

soyut isim to verb

for + isim islev

1. Industrial agriculture's **capacity to generate employment** makes it **important for economic growth**; ----, the **potential effects on the environment and culture cannot be overlooked**.

A) otherwise

B) moreover

C) however

D) on the contrary

E) therefore

disregard
ignore

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enSilizce

2. Environmental psychology only ---- as a branch of psychology after a research was published on person-place interactions in the late 1950s at the University of New York.

✓ A) emerged *from* arise /appear ortaya çıkmak

was B) viewed

C) seemed

was D) adopted 1. benimsemek 2. evlat edinmek 3. sahiplenmek

E) deterred caydirmek stop prevent

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inŞilizce

angora
enŞilish

3. Cultural studies regard cultures ---- as fixed, bounded, stable, and discrete entities, ---- as constantly interacting and changing sets of practices and processes.

A) both / and

B) neither / nor

C) whether / or

D) not / but

E) so / that

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enlish

4. More than four billion people still don't have **access** ---- the Internet, which means that over half of the world's population **is missing out on** the life-changing **benefits** ---- connectivity.

A) of / in

B) into / **to**

C) with / **from**

D) by / on

E) **to / of**

of
for

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inEnglish

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enEnglish

treatment / cure

5. Although many people believe that cognitive therapy cannot be ---- effective ---- dynamic therapy, it can be very efficient for the early relief of symptoms such as depression.

alleviation
mitigation

A) so / as

B) neither / nor

C) so / that

D) both / and

E) such / that

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To the horror of sb, / to our delight /regret

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inŞilizce

e-YDS Kampı Sorular - İsmail Turasan

1. şasirtan bir şekilde 2. 3.

6. **To the surprise of** many scholars in many developed countries, ethnic-minority graduates still face **discrimination and mobbing in the workplace** ---- their qualification/ skills

4.

A) besides

B) despite beklenmedik durum sonuç

C) due to

D) though sjo / v3 -

E) instead of

suffer from
experience
are subjected to
are exposed to

maruz kalmaktadırlar

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angora
enŞilish

7. While the information that we need in the future ---- in the long-term memory, short-term memory allows, most of the time if not always, us ---- what we need to remember for a short period.

permit
help
enable

- ACTIVE
- to ✓
- A) stores / recalling
B) stored / to have recalled
C) is stored / to recall
D) was stored / recalled
E) will store / to be recalled

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angora
enSilizce

has revealed ✓✓

8. A **new** documentary revealed that Egypt's Great Pyramid was ---- golden yellow, **as it is** at present, ---- pure white when it was built around 2560 BC.

- A) **not just** / **but also** both /and

B) either / or

C) whether / or

D) **no sooner** / **than** s v₂

E not / but

X ✓

Circa

in about

gibi

9. Music streaming apps offer easy access to high-quality music at quite low prices, but still, a great many people seem ---- to pay even these low subscription fees.

A) reluctant

1. bile, hatta
2. çok even colder /more expensive
3. eşit ,equal
- 3.b düz
4. çift sayı even number

B) available erisilebilir

C) consistent tutarli

D) equivalent eşit /corresponding

E) prudent ihtiyatlı
discreet
with common-sense
sagduyulu
cautious /wary

cost

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angora
enSilish

10. A massive fire spread through Brazil's National Museum, ~~by~~ King Dom João VI in 1818 and wrought havoc on the edifice, with many of the priceless artifacts in the museum in this disastrous fire.

- A) ~~founded~~ / to be destroyed
- B) ~~having been founded~~ / having destroyed
- C) ~~to found~~ / to destroy
- D) founded / destroyed
- E) ~~to be founded~~ / having been destroyed

v₁ v₂ v₃

v₃ by

building
structure

what?
noun

v₃ yer / zaman
Ving + noun

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islev

"düzeltme"

Çin alfabesi diye/gibi bir şey yok...

11. There is **no such thing** as the Chinese Alphabet; ----, Chinese **is all about** characters, and these characters **actually make up** words themselves.

has to do with
draws on
is based on
depends on

A) or else

B) **in fact** rather / instead

C) for instance

D) **even so** öyle olsa bile, yine de, however

E) in contrast tam aksine it does exist with its own system
on the contrary

12. Our current educational model, ~~is~~ for the needs of the industrial revolution, ~~is~~ longer teaches children 21st century skills.

A) ~~having~~ been developed / becoming

B) to be developed / to become

C) developed / to have become

D) having developed / become

E) developing / having become

for water food

because
,for
since

ARTIK

SVO ,ANY LONGER
, ANY MORE

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

13. ---- our smartphones, we can communicate quickly, share experiences with others on the spot, and discover new information.

A) As to / about

B) Similar to

C) In spite of

D) Due to

✓ E) Thanks to

ANINDA
immediately
right away

instantly
instantenously

right now
right here

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olmak / haline gelmek

14. The energy sector **has grown to become a major source of commercial activity and state** ---- since the Netherlands discovered its **vast natural gas resources** in 1959.

A) affair iş

love affairs gönül işleri

foreign affairs DIŞ işleri

✓ B) revenueC) procedure / way /process /method + thanks to which svo / + whereby svoD) novelty yenilikE) discrepancy farklılık
differenceangora
inEnglishangora
inEnglish

15. Physical activity ---- keeps the body strong and healthy, ---- it leads to better thinking and problem-solving, stronger attention skills, and improved learning as well.

A) either / or

✓ B) not solely / but (also) (too, / as well)

C) so / that

D) the more / the more

E) as / as

= kadar / eşitlik

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inEnglish

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enlish

16. The Amish lead a primitive life, wear plain homemade clothes, and are unwilling to adopt the ---- of modern technology such as electricity, television, and automobiles.

use

A) conveniences

imkan, olanak, kolaylık = facility / amenity / blessing: lütuf nimet

rahatlık, kolaylık / müsaitlik / ilk müsati olduğunuzda = at your earliest convenience

convenience food /prepackaged food

exploit
harness
reap the benefits of
make use of

B) weaknesses

conveniently located: uygun konumda olan
easily available

C) consequences

D) advances

E) attributes

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17. In 1930s, there were low budget, quickly produced short films which defined futuristic adventures, ---- the films in 1950s dealt with the themes of nuclear technology and aliens.

focus on / dwell on / feature*

- A) in case
feature is based on
revolve around = etrafında dönmek
- B) so that
- C) unless
- D) given that olagan/beklenen sonuç/etki

E) while whereas / but / yet

SVO ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ / though ✓ SVO
ancak
although ✓

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inEnglish

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enEnglish

18. With an endless supply of free books and nowadays also the Internet, libraries have restored their popularity contrary to the forecasts as to their ---- with the advent of the internet.

- A) compliance comply with
- B) function
- C) absence
- D) demise
- E) prevalance / frequency / incidence / occurrence

death
end

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Even if / Although

19. **Even when you deactivate your account, the social network continues collecting data about your online activities --- you change your mind and want to return to your profile.**

as / since one day you may want

A) ~~so long as~~

B) ~~even if~~

C) **in case** fikirinizi degitirirseniz diye

in case of fire / overdose / a disaster:durumunda

D) ~~when~~

E) ~~so that~~

British

English

in case
= when
the US

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enEnglish

W

20. The **culture and history** of Spain have been **shaped** **not just** by those who **did conquer** the Iberian Peninsula **but** by the artists who ~~---~~ **during the sixteenth century as well.**

sanatçı
ressam

A) sustained

B) expanded

C) implemented uygulamak apply put into practice/ effect

D) flourished thrived / were cultivated

E) inhabited / settle / colonize

yetişen ✓

place

bloom
blossom
thrive
develop

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

Nonverbal movements are categorized (21) ---- four classes based on the origins, functions, and coding of the behavior. One of these movements is affect displays. Affect displays are the movements of the facial area that (22) ---- our affective, or emotional, state -- the facial expressions that show anger and fear, happiness and surprise, eagerness and fatigue. They are independent of verbal messages, and therefore, they (23) ---- our inner selves even when we try to hide how we are really feeling, and lead people to say, "You look angry. What's wrong?" (24) ---- affect displays are mostly unintentional, they may also be intentional. Affect displays can be faked so that one may appear one way when they feel another. (25) ----, we may smile when we are sad, or actors can control their affect displays when they play a role.

21.

- A) by
B) for
C) into
D) with
E) to

22.

- A) reveal
B) examine
C) cover
D) admit
E) perform

or = 1. otherwise, or else yoksa aksi halde
2. veya, yani, namely, in other words

- show demonstrate manifest feature exhibit / display
incelemek muayene etmek sinav yapmak
1. kaplamak kapsamak
2 hide, mask, conceal
icra etmek, uygulamak, carry out conduct
kabul etmek üye, ziyaretçi / suç

23.

- A) had better give away
B) are to give away
C) must give away
D) had to give away
E) can give away

self selves
3'

24.

- A) If
B) Although
C) Because
D) As soon as
E) Clearly

25.

- A) In addition
B) Similarly
C) Therefore
D) For example
E) However

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

Franz Kafka is one of the most prominent literary figures of the 20th century. (26) ---- his works are *The Metamorphosis* and *The Trial*, both of which inspired / influenced/ affected existentialists and had such an influence on literature that the word "Kafkaesque" was coined (27) ---- his style. Having completed his apprenticeship, Kafka worked for a huge insurance company, where he stayed a little less than a year. (28) ---- he thought he could not dedicate much time to his writing, he resigned and later found more employment with the Worker's Accident Insurance Institute, and he worked there until he retired. When (29) ---- ill, Kafka asked his friend Max Brod to destroy all his work. Brod, (30) ----, didn't do what his friend wanted and published his novels, though.

26.

A) Along

B) Between

C) Amid

in the middle of

E) Behind

arkasında

D) Among

parents /twins /a couple

Of all the cities, Istanbul and Ankara are the biggest, both of which have many universities

27.

A) described

B) to be described

C) to have described

D) to describe

E) describing

zihnetmek için

coin /invent a term to describe sth/sb

28.

A) As

B) Although

C) If

D) As if

E) Now that

past

29.

A) predominantly

notoriously severely / extremely /badly

B) desperately

umutsuca /son derece

C) exhaustively

thoroughly / fully

D) exactly

precisely where/when /how

E) strictly

banned / regulated

30.

strongly

firmly

SIKI kati sekilde

exhaust: tüketmek, yormak, bitirmek
debilitate
deplete

A) therefore

B) rather

C) however

even so/ nevertheless

D) furthermore

E) similarly

F) though

yine de

Among

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

31. **While Westerners** believed Russia should **imitate** the Western socio-political system,----.

- A) its development depended on the adoption of Western technology and liberal government
- ✓ B) Slavophiles **advocated** the emperor's **autocrat** role and Russia's **unique** way of development advocacy savunuculuk
- C) Slavophile concepts were **reflected** in the doctrines advanced by Vladimir Solovyov
- D) a notable Slavophile, Konstantin Aksakov, criticized the ancient Russian social order
- E) European industrial, cultural and economic reforms were needed for its development

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32. The government announced performance-based higher education funding, ----.

- A) whether academics possess the required qualifications or not
- B) though it is still not clear how, exactly performance will be defined
- C) unless students had financial hardship or poor mental health
- D) but additional income, like a part-time job, can have a positive impact on students' life
- E) because individuals' performance improves when there is alignment with the institution

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inEnglish

angora
inEnglish

33. ^{fed up with} **Frustrated by the traditional rules** of composition and **subject matter**, ----.

- ✓ A) **Impressionist artists** **decided to free** themselves to ^{follow} **pursue their own ideas**
- B) Impressionist paintings were ~~severely criticized~~ for their unfinished appearance
- C) the ~~masterworks~~ of the Impressionists have become widely ~~loved and admired~~
- D) **many Impressionists** were inspired by the **conventional ways of art**
- E) Impressionism **was characterized by** **loose brush strokes** and **simplification of details**

angora
inSilizce

angora
enlish

34. ----, most problems will become temporary obstacles rather than major roadblocks in the relationship.

- A) Although parents may think they are disciplining their kids for the good
- B) Since adolescents are more subject to the influence of the environment and mass media
- C) Though some amount of conflict between adolescents and their parents is normal
- D) Regardless of the socio-economic status or educational background of parents
- E) If parents and children take the time to communicate with one another regularly

allocate
spare
dedicate
commit
invest
devote

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inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

35. Teachers should discuss and set classroom rules with students at the very beginning of the span; ----.

- A) however, they must devise a ^{müfredat} curriculum that meets their students' diverse needs
- B) on the contrary, clear guidelines can minimize confusion and ensure orderly interaction
- C) meanwhile, removal of privileges might be used as a punishment for misbehaviour
- D) otherwise, effective classroom management would be ^{impossible/ out of question} nowhere in sight
- E) ~~therefore~~, they need to be trained about how to deal with misbehaviour in class

term dönem
take /last

cover /stretch
lifespan

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enŞlish

36. Indigenous Australians performed exchanged songs and dances at large ceremonial gatherings,

- A) whether hundreds of tribal groups shared the same dancing styles or not
- B) so that they are integral to Aboriginal culture, both in traditional or contemporary styles
- C) which often occurred at a specific time and place with plenty of particular foods
- D) even though burial practices differed, particularly in parts of southern Australia
- E) but they still maintain their ancient rituals involving the whole community

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inEnglishangora
inEnglish

37. Unlike the arcade video games, which were far from being accessible 24 hours a day, ----.

- A) video games today can be played almost incessantly on computers or smartphones
- B) too much gaming interferes with academic activities such as homework and reading
- C) various games nowadays boost learning and improve vision and spatial skills
- D) millennial gamers spend more time watching other people play video games
- E) single-player games such as Candy Crush or Angry Birds attract more gamers

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

38. **Studies suggest the use of digital tools in art education increases artistic development; ----.**

- A) besides, art and technology have become more intertwined than ever before
- B) art teachers, therefore, feel the need to integrate technology into their curriculum
- C) an artist, for example, may successfully convey his message through his artwork
- D) on the other hand, artists need a certain amount of freedom to develop their creativity
- E) moreover, traditional arts use the old methods for creating artwork, such as pens and clay

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

39. ---- in order to provide facilities such as security or infrastructure for them.

- A) Nigeria's labor unions declared "an indefinite strike" against the government
- B) There have been complaints regarding the safety and water supply
- C) Governments collect money from their citizens in the form of taxes
- D) Not all residents were able to vote in the general election last year
- E) Citizens' rights cannot be withheld on account of race, colour or gender

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angora
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40. ---- because the new generation prefers people with an established talent or those who are taking direct action, not just selfies.

- A) The reign of influencers on the Internet may soon be over
- B) Influencers are real people and often looked at as friends
- C) Influencer marketing has reached new heights over the past decade
- D) It makes sense that many popular influencers on the platform are women
- E) Influencers are as important as hard-working marketers out there

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilizce

41. Despite the official papers proving that 1770 was his true birth year, ----.

- A) the musical prodigy was a transitional figure connecting the Classical and Romantic ages
- B) Beethoven's grandfather was Bonn's most prosperous and well-known musician
- C) scholars noted that Beethoven had an innate understanding of the polyrhythmic structures
- D) his rapidly progressing deafness didn't stop Beethoven from composing
- E) Beethoven mistakenly believed and stubbornly insisted that he was born in 1772

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

42. China and Britain's war of words escalated, with the two sides accusing each other of behaving inappropriately toward the former U.K. colony.

- A) Çin ve Britanya'nın birbirini eski Birleşik Krallık kolonisine karşı olan tutumlarından dolayı suçlaması, aralarındaki söz savaşını tırmandırdı.
- B) Taraflar birbirini eski Birleşik Krallık kolonisine karşı olan tutumlarından dolayı suçladığı için, Çin ve Britanya arasındaki söz savaşını tırmanmaktadır.
- C) Birbirlerini eski Birleşik Krallık kolonisine karşı uygunsuz davranmakla suçlayan Çin ve Britanya arasında söz savaşını tırmanmıştır.
- D) İki tarafın birbirini eski Birleşik Krallık kolonisine karşı uygunsuz davranmakla suçlamasıyla, Çin ve Britanya'nın söz savaşını tırmandı.
- E) Çin ve Britanya'nın tırmanan söz savaşını sonucunda, her iki taraf da birbirini eski Birleşik Krallık kolonisine karşı uygunsuz davranmakla suçladı.

43. Parents have the primary responsibility for educating their child, whether in their homes, in private schools, or in schools recognized by the State.

- A) Çocuklarını okutmaktan öncelikle ebeveynler sorumludur, fakat bu eğitim evlerinde, özel okullarda ya da devlet okullarında verilebilir.
- B) Ya evlerinde, ya özel okullarda ya da devletin tanıdığı okullarda çocuklarını okutmak ebeveynlerin başlıca sorumluluğudur.
- C) İster evlerinde, ister özel okullarda isterse de devlet tarafından tanınan okullarda olsun, ebeveynler çocuklarını eğitmede birinci derece sorumluluğa sahiptir.
- D) Çocuklarına evlerinde, özel okullarda veya devlet tarafından tanınan okullarda eğitim sunma sorumluluğu, öncelikli olarak ebeveynlere verilmiştir.
- E) Çocukların evde, özel okulda ya da devletin tanıdığı okullarda eğitim görmesinden ebeveynler sorumlu tutulmaktadır.

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44. Through marriage alliances with ruling families in other city states, the Aztecs began to grow in political power.

- A) Aztekler, diğer şehir devletlerin yönetici aileleriyle evlilik anlaşmaları yaparak politik güçlerini arttırdılar.
- B) Aztekleri politik açıdan güçlü yapan şey, diğer şehir devletlerdeki yönetici ailelerle yaptıkları evlilik anlaşmalarıdır.
- C) Politik gücünü arttırabilmesi için, Azteklerin diğer şehir devletlerdeki yönetici ailelerle evlilik anlaşmaları yapması gerekti.
- D) Diğer şehir devletlerdeki yönetici ailelerle yaptıkları evlilik anlaşmaları Aztekleri politik açıdan güçlü bir hale getirdi.
- E) Aztekler, diğer şehir devletlerdeki yönetici ailelerle olan evlilik anlaşmalarıyla politik olarak güçlenmeye başladılar.

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angora
enSilish

45. Many canals in Amsterdam had to be filled in as a result of the need for more space for cars in the second half of the 19th century.

- A) 19. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında Amsterdam'da arabalar için daha fazla alana ihtiyaç duyulduğu için pek çok kanal doldurmak zorunda kaldılar.
- B) 19. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında arabalar için daha fazla alana ihtiyaç duyulması sonucunda, Amsterdam'daki pek çok kanal doldurulmak zorunda kaldı.
- C) Amsterdam'daki pek çok kanal 19. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında dolduruldu çünkü arabalar için daha fazla alana ihtiyaç duyuldu.
- D) 19. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında arabalar için daha fazla alana ihtiyaç duyulması Amsterdam'daki bazı kanalların doldurulmasıyla sonuçlandı.
- E) Amsterdam'daki bir çok kanalın doldurulmak zorunda kalmasının sebebi 19. yüzyılda arabalar için artan alan ihtiyacıdır.

46. **Although children are told lying is morally inappropriate, they may later learn that it is acceptable if it will avoid harm to others.**
- A) Çocuklara yalan söylemenin ahlaki olarak uygunsuz olduğu söylense de, eğer başkalarına zararı önleyecekse bunun kabul edilebilir olduğunu sonradan öğrenebilirler.
- B) Yalan söylemenin ahlaki olarak uygunsuz olduğu çocuklara söylenir; ancak onlar başkalarına zarar vermekten kaçınmak için bunun uygun olduğunu sonradan öğrenirler.
- C) Çocuklar yalan söylemenin ahlaki olarak uygun olmadığını bildikleri halde, başkalarına zarar vermemek için sonradan yalan söylemeyi öğrenirler.
- D) Yalan söylemenin ahlaki olarak uygun olmadığı söylenen çocuklar, başkalarına zarar vermeyecekse bunun kabul edilebilir olduğunu sonradan öğrenebilirler.
- E) Çocuklara yalan söylemenin ahlaki olarak uygun olmadığı söylendiği halde, eğer başkalarına zarar vermezlerse yalan söylemeleri kabul edilebilir.

47. **As many nuclear plants in China are near large cities, there is concern that millions of people could be exposed to radiation in the event of an accident.**

- A) Çin'deki milyonlarca insan bir kaza olursa radyasyona maruz kalacaklarından endişe duyuyorlar çünkü nükleer santraller büyük şehirlerin yakınındadır.
- B) Çin'deki pek çok nükleer santral büyük şehirlerin yakınında olduğu için, bir kaza durumunda milyonlarca insanın radyasyona maruz kalabileceği endişesi var.
- C) Pek çok nükleer santrali büyük şehirlerin yakınında bulunan Çin'de milyonlarca insan olası bir kaza durumunda radyasyona maruz kalabilir.
- D) Çin'deki pek çok nükleer santral büyük şehirlere yakın olduğundan, eğer bir kaza olursa radyasyona maruz kalacak milyonlarca insan var.
- E) Çin'de pek çok nükleer santral büyük şehirlerin yakınındadır; bu nedenle eğer bir kaza olursa, milyonlarca insan radyasyona maruz kalabilir.

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

48. Feodal sistemde köylü sınıfının en fakirleri, lordun tarlalarında çalışmak zorunda olan Serf'lerdi.

- A) Serfs, working on the lord's fields, were the poorest of the peasant class in the feudal system.
- B) Serfs were the poorest of the peasant class in the feudal system because they had to work on the lord's fields.
- C) The poorest of the peasant class in the feudal system was the Serfs, who were required to work on the lord's fields.
- D) In the feudal system, Serfs were among the poorest peasants who worked on the lord's fields.
- E) Serfs, the poorest of the peasant class in the feudal system, had to work on the lord's fields.

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49. Ateşin ortaya çıkmasından önce, hominid diyeti, büyük ölçüde basit şekerler ve karbonhidratlardan oluşan bitkilerle sınırlıydı.

- A) The hominid diet included plants which were composed of simple sugars and carbohydrates before fire was discovered.
- B) Before the discovery of fire, hominids consumed plants mostly composed of simple sugars and carbohydrates.
- C) The hominid diet which was limited to mostly plants including simple sugars and carbohydrates ended with the advent of fire.
- D) Before the advent of fire, Hominids mainly lived on a diet high in simple sugars and carbohydrates existing in plants.
- E) Before the advent of fire, the hominid diet was limited to mostly plants composed of simple sugars and carbohydrates.

50. Versay Sarayı'ndaki kraliyet koleksiyonundaki eserlerin çoğu, Fransız Devrimi'nin patlak vermesi sırasında Louvre'a taşındı.

- A) A lot of artwork in the royal collection in the Palace of Versailles was moved to the Louvre because the French Revolution broke out.
- B) The Palace of Versailles moved many artworks from the royal collection to the Louvre during the breakout of the French Revolution.
- C) Most of the artwork from the royal collection in the Palace of Versailles was moved to the Louvre during the breakout of the French Revolution.
- D) Most artwork from the royal collection in the Palace of Versailles was moved to the Louvre when the French Revolution broke out.
- E) Due to the breakout of the French Revolution, most of the artwork from the royal collection in the Palace of Versailles was moved to the Louvre.

51. Değişen dünyanın beklentilerini yansıtmak için müzelerin misyonlarını yeniden tanımlamaları gerekli hale geldi.

- A) Museums have to redefine their missions to reflect the expectations of the changing world.
- B) It is now necessary for museums to redefine their missions to reflect the expectations of the changing world.
- C) It has become necessary for museums to redefine their missions to reflect the expectations of the changing world.
- D) It has become necessary that museums reflect the expectations of the changing world by redefining their missions.
- E) Museums are expected to redefine their missions so that they reflect the demands of the changing world.

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52. Hava taşımacılığı, ana pazarlara erişimi artırarak ve üretimin küreselleşmesini sağlayarak ülkelerin küresel pazara katılmalarına yardımcı olmaktadır.

- A) Air transport increases access to main markets and allows globalisation of production, which helps countries participate in the global market.
- B) Air transport helps countries with increased access to main markets and globalisation of production so that they can participate in the global market.
- C) Air transport helps countries participate in the global market by increasing access to main markets and allowing globalisation of production.
- D) Countries can participate in the global market thanks to air transport, which increases access to main markets and allows globalisation of production.
- E) Air transport helps countries participate in the global market because it increases access to main markets and allows globalisation of production.

53. Uzaktan eğitim ile ilgilenen öğrencileri heyecanlandıran şey kendilerine uygun programlar ve okullardaki artıştır.

- A) The students who are interested in distance learning are excited as the number of programs and schools available to them increases.
- B) What is exciting for students interested in distance learning is the increase in the number of programs and schools available to them.
- C) It is exciting for students who are interested in distance learning that there are more programs and schools available to them.
- D) Students interested in distance learning find it exciting that there is an increase in the number of programs and schools available to them.
- E) The thing that excites students interested in distance learning is the increase in programs and schools available to them.

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

54. TV advertising is one of the best-known forms of advertising, and we've all seen more TV ads than we can remember. ---- This is one of the reasons why advertisers rely more and more on product placement. Product placement is the practice of embedding products within a TV program or film so that they cannot be skipped. It can be very successful, as shown by the 65% increase in Reese's Pieces sales after its placement in the film E.T.

A) Modern technology, however, in the form of digital video recorders, allows us to skip through TV ads.

B) However, the latest trend in advertising is to make the ad not only shorter but also more memorable.

C) For local television stations, advertisers can expect to pay a minimum of \$5 per 1,000 viewers for a 30-second commercial.

D) Another popular traditional type of advertising is through newspapers, most of which now have a digital presence.

E) Successful ads, in fact, create positive memories and feelings that influence our buying behaviour.

55. Although charismatic and transformational leadership are similar to one another, there are notable differences. Charismatic leaders can inspire employees and transform their attitudes and beliefs, but the organization may become overly dependent on them. ---- However, unlike the former ones, they do not have to be present to bring about change, because they initiate transformation through the organization and motivate employees to perform.

- A) In other words, a charismatic leader often retains the majority of the control in the office.
- B) Charismatic leaders are also considered powerful speakers with a clear vision.
- C) Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. can be given as an example for this type of leadership.
- D) All transformational leaders have charisma, but not all charismatic ones are transformational.
- E) Like charismatic leaders, transformational leaders inspire their people to reach their goals.

56. Facebook is a well-known online social networking site that, by the end of 2013, was reported to have 1.23 billion users worldwide. Despite its main purpose as a social networking site, data posted on Facebook was recently used in a large scale research project, causing public outcry. ---- By reducing the amount of negative or positive content visible in a user's News Feed, they were able to determine whether this had an effect on those users' own posting behaviors. The outcry surrounding the publication of this research has brought the ethical issues of internet-based research to the forefront.

- A) Lawyers, internet activists and politicians said this mass experiment in emotional manipulation was scandalous.
- B) The researchers investigated whether emotional states can be transferred to others through social contagion.
- C) In response to the public outcry, the company promised its users privacy by redesigning the platform immediately.
- D) Facebook has been paying users ages 13 to 35 up to \$20 per month to sell their privacy by installing the "Facebook Research" app.
- E) Facebook's executive, Sheryl Sandberg, has apologized for the conduct of the secret psychological tests.

57. **Asceticism is the opposite of hedonism. Where hedonism is all about pursuing pleasure, asceticism is all about doing without pleasure. To an ascetic, indulging in pleasure is a kind of weakness and distraction that would prevent them living up to their spiritual values and attaining their spiritual goals. ---- Instead, they live on as little and simple food as possible, dress in whatever clothes they own and live simple lives.**

- A) For example, religious figures such as monks, pilgrims, or priests believe that people who seek pleasure in life are committing a sin.
- B) In other words, the origins of asceticism lie in man's attempts to achieve various ultimate goals or ideals.
- C) Therefore, they deny themselves even the ordinary pleasures of the body, such as fine food, clothing and shelter.
- D) In contrast, some philosophers like Plato believed it is necessary to suppress bodily desires so that the soul can be free.
- E) To gain control over one's body and mind, ascetics carry out many forms of asceticism, such as fasting and sleep deprivation.

58. ----. Although millennials enjoy them, there is also concern that the content and mission of many may not be in sync with their interests and values. It is common to find an occasional static touchscreen in a corner, which will contain pages of dry information about certain collections, but no interactive digital content to aid learning and exploration. This is hardly inspiring, particularly in the eyes of millennial and Z generations, for whom technology has become the center of their lives.

- A) Millennials came of age in a time where the entertainment industry began to be affected by the Internet.
- B) Millennials, now ages 21 to 38, offer huge new market potential for auction houses, dealers and art advisers.
- C) With the universality of everyone owning a smartphone, the museum has seen an increasing rate of technology invasion.
- D) Art galleries play a crucial role in helping artists achieve the recognition and appreciation their work deserves.
- E) Many art galleries and museums are finding it tough to market to younger, digitally-oriented generations.

59. **Businesses used to market their products mainly by purchasing ads in newspapers and magazines, placing signs around the store, or having salespeople go door to door. While those activities still happen, you are much more likely these days to receive an advertising email, read a tweet or check out a website found through a search engine. ----. Technology has changed the way businesses market products.**

- A) Due to the large costs, many publishers have cut down on their print frequency.
- B) However, email advertising is effective only if it's expected by the recipients.
- C) In other words, marketing is no longer limited to billboards or print ads.
- D) Moreover, research shows digital engagement is highly dependent on the platform.
- E) Therefore, businesses need both traditional and digital ads to market their products.

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60. (I) There is a rich tradition throughout Africa of oral storytelling. (II) Although written history existed for centuries in West Africa, most writing was in Arabic. (III) The Arabic language was relatively well-protected from the forces of the peninsular environment in its earliest phases. (IV) However, the majority of people did not read or write in Arabic. (V) Therefore, the transmission of knowledge, history and experience in West Africa was mainly through the oral tradition rather than on written texts.

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

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61. (I) Emile Durkheim, who rose to prominence in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, was a well-known sociologist famous for his views on the structure of society. (II) His theories were founded on the concept of social facts, which were defined as the norms, values, and structures of society. (III) This perspective of society differed from the other sociologists of his era. (IV) Rather than the variables internal in nature, such as the motivations and desires of individuals, Durkheim's theories considered collective consciousness, values, and rules critical to a functional society. (V) In other words, the type of society was determined principally by how people produce the material goods needed to meet their needs.

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

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62. (I) Local governments play crucial roles in the economic development of their communities. (II) Economic development produces two types of environmental movement: local pollution-driven protests and world-view motivated nongovernmental organizations. (III) Each requires different political opportunities and interacts with the political process in different ways. (IV) Local environmental protests do not challenge the political structure in fundamental ways. (V) Nongovernmental organizations, in contrast, demand more political space and play a much bigger role in political transition.

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

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63. (I) Archaeologists working near the pyramids of Giza have discovered an ancient Egyptian burial ground dating back to around 2500 BCE. (II) The remarkable find includes a limestone family tomb from Egypt's fifth dynasty, a period spanning the 25th to the 24th century BCE. (III) The tomb contains the mummies of two people: Behnui-Ka, who held seven titles during the period, including priest and judge; and Nwi, also known as the "purifier" of the pharaoh Khafre. (IV) Khafre, the fourth king of the fourth dynasty of ancient Egypt, was the builder of the second of the three Pyramids of Giza. (V) Archaeologists also found various artifacts elsewhere in the tomb, including a limestone statue of a man and his wife.

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

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64. (I) Ivan Pavlov was a physiologist known in psychology for his discovery of classical conditioning. (II) During his studies on the digestive systems of dogs, Pavlov noted the animals salivated naturally upon the presentation of food. (III) However, he also noted that the animals began to salivate whenever they saw the white lab coat of an experimental assistant. (IV) One of Pavlov's earliest publications was his 1902 text *The Work of the Digestive Glands*, which centered on his physiology research. (V) This discovery had a major influence on other thinkers including John B. Watson and contributed significantly to the development of behaviorism.

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

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65. (I) Greek mythology was used as a means to explain the environment in which humankind lived and the natural phenomena they witnessed. (II) The religion of Ancient Greece was classified as polytheistic, which means ancient Greeks believed in multiple deities. (III) Myths were also intricately connected to religion in the Greek world and explained the origin and lives of the gods, where humanity had come from and where it was going after death, and gave advice on the best way to lead a happy life. (IV) Finally, myths were used to re-tell historical events. (V) In this way, people could maintain contact with their ancestors and their history.

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

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The term 'data sovereignty' is a uniquely twenty-first-century expression which means managing information in a way that is consistent with the laws, practices and customs of the nation-state in which it is located. Privacy laws, for example, vary from one country to another. In recognition of the variability, data sovereignty means information that would be illegal to provide in one location might be perfectly legal to disclose in another. In 2010, the search engine Google became involved in a controversy with Chinese authorities over their censorship practices. Google executives were **wary** to allow the Chinese Government to censor search results and to access email accounts. The Chinese example notwithstanding, vast amounts of data are now accessible from virtually any far-flung part of the world. Geographic boundaries that once impeded the flow of information from one location to another are largely irrelevant. In the twentieth century, shutting down radio and television broadcasts and disabling telephone services across physical landlines could easily limit access to information. By comparison, mobile phone technology, satellite phones and Internet access now make the control of information more difficult for smaller nations with limited resources. They, as a result, struggle desperately to retain their rights as autonomous self-governing people.

1. Data sovereignty ----.

- A) emerged as an information-privacy problem in the 1990s
- B) assures that the same laws apply to people living in different countries
- C) means data is under the control of the country where it is collected
- D) requires that sharing data without consent should be illegal in all countries
- E) is a term that encompasses the inconsistent privacy laws across countries

The term 'data sovereignty' is a uniquely twenty-first-century expression which means managing information in a way that is consistent with the laws, practices and customs of the nation-state in which it is located. Privacy laws, for example, vary from one country to another. In recognition of the variability, data sovereignty means information that would be illegal to provide in one location might be perfectly legal to disclose in another. In 2010, the search engine Google became involved in a controversy with Chinese authorities over their censorship practices. Google executives were **wary** to allow the Chinese Government to censor search results and to access email accounts. The Chinese example notwithstanding, vast amounts of data are now accessible from virtually any far-flung part of the world. Geographic boundaries that once impeded the flow of information from one location to another are largely irrelevant. In the twentieth century, shutting down radio and television broadcasts and disabling telephone services across physical landlines could easily limit access to information. By comparison, mobile phone technology, satellite phones and Internet access now make the control of information more difficult for smaller nations with limited resources. They, as a result, struggle desperately to retain their rights as autonomous self-governing people.

2. **The controversy between Google and the Chinese Government is given to support the idea that ----.**
- A) the boundaries and content of what is considered private differ among cultures and individuals
 - B) the companies in the US tend to get involved in other governments' decisions regarding their own national affairs
 - C) western countries are stricter about whether data can be accessed or censored
 - D) the Chinese Government cannot prevent the easy access to its data from remote parts of the world
 - E) the executives at Google were unwilling to share the search result database and email accounts with China

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3. The underlined word "wary" is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) devoted
- B) diligent
- C) reluctant
- D) cautious
- E) willing

The term 'data sovereignty' is a uniquely twenty-first-century expression which means managing information in a way that is consistent with the laws, practices and customs of the nation-state in which it is located. Privacy laws, for example, vary from one country to another. In recognition of the variability, data sovereignty means information that would be illegal to provide in one location might be perfectly legal to disclose in another. In 2010, the search engine Google became involved in a controversy with Chinese authorities over their censorship practices. Google executives were **wary** to allow the Chinese Government to censor search results and to access email accounts. The Chinese example notwithstanding, vast amounts of data are now accessible from virtually any far-flung part of the world. Geographic boundaries that once impeded the flow of information from one location to another are largely irrelevant. In the twentieth century, shutting down radio and television broadcasts and disabling telephone services across physical landlines could easily limit access to information. By comparison, mobile phone technology, satellite phones and Internet access now make the control of information more difficult for smaller nations with limited resources. They, as a result, struggle desperately to retain their rights as autonomous self-governing people.

4. It is understood from the passage that certain nations with inadequate resources ----.
- A) have better chances of accessing data when compared to the past
 - B) cannot afford the conventional means to gather and store information
 - C) have been trying to launch satellite projects to obtain data worldwide
 - D) cannot be autonomous unless they improve their governing rules
 - E) are unresponsive to the privacy concerns of the modern world

Soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Lying is a universal behavior that seems common throughout various cultures, ages, settings and more. Lying also seems to be associated with several societal problems; it often disrupts social relationships, causes problems in the workplace, and corrupts politics, for example. Most often, however, individuals who engage in lying behavior are considered to be liars, whereby the problem of lying is considered to reside within the individual. Following from this, the individual is to be held responsible for their lying behavior. In this sense, a consideration of environmental factors that lead to the development and persistence of lying is bypassed, as the problem of lying is assumed to reside within the individual. A behavior-analytic alternative to this conceptualization is to consider lying not as something that develops and occurs within an individual, but rather, as a behavior-environment relationship that develops as a function of factors in the environmental context. On a practical level, the behavior-analytic alternative permits an analysis of factors that might be manipulated to prevent the development of lying and reduce its persistence over time.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that environmental factors ----.

- A) are too impotent to lead people to display continual lying behaviour
- B) are generally neglected in the development of lying behaviour
- C) during childhood determine the level and persistence of lying behaviour
- D) may motivate people to lie to conceal their true personalities
- E) have always been a popular area of research while analysing lying behaviour

Lying is a universal behavior that seems common throughout various cultures, ages, settings and more. Lying also seems to be associated with several societal problems; it often disrupts social relationships, causes problems in the workplace, and corrupts politics, for example. Most often, however, individuals who engage in lying behavior are considered to be liars, whereby the problem of lying is considered to reside within the individual. Following from this, the individual is to be held responsible for their lying behavior. In this sense, a consideration of environmental factors that lead to the development and persistence of lying is bypassed, as the problem of lying is assumed to **reside** within the individual. A behavior-analytic alternative to this conceptualization is to consider lying not as something that develops and occurs within an individual, but rather, as a behavior-environment relationship that develops as a function of factors in the environmental context. On a practical level, the behavior-analytic alternative permits an analysis of factors that might be manipulated to prevent the development of lying and reduce its persistence over time.

2. One can conclude from the passage that a behaviour-analytic approach ----.
- A) helps scientists to study the relationship between liars' inherent traits and behaviours
 - B) shows how liars' behaviours affect their environment by upsetting social relationships
 - C) asserts that lying results from a person's persistent behavioural problems
 - D) may help analyse and change environmental factors which trigger lying
 - E) assumes that it is not possible to prevent lying once it develops as a habit

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3. The underlined word “reside” is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) inhabit
- B) devote
- C) exist
- D) cover
- E) induce

Lying is a universal behavior that seems common throughout various cultures, ages, settings and more. Lying also seems to be associated with several societal problems; it often disrupts social relationships, causes problems in the workplace, and corrupts politics, for example. Most often, however, individuals who engage in lying behavior are considered to be liars, whereby the problem of lying is considered to reside within the individual. Following from this, the individual is to be held responsible for their lying behavior. In this sense, a consideration of environmental factors that lead to the development and persistence of lying is bypassed, as the problem of lying is assumed to **reside** within the individual. A behavior-analytic alternative to this conceptualization is to consider lying not as something that develops and occurs within an individual, but rather, as a behavior-environment relationship that develops as a function of factors in the environmental context. On a practical level, the behavior-analytic alternative permits an analysis of factors that might be manipulated to prevent the development of lying and reduce its persistence over time.

4. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Lying may lead to several problems not only for the liar but also for the people around them.
- B) The problem of lying may result from not only personal but also environmental factors.
- C) It is the individual who should be held responsible for their lying behaviour.
- D) Lying is a universal problem which prevails in all cultures and age groups.
- E) It is solely the environment that should be blamed for an individual's lying behaviour.