

1-16: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Thanks to decades of meticulous research on the Red Planet and current images, its rivers and oceans can be cited among its outstanding ----.

- A) mysteries  
B) propositions  
C) attractions  
D) attributes  
E) illustrations

2. Construction projects mean habitat destruction for certain tiger species and these, along with commercial poaching, pose a grave ---- to the remaining few tigers.

- A) concession  
B) repetition  
C) menace  
D) struggle  
E) dexterity

3. Made worse by the negative effects of heating systems or by an ---- supply of outdoor air coming indoors, indoor air pollution has become a real issue with more cases of asthma among non-smoker kids and housewives in the suburbs.

- A) permanent  
B) pervasive  
C) alluring  
D) insufficient  
E) debatable

4. Whether we have an innately good temperament that is corrupted by society or an ---- evil nature that is kept in check thanks to society has been a matter of debate for ages.

- A) essentially  
B) effectively  
C) intricately  
D) imprecisely  
E) mysteriously

5. Exams are claimed to bring an improvement in the individual's knowledge now that they ---- regular feedback to the students showing them both their strengths and shortcomings.

- A) disseminate  
B) cover  
C) herald  
D) provide  
E) entail

6. When one is confronted with frustration, unhappiness or hurt feelings, or when plans do not ---- as desired, anger or other depressing feelings come into sight

- A) make up  
B) run out  
C) turn out  
D) cut down  
E) look up

7. Glaciers ---- about 10 per cent of the world's total land area, yet over the past century, they have been withdrawing gradually and have now begun---- at an unprecedented rate.

- A) occupied / retreating  
B) occupy / to retreat  
C) are occupying / retreat  
D) had occupied / retreated  
E) have occupied / to be retreating

8. Besides his work at the Academy of Fine Arts, Bedri Rahmi Eyüpoğlu is known ---- a literary career, writing various literary reviews, and his first poems ---- in 1941, Yaradana mektup (Letter to the creator).

- A) having had / had been published  
B) had / would be published  
C) having / have been published  
D) to have / are published  
E) to have had / were published

9. Genetic research has come quite a long way of late and still ---- to find a way to reprogram ordinary body cells to avoid diseases; in the meantime, a new mouse study seems ---- that to a certain extent, if not entirely.

- A) tries / having accomplished  
B) tried / accomplishing  
C) is trying / to have accomplished  
D) has tried / to be accomplished  
E) will try / to accomplish

10. The CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference) for Languages was developed both to provide unity ---- educational and cultural matters and to promote coherence in the learning and teaching ---- modern languages in Europe.

- A) by / through
- B) about / into
- C) with / for
- D) in / of
- E) for / at

11. Public health officials claim that efforts to curb the persistent obesity ---- adolescents will have only limited success ---- promoting physical exercise or just by switching off the television.

- A) among / without
- B) throughout / at
- C) between / by
- D) for / along
- E) within / from

12. Several safety-net programs have been put in place to help seniors and pensioners at almost all socio-economic levels ---- there seems to be no need to have children to support the ageing parents.

- A) so that
- B) so
- C) even if
- D) because
- E) yet

13. It is generally, though mistakenly, believed that feminism is just about women becoming equal with men,---- it is equally about egalitarianism in society, which means equality for all.

- A) though
- B) thus
- C) given that
- D) just as
- E) as long as

14. Non-competitive programs have gained a greater interest in recent years as they primarily focus on participation and having fun ---- being the winner and getting the trophy.

- A) irrespective of
- B) aside from
- C) in pursuit of
- D) instead of
- E) in return for

15. Farm management is ---- analogous to other commercial ventures ---- owners of big ranches often employ professional managers who have never set foot on a farm.

- A) as / as
- B) either / or
- C) so / that
- D) such / that
- E) more / than

16. Volkswagen is one of the leading manufacturers in terms of hatchback production; ----, the hatchback Golf model of the company traditionally has been the strongest selling vehicle for the brand in Europe.

- A) hence
- B) indeed
- C) similarly
- D) namely
- E) otherwise

**17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

Every three seconds, someone needs a blood transfusion. 20% of ---- are children and many are cancer patients, accident victims or patients who need to **(17)** ---- surgery. A small needle prick and a little of your time could transform you **(18)** ---- a superhero as, by donating blood, you can save up to three human lives each time you donate. **(19)** ----, it must be noted that you can donate blood only if you are fit enough to do so. Due to several health concerns, only about 60% of the population are eligible to donate blood. Unfortunately, less than 4% do so. Interestingly, **(20)** ---- experts emphasize the countless health benefits to donating blood, there are others who donate with a seemingly irrelevant motivation: to burn calories. A one-time blood donation burns up to 650 calories. It sounds appealing for those with weight problems as this is more than the amount they **(21)** ---- by running for one hour. Whatever the motivation, donating blood will surely offer great relief to those in need.

17.

- A) substitutions
- B) drawbacks
- C) treatments
- D) implications
- E) recipients

18.

- A) over
- B) into
- C) off
- D) from
- E) along

19.

- A) In contrast
- B) Otherwise
- C) Therefore
- D) However
- E) Similarly

20.

- A) unless
- B) just as
- C) because
- D) as long as
- E) even if

21.

- A) can burn
- B) must have burnt
- C) would burn
- D) had to burn
- E) should have burnt

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**22-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

How do those living in a mountain village protect themselves from natural hazards, especially avalanches in winter? It is a question that **(22)** ---- inhabitants of the Alps for millennia. People living in the region presumably have built their settlements and roads **(23)** ---- trial and error and age-old knowledge passed down over the generations. However, the substantial increase in population density and tourism in the Alps in the 20<sup>th</sup> century **(24)** ---- far more reliable methods of protecting the population, towns and their infrastructure from the threat of natural hazards. In the extreme winter of 1950-51, for example, avalanches destroyed over a thousand buildings in Switzerland. Many people were injured, pushing up the death toll **(25)** ---- around a hundred. **(26)** ----, the Swiss Federal Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research stepped up its research in the field of avalanche protection and strict avalanche protection measures were put in place.

22.

- A) will preoccupy
- B) is preoccupying
- C) has preoccupied
- D) had preoccupied
- E) was preoccupying

23.

- A) in response to
- B) on the basis of
- C) rather than
- D) prior to
- E) except for

24.

- A) adhered to
- B) looked after
- C) made up
- D) called for
- E) handed over

25.

- A) for
- B) of
- C) over
- D) with
- E) to

26.

- A) On the contrary
- B) In addition
- C) Otherwise
- D) In other words
- E) As a result

**27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.**

**27. ----, it will be difficult to manage and sustain social security systems, such as the national health insurance program.**

- A) Unless the issues of ageing population and obesity among kids and teens are addressed effectively
- B) When improvements in lifestyles and prevention of lifestyle-related diseases are sufficient
- C) Just as health systems in developing countries provide appropriate services for the elderly
- D) In order to promote social well-being and the wealth of a high number of citizens from all walks of life
- E) Although most immigrants suffer from poor access to medical and health services

**28. Although education in Egypt is supposed to be free, at least theoretically, ----.**

- A) in recent years, its government has given far greater priority to improving the education system
- B) it is not the case as those coming from well-off backgrounds are more able to benefit from it
- C) the overall literacy rate in Egypt is 72%, being 80.3% for males and 63.5% for females
- D) students can still succeed in Egypt's basic education system, regardless of financial status
- E) much progress has been made to increase human capital base through an improved education system

**29. The causes of homelessness reflect an intricate interplay between structural factors ----.**

- A) in order that people who are impoverished can pay for necessities such as housing, and food
- B) but even low-cost housing is priced beyond the means of the homeless
- C) when only a minority of immigrants suffer from poor access to decent housing
- D) as it is usually the result of the cumulative impact of several factors, rather than a single cause
- E) so homeless individuals and families share much in common in terms of the sufferings they have to bear

**30. ----, traditional families are larger in size and live with their relatives apart from children.**

- A) Even though family patterns have undergone dramatic changes because of the demands of modern life
- B) Just as modern families fulfil such functions as the socialization of their children
- C) Whereas modern families are in the form of nuclear families including dad, mom and children
- D) Since family is the common environment where children are born and receive a moral education
- E) Because the average size of a family varies greatly from country to country and even from city to city

**31. In contrast to the common view, being attractive may not help one gain an edge in the search for a job ----.**

- A) as many believe that the more attractive a candidate is, the more chance he has when looking for a job
- B) although good communication skills often raise the worker's productivity more than physical attractiveness does
- C) just as attractive people have greater success in any interview, whether for a job career or academic career
- D) because sometimes, even when employers want to hire someone who is attractive, their jealousy can stop them from doing so
- E) since attractive individuals, compared to their normal peers, can make 15 per cent more money than unattractive people

**32. Evidence suggests that front seat head restraints in most cars fail to provide any protection, ----.**

- A) so that improvements in the design of them have can lead to a substantial reduction in injuries
- B) because they are either poorly designed or not correctly positioned by the seat occupant
- C) now that seat belts have already been identified as a high level of protection
- D) though there have been numerous reports of injuries directly attributable to airbags
- E) so they will be centred somewhere near the centre of gravity of the driver's head in new models

33. ----, but it is also possible to have only obsession symptoms or only compulsion symptoms.

- A) Certain medications can help control some issues related to obsessive-compulsive disorder
- B) Obsessive-compulsive disorder treatment may not always result in complete recovery
- C) Psychotherapy may not be enough to control obsessive-compulsive disorder symptoms
- D) You may not realize that your obsessions and compulsions are excessive
- E) Obsessive-compulsive disorder usually includes both obsessions and compulsions

34. ----; in fact, civilization would not be possible anywhere without the help of some form of irrigation.

- A) All ancient peoples in many parts of the world practised irrigation in one way or another
- B) Letting water drop onto plants through holes in pipes is known as drip irrigation
- C) During the twentieth century, the amount of irrigated land in Europe and Asia doubled
- D) In areas which have regular and sufficient precipitation, irrigation is not that much necessary
- E) The goal of irrigation is to apply the water to the plants as uniformly as possible

35. The first Roman baths lacked a high degree of planning and were often unsightly assemblages of diverse structures, ----.

- A) however, by the 1st century BC they became beautifully symmetrical and harmonious structures, often set in gardens and parks
- B) because their walls could provide heating with the insertion of several hollow rectangular tubes through which the hot air was carried
- C) in addition, from the 1st century BC, sophisticated heating systems were used like under-floor heating fuelled by wood-burning furnaces
- D) just as some of the Roman baths we know today were constructed for the legions of the mighty Roman army when on campaign
- E) since baths for both bathing and relaxing were among the most common features of Roman cities throughout the empire

36. As of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Ottoman military power was marginalized and their archaic economic system became less viable, ----.

- A) and the rulers of the Ottoman Empire were at least as powerful as the great European rulers
- B) however, the officials realized they had to liberalize the economy to compete with the European nations
- C) therefore, competing with the superpowers of the time militarily and economically became impossible
- D) but the reformers believed the citizens should not be left to the mercy of the western powers
- E) in addition, the leaders of the empire recognized that there had to be an economic revolution

**37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.**

37. The word "scientist" was coined in 1840, though it is usually the 17<sup>th</sup> century which is considered as an age of great discoveries among the scientists of our time.

- A) Bilim insanı kelimesi 1840'da üretilmiştir, ancak zamanımızın bilim insanları arasında, büyük keşifler çağı olarak görülen 17. yüzyıldır.
- B) 17. yüzyıl bilim insanları, bilim insanı kelimesini kullanmış olmasına rağmen, zamanımızın bilim insanları kelimesinin çıkışı olarak 1840 senesini kabul ederler.
- C) Zamanımızın bazı bilim insanları, büyük keşifler çağı olarak 17. yüzyılı görüyorlar ama bilim insanı kelimesi daha geç bir tarih olan 1840'da üretilmiştir.
- D) Bilim insanı kelimesi ilk kez 1840 yılında kullanılmıştır, fakat çoğu bilim insanı arasında büyük keşifler çağı olarak bahsedilen yüzyıl genellikle 17. yüzyıldır.
- E) Zamanımızın büyük bilim insanlarına göre en büyük keşiflerin yapıldığı zaman 17. yüzyıl olmasına rağmen bilim insanı kelimesinin ilk kez kullanıldığı zaman 1840'tır.

**38. Research has shown that chocolate stimulates neural activity in areas of the brain associated with pleasure and reward, which in turn decreases stress and improves your mood.**

- A) Araştırmalar, çikolatanın beynin zevk ve ödülle ilişkili alanlarında sinirsel aktiviteyi tetiklediğini, dolayısıyla stresi azalttığı ve ruh halinizi iyileştirdiğini göstermiştir.
- B) Birçok araştırma, çikolata yediğinizde beynin zevk ve ödülle ilişkili alanlarında sinirsel aktivitelerin gerçekleştiğini ve çikolatanın stresi azaltıp, ruh halinizi iyileştirdiğini ortaya koymuştur.
- C) Araştırmalara göre, çikolata, beynin zevk ve ödülle ilişkili alanlarında sinirsel bir aktivite başlatmaktadır, ki bu da sonuç olarak stresi azaltmakta ve ruh halinizi iyileştirmektedir.
- D) Araştırmalar, çikolatanın beynin ödüllendirme ile ilgili bölgesinde sinirsel aktiviteyi başlattığını ve bundan dolayı çikolata yemenin ruh halinizi iyileştirerek stresi azalttığını göstermiştir.
- E) Araştırmalara göre, çikolata yemek, beynin zevk ve ödülle ilişkili bölgelerindeki sinirsel aktiviteleri tetikler, stresi azaltır ve böylece ruh halimizi iyileştirir.

**39. Cloning an animal from an adult cell is more difficult than from an embryonic cell, so when scientists produced Dolly, the only lamb born from 277 attempts, it was major news around the world.**

- A) Embriyonik hücre kullanarak yetişkin bir hayvanı klonlamaya çabalayan bilim insanları, 277 denemeden sonra doğan kuzu Dolly'yi ürettiklerinde bu başarılarından dolayı haber oldular.
- B) Hayvan klonlarken, yetişkin bir hücreden klonlamak embriyonik bir hücreden klonlamaktan daha zor olduğu için bilim insanları 277 denemeden doğan kuzu Dolly'yi ürettiklerinde haberlere konu oldular.
- C) Bilim insanları 277 denemeden doğan kuzu Dolly'yi ürettiğinde, bu önemli bir haberi çünkü hayvan klonlamada, yetişkin bir hücreden klonlamak embriyonik bir hücreden klonlamaktan daha zordur.
- D) Yetişkin bir hücreden hayvan klonlamak embriyonik bir hücreden olandan daha zordur, bu nedenle bilim insanları 277 denemeden doğan tek kuzu Dolly'yi ürettiğinde, bu dünya çapında önemli bir haberi.
- E) Hayvanları yetişkin hücreden klonlamak embriyonik hücreden klonlamaktan zordur, bu yüzden 277 deneme sonrasında klonlanan ilk kuzu olan Dolly'nin üretimi dünya çapında bir başarı haberi idi.

**40. İnsanın et yemesinin kökenleri ve evrimi hakkında pek çok cevaplanmamış soru olduğu sürece, hepçil beslenmemizle ilgili ne zaman, nasıl ve neden sorularını cevaplamak zor olacaktır.**

- A) It is fairly challenging to find satisfactory answers to those tricky when, how, and why questions about the origin of human meat-eating and the evolution of humans' omnivore diet.
- B) As if there were not countless when, how, and why questions out there regarding our omnivore diet, both the origins and the evolution of human meat-eating are full of a lot of unanswered questions.
- C) As long as there are plenty of unanswered questions about the origins and evolution of human meat-eating, it will be difficult to answer when, how, and why questions about our omnivore diet.
- D) It seems we will have difficulty answering the when, how, and why questions as to our omnivore diet as there are unanswered questions about the origins and evolution of humans' eating meat.
- E) The dozens of when, how, and why questions about our omnivore diet are notoriously difficult to answer when it comes to the origins and evolution of human meat-eating.

**41. Hayal ettiğimiz şeyleri yapabilmemizi sağlayan ellerimiz olmasaydı, yeryüzünde maddi bir kültür var olmazdı ve medeniyet asla ortaya çıkmazdı.**

- A) There would be no material culture if we did not have our hands to make what we imagine real and maybe there would be no sign of civilization on earth at all.
- B) If we didn't have our hands that enable us to do the things we imagine, there wouldn't be a material culture on earth and civilization would have never emerged.
- C) Without our hands permitting us to do whatever we imagine, there would be no material culture on earth, and perhaps civilization would have never emerged.
- D) Neither could civilization have ever emerged nor would a material culture exist on earth if humans didn't have their hands to do whatever they want.
- E) There would be no material culture if we did not have the hands enabling us to make what we dream of real, and maybe there would be no signs of civilization on earth.



**42. Tuzda bulunan temel element olan sodyum, vücudumuzun genel dengesini korumak, oksijen ve besinleri taşımak için gereklidir, ancak çoğu insan uyarılara rağmen önerilenden daha fazla tuz tükettiğinden sağlık görevlileri bizi azaltmaya ikna etmeye çalışmayı bırakmıştır.**

- A) Health officials have stopped trying to persuade us to cut down on salt because some people eat more salt than they are advised to thinking that the more sodium, the key element in salt, they consume, the better it is for their bodies to maintain its overall balance, transport oxygen and nutrients.
- B) Sodium, the key element found in salt, is essential for our bodies to maintain its overall balance, transport oxygen and nutrients, but as most people consume more salt than advised despite warnings, health officials have stopped trying to convince us to cut down.
- C) Salt contains sodium which is an important element helping our bodies maintain its overall balance, transport oxygen and nutrients, but health officials have been trying to make those who consume more salt than is necessary despite warnings to change their habits.
- D) Sodium, the basic building block of salt, is essential for our bodies' overall balance and allows our body to transport oxygen and nutrients, however, some health officials try to convince people to cut down on it even at moderate levels.
- E) Salt, the consumption of which health officials have been trying to reduce in all populations, contains sodium, its key element, which is indispensable for several functions in our bodies like transporting oxygen and nutrients.

**43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Coordinated behaviour of birds while flying is unfamiliar to none and it is subject to three basic rules: Avoid collision with your peers, match your speed and direction of motion with the rest of the group while trying to stay near the centre. To have a better understanding, researchers studied the synchronized flight of pigeon flocks and examined how every individual within a flock is influenced by the other members. They found that there were more to know than the long-known three principles concerning birds' coordinated behaviour. To have a better understanding, they studied the flights of three flocks of ten pigeons each. Every bird's position, velocity and acceleration were studied and the researchers used this data to determine which pigeons have a direct impact on each individual in the group, constructing a causal network that can be used to further observe the deep interaction rules involved. They determined certain **trends** in flock motion. Depending on factors, like its location in the flock, every pigeon has neighbours it influences as well as neighbours it is influenced by. Additionally, the influencers are likely to change throughout the flight. They also found that the individuals closer to the mass centre and the average velocity direction are more influential to others, which means location and flight direction are two factors that matter in their interactions.

**43. According to the text, ----.**

- A) the individuals closer to the mass centre are relatively more subject to the negative influence of their neighbours
- B) three different flocks of about ten pigeons come together at times and assist one another to act synchronously
- C) birds in a flock have to avoid collision with their peers and match their speed to reach their destinations faster
- D) the influencers in a pigeon flock can be used to measure how coordinated the behaviours of the members are
- E) the previously known dynamics related to the flight of birds were not enough to explain the nature of their coordinated behaviour

**44. The underlined word "trends" in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) hazards
- B) abilities
- C) features
- D) obstacles
- E) developments

**45. Which of the following can best describe the activities of birds when flying?**

- A) reciprocity and synchrony
- B) confidence and individualism
- C) attachment and experience
- D) competition and rivalry
- E) harmony and acceleration

**46. According to the text, ----.**

- A) avoiding collision with the rest of the herd is the primary factor to consider while studying pigeons
- B) there should be at least ten pigeons in a pigeon flock for use to study their group behaviours
- C) researchers can easily determine which pigeon will be the main influencer in a given pigeon flock
- D) those wishing to gain a better insight into the coordinated behaviour of birds can benefit from the study of the researchers
- E) current studies will probably be used to ascertain whether influencers in a bird flock change throughout the flight in all bird species

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

The term "hand-eye coordination" describes the ability of our body's visual system to process information received through the eyes and use it to direct the movements of the hands. Without good hand-eye coordination, we would not be able to carry out everyday tasks. From the basics such as picking up a toy to more major movements that involve a mature complexity of motions, hand-eye coordination builds as a child grows. Once at preschool, a baby has a good grasp on their hand-eye coordination. By this time, the development is relatively slow, yet by now children have developed spatial awareness that coordinates with their hand-eye abilities to position small objects and control eating utensils better and faster. Hand-eye coordination will continue to develop with practice, and by school age, their fine motor skills have matured enough to let the baby master most basic hand-eye coordination tasks. As years go on, hand-eye coordination skills become more sophisticated, allowing them to play sports such as basketball, tennis and baseball. There are many ways to encourage the development of hand-eye coordination in children. Just like any other skill, the more time spent doing activities that involve hand-eye coordination, the easier the skill will become. If parents have concerns about their child's hand-eye coordination, they can consider speaking with a paediatrician. Before this, however, they may like to try some exercises that help to strengthen weak hand-eye coordination skills.

**47. It is clear from the passage that ----.**

- A) cognitive skills in young children can be improved with some toys designed for practising complex motions
- B) once children finish elementary school, their hand-eye coordination develops fast
- C) hand-eye coordination is a matter for which expert intervention may be necessary
- D) some activities that require the simultaneous use of hands and eyes are easier for a child than they are for adults
- E) hand-eye coordination refers mainly to how good a child is at positioning small objects around him

**48. Which of the following is true of hand-eye coordination?**

- A) Parental intervention in the early years often inhibits its development.
- B) Its development starts when babies start playing with small toys.
- C) It has more to do with the body's visual system than hand movements.
- D) Its development accelerates once a child reaches the school age.
- E) By spending quality time with their babies, parents can help them master it.

**49. It can be understood from the passage that hand-eye coordination ----.**

- A) can be fostered through repetition of and sparing more time for an activity
- B) barely resembles any other skill a child learns in his or her early years
- C) becomes easier to acquire if parents let them learn how to master it
- D) matures faster in children who practise a team sport like basketball
- E) enables babies to figure out the location and the distance of objects around them

**50. Which of the following is the passage mainly concerned with?**

- A) Steps parents should take to help their children while are trying to acquire a new skill
- B) The developmental stages of hand-eye coordination and the ways it can be improved
- C) Hand-eye coordination and how to observe it in children's education
- D) Differences and similarities between hand-eye coordination and other skills in children
- E) What the best definition for hand-eye coordination and motor skills could be

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

We often enjoy recalling our dreams and talking about what they may mean the following day. Many different theories have been put forward, since ancient times, to explain whether there is any significance in them. One is the *Activation-Synthesis Hypothesis* theory stating that dreams are merely electrical brain impulses that pull random thoughts and imagery from our memories. It holds that humans construct dream stories once they wake up. However, renowned psychologist Sigmund Freud believed that dreams unconsciously repressed conflicts or wishes. He says dreams are the imagery of a wish or impulse from childhood that has since been repressed. The *Threat Simulation Theory*, on the other hand, describes dreams as a defence mechanism our brains put in place to prepare us for scary events, allowing us to face our fears in a safe simulation. This theory adds that children who live in an environment in which their physical and psychological well-being is constantly threatened have a highly activated dream production and threat simulation system. That's why it could be assumed that the incidence of dreams is higher when in a state of fear or anxiety. What these theories have put forward is in no way conclusive, yet there is still no harm in being open to the suggestion that dreams are more than random outputs of the brain, and that they are telling us something about ourselves.

**51. Which of the following is true according to the *Threat Simulation Theory*?**

- A) When one has dreams too often, he may feel his well-being is threatened.
- B) Having a negative mood and bad feelings may intensify dreaming.
- C) Dreams are nothing but random outputs of the brain to get rid of anxiety.
- D) Repressing a desire weakens the body's defence mechanism in risky situations.
- E) Being mentally prepared for bad dreams helps feel good upon waking up.

**52. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the passage?**

- A) The interest in what dreams signify has its roots in antiquity.
- B) Experts use dreams to tell if there is any deficiency in the brain's electrical activities.
- C) It is easier to decipher dreams when the dreamer believes dreams reveal something to him.
- D) The environment in which one lives could make recalling pleasant dreams easier.
- E) Sigmund Freud advocated that dreams are electrical impulses.

**53. Which of the following describes the author's attitude towards the three theories' being indefinite?**

- A) discreet
- B) dissatisfied
- C) neutral
- D) sympathetic
- E) indifferent

**54. Which could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) Theories on Enhancing Memory through Dreams
- B) Why Do We Forget Almost All Dreams?
- C) A Close Look into Recalling Dreams
- D) Freud versus the Others on Dreams
- E) Dreams: An Ever-Present Mystery to Be Solved

**55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Neanderthal art is not known for being impressive. Unlike Homo sapiens, our ancient cousins were unable to draw recognisable images of animals or people. Research published in February 2018, claimed this lack of artistic ability was closely related to Neanderthals' inferior hunting skills. Both drawing and hunting require hand-eye coordination, which Neanderthals lacked - a fact that scientists say may have led to their extinction. Neanderthals mainly lived in Eurasia between 120,000 and 35,000 years ago. They used thrusting spears at close range to kill horses, reindeer, bison, and other large game that had not developed an innate wariness of humans. Meanwhile, early humans hunted dangerous prey using throwing spears in sub-Saharan Africa for more than 500,000 years. Professor Richard Coss, a psychologist and artist at the University of California, believes that as animals caught onto early Homo sapiens' hunting tactics in Africa, our ancestors had to move away from using thrusting spears into prey and start throwing spears instead. This made hunters better at visualisation and, as a result, they developed a bigger parietal cortex - the area of the brain that integrates visual input and motor skills. This meant that they could also make art about hunting which in turn acted as a type of practice for our ancestors, as it developed their hand-eye coordination. The advent of drawing also may have set the stage for cultural changes, giving early humans the ability to share mental images with other members of their tribe.

**55. Which of the following is true according to the passage?**

- A) Neanderthals' hunting skills were not inferior to that of other human species.
- B) Sub-Saharan Africa was the only place that could accommodate all ancient human species.
- C) Professor Richard Coss focused more on animals than Neanderthals.
- D) Our ancient cousins drew images of animals or people though these were not recognisable at all.
- E) Only hunters with better visualisation were able to develop a bigger brain.

**56. It is understood from the passage that ---.**

- A) it is not fair to compare the hunting skills of Homo Sapiens and those of Neanderthals
- B) art about hunting attracted more attention from our ancestors compared to other forms of art
- C) drawing and hunting have at least one feature in common
- D) hunting successfully involves choosing the best tool and newest techniques
- E) it was hunting that developed the eye-hand coordination for drawing

**57. The underlined word "integrates" in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) alleviates
- B) inhibits
- C) harnesses
- D) eradicates
- E) combines

**58. Which could be the best title for this passage?**

- A) Hand-Eye Coordination
- B) Human Species: Survival
- C) A Brief Look into Drawing
- D) The History of Hunting
- E) Art for Survival's Sake

**59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Neanderthal art is not known for being impressive. Unlike Homo sapiens, our ancient cousins were unable to draw recognisable images of animals or people. Research published in February 2018, claimed this lack of artistic ability was closely related to Neanderthals' inferior hunting skills. Both drawing and hunting require hand-eye coordination, which Neanderthals lacked - a fact that scientists say may have led to their extinction. Neanderthals mainly lived in Eurasia between 120,000 and 35,000 years ago. They used thrusting spears at close range to kill horses, reindeer, bison, and other large game that had not developed an innate wariness of humans. Meanwhile, early humans hunted dangerous prey using throwing spears in sub-Saharan Africa for more than 500,000 years. Professor Richard Coss, a psychologist and artist at the University of California, believes that as animals caught onto early Homo sapiens' hunting tactics in Africa, our ancestors had to move away from using thrusting spears into prey and start throwing spears instead. This made hunters better at visualisation and, as a result, they developed a bigger parietal cortex - the area of the brain that integrates visual input and motor skills. This meant that they could also make art about hunting which in turn acted as a type of practice for our ancestors, as it developed their hand-eye coordination. The advent of drawing also may have set the stage for cultural changes, giving early humans the ability to share mental images with other members of their tribe.

**59. Which of the following is true according to the passage?**

- A) Scientists revealed a mystery about the way early humans could have spread across the globe.
- B) Researchers found some artefacts showing artistic ability closely related to Neanderthals.
- C) Our ancestors gave up thrusting spears as they developed advanced tools for the hunt.
- D) Neanderthals would hunt their prey from a distance as animals ran away when they saw humans.
- E) Neanderthal art does exist though it is anything but moving for modern humans.

**60. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) Neanderthals had to live within a limited terrain between 120,000 and 35,000 years ago
- B) a 2018 research aims to reconstruct an entire genome from tiny fragments left from extinct human species
- C) their being deficient in artistic ability had nothing to do with Neanderthals' mediocre hunting skills
- D) animals are not static by their nature and evolve in such a way that they adopt certain skills that contribute to their survival
- E) techniques from psychology and art enable scientists to the structure and purpose of the Neanderthal arts

**61. Which of the following can be understood from the text?**

- A) Throwing spears at the prey while hunting was not a choice back then because it would leave Neandartals vulnerable to attack.
- B) Using spears in close contact or one to one fight with animals used to be the mainstream in hunting prey.
- C) Animals reaction to early hunters is something altogether new for scientists working on extinct human species.
- D) Animals were not helpless against humans as they were aware of early Homo sapiens' hunting tactics from the very beginning.
- E) Early humans killed perilous prey by throwing spears in sub-Saharan Africa for millennia.

**62. Which of the following is true according to the passage?**

- A) The area of the brain that integrates visual input and motor skills never changed in size.
- B) Making art about hunting gave birth to hunting for our ancestors.
- C) Cultural changes owe their birth to the introduction of drawing in the first place.
- D) Early humans were able to share mental images with their peers even before drawing was born.
- E) Travelling to faraway places started with the emergence of Denisovans.

63-67: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63.

Interviewer:

- Can you now tell us a bit about how the flu affects our community every year?

Doctor:

- Well, on a national level, from 12,000 even up to 56,000 people die a year from the flu. This is a significant cause of death and we do recommend everybody to get the flu shot now.

Interviewer:

- ----

Doctor:

- As is the case for many diseases, the oldest and the youngest are weaker. Also, people with asthma, even if it may be mild, should be very careful. When they get the flu, they can get really sick.

- A) Do you have any recommendations for those who refuse to have flu vaccinations?
- B) At what point should somebody seek medical attention once they have any of the flu symptoms?
- C) What are some of the best ways to prevent ourselves and our loved ones from getting it?
- D) Is the risk the same for everyone or are there more vulnerable ones against the flu?
- E) Do outbreaks suggest people have not received the right vaccination?

64.

Student:

- Sir, I already took the Econ 203 course you will be teaching this term and passed, but I'd like to take it over again if you don't mind.

Professor:

- ----

Student:

- I know, but I just don't want to take Econ 204 without fully understanding this course.

Professor:

- Well, that seems like an acceptable concern to me. OK, you can attend the classes, but be informed that hard times are ahead now that you wish to double your burden.

- A) Sure, but you have to write a petition to the Dean's Office saying that it is a not-for-credit case.
- B) Well, it would be a lot of work at the beginning of the semester for both the teacher and the students.
- C) OK, well, it seems that you have already thought it through, and therefore I'll support your decision.
- D) I see, but why don't you take fewer classes this term so that you will have more free time for your studies?
- E) Well, it is possible to repeat a course, but you won't get credit for the course the second time you take it.

65.

Ulrich:

- **I have read that cloning a dinosaur is certainly impossible. Why is this the case now that we have thousands of dinosaur fossils?**

Hilary:

- **The DNA has tiny units forming part of the genetic code, so replicating each in the proper order for an extinct dinosaur would be tremendously difficult.**

Ulrich:

- **So you mean it is like trying to reassemble a phone book shredded into millions of small pieces of varying lengths.**

Hilary:

- ----

Ulrich:

- **You are right! Now it is all crystal clear to me. Thanks for filling me in on this.**

- A) Exactly! Names, numbers would be lost, but what's worse is that you would not know which ones.
- B) You have a point. Scientists would have to get some permissions to study dinosaur fossils in the field.
- C) I couldn't agree more. Scientists can create only the carbon copies of organisms that are alive today.
- D) Yes, but we must also note that organic compounds in the soil also play a role in the process.
- E) Well, that may be true, yet scientists will probably be able to clone an extinct dinosaur one day.

66.

Sandra:

- **Some TV channels broadcast out of the ordinary sports in which players throw spears, stakes, and lift huge rocks. I think they have emerged recently. Do you know anything about them?**

Tina:

- ----

Sandra:

- **Honestly speaking, I have never heard of, read about or seen anyone doing them. Also, I don't see why anyone would do them as none seems to help you keep fit.**

Tina:

- **Well, in the beginning, sports often involved the preparation for war or training as a hunter rather than just keeping fit, which explains what you have watched.**

- A) As far as I am concerned, individual sports emerged long before than team sports did.
- B) I guess you are talking about some ancient sports which are not new at all.
- C) As you know that it was the Ancient Greeks who introduced formal sports to the world.
- D) I don't know who would do such ridiculous stuff to keep fit and promote his health.
- E) You know what! You should take up a sport rather than just watching those silly TV shows.



67.

Jonas:

- **Many companies are moving their data to the cloud now. I suggest bringing up this issue when we have a meeting next time.**

Sarah:

- ----

Jonas:

- **We can say that companies which keep their data on the cloud don't need to have many offices since people can work from home. Thus, a place half the size of ours will be enough to run business.**

Sarah:

- **Wow, this is definitely agreeable. I am sure she will thank you for your suggestion.**

- A) To be frank, companies like ours need to eliminate the expense of buying hardware.
- B) That is fine with me, but we must first calculate what the yearly subscription fees will cost.
- C) I agree with you, but we must justify it in such a way that the boss won't refuse it.
- D) You are right. A cloud server will certainly help strengthen our security better.
- E) So be it. After all, the best time to talk is when a weekly meeting is held in the presence of the boss.

**68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.**

**68. With so much power to heal, the ability to laugh is a tremendous resource for supporting both physical and emotional health.**

- A) A good laugh brings almost the same benefits as a medicine in that it helps lighten your burden whether it be physical or emotional.
- B) Apart from being incredibly helpful for those suffering from emotional problems, laughing all the time also helps get rid of physical tension.
- C) Laughing is the greatest way to meet the psychological needs of the body, yet it is also beneficial for physical well-being.
- D) Being highly effective in terms of rehabilitation, the ability to laugh is a great tool to ensure the well-being of the body and mind.
- E) In order to have enough power to heal yourself, you must maintain your physical as well as emotional health by laughing frequently.

**69. Even though birds represent the only surviving dinosaurian lineage today, their growth pattern bears hardly any resemblance.**

- A) Currently, there are no descendants of dinosaurs other than birds, but the two species have very little in common in terms of growth patterns.
- B) Today, except for a bird species whose growth pattern is similar to that of dinosaurs, there is almost no representative of the dinosaurian lineage.
- C) Now, there are no animal species that share any connection with extinct creatures like dinosaurs, aside from some small bird species.
- D) Some birds of today can indeed be counted among the descendants of the dinosaur family, given the growth pattern they have.
- E) The way birds grow is the reason why they are considered the descendants of dinosaurs, yet this alone is barely enough to draw a comparison.

**70. The abundance of editing options on smartphones has popularized selfie-taking, particularly among teenagers and young adults.**

- A) The editing options which teenagers and young adults can access via their smartphones is the main reason why they have become so attached to such devices.
- B) The use of smartphones is becoming more and more common among teens and young adults thanks to countless editing options they offer along with taking selfies.
- C) Selfie-taking wouldn't be so popular with people, teenagers and young adults in particular, if it weren't for the countless editing features smartphones present.
- D) That smartphones enable users to install many applications, including selfie editors, has culminated in their being more popular with so many teens and young adults.
- E) Interesting features like editing options after taking selfies make owning a smartphone more appealing for many people, particularly for teens and young adults.

**71. Saffron supplements have been found to be more effective than placebos at treating symptoms of depression, yet while the findings are promising, studies with more participants are needed to recommend saffron as a treatment for depression.**

- A) The studies pertaining to the efficiency of saffron supplements in detecting depression symptoms are only somewhat satisfactory since they were performed with a limited number of participants taking placebos against depression.
- B) Saffron supplements have been claimed to be effective in treating depression, but the findings are not conclusive as only a few of the studies were carried out with enough number of participants with severe depression symptoms.
- C) However promising the results of the studies on the efficiency of saffron supplements as placebo drugs may be, there is still little reason to recommend saffron consumption as the best way to get rid of depression since only a handful of studies have been carried out so far.
- D) While only a few studies with a small number of participants have been done so far, the results are promising enough to suggest that saffron supplements are helpful in both detecting and healing from depression.
- E) It has been proven that saffron supplements are more effective than placebos in treating the symptoms of depression; but, the findings, though promising, are insufficient to endorse saffron for depression treatment due to the small number of participants.

**72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.**

- 72. England's decline began in the years between World War I and World War II. To all appearances, England was still a great world power. The sun never set on the British flag; indeed, it had less chance of doing so in the interwar years than before. The British navy no longer quite ruled the seas, but no other did either. In the gatherings of great powers, England was still present or consulted. ---- The decline was political, economic, moral, religious, and social. This occurred within the framework of the disintegration of the European order, a disintegration which had implications around the world.**
- A) On the other hand, the rise of British influence was more impressive and probably much more significant.
- B) Whereas British imports accounted for an increasing proportion of trade, its exports decreased.
- C) Yet, the inner strength which had given England power and influence around the world was decaying.
- D) Therefore, Japan, Italy, Germany, and the Soviet Union were becoming aggressively expansive.
- E) During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Britain's population increased at a dramatic rate, accompanied by rapid urbanisation.

- 73. The first impression of a car design is usually formed by its silhouette, which means that we look at its overall shape before the details. Most of us are capable of recognizing an animal by a simple outlined shape, so it is important to try and incorporate this same iconic principle within our conceptual designs. A striking iconic silhouette creates a strong product identity that will stand out among multiple designs. Within a silhouette, determining the proportions is a highly important aspect of the design process. ---- They cannot be ignored in the designing process because they affect the stance, the body language of the car, which gives you the impression of forward-movement even while standing still.**

- A) While these are similar to those in industrial design, they focus more on cars.
- B) Another thing is that automotive companies develop new vehicles first in 2D and then 3D.
- C) Engineers need the right tools that enable them to make confident decisions.
- D) The design of a vehicle is typically done by a large team from different disciplines.
- E) As with any product, perfect proportions are seen as the key to aesthetics and harmony.

74. Elephants are very social animals and can communicate with one another and identify other elephants from distances of up to 2 miles using rumbling, low-pitched sounds that fall below the audible range of humans. Elephants readily show good manners to members within their herd and other herds. For example, they use their trunks to greet one another, either by holding it out high or by inserting the end of their trunk into another elephant's mouth. ----

- A) They also pay close attention to the well-being of the members of their herd and take care of or protect them.
- B) With their characteristic long noses, or trunks; large, floppy ears; and wide, thick legs, there is no other animal with a similar physique.
- C) Elephants are the largest and inarguably one of the most unique-looking animals.
- D) They are extremely intelligent and have advanced problem-solving skills and empathy, for group members
- E) The ears of these African elephant are larger and resemble the shape of the African continent.

75. Cities and their environments are continuously changing. During the last two hundred years, urbanization has replaced a predominantly rural landscape with an urban landscape. Even though it has transformed the western countries most, the pace of urbanization is now highest in less developed countries. Yet, this does not mean the end of urbanization or stabilization of the urban landscape in more developed countries. ---- This new pattern of urbanization where minor cities grew more than the major has been strongly debated since the 1970s in relation to its practical implications.

- A) The urban system of today was established in the early stages of medieval times when most of the larger cities were founded.
- B) Throughout much of the period of modernization, urban places have grown in patterns which have a lot in common.
- C) Many metropolitan areas are administratively divided into several districts or municipalities and thus further problems can arise.
- D) An exact definition of urban areas is a fundamental problem when the performance of a city in economic terms is taken into account.
- E) In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the growth of large cities slowed down, but medium-sized and small cities went into a period of rapid growth.

**76-80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.**

**76. (I)** The fundamental function of the sensor technology in vehicles is to ensure the safety of the passengers in an autonomous vehicle by maintaining a safe distance from obstacles in its path. **(II)** The sensors industry, for example, is constantly changing as innovation runs the market's trends. **(III)** Whether you choose LIDAR or RADAR, both technologies can perform this function equitably. **(IV)** Still, each technology comes with distinct strengths and weaknesses. **(V)** While a car with LIDAR sees the world accurately, RADAR systems are smaller in size and less expensive.

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

**77. (I)** In recent years, obesity has been on the minds of a lot of people all around the world. **(II)** Companies that specialize in supplementary products offer diet pills for obesity in an attempt to help those from eighteen years of age and up to lose weight. **(III)** In general, women respond differently to supplementary products compared to men and experience more weight loss. **(IV)** Anyone that uses such diet supplements should remember that they will not, for sure, help lose weight alone. **(V)** To promote weight loss, a mixture of following a strict diet and regular exercise should also be brought into play.

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

**78. (I)** Though the very idea of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is simple, its execution is highly challenging. **(II)** Ultimate AI would be a recreation of the human thought process, a man-made machine with our unique intellectual abilities. **(III)** This would include the ability to learn just about anything, the ability to reason, the ability to use language as well as the ability to formulate original ideas. **(IV)** Roboticists are nowhere near achieving this level of artificial intelligence, but they have made a lot of progress with more limited AI. **(V)** Being arguably the most exciting field in robotics, AI is certainly the most controversial.

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

**79. (I)** Music is not something static with fixed conventions; rather, it has been constantly changing and evolving alongside humans. **(II)** One thing known for sure about music is the universal presence of musical ability and expression throughout recorded history. **(III)** In fact, evidence suggests that even primitive man used drums and flutes before the last Ice Age, which was over 20.000 years ago. **(IV)** Archaeologists have also unearthed a set of flutes that was determined to be 42000 to 43000 years old using carbon dating. **(V)** They were made from bird bones and mammoth ivory and were proof that music existed in the distant past.

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

**80. (I)** Most of the constellation names we know came from the ancient Middle Eastern, Greek, and Roman cultures. **(II)** They identified clusters of stars as gods, goddesses, animals, and objects of their stories. **(III)** It is important to understand that these were not the only cultures associating the night sky with characters important to their lives. **(IV)** Each constellation is a collection of stars that are distributed in space in three dimensions – the stars are all different distances from Earth. **(V)** Cultures all over the world and throughout time – Native American, Asian, and African – have made pictures with those same stars.

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

END OF THE TEST

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

90+ YDS Mini Deneme 4 KEY- İsmail Turasan

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