

1. In the history of Chinese Empire, several dynasties rose to power over the centuries, while some brought war and famine, others made incredible ----- in philosophy, technology, and art.

- A) advances
- B) discrimination
- C) conflicts
- D) sanctions
- E) forecasts

2. In 2004, a huge tsunami caused ----- around the Indian Ocean while the following year several American coasts were hit by a powerful storm named Hurricane Katrina, both leaving millions homeless.

- A) devastation
- B) distraction
- C) controversy
- D) revolution
- E) examination

3. In addition to being patrons of literary talent who held writers in high esteem by supporting them, the Hellenistic monarchs were ----- to spend their money to beautify the cities in their states.

- A) astonished
- B) eager
- C) anxious
- D) restricted
- E) hesitant

4. Some of the old towns in Türkiye, ----- Safranbolu, offer accommodation in restored mansions and family homes around the historic town centre.

- A) notably
- B) exaggeratedly
- C) ironically
- D) equally
- E) implicitly

5. Spending too much time in front of digital devices can amplify stress and anxiety, and decrease happiness, but you can ----- this by taking a digital break every day.

- A) trigger
- B) administer
- C) validate
- D) reverse
- E) pinpoint

6. In the second year of the Peloponnesian War, Athenians thought they had found safety within their city walls until a mysterious epidemic began killing them in masses and ----- the end of Athen's Golden Age.

- A) brought about
- B) broke down
- C) put off
- D) centred on
- E) made out

7. As the internationalisation of business life ----- dramatically throughout the world, new kinds of requirements ----- on employees' task performance and adjustment to other cultures.

- A) had increased / would be set
- B) increases / were set
- C) has increased / are being set
- D) was increasing / would have been set

8. ----- from a 16,000-year-old site, the stone tools found near the Columbia River reveal that the first people ----- to the Americas came from north-eastern Asia.

- A) To have recovered / migrating
- B) Having recovered / to have migrated
- C) Having been recovered / to migrate
- D) To recover / having migrated
- E) To be recovered / migrate

9. After the Roman Republic was established in 510 BCE, the Romans continued to increase their power ----- conquering neighbouring communities in the highlands and forming alliances ----- other Latins in the lowlands.

- A) by / with
- B) on/to
- C) for/across
- D) in / beyond
- E) through / at

10. The earliest civilisation in Europe, the Minoans built palaces such as Knossos ----- 5m their island home of Crete, and set up trading centres ----- the Mediterranean.

- A) on /across
- B) in/about
- C) beyond/at
- D) with / below
- E) through/into

11. By eliminating governorships held by nobles on a hereditary basis and instituting a new hierarchy of local officials directly responsible ----- the king, the Assyrian kings gained greater control ----- the resources of the empire.

- A) for / above
- B) with/beyond
- C) to/over
- D) by/in
- E) against/on

12. -- the word hypnosis comes from the Greek word hypnos, for sleep, hypnosis is actually an intense state of concentration.

- A) As if
- B) Now that
- C) Since
- D) Although
- E) As long as

13. Children may sometimes repeat words or phrases they hear; however, it does not necessarily mean they are learning ----- the sounds they produce are used in a meaningful context.

- A) once
- B) because
- C) unless
- D) as if
- E) after

14. In Çatalhöyük settlement, the houses were packed together with only small spaces in between --- any invasion would be avoided and attackers would not be allowed.

- A) so that
- B) although
- C) provided that
- D) just as
- E) even if

15. ---- the number of colleges and universities in the USA was impressive in the second half of the 20th century, few of these institutions could meet the definition of a place of higher education.

- A) Just as
- B) Because
- C) While
- D) Once
- E) Only if

16. ----- the number of people engaged in farming declined rapidly in industrialised nations, agricultural outputs soared in the early 20th century.

- A) As soon as
- B) After
- C) Given tha
- D) Even though
- E) Just as

17. ----- differences in language and in practices related to language, cultural groups differ in a variety of other attitudes and beliefs.

- A) In addition to
- B) In spite of
- C) Unlike
- D) Contrary to
- E) Instead of

18. --- popular assumption, silent films were actually never silent; in practice, a piano or orchestra accompanied the first public screenings of early films.

- A) In connection with
- B) On account of
- C) Thanks to
- D) Contrary to
- E) As well as

19. The olive tree was ---- a major driving force in the economies of the ancient Greeks ---- it was believed to have been a gift of the gods.

- A) such/that
- B) the more / the more
- C) as/as
- D) whether / or
- E) so / that

20. Alfred Binet was a pioneering scholar ----- diverse and eclectic research interests fundamentally transformed the scientific study of the child in France as well as abroad.

- A) whom
- B) who
- C) whose
- D) that
- E) how

Rainforest tourism is very difficult to quantify and package neatly. There are major problems (21)---- defining rainforest tourists and counting them. We are a long way off quantifying rainforest tourism, and there seems to be very little research specifically on rainforest tourism. The most significant development in rainforest tourism in recent decades (22) ----- the growth of high-value package tours. These have been particularly (23) ----- in Latin America whose vast rainforests have attracted many. Tours also occur to some extent in most of the rainforested areas of the world (24) ----- political instability and warfare have severely limited their development in some countries. The market for this type of rainforest tourism is typically relatively well-to-do tourists from well-developed countries, especially from the USA and northern Europe. Such tourists fit the classic ecotourism mould, they are generally well-educated, keen to incorporate learning experiences into their holiday and concerned about conservation. (25) ----- the ongoing debate over what to call them, many of these tourists would either see themselves as real ecotourists or as far more serious than the usual sun-and-sand crowd.

21.

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

22.

- A) was to be
- B) will be
- C) has been
- D) would be
- E) had been

23.

- A) noticeable
- B) bearable
- C) negotiable
- D) debatable
- E) replaceable

24.

- A) just as
- B) although
- C) because
- D) so that
- E) if

25.

- A) By means of
- B) Owing to
- C) Compared to
- D) Despite
- E) In pursuit of

There is much evidence that audience members form strong affective attachments to mass media characters and personalities and that these relationships tend to be stronger for individuals who are active viewers. Researchers have used the term 'parasocial relationship to describe this type of affective bond, which develops (26) ----- time. (27) ----- they know what they are watching is fictional, audience members often feel as though they are part of the events. And, they respond in some ways as if they were witnessing or participating in real interactions with people they know. In time, they (28) ----- feel that they know these individuals as well as they know their real-world friends or neighbours. This type of (29) - ----- leads to the formation of emotional attachments or parasocial bonds. Many viewers become so emotionally tied to fictional characters in television series that the disappearance of these characters (30) either the plot of the program or the end of the series is emotionally upsetting.

26.

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

27.

- A) Even if
- B) By the time
- C) Given that
- D) So long as
- E) In case

28.

- A) may come to
- B) could have come to
- C) had to come to
- D) would have come to
- E) should have come to

29.

- A) equity
- B) intervention
- C) resistance
- D) distinction
- E) involvement

30.

- A) in case of
- B) prior to
- C) despite
- D) due to
- E) except for

31. Although there has been a steady decline in motor vehicle accident deaths per miles driven, ----- .

- A) research suggests that seat belt use protects against serious injury and death in many motor vehicle accidents
- B) airbags provide protection for adults but not for small children, as found by some studies carried out in developed countries
- C) the role of helmets for protection against accidents is commonly acknowledged by cyclists and motorcyclists in the US
- D) young men who regularly use bicycles and motorcycles appear most likely to resist wearing helmets
- E) road traffic injuries remain the tenth leading cause of death and the ninth leading cause of physical disabilities

32. Because of the large number of college students who would benefit from career development intervention, -----.

- A) academic achievement helps build self-efficacy with respect to their area of study
- B) academic achievement represents an important aspect of college students' career development
- C) many colleges and universities offer courses or brief workshops designed to teach self-exploration and job search skills
- D) career intervention takes place in the classroom, at a counselling or career centre, or in a job placement office
- E) it is common for parents to interfere with career decisions of their children

33. While education is universal and occurs wherever people interact and communicate with each other, -----.

- A) the manner in which societies exploit their human resources is a measure of the power of education
- B) international exchanges of views about good educational practices are often initiated by professionals working with children
- C) pioneer efforts are usually embraced by education systems once their intrinsic worth is established
- D) education systems are continuously shaped by local beliefs, customs, and history in diverse nations
- E) throughout history, the institutions of education have been formed under similar principles

34. Because the majority of cognitive, intellectual, and aptitude tests used with schoolchildren in North America are administered in English, -----.

- A) migrants' acculturation strategies vary depending on whether they perceive their move to be permanent or impermanent
- B) the process of migration causes children to experience difficulties while adapting to their new environment
- C) immigrant and refugee children's performance may be negatively affected by limited language proficiency
- D) there is a lack of national and regional policies to ease the process of acculturation for immigrants
- E) immigrant children are expected to demonstrate exceptional performance at school

35. Although printing using moveable blocks appeared in China as early as 1040, -----.

- A) it soon became much cheaper than handwritten works which took much more time to complete
- B) the first effective press for printing books using moveable metal type and oil-based ink emerged in 15th-century Europe
- C) the number of booksellers and publishers increased in conjunction with the technological improvements across the country
- D) the first picture book for children was produced in Germany after Gutenberg's introduction of the printing machine
- E) it was the first country allowing political writers to share their ideas with public by using printing technology

36. ----- whereas those of wealthier households are most likely of sun-baked tile.

- A) Indian roofs are generally flat in relatively dry areas and peaked in wetter areas
- B) The exterior decor of the houses and the courtyards in India vary greatly
- C) In India, houses of poor families typically have roofs of mud or straw
- D) In north-eastern India, bamboo may replace mud as a construction material
- E) Some affluent households in India are typically made of brick or even stone

37. -----, many young men were inspired to train in the gymnasias in the hope that they might one day have the distinction of representing their city.

- A) While the victors of the Olympic Games were permitted to have their statues erected and were praised by their own cities
- B) Although only a minute proportion of the Greek population actually participated in the Olympic Games
- C) Since written records indicate that the first Olympic Games were held in 776 BCE
- D) Even if every athlete aspired to win a crown of leaves that was awarded at the Olympic Games
- E) Because the Olympic Games emerged as a religious festival rather than a sports event

38. Teachers should recognise the fact that students will not be willing to take part in reading activities ----- .

- A) because different types of texts, such as an article and a short story, can be used to expose students to different styles
- B) although they must follow the requirements stated in the course syllabus
- C) so that they are often captivated by the pictures and graphics accompanying the texts in coursebooks
- D) unless the texts are interesting to them as individuals and relevant to their particular needs and wants
- E) after they attract students' attention by asking questions about the topic of the text they will read

39. Attachment, an emotional bond between child and parent, has become a popular variable in child development research ----- .

A) because the positive or negative impact of various childhood experiences on development is often assessed through attachment classifications

B) while secure attachment has positive impact on other characteristics of the child's life as he or she grows up

C) after researchers working on parent-child attachment failed to reach a general consensus

D) even if the mother-child bond is carried forward throughout the rest of the child's life

E) if attachment patterns vary across different national and cultural contexts

40. Foreign companies tend to favour capital cities over other urban centres for their investments -----.

A) since they have better infrastructure, geographical proximity to government offices and skilled labour

B) given that firms are emphasising micro-markets which are more preferred by researchers

C) just as the growing presence of global companies in developing world capitals can affect their local property markets

D) because they have to compete with the leading businesses in the market for profit

E) although capital cities provide easier access to food sources and allow domination of a company in the market

41. Much current thinking indicates that for young people, the traditional values and choices of their parents are increasingly irrelevant ---.

A) while girls face more vulnerability than boys even in a global context, which restricts their personal and social development

B) because the global context within which they now have to make decisions is rapidly changing

C) although massive social movements have often been characterised by being heavily dominated by young people

D) unless they are influenced by the elements of their local surroundings with exposure to a larger global culture

E) since young people sometimes have similar points of view with their parents on shared values

42. Compared to the past, older people can live an active life until a much later age and, if encouraged to be productive, they can contribute to economy.

A) Yaşlı insanlar geçmişe kıyasla çok daha ileri bir yaşakadar aktif bir yaşam sürebilirler ve üretken olmaya teşvik edilirlerse, ekonomiye katkı sağlayabilirler.

B) Yaşlı insanların geçmişte olduğundan daha ileri bir yaşa kadar aktif bir yaşam sürebilmesinin nedeni, üretken olmaya ve ekonomiye katkı sağlamaya teşvik edilmeleridir.

C) Geçmişle kıyaslandığında, çok daha ileri bir yaşa kadar aktif bir şekilde yaşamlarını sürdüren yaşlı insanlar üretken olmaya teşvik edildikleri takdirde ekonomiye katkı sağlayabilirler.

D) Yaşlı insanlar üretken olmaya teşvik edilirlerse, geçmişe kıyasla çok daha ileri bir yaşa kadar aktif bir şekilde yaşayabilirler ve ekonomiye katkı sağlayabilirler.

E) Geçmişte olduğundan çok daha ileri bir yaşa kadar aktif bir yaşam sürebilen yaşlı insanlar, ancak üretken olmaya teşvik edilirlerse ekonomiye katkı sağlarlar

43. Cultural ecology is the study of the adaptation of a culture to a specific environment and how changes in that environment lead to changes in the said culture.

A) Kültürel ekoloji, bir kültürün belirli bir çevreye adaptasyonunun ve o çevredeki değişikliklerin söz konusu kültürde meydana gelen değişikliklerle birlikte araştırılmasıdır.

B) Bir kültürün belirli bir çevreye adaptasyonunun ve o çevredeki değişikliklerin söz konusu kültürde nasıl değişikliklere yol açtığına araştırması kültürel ekolojidir.

C) Kültürel ekoloji, bir kültürün belirli bir çevreye adaptasyonunun ve o çevredeki değişikliklerin söz konusu kültürde nasıl değişikliklere yol açtığına araştırmasıdır.

D) Bir kültürün belirli bir çevreye adaptasyonunu ve çevredeki değişikliklerin bahsedilen kültürün içinde nasıl farklılıklara yol açtığını kültürel ekoloji araştırır.

E) Kültürel ekoloji, belirli bir çevredeki kültürün o çevrede meydana gelen değişikliklere adapte olurken söz konusu kültürde nasıl değişikliklere yol açtığına araştırmasıdır.

44. Most Far-Easterners believe that healthy nutrition requires a balance between hot and cold foods, and they adopt traditional medical practices such as herbal remedies and acupuncture.

A) Çoğu Uzak Doğu'ya göre sağlıklı beslenme sıcak ve soğuk yiyecekler arasında bir denge gerektirir ve onlar bu nedenle bitkisel ilaçlar ve akupunkturun da içinde olduğu geleneksel tıbbi uygulamaları benimser.

B) Çoğu Uzak Doğu'lu, sağlıklı beslenmenin sıcak ve soğuk yiyecekler arasında bir denge gerektirdiğine inanmakla beraber bitkisel ilaçlar ve akupunktur gibi geleneksel tıbbi uygulamaları da benimser.

C) Uzak Doğu'da çoğu insan, sağlıklı beslenmede sıcak ve soğuk yiyecekler arasında bir denge olması gerektiğine inanır ve bu yüzden bitkisel ilaçlar ve akupunktur gibi geleneksel tıbbi uygulamaları benimser.

D) Çoğu Uzak Doğu'lu, sağlıklı beslenmenin sıcak ve soğuk yiyecekler arasında bir denge gerektirdiğine inanır ve bitkisel ilaçlar ve akupunktur gibi geleneksel tıbbi uygulamaları benimser.

E) Sağlıklı beslenmenin sıcak ve soğuk yiyecekler arasında bir denge gerektirdiğine inanan çoğu Uzak Doğu'lu, bitkisel ilaçlar ve akupunktur gibi geleneksel tıbbi uygulamaları benimser.

45. The data necessary for analysing the structure of the world city system are difficult to obtain because most statistical information is aggregated at the national level rather than at the city level.

A) İstatistiksel bilginin şehir düzeyinden ziyade ulusal düzeyde bir araya getirilmesi sonucunda dünya şehir sisteminin yapısının analizi için gereken çoğu veriyi elde etmek zordur.

B) Dünya şehir sisteminin yapısını analiz etmek için gerekli olan verileri elde etmek zordur çünkü çoğu istatistiksel bilgi, şehir düzeyinden ziyade ulusal düzeyde bir araya getirilir.

C) Çoğu istatistiksel bilginin şehir düzeyinde olması gerekirken ulusal düzeyde bir araya getirilmesi dünya şehir sisteminin yapısını analiz etmek için gerekli olan verileri elde etmeyi zorlaştırır.

D) Şehir düzeyinden ziyade ulusal düzeyde bir araya getirilen çoğu istatistiksel bilgi dünya şehir sistemi yapısının analizi için gereken verilerin elde edilmesini zorlaştırmaktadır.

E) Dünya şehir sistemi yapısının analiz edilmesi için gerekli olan verilerin elde edilmesini zor kılan şey, çoğu istatistiksel bilginin şehir düzeyinden ziyade ulusal düzeyde bir araya getirilmesidir.

46. Emerged as an environmentally-friendly concept in 1988, green consumerism aimed at encouraging consumers to be more aware of the environmental impacts of the products that they bought.

A) Yeşil tüketicilik 1988 yılında doğa dostu bir kavram olarak ortaya çıkmıştır ve tüketicilerin aldıkları ürünlerin çevreyi nasıl etkilediği konusunda farkındalıklarını daha çok teşvik etmeyi amaçlamıştır.

B) 1988 yılında doğa dostu bir kavram olarak ortaya çıkan yeşil tüketicilik, tüketicileri aldıkları ürünlerin çevresel etkileri hakkında daha fazla farkında olmaları için teşvik etmeyi amaçlamıştır.

C) 1988 yılında ortaya çıkan yeşil tüketicilik doğa dostu bir kavramdır ve asıl amacı tüketicileri aldıkları ürünlerin çevresel etkileri hakkında farkındalık sahibi olmaya teşvik etmektir.

D) Amacı, tüketicileri aldıkları ürünlerin çevresel etkileri hakkında daha fazla farkındalık kazanmaları için teşvik etmek olan yeşil tüketicilik, 1988 yılında doğa dostu bir kavram olarak ortaya çıkmıştır.

E) Tüketicileri almış oldukları ürünlerin çevresel etkileri konusunda farkındalık sahibi olmaya teşvik etmek amacıyla 1988 yılında ortaya çıkan yeşil tüketicilik, doğa dostu bir kavramdır.

47. Because language learning occurs so quickly and easily, linguists such as Chomsky and Fodor have proposed that language learning is fundamentally different from other cognitive processes.

A) Chomsky ve Fodor gibi dilbilimciler, dil öğreniminin esasen diğer bilişsel süreçlerden farklı olduğunu ve bu yüzden dil öğreniminin çok hızlı ve kolay bir şekilde gerçekleştiğini ileri sürmüşlerdir.

B) Dil öğrenimi çok hızlı ve kolay şekilde gerçekleştiği için Chomsky ve Fodor gibi dilbilimciler, dil öğreniminin esasen diğer bilişsel süreçlerden farklı olduğunu ileri sürmüşlerdir.

C) Dil öğrenimi çok hızlı ve kolay şekilde gerçekleşir, bu yüzden Chomsky ve Fodor gibi dilbilimciler, dil öğreniminin esasen diğer bilişsel süreçlerden farklılaştığını ileri sürmüşlerdir.

D) Chomsky ve Fodor gibi dilbilimcilerin, dil öğreniminin esasen diğer bilişsel süreçlerden farklı olduğunu ileri sürmesinin nedeni, dil öğreniminin çok hızlı ve kolay şekilde gerçekleşmesidir.

E) Dil öğreniminin çok hızlı ve kolay şekilde gerçekleşmesi, Chomsky ve Fodor gibi dilbilimcilerin, dil öğreniminin esasen diğer bilişsel süreçlerden farklı olduğunu ileri sürmelerine neden olmuştur

48. Kosova Savaşı'ndan sonra, Sultan I. Bayezid Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun Avrupa'daki topraklarını birleştirdi ve Anadolu'da kalan bağımsız Türk beyliklerini himayesi altına aldı.

A) Sultan Bayezid I, who consolidated the European holdings of the Ottoman Empire, took the remaining independent Turkic statelets in Anatolia under his protection after the Battle of Kosovo.

B) Following the Battle of Kosovo, the European holdings of the Ottoman Empire were consolidated and the remaining independent Turkic statelets in Anatolia were taken under the protection of Sultan Bayezid I.

C) After the Battle of Kosovo, Sultan Bayezid I was able to consolidate the European holdings of the Ottoman Empire because the remaining independent Turkic statelets in Anatolia were under his protection.

D) Following the Battle of Kosovo, Sultan Bayezid I consolidated the European holdings of the Ottoman Empire and took the remaining independent Turkic statelets in Anatolia under his protection.

E) After consolidating the European holdings of the Ottoman Empire following the Battle of Kosovo, Sultan Bayezid I took the remaining independent Turkic statelets in Anatolia under his protection.

49. Antik Yunan'daki insanlar doğaüstü güçlerin varlığına inansalar da dönemin filozofları dünyayı gözlem ve mantığa dayanarak açıklamaya çalışmışlardır.

A) Whereas the philosophers of ancient Greece tried to explain the world based on observation and reason, the people of the time believed in the existence of supernatural forces.

B) Although the people in ancient Greece believed in the existence of supernatural forces, the philosophers of the time tried to explain the world based on observation and reason.

C) Unlike the people of ancient Greece who believed in the existence of supernatural forces, the philosophers of the time made use of observation and reason to explain the world.

D) While ancient Greeks believed in the existence of supernatural forces, the philosophers of the time tried to explain the world by making observations based on reason.

E) Philosophers in ancient Greece explained the world through their observations and reasoning; however, the people of the time believed in the existence of supernatural forces.

50. Gök gürültüsü ve şimşek gibi doğa olayları sadece çocuklar için değil, hâlâ çocukluk korkularını yenememiş yetişkinler için de son derece ürkütücü olabilir.

A) Natural phenomena like thunder and lightning are extremely frightening for children, but it can also scare adults if they still have not overcome their childhood fears.

B) Not only children but also adults who still have not overcome their childhood fears might be extremely scared by natural phenomena such as thunder and lightning.

C) Natural phenomena such as thunder and lightning could be extremely frightening not only for children but also for adults who still have not overcome their childhood fears.

D) Not only children but also adults who still have not overcome their childhood fears can view thunder and lightning as extremely frightening natural phenomena.

E) Adults could be extremely frightened by natural phenomena like thunder and lightning, as children do, if they still have not overcome their childhood fears.

51. Doğu Afrika, bölgenin boyutundan dolayı oldukça çeşitli coğrafi özelliklere sahiptir ve bu durum; sıcaklık, nem ve yağış aşırılıkları olan bir iklim ortaya çıkarmaktadır.

A) East Africa has fairly diverse geographical features because of the size of the region and this creates a climate which has extremes of temperatures, humidity, and precipitation.

B) East Africa has a diversity of geographical features because of the size of the region and this affects the climate, which has extreme temperatures, humidity, and precipitation.

C) Since East Africa has a rich diversity of geographical features due to its size, it has a climate with temperature, humidity and precipitation extremes.

D) The reason why East Africa has a climate which has extremes of temperature, humidity and precipitation is because it has diverse geographical features due to its size.

E) East Africa has a climate with temperature, humidity and precipitation extremes due to its size and this creates a region with fairly diverse geographical features.

52. Hiçbir teknolojik icadın 20. yüzyılın gidişatı üzerinde otomobilden daha geniş çaplı bir etkisi olmadığını ileri sürmek mümkündür.

A) No single technological invention is said to impact the course of the 20th century to such a great extent as the automobile did.

B) It is argued that the automobile has possibly had a wider influence on the course of the 20th century than any other technological invention.

C) It can possibly be argued that no single technological invention has had such a wide impact on the course of the 20th century as the automobile.

D) The automobile can be argued to have had a more far-reaching effect on the course of the 20th century than all other technological inventions.

E) It is possible to argue that no single technological invention has had a more far-reaching impact on the course of the 20th century than the automobile.

53. Hayatta kalmamız için gerekli bir insani içgüdü olan güven duygusu, ilk olarak biz küçük kabileler halinde yaşarken ortaya çıktı ve muhtemelen anlaşmazlık zamanlarında faydalar sağladı.

A) Trust, a human instinct that is essential to our survival, first appeared when we lived as small tribes and probably provided benefits in times of conflict.

B) As a human instinct essential for our survival, trust probably first appeared at the time when we lived as small tribes, and benefitted us during conflicts.

C) Trust, which is an essential human instinct to our survival, is known to have first appeared during our life in small tribes and probably benefitted us in times of conflict.

D) Trust has always been essential to our survival as a human instinct and it probably first appeared when we lived as small tribes, bringing benefits in times of conflict.

E) Trust, which probably benefitted us in times of conflict, first appeared when we lived in small tribes and was an essential human instinct for our survival.

54. In all nomadic societies, leadership was based on skill and wisdom in warfare and hunting. Membership of a leading family or group might be an advantage, but even the highest-born could soon be found incompetent. ----- In contrast, settled and bureaucratic societies often entrusted military command to men who, although of high rank, lacked both experience and courage and were far from enjoying the confidence of their followers.

A) This meant that nomad leaders were usually qualified and enjoyed the respect of those they led.

B) Nomads lived in areas where capacities for individual life were low, which necessitated living in groups.

C) However, nomadic tribes often fought for gaining dominance over each other.

D) Therefore, nomad members tried to establish close relationships with those in power positions.

E) It was certain that when their leader passed away, he would be succeeded by his oldest son.

55. Coined in 2000 by Andrew Giallourakis, the term advergames refers to video games that are used as a venue for advertising. ----- Even at the time when game graphics were less advanced, companies produced games to advertise their products. Although some games include product placement or company logos, such games are generally not considered advergames, especially when advertising was not the main purpose for the games' creation. Advergames are often produced by the company doing the advertising or are at least initiated by them if a third-party developer is involved in the production.

A) Most advergames are targeted at children since they are prone to being influenced by such strategies.

B) However, it should be noted that the practice of advergaming itself has been around for decades.

C) The companies interested in advergaming tended to be those marketing for the youth.

D) Advergames also began appearing online, usually with links to companies' websites.

E) The greater availability of game creation tools makes them an affordable advertising venue for a wider range of businesses.

56. Populations depend on resources, including space, food, and opportunities to escape from predators. The amount of a resource potentially available to a population is generally thought of as being a property of the environment. ----- Thus, individuals are said to compete for them. Larger populations result in a smaller share of resources per person, which may lead to reduced survival and reproduction. Dense populations also attract predators and provide conditions for rapid transmission of contagious diseases, which generate pressure to reduce population size.

A) Factors influencing the survival and reproductive success of individuals form the basis for understanding population processes.

B) The probability of extinction decreases with increasing population size and increasing excess of births over deaths.

C) As individuals consume resources they reduce the availability of these resources to others in the population.

D) Populations exist in dynamic relationship to their environments and these relationships may cause ecological systems to vary dramatically.

E) In the absence of severe effects of overcrowding, all populations have an immense capacity to prosper.

57. National governments of low-fertility countries are usually interested in raising birth rates. Their only option is to increase the level of happiness in the country, which would enhance subjective perceptions of health and optimism. Unfortunately, there is no known method for increasing the percentage of happy people in a given nation. ----- For example, between 1998 and 2008, almost all countries in the European part of the former Soviet Union, as well as Bulgaria and Romania, doubled their gross national income (GNI) per capita. Still, the dismally low levels of happiness that characterised them at the outset of the period remained virtually unchanged a decade later. And the demographic crisis that is affecting all of them continued.

A) Populations that do not feel happy and healthy are not very excited about having children.

B) There is a strong correlation between socioeconomic level and birth rates.

C) Well-off societies tend to have populations of more optimistic people.

D) It may seem that economic development should have such an effect, however, this process may take a long time.

E) Countries that are thought to have traditional families and a higher birth rate can have a decline in birth rates too.

58. The competitive ethic is a driving force in contemporary sport. It is common to hear coaches, athletes, and sports journalists say positive things such as "competition brings out the best in people". At the same time, an overly competitive mentality is blamed for violence, rule violation, and unsportsman-like behaviour. ----- Whether these effects are positive or negative depends greatly on the competitive context and the emphasis sport leaders and coaches place on competition and its meaning.

A) Much of the sport psychological research on competition has been conducted with young athletes in entry-level programs.

B) Thus, sports competition appears to be a double-edged sword, having both beneficial and harmful effects on participants.

C) However, one of the most studied aspects of competitive sport has been its association with competitive stress.

D) Champion athletes recommend that sportspeople should focus on long-term development rather than short-term competitive results.

E) Furthermore, in some investigations, competition has been found to boost motivation and contribute to improved performance.

59. Stressful experiences may create a self-perpetuating cycle by changing how we think about, or appraise, the things that happen to us. ----- For example, if you are feeling depressed or anxious already, you may perceive a friend's cancelling a movie date as an indication that she does not want to spend time with you. However, the reality is different. A demand in her own life prevents her from keeping your date. But, since you feel bad, you will be much more inclined to come to a negative conclusion about what just happened, rather than see the situation in a more balanced or optimistic way.

A) When we are feeling down, we cannot enjoy even the simplest thing that makes us happy.

B) It all starts by not letting your bad feelings affect the way you see the world and cherishing all the things life has brought us.

C) Studies have shown that stressful situations may be related to or intensified by a person's cognition.

D) Psychologists divide their patients into two categories: the ones that always see the plus side and others that are always discontent with everything.

E) Even though we experience intense stress from time to time, being grateful is such a peaceful emotion that can comfort us easily.

60. (I) A name grants a person identity. (II) Even the number of names given to a child is culture-specific. (III) Yet giving a name to a child is more than just an act of designation or an official registration. (IV) Names are not superficial phenomena, but are an expression of cultural identity deeply imbedded in sociocultural contexts. (V) Naming is therefore regarded as the social birth of a human being and is frequently carried out in the form of a ritual integration.

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

61. (I) Crying is a phenomenon that has puzzled people throughout the ages. (II) People cry when they are sad, afraid, angry, in pain, or depressed, and yet people also cry when they are happy. (III) Crying occurs in all emotions - it even contributes to the physiological well-being of an individual from birth to death. (IV) New-born babies are not capable of crying for emotional reasons. (V) It is this versatility that makes crying so difficult to understand.

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

62. (I) Ottoman architecture was the most visible manifestation of human craft that many European artists worked on. (II) As the chief architect of Süleyman the Magnificent, Sinan, the greatest of all Ottoman architects, designed his first architectural masterpiece in 1543, following the death of Prince Mehmed, one of Süleyman's sons. (III) The complex was named Şehzade (Prince) and he used Hagia Sophia as his design model. (IV) Sinan's next giant project was the design and construction of the magnificent Süleymaniye Mosque, set on a hill overlooking the Istanbul harbour. (V) However, the crowning glory of Ottoman architecture and Sinan's architectural paradise was the Selimiye Mosque in Edirne.

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

63. (I) Babylonian mathematicians developed many of the initial ideas and techniques that would characterise Greek mathematics of the first century BCE. (II) Babylonian mathematics, clearly meant for practical rather than merely theoretical purposes, included algebra and simple geometry. (III) Mathematics as an activity of abstract science began with the early human fascination for numbers, and not only as the number of items, but number as an abstract concept as well. (IV) They developed quadratic equations and solutions to geometric problems such as the Pythagorean theorem long before Pythagoras. (V) Besides working with squares, cubes, and the radii of circles, they were the first to use zero as a place-value notation, and the first to divide the circle into 360 degrees.

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

64. (1) Archaeologists need to make sense of how the archaeological record fits together in time and space. (II) The locations that ancient people chose for their settlements and ritual activities are very important for understanding how ancient societies developed and declined. (III) A simple tool for organising this information is a chronological chart, which can be thought of as a timeline running vertically, with the oldest developments at the bottom and the most recent at the top. (IV) The vertical lines indicate the duration of cultures and people, whose date of first appearance is indicated by the label at the bottom of the line. (V) The horizontal lines indicate cultures and events that spanned more than one geographic region.

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

65. (I) Puppetry is an expression of popular and folk culture. (II) It is intended for audiences of adults as well as children and is a form of communication and entertainment and an aesthetic creation. (III) Puppetry, like other forms of humour, is used in both verbal and physical therapy. (IV) Puppets become animate through the (usually hidden) activities of the puppeteers, who make them perform - walk, talk, sing, dance, burp, and laugh. (V) This disparity and intersection between the animate and the inanimate, the human and the nonhuman, is at the heart of the humour of puppets.

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

Babies are instinctively wired to learn language. From babbling to showing an understanding of what they hear, babies' speech and language development quickly begins to emerge. When children acquire strong language skills, this offers a gateway to most other forms of learning, as well as communicating their needs. Speech and language skills open the door to a wealth of other skills including problem-solving, social and personal development, and emotional regulation. So, it is important we provide the best possible learning environment to continuously enhance learning opportunities and support children to build these skills. A language-rich environment promotes and encourages the enhancement of children's communication and language development, taking into account both the physical and emotional environment, including positive and responsive interactions with adults. Not only do children begin to develop their physical skills by exploring their environment through play, they are also forming imagination and language skills. There are many ways to bring a language focus to the forefront of your physical environment: open-ended resources, signs and labels, and outdoor exploration. Also, we must remember that children's emotional environment is crucial, since it can influence their learning and development.

66. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Starting with babbling phase, babies show that they can make sense of what they hear.
- B) A supportive learning environment is crucial for children's language learning.
- C) Children with broad imagination can improve communication and language skills earlier than expected
- D) Developing positive interaction with peers can enhance a child's learning process.
- E) A child's social development profoundly affects his or her speech and language skills.

67. It is pointed out in the passage that speech and language abilities ----- .

- A) may be limited if the other cognitive abilities of the child have not developed yet
- B) show the extent to which children are capable of building social relationships
- C) foster childrens' coping skills besides social and personal development
- D) can be badly affected once children are exposed to the outside world
- E) begin to show themselves when children express their needs through gestures

68. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To highlight the significance of language-rich environments in the early years of language development
- B) To give advice on the strategies parents should follow for children's cognitive development
- C) To inform the reader about the effects of language skills in children's physical environment
- D) To explain how play can influence children's speech and language development
- E) To clarify the role of parents in children's social and personal development

Archaeology is commonly defined as the study of the human past through the analysis of the material remains left behind. These include plant and animal remains as well as our ancestors' bones, all of which can reveal much, for example, about our ancestors' physical appearance, food choices, and the environment within which they lived. The other main kind of material remains studied by archaeologists are artefacts. The simplest definition of an artefact is anything that has been modified, made or used by our ancestors. Thus, an artefact can be string made from fibrous bark, a basket woven from the string, or simply a piece of unmodified bark that has been used, for example, to carry water. In combination with other archaeological evidence, the study of artefacts can provide information about many things including our ancestors' technology (why things were made in the way that they were), their cognitive abilities, the kinds of activities they undertook, how they organised themselves socially, whether they traded with other groups, how they moved around their landscape, and some aspects of their ideology. The problem for archaeologists is how to get such information from objects that cannot speak for themselves.

69. According to the passage, artefacts ----.

- A) are analysed by archaeologists primarily to learn about water storage systems of past societies
- B) are found in abundance in parts of the world where our ancestors established the earliest settlements
- C) can shed light on our ancestors' lifestyle from different aspects
- D) prove to be more useful than other kinds of remains in predicting our ancestors' physical appearance
- E) provide archaeologists with more reliable data than animal and plant remains offer

70. It is implied in the passage that archaeologists -----.

- A) have to rely on their interpretation when trying to make sense of an artefact
- B) may sometimes get too ideological when studying the remains of past societies
- C) discuss the information they collect from artefacts with other archaeologists
- D) have not yet reached an agreement on what can be regarded as an artefact
- E) often refuse to make use of several sources of archaeological evidence at the same time

71. The passage is mainly about -----.

- A) comparing plant-based remains with animal-based ones
- B) the analysis methods archaeologists use for material remains
- C) the importance of material remains to the study of archaeology
- D) how archaeology provides insights to other academic disciplines
- E) a brief history of the study of artefacts in archaeology

Film was introduced into China by Westerners in the late 19th century. Since then, China's film market had been dominated by foreign films until 1950, when the Chinese government adopted a policy that opposed Western cultural influence fearing that it would corrupt the society. Although domestic film production began as early as 1905, the chronic shortage of capital, technical personnel and political instability prevented the domestic film industry from being competitive in the market. Hence, imported foreign films flooded China's big cities. In the 1900s-20s, three types of Western films came to China in tandem. First, it was the detective films and thrillers that attracted Chinese audiences during the 1910s. Then, with the end of World War I, war films and films about the military prowess of the Western countries became the box-office attractions in the 1920s. Finally, the human drama of love and romance gained unrivalled popularity among the Chinese audience from the mid-1920s. Stars such as Charlie Chaplin, Harold Lloyd, Douglas Fairbanks and Lilian Gish became familiar household names to many urban Chinese.

72. It is clear from the passage that Chinese government -----.

- A) encouraged European film-making companies to invest in China
- B) worried that their social values might be adversely affected by foreign films
- C) wanted to improve their citizens' general knowledge through film industry
- D) entered the film market with the aim of becoming the forerunner of the industry
- E) funded local film-making companies to promote their ideology

73. Which is not true about foreign films pouring into Chinese market in early 20th century?

- A) The interest in Western movies in China started with dramas featuring romantic elements.
- B) Chinese people living in towns and cities started to learn about foreign film actors.
- C) One of the very first categories to amuse Chinese viewers was films involving crime stories.
- D) Chinese audience preferred watching different film genres over time.
- E) Some genres gained significance following historical events.

74. Which could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Impact of WWI on Chinese Film Industry
- B) The Influences of Western Films on Chinese Culture
- C) The History of Domestic Film Production in China
- D) Chinese Audience's Admiration for Western Movie Stars
- E) The Introduction of Western Films to China

The greatest literary achievement of the Enlightenment was the Encyclopedia, which came into being when many leading thinkers embarked on the ambitious project of collecting the sum total of human knowledge. Their purpose was to make the information accessible to the educated public. In summary, the work of the encyclopaedists was a monument to the Enlightenment itself. The men who compiled the Encyclopedia included Denis Diderot, Jean Le Rond d'Alembert, Voltaire, and Rousseau. Diderot, however, dominated the writing, editing, and publication of the work, with d'Alembert as the next greatest contributor. While the amount of information and material contained within the Encyclopedia was immense, it was far from impartial, for the creators of the work held very strong opinions on the subjects about which they wrote. In terms of metaphysics, Diderot and his allies were strongly committed to the beliefs of the English philosopher John Locke, dismissing the ideas of those who disagreed with him. Similarly, the scientific articles held to the theories of Isaac Newton, rejecting the notions of opposing scientists.

75. According to the passage, which of the following promoted thinkers in writing the Encyclopedia?

- A) The motivation of the educated for teaching illiterate people with the accumulated knowledge
- B) The desire to pass the collected human knowledge to the literate people
- C) The need to produce a work of art that would reflect the enlightening ideas of the era
- D) The support from both the intellectual circle and common people
- E) The ideal that all aspects of enlightenment should be presented without filter

76. Which of the following can be inferred about the creators of the Encyclopedia?

- A) D'Alembert was the second best writer among others in terms of his literary career.
- B) The thinkers combined their ideas together to form proper scientific articles on serious subjects.
- C) They included the ideas of philosophers and scientists in the work regardless of their differing views.
- D) Diderot was the one who wrote most of the scientific articles covering metaphysics.
- E) They disregarded the contrasting ideas and followed the ones that fit in with their understanding.

77. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The compilation of the Encyclopedia and its contributors
- B) The rivalry between the writers of the Encyclopedia
- C) The role of the Enlightenment on literary production
- D) The cultural context the Encyclopedia was created in
- E) The selection process of writers included in the Encyclopedia

Therapists often use flooding and implosive therapy to treat behavioural problems. Although both are fundamentally similar, they are different in their practice. One distinction between flooding and implosive therapy is that implosive therapy is always conducted in the imagination, so the client is not exposed to the feared stimulus. Flooding, which is similar, usually occurs when the client is genuinely exposed to the feared stimulus. Here is how flooding works. Take a man who is afraid of snakes because he feels they will bite him. Using flooding, the client would be exposed to the snake for nearly an hour without the fearsome snake bite. Research has demonstrated that procedures like flooding are extremely effective in cases of agoraphobia (a fear of open places) and obsessive-compulsive disorders. Flooding and implosive therapy do not necessarily utilise relaxation nor do they introduce the fearful stimuli piece by piece. Both techniques assume that avoiding the fear serves to intensify it, and that anticipation of catastrophe initially caused the symptom in question. It is good to remember that these two psychoanalytic techniques do not work in every case. Cases have been cited in which the prolonged exposure to the feared stimuli actually tended to increase the anxiety.

78. Which of the following is not true about flooding?

- A) Clients have first-hand experience with the source of their phobia.
- B) Clients have to rely on their imagination to overcome their phobia.
- C) It has some common features with the implosive therapy.
- D) It is very useful in treating some cases such as the fear of open spaces.
- E) There is not a gradual introduction to the stimuli that cause the phobia.

79. What can be said about the two therapeutic techniques?

- A) People with better imagination can benefit more from both therapies.
- B) They work equally well for people suffering from phobias.
- C) Long exposure to the stimulus causing the phobia can worsen the situation.
- D) The exposure to the stimulus should be gradual in order to overcome the phobia.
- E) Reducing the intensity of the feared stimulus step by step can develop resistance in the treatment process.

80. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To clarify how flooding and implosive therapy sharply differ from each other
- B) To provide brief information about two psychoanalytic techniques
- C) To explain how the two psychoanalytic techniques were developed
- D) To report why one therapeutic method has superseded another one
- E) To describe the appropriate therapy under different circumstances

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