

**Wearable technology** that stimulates the brain promises **to revolutionise sleep**. A range of products that directly interact with your brainwaves are promising to help hack your slumber for a better night's rest. A 2015 survey found that almost a quarter of US consumers owned sleep-tracking technology. One goal of such wearable technology was to record the duration and quality of sleep in order to provide feedback to help users improve it. The first stirrings of 'consumer sleep technology' arrived in 2005, when a company launched a headband that purported to record and analyse sleep and give advice on how to improve it. Similar devices followed, as did non-wearable technologies. In 2020, experts declared the market 'saturated'. Unsurprisingly, early devices generally failed to bring lab-grade sleep tracking to the bedroom. Some later versions added thermometers, heart-rate monitors and pulse oximeters, which measure blood oxygen level. All three can increase the accuracy of the device but they are only proxies for what is going on in the brain. Of course, it is one thing to gather accurate data about your own sleep, but quite another to act on it. In the pipeline is a major breakthrough that can intervene when it detects that the wearer is coming out of deep sleep too early, nudging their brain back into this state by transmitting vibrations through the skull to the inner ear, where they are perceived as pulses of pink noise, a variant of white noise that has been shown to improve sleep.

**43 - It is understood from the passage that expected breakthroughs in sleep-tracking technology ----.**

- A)** are very similar to early devices and have failed to bring accurate sleep tracking
- B)** will enable consumers to measure the level of oxygen in their blood during deep sleep
- C)** will intervene brainwaves during sleep to improve consumers' sleep
- D)** lead people to become preoccupied with perfecting their sleep and are counterproductive
- E)** will occur through newer devices that can adjust the environment to increase deep sleep time

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2- b soru kökü ile uyumsuz ama parçada geçen bilgi copy-paste

Beyni uyaran giyilebilir teknoloji, uykuda devrim yaratmayı vadediyor. Doğrudan beyin dalgalarınızla etkileşime giren bir dizi ürün, daha iyi bir gece uykusu için uykunuzu 'hack' etmeyi vaat ediyor. 2015 yılında yapılan bir anket, ABD'li tüketicilerin neredeyse dörtte birinin uyku takip teknolojisine sahip olduğunu ortaya koydu. Bu tür giyilebilir teknolojinin bir amacı, kullanıcıların uykularını iyileştirmelerine yardımcı olmak için geri bildirim sağlamak amacıyla uykunun süresini ve kalitesini kaydetmekti. 'Tüketici uyku teknolojisinin' ilk kıpırtıları 2005 yılında, bir şirketin uyku kaydetme ve analiz etme ve onu nasıl iyileştireceğine dair tavsiyeler vermeyi amaçlayan bir kafa bandı piyasaya sürmesiyle geldi. Benzer cihazları, giyilebilir olmayan teknolojiler takip etti. 2020'de uzmanlar piyasayı 'doğru' ilan etti. Şaşırtıcı olmayan bir şekilde, erken cihazlar genellikle laboratuvar düzeyinde uyku takibini yatak odasına getirmekte başarısız oldu. Daha sonraki bazı versiyonlar, termometreler, kalp atış hızı monitörleri ve kan oksijen seviyesini ölçen nabız oksimetreleri ekledi. Her üçü de cihazın doğruluğunu artırabilir, ancak bunlar beyinde olup bitenler için yalnızca vekillerdir. Elbette, kendi uykunuz hakkında doğru veriler toplamak bir şeydir, ancak bu verilere göre hareket etmek tamamen başka bir şeydir. Yapım aşamasında olan büyük bir atılım, kullanıcının derin uykudan çok erken çıktığını tespit ettiğinde müdahale edebilen, kafatası aracılığıyla iç kulağa titreşimler ileterek beyni bu duruma geri döndüren bir teknolojidir; bu titreşimler, uykuyu iyileştirdiği gösterilen beyaz gürültünün bir varyantı olan pembe gürültü darbeleri olarak algılanır.

43.Paragraftan anlaşılmaktadır ki, uyku takip teknolojisindeki beklenen atılımlar \_\_\_\_.

- A) erken cihazlara çok benzer ve doğru uyku takibi sağlamakta başarısız olmuştur.
- B) tüketicilerin derin uyku sırasında kanlarındaki oksijen seviyesini ölçmelerini sağlayacaktır.
- C) uyku sırasında tüketicilerin uykusunu iyileştirmek için beyin dalgalarına müdahale edecektir.
- D) insanları uykularını mükemmelleştirmeye odaklanmaya yöneltecektir ve verimsizdir
- E) derin uyku süresini artırmak için ortamı ayarlayabilen daha yeni cihazlar aracılığıyla gerçekleşecektir.

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**Soru No: 44**

In 2020 experts claimed that ----.

- A) the year was deemed the turning point in sleep-tracking technology
- B) accurately measuring heart-rate and blood oxygen level is challenging
- C) there had been too many devices and technologies in the market by then by 2020
- D) non-wearable technologies could not provide the needed intervention during sleep
- E) the first stirring of consumer sleep technology arrived too late in 2005

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**Soru No: 44**

**2020'de uzmanlar, \_\_\_\_ iddia etmiştir.**

- A) yılın, uyku takip teknolojisinde bir dönüm noktası olarak kabul edildiğini
- B) kalp atış hızını ve kan oksijen seviyesini doğru bir şekilde ölçmenin zor olduğunu
- ☒ C) o zamana kadar piyasada çok fazla cihaz ve teknoloji olduğu
- D) giyilebilir olmayan teknolojilerin uyku sırasında gerekli müdahaleyi sağlayamadığını
- E) tüketici uyku teknolojisinin ilk kıpırtısının 2005'te çok geç geldiğini

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**Soru No: 45**

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

- A) however accurate data collected about one's sleep, the collected data cannot improve sleep quality on its own
- B) a sleep tracker can offer coaching like a sleep improvement programme which is able to tell you the amount of sleep you need
- C) recent breakthroughs have been shown to identify sleeping brainwaves but fail to improve sleep quality
- D) the commercial potential of such devices to track sleep at home has been over-exaggerated by technology companies
- E) some studies in brain stimulation have led a new phase that may, finally, deliver on its potential to measure sleep duration

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Paragraftan \_\_\_\_ çıkarımı yapılabilir.

- A) bir kişinin uykusu hakkında ne kadar doğru veri toplanırsa toplansın, toplanan verinin tek başına uyku kalitesini iyileştiremeyeceği**
- B) bir uyku takip cihazının, ne kadar uykuya ihtiyacınız olduğunu söyleyebilen bir uyku geliştirme programı gibi koçluk sunabileceği
- C) son zamanlardaki atılımların uyku sırasındaki beyin dalgalarını tanımladığı, ancak uyku kalitesini iyileştiremediği
- D) bu tür cihazların evde uyku takibi yapma potansiyelinin teknoloji şirketleri tarafından abartıldığı
- E) beyin stimülasyonu üzerine yapılan bazı çalışmaların, nihayet uyku süresini ölçme potansiyelini sunabilecek yeni bir aşamaya yol açtığı

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**Soru No: 46**

According to the passage **pink noise** ----.

- A) may be used to regulate blood oxygen level during sleep
- B) can be used alongside white noise to prepare the body for sleep
- C) is a type of natural vibration occurring in the skull during sleep
- D) is essential for devices that directly interact with your brainwaves
- ✓ E) can function as a well-timed signal that can extend deep sleep

ek bilgi

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Soru No: 46

Paragrafa göre pembe gürültü \_\_\_\_.

- A) uykusu sırasında kan oksijen seviyesini düzenlemek için kullanılabileceği
- B) vücudu uykuya hazırlamak için beyaz gürültü ile birlikte kullanılabileceği
- C) uykusu sırasında kafatasında oluşan bir tür doğal titreşim olduğu
- D) beyin dalgalarınızla doğrudan etkileşime giren cihazlar için gerekli olduğu
- E) derin uykuyu uzatabilen, zamanlaması iyi ayarlanmış bir sinyal işlevi görebileceği



Narcissism is a personality trait that features an exaggerated sense of the person's own importance and abilities. People with this trait believe themselves to be uniquely gifted and commonly engage in fantasies of fabulous success, power, or fame. Arrogant and egotistical, narcissists are often snobs, they expect special treatment, respect, and concessions from others because, paradoxically, these individuals are generally insecure and have low self-esteem. They require considerable admiration from others and find it difficult to cope with criticism. Adversity or criticism may cause the narcissistic person to either counterattack in anger or withdraw socially. Because narcissistic individuals cannot cope with setbacks or failure, they often avoid risks and situations in which defeat is a possibility. Another common characteristic of narcissistic individuals is envy and the expectation that others are envious as well. The self-absorption of narcissistic individuals is accompanied by a pronounced lack of interest in and empathy for others. They expect people to be devoted to them but have no impulse to reciprocate, being unable to identify with the feelings of others or anticipate their needs. Narcissistic people often enter into relationships based on what other people can do for them. On the other hand, Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) is difficult to diagnose for several reasons. First, some people with NPD function sufficiently well that they do not come to the attention of therapists. Second, narcissists are prone to lie about themselves; thus, it may take a long time for a therapist to notice discrepancies between a patient's version of his or her life and information gained from others or from public records. Third, many traits and behaviours associated with NPD may be attributed to other mental disorders.

47- It can be understood from the passage that

because narcissistic people have low self-esteem ----

- A) they are preoccupied with their inner reality rather than their outward appearance or public opinion
- B) they look for constant reinforcement from others to bolster their fragile self-images
- C) they live in a dream world of exceptional success, power, beauty, and genius
- D) they ignore others' failures so that they will not receive any criticism for their behaviours as well
- E) they generally avoid being in the spotlight in social settings and minimise interaction with others

Narcissism is a personality trait that features an exaggerated sense of the person's own importance and abilities. People with this trait believe themselves to be uniquely gifted and commonly engage in fantasies of fabulous success, power, or fame. Arrogant and egotistical, narcissists are often snobs, they expect special treatment, respect, and concessions from others because paradoxically, these individuals are generally insecure and have low self-esteem. They require considerable admiration from others and find it difficult to cope with criticism. Adversity or criticism may cause the narcissistic person to either counterattack in anger or withdraw socially. Because narcissistic individuals cannot cope with setbacks or failure, they often avoid risks and situations in which defeat is a possibility. Another common characteristic of narcissistic individuals is envy and the expectation that others are envious as well. The self-absorption of narcissistic individuals is accompanied by a pronounced lack of interest in and empathy for others. They expect people to be devoted to them but have no impulse to reciprocate, being unable to identify with the feelings of others or anticipate their needs. Narcissistic people often enter into relationships based on what other people can do for them. On the other hand, Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) is difficult to diagnose for several reasons. First, some people with NPD function sufficiently well that they do not come to the attention of therapists. Second, narcissists are prone to lie about themselves; thus, it may take a long time for a therapist to notice discrepancies between a patient's version of his or her life and information gained from others or from public records. Third, many traits and behaviours associated with NPD may be attributed to other mental disorders.

47- It can be understood from the passage that because narcissistic people have low self-esteem ----

A) they are preoccupied with their inner reality rather than their outward appearance or public opinion

B) they look for constant reinforcement from others to bolster their fragile self-images

C) they live in a dream world of exceptional success, power, beauty, and genius

D) they ignore others' failures so that they will not receive any criticism for their behaviours as well

E) they generally avoid being in the spotlight in social settings and minimise interaction with others

Narsisizm, kişinin kendi önemine ve yeteneklerine dair abartılı bir duyguya sahip olduğu bir kişilik özelliğidir. Bu özelliğe sahip insanlar, kendilerini eşsiz bir şekilde yetenekli olduğuna inanır ve genellikle muhteşem başarı, güç veya şöhret hayalleri kurarlar. Kibirli ve egoist olan narsistler genellikle snob'durlar, başkalarından özel muamele, saygı ve taviz beklerler çünkü paradoksal olarak, bu bireyler genellikle güvensizdir ve öz saygıları düşüktür. Başkalarından önemli derecede hayranlık beklerler ve eleştiriyi başa çıkmakta zorlanırlar. Olumsuzluk veya eleştiri, narsist kişide ya öfkeli bir karşı saldırıya ya da sosyal olarak geri çekilmeye neden olabilir. Narsist bireyler aksilikler veya başarısızlıkla başa çıkamadıkları için, yenilginin bir olasılık olduğu risklerden ve durumlardan genellikle kaçınırlar. Narsist bireylerin bir diğer yaygın özelliği de kıskançlık ve başkalarının da kendilerini kıskandığı beklentisidir. Narsist bireylerin benmerkezciliği, başkalarına karşı belirgin bir ilgi ve empati eksikliğiyle birlikte gelir. İnsanların kendilerine adanmış olmasını beklerler, ancak başkalarının duygularını anlayamadıkları veya ihtiyaçlarını öngöremedikleri için karşılık verme dürtüsü taşımazlar. Narsist insanlar genellikle başkalarının kendileri için ne yapabileceğine dayanarak ilişkilere başlarlar. Öte yandan, Narsistik Kişilik Bozukluğu'nun (NKB) teşhisi birkaç nedenden dolayı zordur. İlk olarak, NKB'li bazı insanlar o kadar iyi işlev görürler ki terapistlerin dikkatini çekmezler. İkinci olarak, narsistler kendileri hakkında yalan söylemeye yatkındırlar; bu nedenle, bir terapistin bir hastanın hayatının kendi versiyonu ile başkalarından veya kamu kayıtlarından elde edilen bilgiler arasındaki tutarsızlıkları fark etmesi uzun zaman alabilir. Üçüncü olarak, NKB ile ilişkili birçok özellik ve davranış, diğer zihinsel bozukluklara atfedilebilir.

Soru No: 47

Paragraftan anlaşıldığına göre, narsist insanlar düşük öz saygıya sahip oldukları için \_\_\_\_.

A) dış görünüşleri veya kamuoyundan ziyade iç gerçeklikleriyle meşguldürler

B) kırılğan benlik imajlarını güçlendirmek için başkalarından sürekli takviye ararlar

C) istisnai başarı, güç, güzellik ve deha dolu bir rüya dünyasında yaşarlar

D) kendi davranışları için de eleştiri almamak için başkalarının başarısızlıklarını görmezden gelirler

E) genellikle sosyal ortamlarda ilgi odağı olmaktan kaçınırlar ve başkalarıyla etkileşimi en aza indirirler

Narcissism is a personality trait that features an exaggerated sense of the person's own importance and abilities. People with this trait believe themselves to be uniquely gifted and commonly engage in fantasies of fabulous success, power, or fame. Arrogant and egotistical, narcissists are often snobs, they expect special treatment, respect, and concessions from others because, paradoxically, these individuals are generally insecure and have low self-esteem. They require considerable admiration from others and find it difficult to cope with criticism. Adversity or criticism may cause the narcissistic person to either counterattack in anger or withdraw socially. Because narcissistic individuals cannot cope with setbacks or failure, they often avoid risks and situations in which defeat is a possibility. Another common characteristic of narcissistic individuals is envy and the expectation that others are envious as well. The self-absorption of narcissistic individuals is accompanied by a pronounced lack of interest in and empathy for others. They expect people to be devoted to them but have no impulse to reciprocate, being unable to identify with the feelings of others or anticipate their needs. Narcissistic people often enter into relationships based on what other people can do for them. On the other hand, Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) is difficult to diagnose for several reasons. First, some people with NPD function sufficiently well that they do not come to the attention of therapists. Second, narcissists are prone to lie about themselves; thus, it may take a long time for a therapist to notice discrepancies between a patient's version of his or her life and information gained from others or from public records. Third, many traits and behaviours associated with NPD may be attributed to other mental disorders

## Soru No: 48

Which of the following is not mentioned as one of the characteristics of narcissistic people?

- A) They feel entitled to great praise, attention, and deferential treatment by others. ✓
- B) They are jealous of others and imagine that others are envious of them. ✓
- C) They have difficulty understanding or acknowledging the needs of others. ✓
- D) Their self-exaggeration causes them to feel disappointed in the future. X not
- E) They are inclined to take advantage of others in relationships. ✓

Narcissism is a **personality trait that features an exaggerated sense of the person's own importance and abilities**. People with this trait believe themselves to be uniquely gifted and commonly engage in fantasies of fabulous success, power, or fame. Arrogant and egotistical, narcissists are often snobs, they expect special treatment, respect, and concessions from others **because, paradoxically, these individuals are generally insecure and have low self-esteem**. They require considerable admiration from others and find it difficult to cope with criticism. Adversity or criticism may cause the narcissistic person to either counterattack in anger or withdraw socially. Because narcissistic individuals cannot cope with setbacks or failure, they often avoid risks and situations in which defeat is a possibility. Another common characteristic of narcissistic individuals is envy and the expectation that others are envious as well. The self-absorption of narcissistic individuals is accompanied by a pronounced lack of interest in and empathy for others. They expect people to be devoted to them but have no impulse to reciprocate, being unable to identify with the feelings of others or anticipate their needs. Narcissistic people often enter into relationships based on what other people can do for them. On the other hand, Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) is difficult to diagnose for several reasons. First, some people with NPD function sufficiently well that they do not come to the attention of therapists. Second, narcissists are prone to lie about themselves; thus, it may take a long time for a therapist to notice discrepancies between a patient's version of his or her life and information gained from others or from public records. Third, many traits and behaviours associated with NPD may be attributed to other mental disorders

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- A) They feel **entitled to** great praise, attention, and **deferential treatment** by others.
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- C) They have difficulty understanding or **acknowledging** the needs of others.
- D) Their self-exaggeration causes them to feel disappointed in the future.**
- E) They are **inclined to** take advantage of others in relationships.

Narsisizm, kişinin kendi önemine ve yeteneklerine dair abartılı bir duyguya sahip olduğu bir kişilik özelliğidir. Bu özelliğe sahip insanlar, kendilerini eşsiz bir şekilde yetenekli olduğuna inanır ve genellikle muhteşem başarı, güç veya şöhret hayalleri kurarlar. Kibirli ve egoist olan narsistler genellikle snob'durlar, başkalarından özel muamele, saygı ve taviz beklerler çünkü paradoksal olarak, bu bireyler genellikle güvensizdir ve öz saygıları düşüktür. Başkalarından önemli derecede hayranlık beklerler ve eleştiriyi başa çıkmakta zorlanırlar. Olumsuzluk veya eleştiri, narsist kişide ya öfkeli bir karşı saldırıya ya da sosyal olarak geri çekilmeye neden olabilir. Narsist bireyler aksilikler veya başarısızlıkla başa çıkamadıkları için, yenilginin bir olasılık olduğu risklerden ve durumlardan genellikle kaçınırlar. Narsist bireylerin bir diğer yaygın özelliği de kıskançlık ve başkalarının da kendilerini kıskandığı beklentisidir. Narsist bireylerin benmerkezciliği, başkalarına karşı belirgin bir ilgi ve empati eksikliğiyle birlikte gelir. İnsanların kendilerine adanmış olmasını beklerler, ancak başkalarının duygularını anlayamadıkları veya ihtiyaçlarını öngöremedikleri için karşılık verme dürtüsü taşımazlar. Narsist insanlar genellikle başkalarının kendileri için ne yapabileceğine dayanarak ilişkilere başlarlar. Öte yandan, Narsistik Kişilik Bozukluğu'nun (NKB) teşhisi birkaç nedenden dolayı zordur. İlk olarak, NKB'li bazı insanlar o kadar iyi işlev görürler ki terapistlerin dikkatini çekmezler. İkinci olarak, narsistler kendileri hakkında yalan söylemeye yatkındırlar; bu nedenle, bir terapistin bir hastanın hayatının kendi versiyonu ile başkalarından veya kamu kayıtlarından elde edilen bilgiler arasındaki tutarsızlıkları fark etmesi uzun zaman alabilir. Üçüncü olarak, NKB ile ilişkili birçok özellik ve davranış, diğer zihinsel bozukluklara atfedilebilir.

**Soru No: 48**

**Aşağıdakilerden hangisi, narsist insanların özelliklerinden biri olarak bahsedilmemiştir?**

- A) Başkalarından büyük övgü, dikkat ve **saygılı muamele** görme **hakları** olduğunu düşünürler.
- B) Başkalarını **kıskanırlar** ve başkalarının da kendilerini **kıskandığını** hayal ederler.
- C) Başkalarının ihtiyaçlarını anlamakta veya **kabul etmekte** zorlanırlar.
- D) Kendilerini abartmaları, gelecekte hayal kırıklığına uğramalarına neden olur.**
- E) İlişkilerde başkalarından faydalanma **eğilimindedirler.**

**Narcissism** is a personality trait that features an exaggerated sense of the person's own importance and abilities. **People with this trait** believe themselves to be uniquely gifted and commonly engage in fantasies of **fabulous success, power, or fame**. Arrogant and egotistical, narcissists are often snobs, they expect **special treatment, respect, and concessions from others** because, paradoxically, these individuals are generally insecure and have **low self-esteem**. They require considerable admiration from others **and find it difficult to cope with criticism**. Adversity or **criticism may cause the narcissistic person to either counterattack in anger or withdraw socially**. Because **narcissistic individuals cannot cope with setbacks or failure, they often avoid risks and situations in which defeat is a possibility**.

Another common characteristic of narcissistic individuals is envy and the expectation that others are envious as well. The self-absorption of narcissistic individuals is accompanied by a pronounced lack of interest in and empathy for others. They expect people to be devoted to them but have no impulse to reciprocate, being unable to identify with the feelings of others or anticipate their needs. Narcissistic people often enter into relationships based on what other people can do for them. On the other hand, Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) is difficult to diagnose for several reasons. First, some people with NPD function sufficiently well that they do not come to the attention of therapists. Second, narcissists are prone to lie about themselves; thus, it may take a long time for a therapist to notice discrepancies between a patient's version of his or her life and information gained from others or from public records. Third, many traits and behaviours associated with NPD may be attributed to other mental disorders

Soru No: 49

It can be understood from the passage that **narcissistic people** ----.

- A) usually steer clear of engaging in activities that they may possibly end in failure
- B) are fond of competing with people they regard as strong individuals
- C) are most contented when they build relationships with people they can relate to
- D) believe that they are self-sufficient and hesitate to get any help from others
- E) to avoid being overlooked can display sympathetic attitudes towards those sharing the same characteristics with them

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#### Soru No: 49

Paragraftan, narsist insanların \_\_\_\_ olduğu anlaşılabılır.

- A) başarısızlıkla sonuçlanabilecek etkinliklere katılmaktan genellikle kaçındığı**
- B) güçlü bireyler olarak gördükleri kişilerle rekabet etmekten hoşlandığı
- C) ilişki kurabildikleri insanlarla ilişki kurduklarında en mutlu oldukları
- D) kendine yettiğine inandığı ve başkalarından yardım almaktan çekindikleri
- E) göz ardı edilmekten kaçınmak için kendileriyle aynı özellikleri paylaşılanlara karşı sempati duydukları



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Soru No: 50

Which of the following is not stated among the reasons for the diagnosis of NPD being difficult?

- A) People with NPD do not always display abnormalities that necessitate further investigation by therapists. ✓
- B) Those suffering from NPD are predisposed to representing themselves inaccurately. ✓
- C) People with NPD can remain unnoticed until the inconsistencies between their story and other's views of them are revealed. ✓
- D) NPD shares some common features with other mental conditions that cannot be discriminated easily. ✓
- E) People with NPD usually do not consult professional help and ignore their situation as long as possible. ✗



Narcissism is a personality trait that features an **exaggerated** sense of the person's own importance and abilities. People with this trait believe themselves to be uniquely gifted and commonly **engage in** fantasies of fabulous success, power, or fame. Arrogant and egotistical, narcissists are often snobs, they expect special treatment, respect, and **concessions** from others because, **paradoxically**, these individuals are generally insecure and have low self-esteem. They require considerable admiration from others and find it difficult to cope with criticism. **Adversity** or criticism may cause the narcissistic person to **either** counterattack in anger **or** **withdraw socially**. Because narcissistic individuals cannot cope with setbacks or failure, they often avoid risks and situations in which defeat is a possibility. Another common characteristic of narcissistic individuals is **envy** and the expectation that others are **envious** as well. The self-absorption of narcissistic individuals is accompanied by a **pronounced** lack of interest in and empathy for others. They expect people to be devoted to them but have no impulse to **reciprocate**, being unable to identify with the feelings of others or anticipate their needs. Narcissistic people often enter into relationships based on what other people can do for them. On the other hand, Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) is difficult to diagnose for several reasons. First, some **people with NPD function sufficiently well that they do not come to the attention of therapists. Second, narcissists are prone to lie about themselves; thus, it may take a long time for a therapist to notice discrepancies between a patient's version of his or her life and information gained from others or from public records. Third, many traits and behaviours associated with NPD may be attributed to other mental disorders.**

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Soru No: 50

Aşağıdakilerden hangisi, NKB tanısının zor olmasının nedenleri arasında belirtilmemiştir?

- A) NKB'li kişilerin her zaman terapistler tarafından **daha fazla araştırma gerektiren** anormallikler **göstermemesi**.
- B) NKB'den muzdarip olanların kendilerini **yanlış** bir şekilde **temsil etmeye yatkın olması**.
- C) NKB'li kişilerin, kendi hikayeleri ile başkalarının onlar hakkındaki görüşleri arasındaki **tutarsızlıklar ortaya çıkana kadar fark edilmeyebilmesi**.
- D) NKB'nin, kolayca **ayrıt edilemeyen** diğer zihinsel durumlarla bazı ortak özelliklere sahip olması.
- E) **NKB'li kişilerin genellikle profesyonel yardım almaması ve durumlarını mümkün olduğunca görmezden gelmesi.**

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**51- It is clearly stated in the passage that the easy access to cars -----.**

- ☒ A) created a trend of moving to areas outside the cities, which was contrary to the results of the Industrial Revolution
- B) helped people move to larger cities where they could find a job in which they could show their skills easily
- C) resulted in a drop in the cost and quality of public transportation services because they had fewer customers
- D) changed the way people lived as it had a huge impact on the jobs that people preferred to have after the Industrial Revolution
- E) made American people much more productive in their work as automobiles let them travel easily when necessary

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Sanayi Devrimi'nden bu yana teknoloji, insanların yaşam biçimleri üzerinde önemli bir etki yaratmıştır. Sanayi Devrimi nüfusun genel olarak şehirlere doğru hareketini başlatırken, otomobilin yaygınlaşması tam tersi bir etki yarattı. İnsanlar şehirlerden ayrılarak sonsuza kadar yayılan banliyölerde yaşamaya başladı. Özellikle ABD'de araba ile seyahat etmek çok ucuzladı ve aynı zamanda demiryolu yolcu hizmetlerinin azalmasına da katkıda bulundu. Teknoloji ayrıca geleneksel meslekler ve işgücü arasındaki ayrımları etkilemiş ve hatta yeniden düzenlemiştir. İmalatta otomasyonun başlaması, birçok üretim sürecinin daha az vasıflı işçiler tarafından yapılmasını sağladı. Ayrıca, otomatik üretimle ilişkili yeni, daha karmaşık teknoloji daha fazla teknik bilgi birikimi gerektiriyordu. Teknik bilgi birikimi, giderek güçlenen ancak küçük bir grup insanın alanı haline geldi. 1970'lerde otomasyon, aynı sonuçlarla ofislere de ulaştı. Sekreterlerin ve muhasebecilerin normalde yaptığı bazı görevler, yöneticilerin kendilerinin kullanabileceği kelime işlem ve elektronik tablo programları tarafından artık halledilebiliyordu. Otomasyonun ana sonucu, orta vasıflı işçi grubunun zemin kaybetmesiydi. İşgücü iki gruba ayrıldı: karmaşık ve otomatik makinelerle başa çıkacak bilgiye sahip uzmanlaşmış işçi ve otomatik makinelerle dönüştürülecek parçaları beslemek gibi birçok angarya görev için hala gerekli olan vasıfsız işçi.

**Soru No: 51**

**Paragrafta, otomobillere kolay erişimin \_\_\_\_\_ açıkça belirtilmektedir.**

- A) Sanayi Devrimi'nin sonuçlarına ters olarak, şehir dışındaki bölgelere taşınma eğilimi yarattığı
- B) insanların becerilerini kolayca gösterebilecekleri bir iş bulabilecekleri daha büyük şehirlere taşınmalarına yardımcı olduğu
- C) daha az müşteriye sahip oldukları için toplu taşıma hizmetlerinin maliyetinde ve kalitesinde düşüşe neden olduğu
- D) Sanayi Devrimi'nden sonra insanların sahip olmayı tercih ettikleri işler üzerinde büyük bir etkisi olduğu için insanların yaşama biçimini değiştirdiği
- E) otomobillerin gerektiğinde kolayca seyahat etmelerini sağlaması nedeniyle Amerikalıları işlerinde çok daha üretken hale getirdiği

make

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## Soru No: 52

It is understood from the passage that automation ---  
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- A) changed the way workers were perceived in terms of their skills and created a need for workers with technical knowledge
- B) resulted in similar problems in offices and factories as secretaries and bookkeepers struggled to keep up with increasing production
- C) let managers automate their work and focus primarily on the menial tasks previously done by their secretaries
- D) divided skilled workers into two distinct groups: one operated the machines while the other instructed workers
- E) had a profound impact on the workforce in factories as employers needed more workers to use the new machines

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**Soru No: 52**

Paragraftan, otomasyonun \_\_\_\_ anlaşılmaktadır

- A) işçilerin becerileri açısından algılanma biçimini değiştirdiği ve teknik bilgiye sahip işçilere olan ihtiyacı yarattığı
- B) sekreterler ve muhasebeciler artan üretime ayak uydurmakta zorlandığı için ofislerde ve fabrikalarda benzer sorunlara yol açtığı
- C) yöneticilerin işlerini otomatikleştirmesine ve öncelikle daha önce sekreterleri tarafından yapılan angarya işlere odaklanmasına izin verdiği
- D) vasıflı işçileri iki farklı gruba ayırdığı: biri makineleri çalıştırırken diğeri işçilere talimat verdiği
- E) işverenlerin yeni makineleri kullanmak için daha fazla işçiye ihtiyaç duyması nedeniyle fabrikalardaki işgücü üzerinde derin bir etkisi olduğu

Since the Industrial Revolution, technology has exerted an important influence on the way people live. While the Industrial Revolution initiated a general movement of the population towards cities, the availability of the automobile had the reverse effect. People started leaving cities and living in the forever sprawling suburbs. Travelling by car, especially in the US, became very cheap and also contributed to the decrease in rail passenger services. Technology also influenced and even rearranged the traditional divisions between professions and the workforce. The introduction of automation in manufacturing allowed many manufacturing processes to be done by less skilled workers. Also, the new, more complicated technology associated with automated manufacturing required more know-how. Technical know-how became the domain of an increasingly powerful but small group of people. During the 1970s, automation also reached the office, with the same results. Some of the tasks secretaries and bookkeepers normally do could now be handled by word-processing and spreadsheet programmes that managers could use themselves. **The main consequence** of automation was that **the middle group of skilled workers lost ground**. The workforce split into two groups: the specialised worker who had the knowledge to deal with sophisticated and automated machinery, and the unskilled worker still required for many menial tasks, such as feeding pieces to be transformed to automatic machines.

**Soru No: 53**

**According to the passage, the most important result of automation was ----.**

- A) a resistance to technology by the middle group of workers for whom employment became a challenge
- B) updates to worker education subjects as a result of changes in the skills employers looked for in workers
- ✓ C) the elimination of semi-skilled workers and the creation of a new system including specialised and unskilled workers
- D) the encouragement of skilled workers to learn practical trade jobs as they feared being replaced by machines
- E) a biased treatment by employers towards unskilled workers who had to do laborious tasks



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menial = zord

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Soru No: 53

Paragrafa göre, otomasyonun en önemli sonucu \_\_\_\_\_ olmuştur.

- A) istihdamın bir zorluk haline geldiği orta gruptaki işçiler tarafından teknolojiye karşı bir direnişin olması  
 B) işverenlerin işçilerde aradığı becerilerdeki değişikliklerin bir sonucu olarak işçi eğitim konularında güncellemeler yapılması  
 C) yarı vasıflı işçilerin ortadan kalkması ve uzmanlaşmış ve vasıfsız işçileri içeren yeni bir sistemin oluşması  
 D) vasıflı işçilerin makinelerle değiştirilmekten korktukları için pratik zanaat işleri öğrenmeye teşvik edilmesi  
 E) angarya işleri yapmak zorunda kalan vasıfsız işçilere karşı işverenler tarafından önyargılı bir muamele yapılması



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Soru No: 54

What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To exemplify major advances in automation in the US during 1970s
- ✓ B) To give brief information about the impact of technology on social life and workforce
- C) To evaluate how technology promotes specialisation in know-how
- D) To criticise the shift towards labour-intensive manufacturing
- E) To demonstrate the disadvantages of the Industrial Revolution

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## Soru No: 54 Paragrafın ana amacı nedir?

- A) 1970'lerdeki otomasyondaki başlıca gelişmeleri **örneklemek**
- B) **Teknolojinin sosyal yaşam ve iş gücü üzerindeki etkisi hakkında kısa bilgi vermek** ABD'de
- C) Teknolojinin bilgi birikiminde uzmanlaşmayı nasıl teşvik ettiğini **değerlendirmek**
- D) Emek yoğun imalata geçişi **eleştirmek**
- E) Sanayi Devrimi'nin dezavantajlarını **göstermek**

In the United States, the bouquets that fill supermarkets and downtown florists overwhelmingly come from equatorial countries where cheap labour and minimal environmental regulation make growing affordable. Those flowers are part of an enormously successful international market that earns more than \$25 billion every year. But pesticides and other agrochemicals required to sustain that scale of production can injure workers and their families. One ongoing study of children in Ecuador whose parents work at flower farms has documented decreased attention and hand-eye coordination. Children whose mothers work in floriculture regions have higher-than-normal rates of birth defects, another study found. The remedy for at least some of these problems is rising in small US operations throughout the country. These growers came to floriculture out of a desire for economic self-sufficiency and career-long concern for the environment. They are building a new, surprisingly lucrative agricultural model - a 'slow flower movement,' akin to the Slow Food movement, that offers a cleaner, greener alternative to modern floral production. These small growers do not have the land or equipment to field thousands of acres of identical flowers that may be overwhelmed by a single disease or pest. Nor are small growers compelled by contract to produce thousands of perfect stems to catch the market for graduation or Valentine's Day. Both of those circumstances can drive up agrochemical use.

## Soru No: 55

According to the passage, most flower bouquets come to the US from other countries because ----.

- A) growing identical flowers in large numbers makes them vulnerable to disease or pest
- B) importing flowers from equatorial countries is more profitable than growing them in the US
- C) the flowers grown in the US do not look as healthy as those grown in equatorial countries
- D) the American market cannot keep up with the demand for flowers on special occasions
- E) the small florists in the US operate with environmental concerns rather than financial worries

3'

In the Unites States, the bouquets that fill supermarkets and downtown florists **overwhelmingly come from equatorial countries where cheap labour and minimal environmental regulation make growing affordable**. Those flowers are part of an enormously successful international market that earns more than \$25 billion every year. But pesticides and other agrochemicals required to sustain that scale of production can injure workers and stheir families. One ongoing study of children in Ecuador whose parents work at flower farms has documented decreased attention and hand-eye coordination. Children whose mothers work in floriculture regions have higher-than-normal rates of birth defects, another study found. The remedy for at least some of these problems is rising in small US operations throughout the country. These growers came to floriculture out of a desire for economic self-sufficiency and career-long concern for the environment. They are building a new, surprisingly lucrative agricultural model - a 'slow flower movement,' akin to the Slow Food movement, that offers a cleaner, greener alternative to modern floral production. These small growers do not have the land or equipment to field thousands of acres of identical flowers that may be overwhelmed by a single disease or pest. Nor are small growers compelled by contract to produce thousands of perfect stems to catch the market for graduation or Valentine's Day. Both of those circumstances can drive up agrochemical use.

Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde, süpermarketleri ve şehir merkezindeki çiçekçileri dolduran buketlerin **büyük çoğunluğu, ucuz işgücü ve minimum çevre düzenlemeleri sayesinde yetiştiriciliğin uygun maliyetli olduğu ekvatorial ülkelerden gelmektedir**. Bu çiçekler, her yıl 25 milyar dolardan fazla gelir elde eden son derece başarılı bir uluslararası pazarın parçasıdır. Ancak, bu ölçekte üretimi sürdürmek için gerekli olan pestisitler ve diğer tarım kimyasalları, işçilere ve ailelerine zarar verebilir. Ekvador'da çiçek çiftliklerinde çalışan ebeveynlerin çocukları üzerinde yapılan bir araştırma, bu çocuklarda dikkat ve el-göz koordinasyonunda azalma olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Başka bir araştırma ise, anneleri çiçek yetiştiriciliği bölgelerinde çalışan çocuklarda doğum kusurlarının normalden daha yüksek olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Bu sorunların en azından bir kısmının çözümü, ülke çapında küçük ABD işletmelerinde ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu yetiştiriciler, ekonomik bağımsızlık ve çevreye yönelik kariyer boyu süren endişelerinden dolayı çiçek yetiştiriciliğine yönelmiştir. Onlar, modern çiçek üretimine daha temiz ve daha yeşil bir alternatif sunan, Slow Food hareketine benzeyen, şaşırtıcı derecede karlı yeni bir tarım modeli olan "yavaş çiçek hareketi"ni inşa ediyorlar. Bu küçük yetiştiriciler, tek bir hastalık veya hasere tarafından yok edilebilecek binlerce dönüm arazide aynı tür çiçekleri yetiştirecek araziye veya ekipmana sahip değiller. Küçük yetiştiriciler, mezuniyet veya Sevgililer Günü pazarına hitap etmek için binlerce mükemmel çiçek sapı üretmek zorunda da değiller. Bu iki durum da tarım kimyasallarının kullanımını artırabilir.

## Soru No: 55

According to the passage most flower bouquets come to the US from other countries because ----.

- A)** growing identical flowers in large numbers makes them **vulnerable to disease or pest**  
**B)** **importing flowers from equatorial countries is more profitable than growing them in the US**  
**C)** the flowers grown in the US do not **look as healthy as those grown** in equatorial countries  
**D)** the American market **cannot keep up with** the demand for flowers on special occasions  
**E)** the small florists in the US **operate with** environmental concerns rather than financial worries

## Soru No: 55

Paragrafa göre, çoğu çiçek buketi ABD'ye diğer ülkelerden gelmektedir çünkü \_\_\_\_.

- A)** çok sayıda aynı çiçeği yetiştirmek onları **hastalıklara veya zararlılara** karşı **savunmasız hale getirir**  
**B)** **ekvator ülkelerinden çiçek ithal etmek, onları ABD'de yetiştirmekten daha karlıdır**  
**C)** ABD'de yetiştirilen çiçekler, ekvator ülkelerinde yetiştirilenler kadar **sağlıklı görünmez**  
**D)** Amerikan pazarı, özel günlerdeki çiçek talebini **karşılayamamaktadır**  
**E)** ABD'deki küçük çiçekçiler **finansal kaygılardan ziyade çevresel kaygılarla çalışmaktadır**

In the United States, the bouquets that fill supermarkets and downtown florists overwhelmingly come from equatorial countries where cheap labour and minimal environmental regulation make growing affordable. Those flowers are part of an enormously successful international market that earns more than \$25 billion every year. But pesticides and other agrochemicals required to sustain that scale of production can injure workers and their families. One ongoing study of children in Ecuador whose parents work at flower farms has documented decreased attention and hand-eye coordination. Children whose mothers work in floriculture regions have higher-than-normal rates of birth defects, another study found. The remedy for at least some of these problems is rising in small US operations throughout the country. These growers came to floriculture out of a desire for economic self-sufficiency and career-long concern for the environment. They are building a new, surprisingly lucrative agricultural model - a 'slow flower movement,' akin to the Slow Food movement, that offers a cleaner, greener alternative to modern floral production. These small growers do not have the land or equipment to field thousands of acres of identical flowers that may be overwhelmed by a single disease or pest. Nor are small growers compelled by contract to produce thousands of perfect stems to catch the market for graduation or Valentine's Day. Both of those circumstances can drive up agrochemical use.

**Soru No: 56**

**Why does the author mention the studies on children?**

- A) To emphasise that chemicals used in flower production have an impact on children's physical and mental health
- B) To illustrate the actions that have been taken to prevent birth defects in equatorial countries
- C) To prove the idea that children in the US are exposed to more harmful chemicals
- D) To highlight the fact that children's health receives little attention based on the number of studies conducted
- E) To criticise the consumers who ignore the health implications of agrochemicals on children

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Soru No: 56

Yazar neden çocuklarla ilgili çalışmalardan bahsetmektedir?

- A) Çiçek üretiminde kullanılan kimyasalların çocukların fiziksel ve zihinsel sağlığı üzerinde etkisi olduğunu vurgulamak için
- B) Ekvator ülkelerinde doğum kusurlarını önlemek için alınan önlemleri göstermek için
- C) ABD'deki çocukların daha zararlı kimyasallara maruz kaldığı fikrini kanıtlamak için
- D) Yapılan çalışma sayısına bakılırsa çocuk sağlığına çok az dikkat çekildiğini vurgulamak için
- E) Tarım kimyasallarının çocuklar üzerindeki sağlık etkilerini göz ardı eden tüketicileri eleştirmek için

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**Soru No: 57**

**Which of the following is true about the 'slow flower movement'?**

- A) It emerged out of necessity because the small growers did not have the land or equipment to compete with the large-scale modern floral production.
- B) It is vulnerable as an agricultural model as small lands can be devastated by a single failure in disease control.
- C) The pioneers of the movement ended up awakening similar kinds of awareness in other aspects of life, inspiring the Slow Food Movement.
- D) The growers are producing different kinds of flowers than the ones grown in equatorial countries to deal with competition in the market.
- E) The small size of the land and the freedom from business deals that demand huge numbers of flowers are among the reasons that small growers are more environmentally friendly.



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**Soru No: 57**

**'Yavaş çiçek hareketi' hakkında aşağıdakilerden hangisi doğrudur?**

- A) Küçük yetiştiricilerin büyük ölçekli modern çiçek üretimini rekabet etmek için yeterli arazi veya ekipmana sahip olmadığı için zorunluktan ortaya çıktı.
- B) Küçük arazilerin tek bir hastalık kontrolü başarısızlığıyla harap olabileceği için tarımsal bir model olarak savunmasıdır.
- C) Hareketin öncüleri, 'Yavaş Gıda Hareketi'ne ilham vererek, hayatın diğer yönlerinde de benzer bir farkındalık uyandırmışlardır.
- D) Yetiştiriciler, pazardaki rekabetle başa çıkmak için ekvator ülkelerinde yetiştirilenlerden farklı türde çiçekler üretmektedir.
- E) Arazinin küçük boyutu ve büyük miktarlarda çiçek talep eden ticari anlaşmalardan bağımsızlık, küçük yetiştiricilerin çevre dostu olmalarının nedenlerindendir.

Redemittelkatalog:

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Soru No: 58

Which could be the best title for this passage?

- ✓ A) A Clean Solution for the Imperfect Side of Flower Market
- B) The Perfect Flower: Home-grown or Imported?
- C) The Challenges Small Growers Face in the US
- D) The Cost of Growing a Perfect Flower without Harming the Environment
- E) The Studies Conducted on Agrochemicals

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Bu paragraf için en iyi başlık ne olabilir?

- ☒ A) Çiçek Pazarının Kusurlu Yanı İçin Temiz Bir Çözüm *Ülkede Yerli mi?*
- ☐ B) Mükemmel Çiçek: Evde mi Yetiştiriliyor, İthal mi?
- ☐ C) ABD'deki Küçük Yetiştiricilerin Karşılaştığı Zorluklar
- ☐ D) Çevreye Zarar Vermeden Mükemmel Bir Çiçek Yetiştirmenin Maliyeti
- ☐ E) Tarım Kimyasalları Üzerine Yapılan Çalışmalar

Are cities of the 21st century fundamentally different from those of the 20th century? Some urban analysts think that there has been a rupture from the past of such significance to have ushered in a new era: The Postmodern Era. There are several scholarly definitions of postmodernism existing on a number of levels, from the concrete to the abstract. The first level is that of architecture: postmodernism is the practice of mixing a number of dissimilar architectural styles in a single building. In the 1980s, this assorted style largely replaced the modernist style of simple glass-and-steel boxes. The second level is that of the city itself: postmodern cities consist of many centres without apparent spatial organisation (e.g. Los Angeles), as opposed to the modern industrial cities with their central business districts and surrounding suburbs (e.g. Chicago). The third level is that of theorists' thought processes: whereas modernists use a linear thought process, believe in progress, and try to understand why things happen, postmodernists use a cut-and-paste thought process, see multiple, conflicting realities simultaneously, and do not believe that explanations of reality have any objective meaning distinct from the meanings given to them by individuals.

**Soru No: 59**

**It can be understood from the passage that postmodernism ----.**

- A) rejects combining modern elements with traditional motifs
- B) appeared on the thought level first and assumed substance later
- C) could possibly be explained in more than one single way
- D) is hard to define as it mostly overlaps with the modernist approach
- E) involves the resemblances between the 20th- and the 21st-century city design

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- D) is hard to define as it mostly overlaps with the modernist approach
- E) involves the resemblances between the 20th- and the 21st-century city design

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Soru No: 59

**Paragraftan anlaşıldığı üzere, postmodernizm ----.**

- A) modern unsurların geleneksel motiflerle birleştirilmesini reddeder
- B) önce düşünce düzeyinde ortaya çıktı ve daha sonra somutlaştı
- C) muhtemelen birden fazla şekilde açıklanabilir
- D) modernist yaklaşımla büyük ölçüde örtüştüğü için tanımlanması zordur
- E) 20. ve 21. yüzyıl şehir tasarımları arasındaki benzerlikleri içerir

Are cities of the 21st century fundamentally different from those of the 20th century? Some urban analysts think that there has been a rupture from the past of such significance to have ushered in a new era: The Postmodern Era. There are several scholarly definitions of postmodernism existing on a number of levels, from the concrete to the abstract. The first level is that of architecture: **postmodernism** is the practice of mixing a number of dissimilar architectural styles in a single building. In the 1980s, this assorted style largely **replaced the modernist style of simple glass-and-steel boxes**. The second level is that of the city itself: postmodern cities **consist of many centres without apparent spatial organisation** (e.g. Los Angeles), **as opposed to the modern industrial cities with their central business districts and surrounding suburbs (e.g. Chicago)**. The third level is that of theorists' thought processes: whereas modernists use a linear thought process, believe in progress, and try to understand why things happen, postmodernists use a cut-and-paste thought process, see multiple, conflicting realities simultaneously, and do not believe that explanations of reality have any objective meaning distinct from the meanings given to them by individuals.

**Soru No: 60**

**According to the passage, one manifestation of the postmodern city can be ----.**

- ✓ **A) decentralised** and rather **disorganised** city centres  
**B) an industrial outlook with many recreational areas**  
**C) business districts surrounded by suburbs**  
**D) buildings adhering to a uniform architectural design style**  
**E) a strict spatial organisation as in the case of Los Angeles**

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**Soru No: 60**

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- very / quite*
- ☒ A) **decentralised and rather disorganised city centres**
- B) an industrial outlook with many recreational areas
- C) business districts surrounded by suburbs
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Soru No: 60

Paragrafa göre, postmodern şehrin bir tezahürü \_\_\_\_ olabilir.

- ☒ A) merkezi olmayan ve oldukça dağınık şehir merkezleri
- B) birçok rekreasyon alanına sahip endüstriyel bir görünüm
- C) banliyölerle çevrili iş bölgeleri
- D) tek tip bir mimari tasarım stiline bağlı kalan binalar
- E) Los Angeles örneğinde olduğu gibi katı bir mekansal organizasyon



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**Soru No: 61**

The underlined word 'assorted' is closest in meaning to ----.

- ✓ A) diverse  
B) experimental  
C) mature  
D) formal  
E) elegant

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Soru No: 61

Altı çizili 'assorted' kelimesi, anlam olarak en çok \_\_\_\_'a yakındır.

- ✓ A) çeşitli
- B) deneysel
- C) olgun
- D) resmi
- E) zarif

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**Soru No: 62**

It can be inferred that unlike a modern one, a postmodernist theorist ----.

- A) is more interested in understanding how things happen
- ✓ B) can have a number of contradicting perspectives at once
- C) adheres to exact meanings that define objects as they are
- D) might hold on to the same stagnant style in aesthetics
- E) focuses on cause-effect relationships in thought processes

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Soru No: 62

Bir modernistten farklı olarak, bir postmodernist teorisyenin \_\_\_\_ çıkarılabilir.

- A) olayların nasıl gerçekleştiğini anlamakla daha fazla ilgilendiği
- B) birden fazla çelişkili bakış açısına aynı anda sahip olabileceği
- C) nesneleri oldukları gibi tanımlayan kesin anlamlara bağlı kaldığı
- D) estetikte aynı durgun stile bağlı kalabileceği
- E) düşünce süreçlerindeki neden-sonuç ilişkilerine odaklandığı

Soru No: 63

Scientist:

- We've been working on a way to convert any blood type into the equivalent of group O negative so that it can be used for anyone.

Interviewer:

----. First of all, why does this problem exist in the first place? Why do the different types matter?

Scientist:

- Blood cells display certain markers on their surfaces that identify the cell to other cells in the body. If the immune system doesn't recognise the marker, it will attack. Our goal is to remove the markers from blood to avoid this.

Interviewer:

----.

Scientist:

--- The basic idea is to use an enzyme which acts like molecular scissors to cut off the markers from the surface of blood cells.

- A) Should doctors encourage periodical donations to solve the problem of blood availability?
- B) And the markers for the donated blood have to match the markers of the patient's blood, right?
- C) So, when the body identifies a certain type of cell as dangerous, it tries to eliminate it, doesn't it?
- D) That makes sense, but what does that process look like? How are you actually going to do this? m.k
- E) But then how does the group O negative blood work for everyone without being attacked?

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Soru No: 63

Bilim İnsanı:

Herhangi bir kan grubunu, herkes için kullanılabilmesi için O negatif gruba dönüştürmenin bir yolunu bulmak üzerinde çalışıyoruz.

Röportajcı:

Öncelikle, bu sorun neden var? Farklı türlerin ne önemi var?

Bilim İnsanı:

Kan hücreleri, hücreyi vücuttaki diğer hücrelere tanıtan belirli işaretler sergiler. Eğer bağışıklık sistemi bu işareti tanımazsa, saldırır. Amacımız, bunu önlemek için işaretleri kandan kaldırmak.

Röportajcı:

----

Bilim İnsanı:

Temel fikir, moleküler makaslar gibi davranan bir enzim kullanarak işaretleri kan hücrelerinin yüzeyinden kesmektir.

A) Doktorlar kan bulunabilirliği sorununu çözmek için periyodik bağışları teşvik etmeli mi?

B) Ve bağışlanan kanın işaretlerinin, hastanın kanının işaretleriyle eşleşmesi gerekiyor, değil mi?

C) Yani, vücut belirli bir hücre tipini tehlikeli olarak tanımladığında, onu ortadan kaldırmaya çalışıyor, değil mi?

D) Bu mantıklı, ama bu süreç neye benziyor? Bunu aslında nasıl yapacaksınız?

E) Ama o zaman O negatif kan grubu nasıl herkes için saldırıya uğramadan işe yarıyor?



## Soru No: 64

Sarah:

- I recently watched a documentary on climate change, and I think it did a great job of presenting the scientific data in a way that was easy to understand.

Daniel:

- I think documentaries are often so fact-heavy that they can feel a bit dry, don't you think?

Sarah:

- I see what you mean, but documentaries often aim to educate, so it's understandable that they focus heavily on facts.

Daniel:

-----,

Sarah:

- Yes, you've got a point there. If they offer a personal perspective or a human element alongside the data, that could make the issue more relatable.

A) I guess the challenge for documentary makers is finding a way to keep audiences interested without sacrificing the informative nature of the film.

B) Exactly. I think the problem is that people only watch documentaries to be informed, not necessarily to take action.

C) That's true. But sometimes these documentaries oversimplify issues to make them more engaging, which can reduce their reliability.

D) While that's true, I think it depends on how accessible the documentary is, such as if they include visuals and use simpler vocabulary.

E) I don't think the issue is with the documentary itself; it's more about viewer preferences. Most people just want to be entertained rather than educated.

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## Soru No: 64

Sarah:

Yakın zamanda iklim değişikliğiyle ilgili bir belgesel izledim ve bilimsel verileri anlaşılması kolay bir şekilde sunma konusunda harika bir iş çıkardığını düşünüyorum.

Daniel:

Bence belgeseller genellikle o kadar çok veri içeriyor ki biraz sıkıcı olabiliyorlar, sen de öyle değil mi?

Sarah:

Ne demek istediğini anlıyorum, ama belgeseller genellikle eğitmeyi amaçlar, bu yüzden verilere yoğunlaşmaları anlaşılabilir.

Daniel:

----

Sarah:

Evet, bu konuda haklısın. Eğer verilerin yanı sıra kişisel bir bakış açısı veya insani bir unsur sunarlarsa, bu konuyu daha ilişkilendirilebilir hale getirebilir.

A) Sanırım belgesel yapımcıları için zorluk, filmin bilgilendirici doğasından ödün vermeden izleyicilerin ilgisini çekecek bir yol bulmak.

B) Kesinlikle. Bence sorun şu ki, insanlar belgeselleri sadece bilgi edinmek için izliyorlar, mutlaka harekete geçmek için değil.

C) Bu doğru. Ama bazen bu belgeseller, konuları daha ilgi çekici hale getirmek için basitleştiriyor, bu da güvenilirliklerini azaltabiliyor.

D) Bu doğru olsa da, bence belgeselin ne kadar erişilebilir olduğuna bağlı, örneğin görseller kullanıp daha basit kelimeler kullanmaları gibi.

E) Sorunun belgeselin kendisinde olduğunu düşünmüyorum; bu daha çok izleyici tercihlerine bağlı. Çoğu insan sadece eğitilmekten ziyade eğlenmek istiyor.

**Soru No: 65****Claudia:**

- I read a research article recently and it suggests that **trying not to think** about things that bother us can actually be useful.

**Emma:**

- **That's interesting! Tell me more about it.**

**Claudia:**

- Well, the researchers trained volunteers to suppress thoughts about things that worried them. The results show that participants' negative concerns became less intrusive and their mental health improved.

**Emma:**

----

**Claudia:**

Exactly, the researchers say that the training activated a brain mechanism known as inhibitory control, which gives us the ability to override our reflexive reactions, including retrieving negative thoughts from our memory.

**A)** But negative feelings we experience are signs that tell us something is wrong, aren't they?

**B)** Well, people these days are prone to be drama queens. Do you really think they will eagerly try this technique?

**C)** Then, it all lies in our capability to filter such negative emotions, doesn't it?

**D)** Do you think controlling such emotions help people overcome other health problems with a major impact?

**E)** Apparently, you believe that I should adhere to negative feelings when something bad happens, don't you?

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Soru No: 65

Claudia:

Yakın zamanda bir araştırma makalesi okudum ve bizi rahatsız eden şeyleri düşünmemeye çalışmanın aslında faydalı olabileceğini öne sürüyor.

Emma:

Bu ilginç! Bana daha fazlasını anlat.

Claudia:

Araştırmacılar, gönüllüleri kendilerini endişelendiren şeyler hakkındaki düşüncelerini bastırmaları için eğitti. Sonuçlar, katılımcıların olumsuz endişelerinin daha az rahatsız edici hale geldiğini ve zihinsel sağlıklarının iyileştiğini gösteriyor.

Emma:

Claudia:

Kesinlikle, araştırmacılar bu eğitimin, olumsuz düşünceleri hafızamızdan geri çağırmak da dahil olmak üzere refleksif reaksiyonlarımızı aşma yeteneği veren, inhibisyon kontrolü olarak bilinen bir beyin mekanizmasını aktive ettiğini söylüyor.

A) Ama yaşadığımız olumsuz duygular, bir şeylerin yanlış olduğunu söyleyen işaretler değil midir?

B) Şey, bugünkü insanlar abartılı tepkiler vermeye yatkın. Gerçekten bu tekniği hevesle deneyeceklerini düşünüyor musun?

C) O zaman, her şey bu tür olumsuz duyguları filtreleme yeteneğimize bağlı, değil mi?

D) Bu tür duyguları kontrol etmenin, insanların daha büyük etkiye sahip diğer sağlık sorunlarının üstesinden gelmesine yardımcı olacağını düşünüyor musun?

E) Görünüşe göre, kötü bir şey olduğunda olumsuz duygulara bağlı kalmam gerektiğini düşünüyorsun, değil mi?

## Soru No: 66

Amy:

- Have you ever heard of the Mozart Effect? Some scientists proposed that listening to Mozart's music could improve IQ test scores.

Jake:

- That doesn't sound very likely. Music can't possibly have such an influence on people.

Amy:

----

Jake:

- I don't see how. Can you elaborate on that?

Amy:

- They think it's because there is a similarity between Mozart's music and the structure of words and sentences.

A) You're right. Scientists made participants listen to *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* and found no correlation between music and intelligence.

B) Well, if you think about how much you relate to the songs you listen to, it does sound possible.

C) It's a perfectly sound theory. Music can help us learn a foreign language by repeating the lyrics again and again.

✓ D) Actually, it turns out that it can. Not quite the way it was first thought, but recently, scientists proved that listening to Mozart can indeed enhance word memory considerably.

E) I know it sounds like an exaggeration, but there are ways to prove whether it's correct or not. Sonograms and spectrograms can help scientists put this theory to test.

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E) I know it sounds like an **exaggeration**, but there are ways to prove **whether it's correct or not**. Sonograms and spectrograms can help scientists **put this theory to test**.

Soru No: 66

Amy:

Hiç Mozart Etkisini duydun mu? Bazı bilim insanları, Mozart'ın müziğini dinlemenin **IQ testi puanlarını artırabileceğini öne sürdü.**

Jake:

**Bu pek olası gelmiyor.** Müziğin insanlar üzerinde **böyle bir etkisi olamaz.**

Amy:

-----

Jake:

**Nasıl olduğunu anlamıyorum. Bunu açıklayabilir misin?**

Amy:

Mozart'ın müziği ile kelimelerin ve cümlelerin yapısı arasında bir benzerlik olduğu için böyle düşündüklerini sanıyorlar.

A) Haklısın. Bilim insanları katılımcılara *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* dinletti ve müzik ile zeka arasında hiçbir ilişki bulamadı.

B) Şey, dinlediğin şarkılarla ne kadar **ilişki kurduğunu** düşünürsen, kulağa olası **geliyor**.

C) Bu tamamen **sağlam bir teori**. Müzik, şarkı sözlerini tekrar tekrar söyleyerek yabancı bir dil öğrenmemize yardımcı olabilir.

D) **Aslında, olabiliyor. İlk düşünüldüğü gibi değil, ama yakın zamanda bilim insanları Mozart dinlemenin kelime hafızasını önemli ölçüde artırdığını kanıtladı.**

E) Biliyorum, **abartı** gibi geliyor, ama bunun doğru olup olmadığını kanıtlamanın yolları var. Sonogramlar ve spektrogramlar bilim insanlarının bu teoriyi test etmesine yardımcı olabilir.



## Soru No: 67

**Interviewer:**

- Many people find maths intimidating. Why is that?

**Professor:**

- Well, I personally believe the main culprit is compulsory maths courses. They make students anxious, which results in poor grades. As a consequence, they perform even worse and start believing they're not good at it.

**Interviewer:**

- I see. What advice do you have for those struggling with maths?

**Professor:**

-----.

**Interviewer:**

Absolutely. Maths includes a lot of complicated things we have to memorise and work through, but so are other things we like to do for fun. Changing the perspective is the key.

A) Mathematics requires special interest and those who don't feel such an inclination may try a different area to work on professionally.

B) Well, no matter how a teacher observes the development of a student, it is the student that can realise the missing parts of their practice.

C) Believe it or not, in today's technology, no one is trying to become a maths genius. So, if they don't feel comfortable with maths, then they don't need to improve their skills.

D) It can actually help to be distressed by the idea that some people are better than you. By putting some intended pressure on yourself, you can succeed.

E) This may sound hard, but they should try to enjoy it. Shying away from difficult things isn't the right way to get through them. Also, shifting the focus away from grades can make the subject more enjoyable.

**Soru No: 67**

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**Soru No: 67**

**Röportajcı:**

Birçok insan matematiği **korkutucu** buluyor. Bunun nedeni nedir?

**Profesör:**

Şahsen ben, ana **suçlunun** **zorunlu** matematik dersleri olduğuna inanıyorum. Öğrencileri **endişelendiriyorlar**, bu da düşük notlara neden oluyor. **Sonuç olarak**, daha da kötü performans **sergiliyorlar** ve bu konuda iyi olmadıklarına inanmaya başlıyorlar.

**Röportajcı:**

**Anlıyorum.** Matematikle zorlananlar için ne gibi tavsiyeleriniz var?

**Profesör:**

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**Röportajcı:**

Kesinlikle. Matematik, ezberlememiz ve üzerinde çalışmamız gereken birçok karmaşık şeyi içerir, ancak eğlenmek için yaptığımız diğer şeyler deyledir. **Bakış açısını** **değiştirmek** anahtardır.

A) Matematik özel bir ilgi gerektirir ve böyle bir eğilim hissetmeyenler profesyonel olarak çalışmak için farklı bir alan deneyebilirler.

B) Şey, bir öğretmen bir öğrencinin gelişimini nasıl gözlemlediği önemli değil, pratiğin eksik kısımlarını fark edebilecek olan öğrencidir.

C) İster inanın ister inanmayın, günümüz teknolojisinde kimse bir matematik dehası olmaya çalışmıyor. Yani, matematikte rahat hissetmiyorlarsa, becerilerini geliştirmelerine gerek yok.

D) Bazı insanların sizden daha iyi olduğu fikri inden rahatsız olmak aslında yardımcı olabilir. Kendinize biraz kasıtlı baskı yaparak başarılı olabilirsiniz.

E) Bu zor gelebilir, ama ondan keyif almaya çalışmalılar. Zor şeylerden kaçmak, onların üstesinden gelmenin doğru yolu değildir. Ayrıca, odağı notlardan uzaklaştırmak konuyu daha keyifli hale getirebilir.

Soru No: 68

The reason why İstanbul is one of the most beautiful cities of the world is that its natural beauty has been enhanced by human endeavour invested during the Ottoman Period.

A) İstanbul has become one of the most attractive cities of the world only after its natural beauty was combined with human striving undertaken in the Ottoman Period.

B) Ottoman Period, which elevated İstanbul's natural beauty, İstanbul is among the most gorgeous cities of the world.

C) İstanbul's natural beauty, which has been enhanced by human efforts made during the Ottoman Period, has placed it among the most beautiful cities of the world.

D) In addition to its natural beauty, human endeavour undertaken during the Ottoman Period made İstanbul one of the most beautiful cities of the world today.

E) During the Ottoman period, painstaking efforts were being made to place İstanbul among the most beautiful cities of the world by elevating its natural beauty.

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A) İstanbul has become one of the most attractive cities of the world only after its natural beauty was combined with human striving undertaken in the Ottoman Period.

B) Thanks to the human striving undertaken during the Ottoman Period, which elevated İstanbul's natural beauty, İstanbul is among the most gorgeous cities of the world.

C) İstanbul's natural beauty, which has been enhanced by human efforts made during the Ottoman Period, has placed it among the most beautiful cities of the world.

D) In addition to its natural beauty, human endeavour undertaken during the Ottoman Period made İstanbul one of the most beautiful cities of the world today.

E) During the Ottoman period, painstaking efforts were being made to place İstanbul among the most beautiful cities of the world by elevating its natural beauty.

Soru No: 68

İstanbul'un dünyanın en güzel şehirlerinden biri olmasının nedeni, doğal güzelliğinin, Osmanlı Dönemi'nde yapılan insan çabalarıyla artırılmış olmasıdır.

A) İstanbul, dünyanın en çekici şehirlerinden biri haline ancak doğal güzelliği, Osmanlı Dönemi'nde üstlenilen insan çabalarıyla birleştirildikten sonra gelmiştir.

B) İstanbul'un doğal güzelliğini yücelten Osmanlı Dönemi'nde üstlenilen insan çabaları sayesinde, İstanbul dünyanın en muhteşem şehirleri arasındadır.

C) İstanbul'un, Osmanlı Dönemi'nde yapılan insan çabalarıyla artırılmış olan doğal güzelliği, onu dünyanın en güzel şehirleri arasına yerleştirmiştir.

D) Doğal güzelliğine ek olarak, Osmanlı Dönemi'nde üstlenilen insan çabaları, İstanbul'u bugün dünyanın en güzel şehirlerinden biri yapmıştır.

E) Osmanlı döneminde, İstanbul'u doğal güzelliğini yücelterek dünyanın en güzel şehirleri arasına yerleştirmek için titiz çabalar harcanmaktaydı.

ne için?  
1 yet

Soru No: 69

Popularised by meteorologist Paul Crutzen, the term Anthropocene refers to a time of significant planetary changes as a result of human activities such as deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels.

A) The term Anthropocene rose to fame after meteorologist Paul Crutzen used it to describe an era shaped by human activities which have brought about major changes on the planet due to deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels.

B) When meteorologist Paul Crutzen used the term Anthropocene to signify a specific time period in which human activities led to major changes including deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels, the term gained popularity.

C) The term Anthropocene grew in popularity after meteorologist Paul Crutzen described how certain human activities ranging from deforestation to the burning of fossil fuels cause big changes on the planet for some time.

D) The term Anthropocene, which is brought to notice by meteorologist Paul Crutzen, relates to a time period in which human activities like deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels have led to notable changes on the planet.

E) Significant changes on the planet resulting from human activities such as deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels were brought to notice following meteorologist Paul Crutzen's introduction of the term Anthropocene.

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## Soru No: 69

**Meteorolog Paul Crutzen tarafından popülerleştirilen Antroposen terimi, ormansızlaşma ve fosil yakıtların yakılması gibi insan faaliyetleri sonucunda meydana gelen önemli gezegensel değişikliklerin yaşandığı bir zamana işaret eder.**

**A)** Antroposen terimi, meteorolog Paul Crutzen'in, ormansızlaşma ve fosil yakıtların yakılması nedeniyle gezegende büyük değişikliklere yol açan insan faaliyetleriyle şekillenen bir çağı tanımlamak için kullanmasından sonra ün kazandı.

**B)** Meteorolog Paul Crutzen, insan faaliyetlerinin ormansızlaşma ve fosil yakıtların yakılması da dahil olmak üzere büyük değişikliklere yol açtığı belirli bir zaman dilimini belirtmek için Antroposen terimini kullandığında, terim popülerlik kazandı.

**C)** Antroposen terimi, meteorolog Paul Crutzen'in ormansızlaşmadan fosil yakıtların yakılmasına kadar uzanan belirli insan faaliyetlerinin bir süreliğine gezegende nasıl büyük değişikliklere neden olduğunu açıklamasından sonra popülerlik kazandı.

**D)** Meteorolog Paul Crutzen tarafından dikkat çekilen Antroposen terimi, ormansızlaşma ve fosil yakıtların yakılması gibi insan faaliyetlerinin gezegende kayda değer değişikliklere yol açtığı bir zaman dilimiyle ilgilidir.

**E)** Ormansızlaşma ve fosil yakıtların yakılması gibi insan faaliyetlerinden kaynaklanan gezegendeki önemli değişiklikler, meteorolog Paul Crutzen'in Antroposen terimini tanıtmasının ardından dikkat çekmeye başladı.



Soru No: 70

Ever since the model of the atom was devised a century ago, scientists have carried out ever-grander experiments with gigantic, atom-smashing particle accelerators to probe deeper into what these particles are made of.

A) From the time a model of the atom was first conceptualised a hundred years ago, scientists have done more and more research through experiments with devices such as a colossal atom-smashing particle accelerator to better understand how the atom works.

B) To have a clearer picture of the atom, scientists have conducted large-scale studies with huge particle accelerators that make atoms smash into each other in order to create a better model of the atom that was first made a hundred years ago.

C) From the time the first model of the atom was created a hundred years ago, scientists have conducted larger and larger experiments with massive atom-smashing particle accelerators to have a deeper understanding of what atoms are composed of.

D) To more profoundly understand the first model of the atom that was created a hundred years ago, scientists have conducted even larger experiments with colossal particle accelerators that cause atoms to smash into each other.

E) As scientists wanted to have a greater understanding of what comprises the atom, they have done large-scale experimentation utilising huge atom-smashing particle accelerators that were first created a hundred years ago.

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## Soru No: 70

Atom modelinin bir asır önce tasarlanmasından bu yana, bilim insanları bu parçacıkların nelerden yapıldığını daha derinlemesine araştırmak için devasa, atom parçalayan parçacık hızlandırıcılarla gittikçe daha büyük deneyler yapmaktadır.

A) Atomun bir modelinin ilk kez yüz yıl önce kavramsallaştırıldığı zamandan beri, bilim insanları atomun nasıl çalıştığını daha iyi anlamak için devasa bir atom parçalayıcı parçacık hızlandırıcı gibi cihazlarla daha fazla araştırma yapmışlardır.

B) Atomun daha net bir resmine sahip olmak için, bilim insanları, yüz yıl önce ilk yapılan atomun daha iyi bir modelini oluşturmak amacıyla atomları birbirine çarpıştıran devasa parçacık hızlandırıcılarla büyük ölçekli çalışmalar yürütmüşlerdir.

C) Atomun ilk modelinin yüz yıl önce oluşturulmasından bu yana, bilim insanları atomların nelerden oluştuğuna dair daha derin bir anlayışa sahip olmak için devasa atom parçalayan parçacık hızlandırıcılarla gittikçe daha büyük deneyler yapmışlardır.

D) Yüz yıl önce oluşturulan atomun ilk modelini daha derinden anlamak için, bilim insanları atomların birbirine çarpışmasına neden olan devasa parçacık hızlandırıcılarla daha da büyük deneyler yapmışlardır.

E) Bilim insanları atomu neyin oluşturduğuna dair daha iyi bir anlayışa sahip olmak istedikleri için, ilk olarak yüz yıl önce oluşturulan devasa atom parçalayıcı parçacık hızlandırıcıları kullanarak büyük ölçekli deneyler yapmışlardır.

## Soru No: 71

Issues such as developed nations' heavy reliance on automobiles for personal travel present a challenge to sustainability given that fuel resources are limited and automobiles contribute to congestion and pollution.

C) To the detriment of sustainability, substantial use of automobiles for personal travel in developed countries is one of the challenging issues because of which fuel resources are exhausted, and traffic and pollution increase.

D) Automobiles, predominantly used by people living in developed countries, pose a much more considerable threat to sustainability by depleting fuel supplies, disrupting traffic flow, and producing pollution when compared to other problems.

E) One of many concerns related to the sustainability of fuel resources stems from the increased use of automobiles for travelling alone especially in developed states, which creates heavy traffic flow in addition to polluting the environment.

✓ A) Due to the restricted amount of fuel supplies and automobiles causing traffic and pollution, people's excessive dependence on automobiles for individual transport in developed countries is one of the examples of problems hindering sustainability.

B) In developed states, automobiles which bring about congestion and pollution are highly used for personal mobility despite insufficient fuel reserves, thereby creating an unsustainable future as well as many other concerns.

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## Soru No: 71

Gelişmiş ulusların kişisel seyahat için otomobillere aşırı güvenmesi gibi sorunlar, yakıt kaynaklarının sınırlı olması ve otomobillerin tıkanıklık ve kirliliğe katkıda bulunması nedeniyle sürdürülebilirlik için bir zorluk teşkil etmektedir.

pse

A) Yakıt kaynaklarının sınırlı miktarı ve otomobillerin trafik ve kirliliğe neden olması nedeniyle, gelişmiş ülkelerde insanların kişisel ulaşım için otomobillere aşırı bağımlılığı, sürdürülebilirliği engelleyen sorunların örneklerinden biridir.

B) Gelişmiş ülkelerde, tıkanıklık ve kirliliğe neden olan otomobiller, yetersiz yakıt rezervlerine rağmen kişisel hareketlilik için yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır, böylece diğer birçok endişenin yanı sıra sürdürülemez bir gelecek yaratmaktadır.

C) Sürdürülebilirliğin aleyhine, gelişmiş ülkelerde kişisel seyahat için otomobillerin yoğun kullanımı, yakıt kaynaklarının tükenmesi ve trafiğin ve kirliliğin artması nedeniyle zorlayıcı sorunlardan biridir.

D) Başta gelişmiş ülkelerde yaşayan insanlar tarafından kullanılan otomobiller, yakıt kaynaklarını tüketerek, trafik akışını bozarak ve kirlilik yaratarak diğer sorunlara kıyasla sürdürülebilirliğe çok daha önemli bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır.

E) Yakıt kaynaklarının sürdürülebilirliği ile ilgili birçok endişeden biri, özellikle gelişmiş ülkelerde, çevreyi kirliletmenin yanı sıra yoğun trafik akışı yaratan, tek başına seyahat etmek için otomobillerin artan kullanımından kaynaklanmaktadır.

## Soru No: 72

Long before dumbbells and barbells were available, athletes used a variety of common objects that served as free weight, such as stones and sacks of sand. Today, although balanced barbells and dumbbells are available, some people use common objects when they do not have access to standard free-weight implements to develop more functional strength. Obviously, any object with mass can be used as a strength training tool, such as a bucket of water or a cement cylinder block. The disadvantage to lifting common objects is the awkwardness. ----  
But lifting such awkward implements helps to develop core strength and functional strength.

A) The mass of the object, whether it be a dumbbell or a weight stack, provides resistance through gravity.

✓ B) Without a clear handle to grab and without an even balance of weight, lifting common objects requires more functional ability.

C) Strength training tools provide constant resistance throughout the entire range of motion.

D) Although some of these pieces of equipment are more complicated than others, all have their advantages and disadvantages.

E) Some novel pieces of strength training equipment do not fit into the standard categories.

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- şekil
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- bu 2staki kısım 12 işle:

## Soru No: 72

Dambıl ve halterler bulunmadan çok önce, atletler taşlar ve kum torbaları gibi serbest ağırlık olarak işlev gören çeşitli yaygın nesneleri kullanıyorlardı. Bugün, dengeli halterler ve dambıllar mevcut olmasına rağmen, bazı insanlar daha işlevsel güç geliştirmek için standart serbest ağırlık aletlerine erişemediklerinde yaygın nesneleri kullanıyorlar. Açıkçası, bir kova su veya bir çimento silindirik blok gibi kütlesi olan herhangi bir nesne bir kuvvet antrenmanı aracı olarak kullanılabilir. Yaygın nesneleri kaldırmanın dezavantajı hantallıktır. Ama bu tür hantal aletleri kaldırmak, göbek gücünü ve işlevsel gücü geliştirmeye yardımcı olur.

- A) Nesnenin kütlesi, ister bir dambıl ister bir ağırlık yığını olsun, yerçekimi aracılığıyla direnç sağlar.
- B) Tutulacak net bir sapı ve dengeli bir ağırlığı olmadan, yaygın nesneleri kaldırmak daha fazla işlevsel yetenek gerektirir.
- C) Kuvvet antrenmanı araçları, tüm hareket aralığı boyunca sürekli direnç sağlar.
- D) Bu ekipman parçalarından bazıları diğerlerinden daha karmaşık olsa da, hepsinin avantaj ve dezavantajları vardır.
- E) Bazı yeni kuvvet antrenmanı ekipmanları standart kategorilere girmez.

## Soru No: 73

Aside from economic considerations, reusable rockets have environmental benefits, as they create less space junk. But they have disadvantages too. They are more complex systems due to the need for retractable control fins and landing legs, and they have to go through a meticulous refurbishment process after each launch. This is true of certain companies, which need to launch thousands of small satellites every year. At the other extreme, organisations like the European Space Agency, which specialises in small numbers of sophisticated science missions, may only need a handful of launches per year. For them, single-use rockets remain the most sensible choice. ----

- A) For space operators like NASA, however, the cost of launching one of the early rockets was around \$30,000 per kilogram.
- ✓ B) This means the real benefits of reusability are only seen when large numbers of launches are required.
- C) It may sound unsustainable, but in the world of spaceflight, the single-use rockets are a well-established practice.
- D) Single-use rockets opened a new age of cheap space travel, at least in relative terms.
- E) The need for wings, landing gear and a crew in a reusable rocket is what made costs soar.



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## Soru No: 73

Ekonomik düşüncelerin yanı sıra, yeniden kullanılabilir roketlerin daha az uzay çöprü oluşturmaları gibi çevresel faydaları da vardır. Ancak dezavantajları da vardır. Geri çekilebilir kontrol kanatçıkları ve iniş ayakları gerektirmeleri nedeniyle daha karmaşık sistemlerdir ve her fırlatmadan sonra titiz bir yenileme sürecinden geçmeleri gerekir. Bu, her yıl binlerce küçük uydu fırlatması gereken belirli şirketler için geçerlidir. Diğer uça ise, az sayıda sofistike bilim misyonunda uzmanlaşan Avrupa Uzay Ajansı gibi kuruluşlar, yılda sadece bir avuç fırlatma ihtiyacı duyabilirler. Onlar için, tek kullanımlık roketler en mantıklı seçenek olmaya devam etmektedir. ----

A) NASA gibi uzay operatörleri için ise, erken roketlerden birini fırlatmanın maliyeti kilogram başına yaklaşık 30.000 dolardı.

B) Bu, yeniden kullanılabilirliğin gerçek faydalarının ancak çok sayıda fırlatma gerektiğinde görüldüğü anlamına gelir.

C) Sürdürülemez gibi görünebilir, ancak uzay uçuşu dünyasında tek kullanımlık roketler köklü bir uygulamadır.

D) Tek kullanımlık roketler, en azından göreceli terimlerle, ucuz uzay yolculuğunun yeni bir çağını başlattı.

E) Yeniden kullanılabilir bir rokette kanatlara, iniş takımlarına ve bir mürettebata olan ihtiyaç, maliyetlerin fırlamasına neden olan şeydir.

## Soru No: 74

**As soon as a memory is created, it needs to be stored somewhere. Because remembering everything would quickly overload our brains, memories are first taken through a filtering process before storage. The ones that had the most impact on the brain are stored first as short-term memories but these memories will only be recalled for a limited time. Those that are reused are deemed to be important, and these memories become stronger each time they are recalled. ---- Because of this, no memory ever stays identical throughout life; they are more like continuously adapting reconstructions.**

- A)** Neurons make new and strong connections with each other every time a new long-term memory is made.
- B)** Memory traces are stored to serve like an aid and once the memory trace is activated, it is more likely to be activated in the future.
- C)** Since it is also possible to store long-term memories after only one exposure, repetition is not always needed.
- D)** Thousands of events can be stored as memory traces, but these are useless to us if we cannot retrieve them.
- E)** This being said, every time you retrieve the same memory of an event from your brain, it is altered slightly in some way.

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## Soru No: 74

Bir anı oluşur oluşmaz, bir yere depolanması gerekir. Her şeyi hatırlamak beynimizi hızla aşırı yükleyeceği için, anılar depolamadan önce bir filtreleme sürecinden geçirilir. Beyin üzerinde en çok etkiye sahip olanlar önce kısa süreli anılar olarak depolanır, ancak bu anılar yalnızca sınırlı bir süre için hatırlanır. Tekrar kullanılanlar önemli kabul edilir ve bu anılar her hatırlandıklarında güçlenirler. \_\_\_\_ Bu nedenle, hiçbir anı hayat boyunca aynı kalmaz; daha çok sürekli uyum sağlayan yeniden yapılandırılmalar gibidirler.

- A) Nöronlar, yeni bir uzun süreli anı her oluşturulduğunda birbirleriyle yeni ve güçlü bağlantılar kurarlar.
- B) Anı izleri bir yardım görevi görmek üzere depolanır ve anı izi bir kez etkinleştirildiğinde, gelecekte etkinleştirilme olasılığı daha yüksektir.
- C) Sadece bir maruz kalma sonrasında uzun süreli anıları depolamak da mümkün olduğu için, tekrara her zaman gerek yoktur.
- D) Binlerce olay anı izi olarak depolanabilir, ancak onları geri alamazsak bizim için işe yaramazlar.
- ✓ E) Bununla birlikte, aynı olay anısını beyninizden her geri aldığınızda, bir şekilde hafifçe değişir.

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## Soru No: 75

Natural resources are those materials that are already present in, on, or above Earth and have economic value. They may be found in abundance and in multiple locations, or they may be quite rare and obtainable in only a few places. ---- Today, there is no global demand for whale oil, and in fact it is quite difficult and often illegal to obtain in most parts of the world. But in the early 19th century the oil obtained from whales was a common fuel source for lamps and also had applications in the wool processing. Today this once vital natural resource has been all but completely replaced by other substances.

- A) Contrarily, before the industrial age, rubber, both natural and synthesised, had virtually no utility and little value.
- B) Furthermore, the value and utility of natural resources arise and change with modifications and advancements in technology.
- C) Before the age of industrialisation, resources could be exploited as though they were essentially limitless.
- D) In the modern global economy, the primary sources of energy remain hydrocarbon fuels, primarily petroleum, coal, and natural gas.
- E) Moreover, poor management of one resource may lead to degradation of others.

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## Soru No: 75

Doğal kaynaklar, halihazırda Dünya'da, üzerinde veya üstünde bulunan ve ekonomik değere sahip olan malzemelerdir. Bol miktarda ve birden fazla yerde bulunabilirler ya da oldukça nadir ve sadece birkaç yerde elde edilebilir olabilirler. \_\_\_\_ Bugün, balina yağına küresel bir talep yoktur ve aslında dünyanın çoğu yerinde elde edilmesi oldukça zordur ve genellikle yasa dışıdır. Ancak 19. yüzyılın başlarında, balinalardan elde edilen yağ, lambalar için yaygın bir yakıt kaynağıydı ve yün işleme alanında da uygulamaları vardı. Bugün, bir zamanlar hayati olan bu doğal kaynak, diğer maddelerle neredeyse tamamen değiştirilmiştir.

- A) Aksine, sanayi çağının öncesinde, hem doğal hem de sentetik kauçuğun neredeyse hiçbir faydası ve değeri yoktu.
- B) Dahası, doğal kaynakların değeri ve faydası, teknolojiye değişiklikler ve ilerlemelerle ortaya çıkar ve değişir.
- C) Sanayileşme çağından önce, kaynaklar esasen sınırsızmış gibi sömürülebilirdi.
- D) Modern küresel ekonomide, birincil enerji kaynakları, esas olarak petrol, kömür ve doğal gaz olmak üzere hidrokarbon yakıtları olmaya devam etmektedir.
- E) Dahası, bir kaynağın kötü yönetimi, diğerlerinin bozulmasına yol açabilir.

**Soru No: 76**

(I) Donald Hebb, a prominent psychologist in the field of neuropsychology, worked to understand the role of brain neurons and learning. (II) He developed the theory that the brain changes as a result of new experiences: when new learning occurs repeatedly, the neurons involved develop a stronger connection and will fire more easily in the future. (III) Thus, although it is hard on you to remain stuck in brain fog, it is easy on your brain; in such a state, the brain just calls upon those already existing, well-worn neuronal patterns. (IV) This is how new learning experiences are remembered: they are sewn into the fabric of the mind over time. (V) It is also why your brain, seeking to expend the least energy possible, repeatedly triggers the old, familiar, and thus easy circuitry that already exists.

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

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## Soru No: 76

(I) Nöropsikoloji alanında önde gelen bir psikolog olan Donald Hebb, beyin nöronlarının ve öğrenmenin rolünü anlamak için çalıştı.

(II) Beynin yeni deneyimler sonucunda değiştiği teorisini geliştirdi: yeni öğrenme tekrarlandığında, ilgili nöronlar daha güçlü bir bağlantı geliştirir ve gelecekte daha kolay ateşlenir.

(III) Bu nedenle, beyin sisinde sıkışıp kalmak sizin için zor olsa da, beyniniz için kolaydır; böyle bir durumda, beyin sadece zaten mevcut olan, iyi aşınmış nöronal kalıplara başvurur.

(IV) Yeni öğrenme deneyimleri bu şekilde hatırlanır: zamanla zihnin dokusuna dikişler.

(V) Beyninizin, mümkün olan en az enerjiyi harcamaya çalışarak, zaten mevcut olan eski, tanıdık ve dolayısıyla kolay devreleri tekrar tekrar tetiklemesinin nedeni de budur.



**Soru No: 77**

(I) For hundreds of thousands of years, human beings lived in small groups or villages, seeking to survive by hunting, fishing, and foraging in an often hostile environment. (II) Then, in the space of a few thousand years, a change occurred as people in a few areas of the globe began to master the art of cultivating food crops. (III) As food production increased, the population in these areas grew, and people began to live in larger communities, which led to the appearance of cities transforming into centres of cultural development. (IV) Although the emergence of the first civilisations led to the formation of cities governed by elites, the vast majority of the population consisted of peasants. (V) Historians refer to these changes as the beginnings of civilisation.

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## Soru No: 77

(I) Yüz binlerce yıl boyunca insanlar, genellikle düşmanca bir ortamda avlanarak, balık tutarak ve yiyecek arayarak hayatta kalmaya çalışan küçük gruplar veya köylerde yaşadı.

(II) Sonra, birkaç bin yıl içinde, dünyanın birkaç bölgesindeki insanlar gıda mahsulleri yetiştirme sanatında ustalaşmaya başladıkça bir değişim meydana geldi.

(III) Gıda üretimi arttıkça, bu bölgelerdeki nüfus arttı ve insanlar daha büyük topluluklarda yaşamaya başladı, bu da kültürel gelişme merkezlerine dönüşen şehirlerin ortaya çıkmasına yol açtı.

(IV) İlk medeniyetlerin ortaya çıkışı, elitler tarafından yönetilen şehirlerin oluşumuna yol açsa da, nüfusun büyük çoğunluğu köylülerden oluşuyordu.

(V) Tarihçiler bu değişiklikleri medeniyetin başlangıcı olarak adlandırır.

## Soru No: 78

(I) Many animals behave in ways that suggest they are **grieving**. (II) African elephants **get agitated** if they find a **dead** member of their species, and they even look at the skulls and ivory of long-dead elephants. (III) Behaviours that resemble mourning might help animals recover from a loss before forming new social bonds with other members of their social group. (IV) Bottlenose dolphins **carry the bodies of dead infants**, and sometimes lift them to the surface of the water as if helping them to breathe. (V) Pig-like animals called peccaries have also been **seen apparently mourning their dead** - a discovery that adds to the growing list of species that have exhibited signs of grief.

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

Soru No: 78

(I) Birçok hayvan, yas tuttuklarını düşündüren şekillerde davranır.

(II) Afrika filleri, türlerinin ölü bir üyesini bulurlarsa ajite olurlar ve hatta uzun süre önce ölmüş fillerin kafataslarına ve fildişlerine bakarlar

(III) Yasa benzeyen davranışlar, hayvanların sosyal gruplarındaki diğer üyelerle yeni sosyal bağlar kurmadan önce bir kayıptan kurtulmalarına yardımcı olabilir.

(IV) Şişe burunlu yunuslar ölü yavrularının cesetlerini taşıır ve bazen nefes almalarına yardımcı olmak istercesine onları su yüzeyine kaldırır.

(V) Domuz benzeri hayvanlar olan pekariler de görünüşte ölülerine yas tutarken görülmüştür - bu da, yas belirtileri sergileyen türlerin artan listesine bir eklemedir.

## Soru No: 79

(I) Agriculture does not automatically increase the biological productivity of the land. (II) It is a more efficient way of sustenance than foraging to harvest the energy and resources stored in the natural environment as a result of photosynthesis. (III) Indeed, agriculturalists often reduce total productivity by removing the many species for which they have no use. (IV) They increase the productivity only of those plants and animals that they find most useful; removing undesired plants leaves more nutrients for domesticated crops such as corn, or wheat while decreasing predator population allows cattle, and chickens to flourish in safety. (V) By increasing the productivity of favoured prey species, humans could feed more of themselves from a given area than would have been possible using foraging technologies.

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## Soru No: 79

(I) Tarım, arazinin biyolojik verimliliğini otomatik olarak artırmaz.

(II) Doğal çevrede fotosentez sonucunda depolanan enerji ve kaynakları hasat etmek için yiyecek aramaktan daha verimli bir geçim yoludur.

(III) Aslında, tarımcılar kullanmadıkları birçok türü kaldırarak toplam verimliliği sıklıkla azaltır.

(IV) Sadece en faydalı buldukları bitki ve hayvanların verimliliğini artırır; istenmeyen bitkileri kaldırmak, mısır veya buğday gibi evcilleştirilmiş mahsuller için daha fazla besin bırakırken, avcı popülasyonunu azaltmak, sığır ve tavukların güven içinde gelişmesine olanak tanır.

(V) Tercih edilen av türlerinin verimliliğini artırarak, insanlar belirli bir alandan yiyecek arama teknolojilerini kullanarak mümkün olandan daha fazla besleyebilirdi.

## Soru No: 80

(I) Although the Baroque style that had dominated the 17th century continued to be popular, by the 1730s, a new style affecting decoration and architecture known as Rococo had spread throughout Europe. (II) Unlike the Baroque, which stressed power, grandeur, and movement, Rococo emphasised grace, charm, and gentle action. (III) Rococo rejected strict geometrical patterns and had a fondness for curves; it liked to follow the wandering lines of natural objects, such as seashells and flowers. (IV) It made much use of interlaced designs coloured in gold with delicate contours and graceful arcs. (V) 18th-century palaces and church buildings typically embodied a combination of Baroque-Rococo styles and often the same architects designed both.

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## Soru No: 80

(I) 17. yüzyıla hakim olan Barok tarzı popüler olmaya devam etse de, 1730'lara gelindiğinde, Rokoko olarak bilinen dekorasyon ve mimariyi etkileyen yeni bir tarz Avrupa'ya yayılmıştı.

(II) Güç, ihtişam ve hareketi vurgulayan Barok'un aksine, Rokoko zarafet, çekicilik ve nazik eylemi vurguladı.

(III) Rokoko katı geometrik desenleri reddetti ve kıvrımlara düşküncü; deniz kabukları ve çiçekler gibi doğal nesnelerin dolambaçlı çizgilerini takip etmeyi severdi.

(IV) Altın renkte, narin hatlara ve zarif yaylara sahip iç içe geçmiş tasarımları çok kullandı.

(V) 18. yüzyıl sarayları ve kilise binaları tipik olarak Barok-Rokoko tarzlarının bir kombinasyonunu barındırıyordu ve genellikle aynı mimarlar her ikisini de tasarlıyordu.

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

## 5 TEMMUZ 2025 YDS CEVAP ANAHTARI

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