspectives
- C) A wide variety of factors such as advances in communication and transportation technologies have contributed to globalisation
- D) Globalisation has often been surrounded by erroneous or simplistic misconceptions
- E) Much of the literature on globalisation has focused on international trade and foreign investment
- run / function
- hatalı
- only 2

37.

Soru No: 37

In adult language courses, it is common to find learners who soon drop out -----.

- A) given that language teachers frequently use the term 'motivation' when they describe successful or unsuccessful learners
- B) although there are other factors such as attitudes and environmental support that impact their attendance rates
- C) because they realise that they cannot cope with the day-to-day demands of attending the classes and completing the assignments
- D) even if they are pressed for time or overwhelmed by stressors such as heavy workload and financial issues
- E) so that they can realise language learning means far more than simply learning a system of rules

leave

38.

Soru No: 38

---, distinctive costume traditions of India have lasted for thousands of years.

- A) Even if Indians knew how to sew before the invasion of other cultures
- B) Although Indian culture has felt the effects of many outside influences
- C) Because trade with the West opened India to the cultures of Europe
- D) Just as garments made in ancient India were woven of light fabric
- E) As many modern-day Indians wear clothes similar to Westerners

39.

Soru No: 39

Contrary to how it seems, people never see the world as it really is ----.

- A) while overestimating the accuracy of their views leads people to make bad decisions based on incorrect information
- B) even though most people have extreme difficulty separating their interpretations of reality from reality itself ✓
- C) so that people can pretend to see things clearly, and they claim their reactions are responses to actual events
- D) because their perceptions are always some blend of objective reality and personal interpretations of it
- E) even if they cannot fully escape the tendency to see reality through the filter of their own self-interest

As it is  
↳ always  
pibi

Soru No: 40

Police training manuals often emphasise that lie detectors should pay attention to how someone acts

- .
- A) because people are less able to control what they do than what they say
- B) even if truth tellers include more visual and auditory details in their accounts
- C) as people who are upset report what happened in incomprehensible ways
- D) so that liars could make their stories more plausible
- E) as if liars tended to tell their stories in a chronological order

40.

Soru No: 41

---, the phenomenon to which it refers, the principle of avoiding behaviour that may offend particular groups of people is millennia old.

- A) Although political correctness may also mean ideological conformity with those in power
- B) Given that political correctness has not always been a popular political movement
- C) As long as the current form of American political correctness is such an elitist concept
- D) As political correctness is based on the belief that the language we use affects the way we think
- E) While the term political correctness entered common use only in the mid-1990s

It is 60 years old  
millenia

41.

offend  
insult & attack



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

42.

Soru No: 42

**Environmental determinism is the doctrine arguing that individual human actions, beliefs, and values are controlled or determined by environment.**

- A) Bireysel insan eylemlerinin, inançlarının ve değerlerinin çevre tarafından kontrol edildiğini veya belirlendiğini savunan öğretiyi çevresel determinizm olarak anılır.
- B) Çevresel determinizm, bireysel insan eylemlerinin, inançlarının ve değerlerinin çevre tarafından kontrol edildiği veya belirlendiği öğretisini savunur.
- C) Çevresel determinizm, bireysel insan eylemlerinin, inançlarının ve değerlerinin çevre tarafından kontrol edildiğini veya belirlendiğini savunan öğretidir.
- D) Çevresel determinizmi savunan öğretiye göre bireysel insan eylemleri, inançları ve değerleri çevre tarafından kontrol edilerek belirlenir.
- E) Çevresel determinizm öğretisine göre, bireysel insan eylemleri, inançları ve değerleri çevre tarafından kontrol edilir veya belirlenir.

43.

Soru No: 43

Like many other urban centres in the People's Republic of China, Beijing has also struggled with managing the growing amounts of waste materials produced by its populace.

- A) Halkının üretmiş olduğu artan miktardaki atık maddeler, Pekin gibi Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'ndeki diğer pek çok kent merkezini zor duruma sokmaktadır.
- B) Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'ndeki diğer pek çok kent merkezi gibi, Pekin de halkı tarafından üretilen artan miktardaki atık maddelerle başa çıkmakta zorlanmaktadır.
- C) Pekin de dâhil olmak üzere Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'ndeki pek çok kent merkezi, halkının üretmiş olduğu atık maddelerin giderek artması nedeniyle zor duruma düşmektedir.
- D) Pekin gibi Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'ndeki diğer pek çok kent merkezi, halkının ürettiği atık maddeler giderek arttığı için bunlarla başa çıkarken zorlanmaktadır.

44.

Soru No: 44

**Humanitarian relief projects are undertaken by governments, intergovernmental organisations and nongovernmental organisations in order to prevent starvation, diseases, and other hardships.**

- A) Açlık, hastalıklar ve diğer sıkıntıları önlemek için hükümetler, hükümetlerarası örgütler ve sivil toplum kuruluşları insani yardım projeleri yürütmektedir.
- B) İnsani yardım projeleri açlık, hastalıklar ve diğer sıkıntıları önlemek amacıyla hükümetler, hükümetlerarası örgütler ve sivil toplum kuruluşları tarafından yürütülür.
- C) Hükümetler, hükümetlerarası örgütler ve sivil toplum kuruluşları tarafından yürütülen insani yardım projeleri, açlık, hastalıklar ve diğer sıkıntıları önleme amacı taşımaktadır.
- D) Açlık, hastalıklar ve diğer sıkıntıları önleyecek insani yardım projeleri hükümetler, hükümetlerarası örgütler ve sivil toplum kuruluşları tarafından yürütülür.

E) Halkınin ürettiđi atık maddelerin giderek artması, Pekin gibi Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'ndeki diđer pek çok kent merkezini bunlarla başa çıkma konusunda zorlamaktadır.

45.

Soru No: 45

**In the late 1950s and early 1960s many studies were conducted to determine whether people's rank in birth order among their siblings was correlated to the later development of schizophrenia.**

- A) 1950'lerin sonu ve 1960'ların başlarında, kişilerin kardeşleri arasındaki doğum sırasının ileride şizofreninin gelişmesiyle ilişkili olup olmadığını belirlemek için birçok çalışma yapılmıştır.
- B) Kişilerin kardeşleri arasındaki doğum sırası ile ileride şizofreni oluşması arasında bir ilişki olduğunu göstermek için 1950'lerin sonu ve 1960'ların başlarında birçok çalışma yapılmıştır.
- C) 1950'lerin sonu ve 1960'ların başlarında yapılmış olan birçok çalışmanın amacı, kişilerin kardeşleri arasındaki doğum sırasının ileride şizofreninin gelişmesiyle ilişkili olup olmadığını belirlemektir.
- D) Açlık, hastalıklar ve diğer sıkıntıları önleyecek insani yardım projeleri hükümetler, hükümetlerarası örgütler ve sivil toplum kuruluşları tarafından yürütülür.
- E) Hükümetler, hükümetlerarası örgütler ve sivil toplum kuruluşları açlık, hastalıklar ve diğer sıkıntıları insani yardım projeleri yürüterek önlemektedir.

46.

Soru No: 46

Although both are increasingly popularised versions of running where speed and endurance are of great importance, marathon is only run for competition, while long-distance running can be done for recreation.

- A) Uzun mesafe koşusu eğlence için yapılabilirken maraton sadece yarışma için koşulur, ancak her ikisi de hız ve dayanıklılığın oldukça önemli olduğu koşunun gittikçe yaygınlaşan türleridir.
- B) Her ikisi de hız ve dayanıklılığın büyük önem taşıdığı koşunun gittikçe yaygınlaşan türleri olsa da uzun mesafe koşusu eğlence için yapılabilirken maraton sadece yarışma için koşulur.
- C) Hem uzun mesafe koşusu hem de maraton, hız ve dayanıklılığın büyük önem taşıdığı koşunun gittikçe yaygınlaşan türleridir, ancak birisi eğlence için yapılabilirken diğeri sadece yarışma için koşulur.

- D) Kişilerin kardeşleri arasındaki doğum sırasının ileride şizofreninin gelişmesiyle ilişkili olduğunu gösteren, 1950'lerin sonu ve 1960'ların başlarında yapılmış birçok çalışma vardır.
- E) 1950'lerin sonu ve 1960'ların başlarında yapılan birçok çalışmada, kişilerin kardeşleri arasındaki doğum sırasının ileride şizofreni oluşması ile ilişkili olup olmadığı belirlenmiştir.

Soru No: 47

Hammurabi, who reigned 1792–1750 BCE according to the widely accepted chronology of ancient Mesopotamia, was the sixth and most prominent king of the First Dynasty of Babylon.

- A) Yaygın şekilde kabul gören eski Mezopotamya kronolojisine göre M.Ö. 1792-1750 yıllarında hüküm süren Hammurabi, Birinci Babil Hanedanlığının altıncı ve en önemli kralıydı.
- B) Birinci Babil Hanedanlığının altıncı ve en önemli kralı olan Hammurabi, yaygın şekilde kabul gören antik Mezopotamya kronolojisine göre M.Ö. 1792-1750 yıllarında hüküm sürmüştür.
- C) Hammurabi, yaygın şekilde kabul gören eski Mezopotamya kronolojisine göre M.Ö. 1792-1750 yıllarında hüküm sürmüştür ve Birinci Babil Hanedanlığının altıncı ve en önemli kralıdır.

- D) Her ikisi de hız ve dayanıklılığın son derece önemli olduğu koşunun gittikçe yaygınlaşan türleri olmasına rağmen, uzun mesafe koşusu eğlence için, maraton ise sadece yarışma için koşulur.
- E) Uzun mesafe koşusu eğlence için yapılırken maraton sadece yarışma için koşulur ve koşunun gittikçe yaygınlaşan bu iki türünde hız ve dayanıklılık büyük önem taşır.

47.

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

48.

Soru No: 48

Her ne kadar medeniyet insanların Mezopotamya'ya yerleşmesiyle ortaya çıkmış olsa da istila ve bölünmelere rağmen millet ve kültür gibi kavramların üzerinde durulmaya başlanması Çin'de olmuştur.

- A) Even though people started civilisation by settling in Mesopotamia, the emphasis on concepts like nation and culture began in China in spite of invasions and divisions.
- B) While civilisation began in Mesopotamia with the settlement of people, concepts like nation and culture began to be emphasised in China in spite of invasions and divisions.
- C) Although civilisation began with the settlement of people in Mesopotamia, it was in China, despite invasions and divisions, that concepts like nation and culture began to be emphasised.

- D) Yaygın şekilde kabul görmüş olan eski Mezopotamya kronolojisine göre M.Ö. 1792-1750 yıllarında hüküm süren Hammurabi, Birinci Babil Hanedanlığının altıncı ve en önemli kralı olarak bilinir.
- E) Yaygın şekilde kabul gören eski Mezopotamya kronolojisine göre M.Ö. 1792-1750 yıllarında hüküm süren ve Birinci Babil Hanedanlığının altıncı ve en önemli kralı Hammurabi'dir.

49.

Soru No: 49

**Afrika ülkelerindeki politik ve ekonomik yaşam koşulları iyileşmedikçe, gelişmiş ülkelerde daha iyi bir yaşam arayan Afrikalıların sayısının artmaya devam etmesi muhtemeldir.**

- A) The number of Africans seeking a better life in developed countries is likely to increase as the political and economic living conditions in African countries do not improve.
- B) The improvement of political and economic living conditions in African countries depends on the decrease in the number of Africans looking for a better life in developed countries.
- C) Even if the political and economic living conditions in African countries improve, Africans seeking a better life in developed countries are likely to continually increase in number.

- D) The settlement of people in Mesopotamia gave birth to civilisation; however, it was in China that the concepts of nation and culture were given emphasis due to invasions and divisions.
- E) The emphasis on the concepts of nation and culture began in China due to invasions and divisions even if it was in Mesopotamia where people started civilisation by settling there.

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50.

Soru No: 50

**Çoğu öğrenci, hem sınıf arkadaşları hem de öğretmenleri ile olan ilişkilerine önem verir ve genellikle bu ilişkilerden büyük destek görür.**

- A) Their relationships with both classmates and teachers are valued by most students, and great support is often provided to them by these relationships.
- B) Relationships with classmates as well as with teachers are valuable for most students in that they are usually supported by these relationships to a great extent.
- C) A great deal of support most students get from relationships with classmates and teachers is why they usually value these relationships.
- D) Most students value their relationships with both their classmates and teachers, and often they get a good deal of support from these relationships.
- E) Through valuing their relationships not only with classmates but also with teachers, most students often enjoy tremendous support from these relationships.

51.

Soru No: 51

**Fazlasıyla hassas ve yetersiz duygusal kontrole sahip olan küçük çocuklar, sosyal olsalar bile, olumlu sosyal etkileşimlere girmekte ve ilişkileri sürdürmekte zorlanmaktadır.**

- A) As they are highly sensitive and have insufficient emotional control, toddlers have problems in having positive social interactions and maintaining relationships even if they are sociable.
- B) Even the sociable toddlers have a hard time entering into positive social interactions and maintaining their relationships if they are highly sensitive and do not have much emotional control.
- C) Even if they are sociable, some toddlers have a hard time engaging in positive social interactions and maintaining their relationships as they are too sensitive and have little emotional control.

- D) As long as the life conditions of Africans in African countries do not improve in terms of political and economic issues, more and more Africans will continue seeking a potentially better life in developed countries.
- E) Unless the political and economic living conditions in African countries improve, it is likely that the number of Africans seeking a better life in developed countries will continue to increase.

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52.

Soru No: 52

**Sanayileşmenin iki yüzyıllık bir dönem boyunca sürdüğü büyük Batı şehirlerinin aksine, Dubai bu tür bir dönüşümü sadece 50 yıl içerisinde yaşadı.**

- A) Different from major Western cities whose industrialisation lasted for a period of two centuries, Dubai needed only 50 years to go through such kind of transformation.
- B) Although the industrialisation of major Western cities took place over a period of two centuries, such kind of transformation was experienced in only 50 years in Dubai.
- C) In contrast to major Western cities where industrialisation lasted for a period of two centuries, Dubai experienced such kind of transformation in only 50 years.
- D) While major Western cities underwent industrialisation over a period of two centuries, Dubai completed such kind of transformation in only 50 years.

- D) Even though some toddlers are sociable, they may have a hard time having positive social interactions and maintaining relationships when they act too sensitively and have insufficient control over their emotions.
- E) Toddlers who are highly sensitive and have insufficient emotional control have a difficult time entering into positive social interactions and maintaining relationships even if they are sociable.

53.

Soru No: 53

**Araştırmalar, antidepresan ilaçlarının yetişkinlerdeki depresyon için etkili tedavi yöntemleri olabileceğini açıkça gösterse de, çocuklar için antidepresan ilaç kullanımı tartışmalıdır.**

- A) Although research clearly demonstrates that antidepressant medications can be effective treatment methods for depression in adults, the use of antidepressant medication for children has been controversial.
- B) Despite the obvious presence of the research demonstrating that antidepressant medications can be effective treatment methods for depression in adults, the use of antidepressant medication for children is open to discussion.
- C) Using antidepressant medications for children is a controversial issue, yet research evidently shows that antidepressant medications can be effective treatment methods for depression in adults.

- E) Contrary to major Western cities which went through industrialisation over a period of two centuries, it took only 50 years for Dubai to undergo such kind of transformation.

54. - 59. sorularda paragrafta verilen boşluğa anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54.

Soru No: 54

Attachments are emotional bonds that unite people across time and space. Attachments form beginning in infancy, where they contribute to human survival by bringing infants, who are dependent on the care of an adult, and their caregivers together. --- Forming attachments to parents or caregivers through such mutual exchange is seen as a hallmark of socioemotional development in the first year of life.

- A) Behaviours such as crying and clinging on the part of infants and protection and comforting of caregivers result in physical and emotional closeness.
- B) Attachments can change over time, but these changes are only likely to result from very significant changes in the caregiving environment.
- C) Sometimes, however, infants develop attachments that reflect uncertainty or distrust in the responsiveness of the caregiver.

- D) No matter how effective antidepressant medications could be for depression in adults, it is clear from research that using antidepressant medications with children could be controversial.
- E) Despite the controversy over the use of antidepressant medication for children, antidepressant medications could provide effective treatment methods for depression in adults.

55.

Soru No: 55

Whenever we hear music, it sets off a series of reactions that could have several effects on our minds and bodies. For a start, music can trigger our memories. When we play a tune that we have listened to before, our brain may call up what we were doing and how we were feeling when you heard it last. --- Second, hearing mellow music might help the body dial down the production of stress hormones, like cortisol or epinephrine. Calming tunes, like you would hear at a beauty spa, might also prompt a slowing of your heart rate or a deepening of your breathing.

- A) Music tastes can change throughout one's entire lifetime.
- B) There is a powerful connection between an individual's personality and music tastes.
- C) Not all patients with psychological disorders respond positively to music therapy.
- D) To understand the complexity of music, we need to use the brain's centre for executive thought.
- E) For instance, when we are not feeling very well, we could listen to a tune from a happier time to feel better.

56.

Soru No: 56

On September 1, 1830, the 28-year-old poet Victor Hugo sat down to write Chapter 1 of a book called *Notre Dame de Paris*. His wife recalled: "He bought himself a bottle of ink and a huge grey knitted shawl, which covered him from head to foot; locked away his formal clothes, so that he would not be tempted to go out; and entered his novel as if it were a prison." By the middle of January 1831 the book was, astonishingly, finished, and Hugo had written nearly 180,000 words in four and a half months. --- The English edition was called *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, a title at once more vulgar and more alluring, and Hugo became world famous.

- A) Hugo's huge novel begins with a passage in which he imagines a fire at the Cathedral of Notre Dame.
- B) Colourful and violent, it has many vivid scenes, including a dramatic midnight attack on the Cathedral of Notre Dame.
- C) It got poor reviews but the public loved it, and it was quickly translated into other languages.
- D) When Victor Hugo began writing the novel, the Cathedral of Notre Dame was in danger of collapsing.
- E) Hugo, the central figure of the Romantic movement in France, wrote a number of other novels besides *Notre Dame de Paris*.

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57. S

Soru No: 57

The goal of the communication process is mutual understanding – sharing the rope together and maintaining its strength. When this goal is achieved, participants hear each other out and easily understand what they want to convey. --- Instead, they communicate in a collaborative fashion – a conversation characterised by respect and sincerity. They may have their differences, but differences are not an excuse to contradict; rather, differences are issues to work through to reach the desired outcome.

- A) When their goals differ from each other, interpersonal conflicts may arise, disrupting the communication process.
- B) For many people, one of the biggest challenges at the workplace is to communicate with others successfully.

- C) During the communication process, participants take turns being senders and receivers.
- D) They do not battle as competitors, nor do they create obstacles to their interaction.
- E) Listening actively and expressing their messages to each other in a clear way help them communicate effectively.



Soru No: 58

Humans are not the only tool-users and tool-makers. --- Tool-use and tool-making are found in such diverse groups of vertebrates that tool behaviour carries no implications for the relatedness of species and is in most cases simply an opportunistic solution to a local adaptive problem. For example, gorillas shake and drop vegetation to discourage intrusion. While floating on their backs, sea otters balance stones on their chests to crack open mussels. Overall, the mere presence of tool-use or tool-making does not make humans unique.

- A) It is important to be clear as to what we mean by tool-making, which is a human-specific behaviour.  
B) Many mammals and birds also modify and use objects to assist them with nesting, feeding, defence, and so on.

- C) Human tool behaviour is special than that of animals which use objects in their environment.  
D) There are, definitely, considerable differences between human tool-use and animal tool-use.  
E) Of all the animals that use tools in a sophisticated way, the chimpanzee is the most remarkable example.

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58

59.

Soru No: 59

On 24 August 79 AD, the volcano of Mount Vesuvius, which was thought to be extinct, reawakened and blew up, spewing a mushroom-shaped cloud into the air to the amazement and terror of the onlookers. When the eruption was over, the cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabia had been sealed in ash and lava. --- The lava preserved the wall decorations of the houses and the mosaics on their floors for modern excavators to discover. While wall-paintings from other sites are only isolated finds, the art from Pompeii and Herculaneum show the changes in Roman taste over three centuries.

A) The eruption would claim the total destruction of official records that were the major sources for information about Roman art.

D) Essential to the concept of attachment is the belief that differences in caregiving yield different attachment patterns.

E) Characteristics of attachment relationships are most clearly shown when the child is stressed.

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

60.

Soru No: 60

(I) The knowledge that native speakers have is mostly unconscious knowledge. (II) They 'know' how to use their language, but they usually cannot explain how or why they say what they say. (III) Speakers must know the meanings of the words they use. (IV) The scientific description and explanation of this knowledge, as possessed by a language's native users, is known broadly as descriptive grammar. (V) In its folk sense, however, grammar often refers to prescriptive rules of use that are, in fact, social rules rather than linguistic rules.

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

61.

**Soru No: 61**

(I) Shortly after a traumatic event, most traumatised people experience significant emotional distress that, in the majority of cases, diminishes over time. (II) Individuals, for example, may label many different events as traumatic. (III) Although there are individual differences in patterns of emotional recovery from a traumatic event, most people recover within the first few weeks or months after the event. (IV) However, a substantial minority experience persistent chronic psychological problems related to the trauma. (V) In some cases, individuals appear to recover relatively well from the trauma, only to have trauma related problems surface months or years later.

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

62.

Soru No: 62

(I) Born in Illinois, Ronald Reagan, 40th President of the United States of America, achieved fame as an actor in Hollywood movies and television before turning to politics. (II) In 1966, Reagan was elected governor of California, owing in part to a wave of voter reaction to a student rebellion at the University of California at Berkeley, and served until 1975. (III) He narrowly missed the Republican Party nomination for president in 1976 before succeeding in 1980 and going on to win the presidency. (IV) In foreign policy, President Reagan sought a more aggressive role for the nation. (V) Known as the 'Great Communicator' for his mastery of television, Reagan won re-election in 1984.

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

**Soru No: 63**

(I) The 18th century witnessed one of the fundamental shifts in European education, in which scientific and technical education would assume a more central role. (II) Women's education in the sciences was usually restricted to simple math for doing household accounts and some medicine and 'kitchen chemistry'. (III) The main process by which this came about was the greater involvement in education by the state as opposed to the church. (IV) The basic function of most European schools had been religious indoctrination, the teaching of simple skills, and, for boys, the Latin language. (V) 18th-century educational reformers emphasised utility and practical knowledge, frequently identified with mathematics and science.

- A) I  
B) II  
C) III

63.

## Soru No: 64

(I) When colonial powers invade other countries, their languages often become dominant. (II) For example, countries such as Britain, France, and Spain have generally imposed their languages along with their rule. (III) However, this has not always resulted in language shift or death because it might not be possible for a single alien and imported language to displace or eradicate hundreds of indigenous languages. (IV) Multilingualism, for instance, has been well-established as normal in former colonial countries like India and Papua New Guinea. (V) Most Aboriginal people in Australia and many American Indian people in the USA have similarly lost their languages over four or five generations of colonial rule.

- A) I  
B) II  
C) III

64.

## Soru No: 65

(I) Across its fairly short history, psychology has had several major theoretical movements. (II) Perhaps the most important are Behaviourism, Gestalt Theory, Psychoanalytic and Psychodynamic Theory, Humanistic Theories, Attachment Theory, Socio-biology, Neurobiological Theories, and Cognitive Science. (III) Behaviourism is the school of psychology that considers observable behaviour to be the only worthwhile object of study. (IV) Some of these movements were natural outgrowths of earlier ones, and others were reactions against earlier approaches. (V) These movements have shaped psychology's history and most contemporary psychologists do not limit themselves to any one theoretical view.

- A) I  
B) II  
C) III

65.



66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In the 1970s, the American psychologist Andrew Meltzoff initiated a revolution of sorts in developmental psychology when he demonstrated that newborns instinctively imitate some **rudimentary** facial expressions such as a slight smile. The youngest of the babies who was tested by Meltzoff was only forty-one minutes old. Every second of his life had been documented in order to demonstrate that he had not previously seen the gestures that Meltzoff performed for his experiment. Still, the baby managed to imitate those gestures. Thus, Meltzoff argued, an innate mechanism must be present in the newborn's brain that allows such imitative behaviour to take place. This evidence was revolutionary because dogma held that babies learn to imitate in the second year of life, a belief originating in the work of Jean Piaget, probably the most influential figure ever in the field of developmental psychology. In effect, the Piaget school implicitly suggested that babies learn to imitate, but Meltzoff's data suggested that they may actually learn by imitating.

66.

The underlined word 'rudimentary' in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A) weird
- B) basic
- C) doubtful
- D) serious
- E) intense

67.

In the 1970s, the American psychologist Andrew Meltzoff initiated a revolution of sorts in developmental psychology when he demonstrated that newborns instinctively imitate some **rudimentary** facial expressions such as a slight smile. The youngest of the babies who was tested by Meltzoff was only forty-one minutes old. Every second of his life had been documented in order to demonstrate that he had not previously seen the gestures that Meltzoff performed for his experiment. Still, the baby managed to imitate those gestures. Thus, Meltzoff argued, an innate mechanism must be present in the newborn's brain that allows such imitative behaviour to take place. This evidence was revolutionary because dogma held that babies learn to imitate in the second year of life, a belief originating in the work of Jean Piaget, probably the most influential figure ever in the field of developmental psychology. In effect, the Piaget school implicitly suggested that babies learn to imitate, but Meltzoff's data suggested that they may actually learn by imitating.

What was Meltzoff's main reason for using a very young participant in his research?

- A) Comparing his findings from this participant with those in other studies
- B) Ruling out the findings of another study on older babies
- C) Ensuring the absence of prior knowledge of the expressions displayed
- D) Experimenting on newborns of different ages irrespective of gender
- E) Reproducing the newborn's reactions through imagery

68.

It is clear from the passage that Jean Piaget ----.

- A) generally had less of an impact on developmental psychology than Meltzoff
- B) suggested that babies are not born with the innate ability to imitate
- C) proved that the newborn's brain has an innate mechanism
- D) was able to revolutionise experimental techniques on newborns
- E) would agree with Meltzoff's ideas about imitative behaviour to a great extent

In the 1970s, the American psychologist Andrew Meltzoff initiated a revolution of sorts in developmental psychology when he demonstrated that newborns instinctively imitate some **rudimentary** facial expressions such as a slight smile. The youngest of the babies who was tested by Meltzoff was only forty-one minutes old. Every second of his life had been documented in order to demonstrate that he had not previously seen the gestures that Meltzoff performed for his experiment. Still, the baby managed to imitate those gestures. Thus, Meltzoff argued, an innate mechanism must be present in the newborn's brain that allows such imitative behaviour to take place. This evidence was revolutionary because dogma held that babies learn to imitate in the second year of life, a belief originating in the work of Jean Piaget, probably the most influential figure ever in the field of developmental psychology. In effect, the Piaget school implicitly suggested that babies learn to imitate, but Meltzoff's data suggested that they may actually learn by imitating.

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Whereas colonisation is generally defined as the occupation and control of one territory by another, generally by the European empires, decolonisation technically refers to the break-up of empires and the formal independence of the former colonies. World systems theorists argue that the opportunities for states on the global periphery to fight against colonial powers are best when the core (the controlling power) is in crisis. Thus, the Napoleonic Wars of the early 19th century afforded Latin America the opportunity to break away fairly early. Similarly, World Wars I and II proved to be the remarkable moments when the Western control over much of Africa and Asia was finally broken. The shift toward decolonisation during the post-World War II era was complex. Often independence movements were composed of broad coalitions of nationalists, students, the intelligentsia, and peasants, frequently led by Western-educated intellectuals (e.g., Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, Mohandas Gandhi in India). The struggle for independence was violent, involving prolonged guerrilla conflicts and wars, extending over a period of years, and sometimes decades. The relatively peaceful independence movement in India was the exception, although the division of South Asia into India and Pakistan involved extensive civil conflict and the deaths of millions.

69.

According to world systems theorists, ---.

- A) the division of the world into core states and periphery states should be objected by all nations
- B) the decolonisation process of Asia and Africa was initiated by the European empires after World Wars I and II
- C) decolonisation of a territory is most likely to occur when colonisers are going through extremely difficult times
- D) the Napoleonic Wars had a more profound effect on decolonisation compared to World Wars I and II
- E) Latin America received the heaviest damage from the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century

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70.

According to the passage, the Indian independence movement ----.

- A) was greatly supported by the European powers as it was a relatively peaceful movement
- B) was unusual compared to other independence movements as it was less violent
- C) was triggered by the guerrilla conflicts inside the country
- D) was different from other movements given that it included people from various walks of life
- E) was led especially by Western-educated intellectuals, who introduced the term 'decolonisation'

71.

Whereas colonisation is generally defined as the occupation and control of one territory by another, generally by the European empires, decolonisation technically refers to the break-up of empires and the formal independence of the former colonies. World systems theorists argue that the opportunities for states on the global periphery to fight against colonial powers are best when the core (the controlling power) is in crisis. Thus, the Napoleonic Wars of the early 19th century afforded Latin America the opportunity to break away fairly early. Similarly, World Wars I and II proved to be the remarkable moments when the Western control over much of Africa and Asia was finally broken. The shift toward decolonisation during the post-World War II era was complex. Often independence movements were composed of broad coalitions of nationalists, students, the intelligentsia, and peasants, frequently led by Western-educated intellectuals (e.g., Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, Mohandas Gandhi in India). The struggle for independence was violent, involving prolonged guerrilla conflicts and wars, extending over a period of years, and sometimes decades. The relatively peaceful independence movement in India was the exception, although the division of South Asia into India and Pakistan involved extensive civil conflict and the deaths of millions.

What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To describe the characteristics of the decolonisation process after World War II
- B) To compare the Indian independence movement with other movements
- C) To explain how the Western control over Asia and Africa first started
- D) To inform the reader on decolonisation by giving examples from history
- E) To show the differences between Latin America and Asia based on their decolonisation process

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

There are those who say that there really is no such thing as 'forensic science'; that instead, it is a collection of scientific techniques and principles borrowed from 'real' sciences such as chemistry, biology, physics, medicine, and mathematics. However, although many of the techniques used in modern forensic science have been borrowed from other sciences, it is also true that in recent years, it has matured into a scientific discipline in its own right. Many techniques used in the analysis of physical evidence have been designed and perfected principally for forensic purposes. Also, forensic science does not just involve analysis of chemical, physical and biological materials. There are important considerations of collection and preservation of evidence, interpretation of findings from analysis, and presentation of expert, scientific testimony in criminal and civil courts. These processes are not isolated, and they are carefully integrated by forensic science, which has led it to have an obvious impact on the criminal and civil justice systems in the world. This is actually what makes forensic science a unique field of study.

72.

It is pointed out in the passage that forensic science

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- A) must be equipped with new techniques and principles so that it can be called a separate scientific discipline
- B) has borrowed its principles and techniques from other disciplines, and thus it cannot be seen as a scientific discipline alone
- C) is a scientific discipline that contributes enormously to other disciplines such as chemistry and biology
- D) has evolved into a distinct discipline, which has a number of techniques particularly developed for forensic purposes
- E) has to employ a large variety of techniques from other disciplines since its own techniques have not yet been improved

73.

There are those who say that there really is no such thing as 'forensic science'; that instead, it is a collection of scientific techniques and principles borrowed from 'real' sciences such as chemistry, biology, physics, medicine, and mathematics. However, although many of the techniques used in modern forensic science have been borrowed from other sciences, it is also true that in recent years, it has matured into a scientific discipline in its own right. Many techniques used in the analysis of physical evidence have been designed and perfected principally for forensic purposes. Also, forensic science does not just involve analysis of chemical, physical and biological materials. There are important considerations of collection and preservation of evidence, interpretation of findings from analysis, and presentation of expert, scientific testimony in criminal and civil courts. These processes are not isolated, and they are carefully integrated by forensic science, which has led it to have an obvious impact on the criminal and civil justice systems in the world. This is actually what makes forensic science a unique field of study.

Soru No: 73

have an obvious impact on the criminal and civil justice systems in the world. This is actually what makes forensic science a unique field of study.

**According to the passage, what makes forensic science a unique field of study?**

- A) Chemical, physical and biological materials are analysed in a more detailed way in forensic science than in any other discipline.
- B) Its principles and techniques have become completely different from those of some other 'real' sciences.
- C) The processes related to the collection, preservation, evaluation, and presentation of evidence are included in forensic science.
- D) Criminal and civil courts now require the careful analysis of physical evidence more frequently than they did in the past.
- E) Different techniques and principles are adopted in each process of forensic science.



There are those who say that there really is no such thing as 'forensic science'; that instead, it is a collection of scientific techniques and principles borrowed from 'real' sciences such as chemistry, biology, physics, medicine, and mathematics. However, although many of the techniques used in modern forensic science have been borrowed from other sciences, it is also true that in recent years, it has matured into a scientific discipline in its own right. Many techniques used in the analysis of physical evidence have been designed and perfected principally for forensic purposes. Also, forensic science does not just involve analysis of chemical, physical and biological materials. There are important considerations of collection and preservation of evidence, interpretation of findings from analysis, and presentation of expert, scientific testimony in criminal and civil courts. These processes are not isolated, and they are carefully integrated by forensic science, which has led it to have an obvious impact on the criminal and civil justice systems in the world. This is actually what makes forensic science a unique field of study.

74.

**What is the passage mainly about?**

- A) The main characteristics of the processes followed in forensic science
- B) Current techniques used in forensic science to analyse physical evidence
- C) Different disciplines whose techniques and principles are used in forensic science
- D) The impact of forensic science on the criminal and civil justice systems in the world
- E) The reasons why forensic science can be described as a scientific discipline

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Road books, showing the main towns, features and crossroads and the distances between them had existed as early as Roman times, the *Itinerarium Antoninus* being compiled about AD 200. The Romans probably measured distances in paces, not the most reliable method. Leonardo da Vinci illustrated in his notebook a form of 'perambulator' or odometer, in which a pebble fell into a box every time the wheel revolved but, like so many of the inventions that he sketched, it is doubtful if it was ever made. An illustration in John Ogilvy's *Britannia*, published in 1675, shows a waywiser, for measuring road distances, rolling along a roadway with a more sophisticated form of gearing to count the rotations of its wheel. Waywisers became quite common by the mid-eighteenth century and, with more people travelling, there was a growing demand for road books showing distances. All maps were originally printed by engraving processes as they were successively developed. Today we can rely on precise and accurate maps, and the techniques of computer aided design and other advanced printing methods as applied to cartography, allow a high degree of accuracy and frequent updating.

75.

According to the passage, the *Itinerarium Antoninus* ----.

- A) was more reliable compared to Leonardo da Vinci's perambulator
- B) could be accepted as an earlier form of road map
- C) included the same town names as those in John Ogilvy's *Britannia*
- D) lacked certain features compared to other similar books of the period
- E) could be printed only after the invention of engraving processes

Road books, showing the main towns, features and crossroads and the distances between them had existed as early as Roman times, the *Itinerarium Antoninus* being compiled about AD 200. The Romans probably measured distances in paces, not the most reliable method. Leonardo da Vinci illustrated in his notebook a form of 'perambulator' or odometer, in which a pebble fell into a box every time the wheel revolved but, like so many of the inventions that he sketched, it is doubtful if it was ever made. An illustration in John Ogilvy's *Britannia*, published in 1675, shows a waywiser, for measuring road distances, rolling along a roadway with a more sophisticated form of gearing to count the rotations of its wheel. Waywisers became quite common by the mid-eighteenth century and, with more people travelling, there was a growing demand for road books showing distances. All maps were originally printed by engraving processes as they were successively developed. Today we can rely on precise and accurate maps, and the techniques of computer aided design and other advanced printing methods as applied to cartography, allow a high degree of accuracy and frequent updating.

76.

**It is clear from the passage that Leonardo da Vinci**

----.

- A) inspired John Ogilvy for his illustrations to design a sophisticated 'waywiser' in 1675
- B) updated the road books compiled in Roman times through his precise map illustrations
- C) illustrated his 'perambulator', but the device might not have been produced at all
- D) was able to meet the growing need for accurate road books with his invention
- E) was doubtful of earlier maps for their lack of accuracy in measuring distances

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77.

Road books, showing the main towns, features and crossroads and the distances between them had existed as early as Roman times, the *Itinerarium Antoninus* being compiled about AD 200. The Romans probably measured distances in paces, not the most reliable method. Leonardo da Vinci illustrated in his notebook a form of 'perambulator' or odometer, in which a pebble fell into a box every time the wheel revolved but, like so many of the inventions that he sketched, it is doubtful if it was ever made. An illustration in John Ogilvy's *Britannia*, published in 1675, shows a waywiser, for measuring road distances, rolling along a roadway with a more sophisticated form of gearing to count the rotations of its wheel. Waywisers became quite common by the mid-eighteenth century and, with more people travelling, there was a growing demand for road books showing distances. All maps were originally printed by engraving processes as they were successively developed. Today we can rely on precise and accurate maps, and the techniques of computer aided design and other advanced printing methods as applied to cartography, allow a high degree of accuracy and frequent updating.

Which of the following can be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Need for Accurate Maps in Earlier Ages
- B) The Leading Role of the Romans in Writing Road Books
- C) The Current Techniques Used for Printing Road Books
- D) A Brief History of Measuring Road Distances
- E) The Role of Computers in the Art of Cartography

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Sadness comes in response to a real or potential loss and signals that restoration is needed. As a result, it motivates change, and different types of sadness stimulate different types of fix. In one study, subjects imagined breaking up with their partner, failing to achieve an important goal and then listed all the things they would like to do. Those who felt a relationship loss outlined the most social activities, and those who felt failure listed more work-related activities. Sadness makes you more rational and your thinking more concrete. It reduces naivety, forgetfulness, and the likelihood of becoming a victim of unfair treatment. It also makes you more sensitive to social norms, increasing politeness and fairness. By contrast, happiness can lead to superficial thinking, overconfidence, and extreme risk taking. Accepting negative feelings such as sadness can, ironically, lower depression; it does not compound the problem by making people feel bad for feeling bad. Avoiding sadness, anger or boredom means distancing ourselves from our negative feelings, which can damage everyday functioning and growth. It also alienates us from the full range of human experience. Therefore, accepting negative feelings can be one of the hugest growing experiences one will ever have.

78.

According to the passage, the reason for our sadness ----.

- A) can differ but this feeling may refer to a need to change
- B) depends on what we expect from life: success in work or social life
- C) might be more serious if it results from a social relation
- D) is generally associated with our work-life balance
- E) is directly related to our personality traits

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79.

It is clearly stated in the passage that feeling sad

- .
- A) can provide us with better qualities compared to happiness
  - B) means that we are less rational but more confident
  - C) brings potentially serious risks to our lives
  - D) might make us more superficial in our relationships
  - E) makes more sense after very important losses

Sadness comes in response to a real or potential loss and signals that restoration is needed. As a result, it motivates change, and different types of sadness stimulate different types of fix. In one study, subjects imagined breaking up with their partner, failing to achieve an important goal and then listed all the things they would like to do. Those who felt a relationship loss outlined the most social activities, and those who felt failure listed more work-related activities. Sadness makes you more rational and your thinking more concrete. It reduces naivety, forgetfulness, and the likelihood of becoming a victim of unfair treatment. It also makes you more sensitive to social norms, increasing politeness and fairness. By contrast, happiness can lead to superficial thinking, overconfidence, and extreme risk taking. Accepting negative feelings such as sadness can, ironically, lower depression; it does not compound the problem by making people feel bad for feeling bad. Avoiding sadness, anger or boredom means distancing ourselves from our negative feelings, which can damage everyday functioning and growth. It also alienates us from the full range of human experience. Therefore, accepting negative feelings can be one of the hugest growing experiences one will ever have.

80.

According to the passage, instead of avoiding negative feelings, one should ---.

- A) embrace them to be able to mature
- B) question whether they are treated fairly
- C) be more sensitive to the social norms
- D) focus more on positive feelings
- E) try to develop skills like rational thinking

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