

1. - 20. sorularda, boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. From friends to families, partners to politicians, trust is the --- glue that holds together our relationships.

in A) dispensable : vazgeçilebilir

✓ B) fundamental : temel

C) worthless : değersiz

D) reliant : güvenen **DEPENDENT**

il- E) literate : okur yazar / lik

✓ computer literacy

✓ financial literacy

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Cor - ru pt - ion

trouble

2. **Corruption** has long been a scourge in parts of Latin America, and ----, it has funnelled down domestic routes, with local politicians, business interests and drug lords benefiting from graft and dodgy dealings.

A) **crucially**: çok önemli bir şekilde

B) **cautiously**: dikkatlice

C) **traditionally**: geleneksel olarak

D) **significantly**: önemli ölçüde

E) **rarely**: nadiren

→ usually, SVO
→ rise X decrease

ly, SVO

A for sb

to pay

kadınların ödemesi

to be

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in Dilizce

kadınlara ödeme yapılması

passive

3. **Even though** 90% of Europeans think it's **unacceptable** for women **to be paid** less than men, the average EU **gender pay** ---- **remained** **close to 13% in 2021.**

continued to be
is still

- A) generation : nesil / üretim
- B) receipt : fiş receive: almak
- C) vicinity : civar / çevre in close proximity
- ✓ D) gap : aralık / fark
- E) check : kontrol

4. A **new scan** of the Titanic shipwreck made with more than 715,000 images **has** --- the world's most famous shipwreck **as we've never seen it before.**

A) **deterred** : caydırmak

B) **elevated** : yükseltmek

C) **revealed** : açıklığa kavuşturmak

D) **clarified** : aydınlatmış

E) **dedicated** : adanmış

daha önce hiç görmediğimiz şekilde

elevation: rakım, irtifa elavator: asansör : lift

show
deterred → deterrest
explain
make
commit to
devote

not
no
never
few
little

düretme

rather / instead / in fact,

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in Dilizce

5. Research shows that the United States' immigration policies have never deterred migrants from coming to the country; they have only made the immigration ---- longer and more difficult.

stop / keep / prevent

- A) reliability: güvenilirlik
- B) process: işlem / süreç
- C) prospect: olasılık chance(s) / odds / likelihood
- D) affluence: zenginlik / refah prosperity
- E) challenge: zorluk / meydan okuma
hardship / a new aim, target amaç*

6. From far-reaching empires to seminal religious texts and the growth of expansive trade routes, the fifth century ---- many important events outside of Europe.

- A) accounted for : bir bütünü'nün parçası olmak / açıklamak
- B) stemmed from : -den kaynaklanmak
- C) figured out : anlamak
- D) looked up : ^{sözlükten bakmak / listeden bakmak} düzeltmek / ziyaret etmek
- E) ushered in : öncülük etmek / habercisi olmak

bring about
lead to

S V O Place Time

7. If you are a parent on social media, you may have noticed that there are sentimental videos that ---- you to soak up every minute of the baby and toddler stage before this precious time ---- for good. forever sonsuza dek

- A) ask / has gone
B) asked / went
C) had asked / would go
D) were asking / had gone
E) have asked / will go

go → disappear

When?

past
future

8. **Medieval rulers** like the **modern ones**, ----
glory on the battlefield, but **to secure a** victory,
they ---- methods that **were less-than**
honourable. euphemism: örtmece

- A) ~~desire~~ / had to employ
B) ~~are desiring~~ / must have employed
C) ~~desired~~ / would employ
D) ~~have desired~~ / used to employ
E) ~~were desiring~~ / ~~wil~~ have employed

berinsimlik
2 dopt → basurmak
resort to

9. As humans, we **have left** countless clues of our existence ~~----~~ **history**, leaving ~~----~~ **burials**, artifacts and written records that hint at our evolution, **beliefs**, **practices** and **cultures**.

- A) **in** / toward ✓ B) **throughout** / **behind**
C) back / within D) over / forward
E) under / into

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10. Stars and lines engraved in rocks ---- the

Arabian Peninsula and neighbouring islands
may represent nearby hunting traps, revealing
humans' sophisticated understanding of
space ---- 8,000 years ago.

- A) amid / in B) through / around
C) on / about D) in / over
E) with / into

on

2da

approximately
nearly ✓

some

de
st
on
in

11. Generative Artificial Intelligence **can exploit** sömürmek/ kullanmak/ use

people's **reliance** ---- categorical authenticity --

-- **producing** material that looks like "the real thing."

- A) on / by B) in / for
C) from / to D) at / onto
E) of / with

can do sth by Ving
-arak
-erek

rely
depend
rest
count
draw

on / upon

12. The 1980s marked a turning point in Asian American cinema ---- for the first time, Asian American directors were entering the arena of feature films. uzun metrajlı film

özellik

- A) before ~~✓~~ B) ~~✓~~ because
C) ~~✓~~ whereas D) ~~✓~~ although
E) ~~✓~~ unless

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As
While I was disappearing is

13. ---- Rome **was waning**, the rich and powerful Wagadu Empire, also known as the Ghana Empire, **emerged** in the late fifth century in West Africa.

- A) Unless
B) Only if
C) **Just as**
D) By the time Rome **waned**,
E) So that

Until v2
Before

As soon as
After
Once

14. ---- the **prevailing image** of teenage drivers is that they are **more fearless than cautious**, **teens are increasingly feeling anxious** about driving.

- A) As if B) Unless
C) Before D) Because
E) Though *we generally assume that*
it is widely accepted that

Contrary to the common belief,

yaygın
Common

careful
temkinli

15. ---- **only one** ancient account mentions the existence of Xerxes Canal and **many have long thought it to be a tall tale**, archaeology is **now confirming that Persia's engineering triumph was real.**

- A) Before
B) Given that
C) Since
D) While
E) As though

mk → As if
mis pibi

16. There might be two main disastrous fiscal crises in the United States where Congress fails to pass a budget on time there are doubts that the federal debt ceiling would be raised, which could cause the U.S. to default on its debt.

- A) neither / nor ✓ B) either / or
C) whether / or D) both / and
E) not only / but also

D = E

Similar to / Like

17. ---- **cigarette marketing** in decades past, **sports sponsorship and advertising** has been the primary mechanism for the aggressive “normalisation” of gambling.

- A) On behalf of ^{adına} B) In spite of ^{-e rağmen}
C) For the sake of ^{ugruna, hatirina, amaciyla} D) In terms of ^{bakimindan}
E) As with

As in

--- obje gibi

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18. In urban settlements in the United States parents have a child care crisis; ----, the issue remains largely invisible in the rural areas or the countryside, where parents are oblivious to their toddlers' problems.

A) by the same token B) therefore bu yüzden, so, thus

C) moreover dahası D) otherwise aksi takdirde

E) on the other hand öte yandan

similarly/ likewise: benzer şekilde

E

19. It is impossible to understand the popularity of a specific cuisine like Chinese food, --- many other food cultures, in Britain without the context of colonialism.

- A) instead of ^{yerine}
B) but for ^{olmasa / without}
C) due to ^{yüzünden}
E) on behalf of ^{adına namına}
- D) as well as
- and

20. The white power movement in the United

States is a strong movement by an array of

activists --- is, in all ways but race,

remarkably diverse.

IRK hariç her bakımdan son derece çeşitli olan akim

A) who

B) that

C) whom

D) where

E) when

☆
2 kl --- but
every / heris
any

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

Children's librarians and booksellers offer an unparalleled (21)---- of knowledge. You might ask for a picture book for a child whose interests include soccer and dinosaurs, or a graphic novel about a girl navigating the social dynamics of middle school (22)-- -- she prepares for her term projects, and they would be able to point you to exactly what you are looking for. Now, using ChatGPT, you and your kids can create your own stories (23)---- your personal specifications, making them as crazy or as serious as you'd like. The results lack the artistic merit of the titles you find (24)---- library shelves, but designing the prompts and reading the stories together makes for a fun family activity. The technology also allows sb parents who aren't typically writers (25)---- stories particular to an upcoming transition or a challenge their child may be facing, and filling them in with familiar elements or favourite characters.

21.

- A) allowance : ödenek / harçlık
 B) correlation : ilişkilendirme
 C) function : işlev
 D) density: yoğunluk
 E) collection: toplama / koleksiyon

22.

- A) since
 B) as
 C) unless
 D) though
 E) as soon as

23.

- A) in spite of
 B) in addition to
 C) according to
 D) irrespective of
 E) regardless of

24.

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

25.

- A) crafting
 B) to craft
 C) having crafted
 D) to have crafted
 E) to be crafted

allow
 force + sb + to do sth
 enable
 want = ask istemek

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

If you have seen the word "Montessori" used recently on social media, you (26)---- that it is a style of home decor for children: lots of wholesome-looking wooden toys, a colour scheme of shades with names like "dune" and "oatmeal," and a minimalist aesthetic. (27)----, Montessori is an educational philosophy that takes its name from Italian physician Maria Montessori. Observing that children seemed to learn best when they were teaching themselves, Montessori gave her young pupils access to classroom materials and (28)---- to follow their own interests in the child care centre that she opened in 1907. Visitors found this self-directed style of learning so effective that other Montessori-style schools opened throughout Western Europe (29)---- the next few years. The first in the U.S. opened in 1911 in Tarrytown, New York, (30)---- today, you can find Montessori schools serving pre-schoolers and elementary-aged children throughout all 50 states.

26.

- A) might believe B) have to believe
C) were supposed to believe D) must believe
E) could have believed

27.

- A) To illustrate B) In other words
C) Thus D) In fact
E) What's more

28.

- A) extension: uzatma
B) scholarship: burs
C) pathway: patika / yaya yolu
D) prestige: itibar
E) permission: izin

29.

- A) with B) on
C) over D) of
E) around

30.

- A) but B) and
C) yet D) so
E) or

Rather,
instead

2

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

31. While social networks have become better and better at identifying and removing language and content that violates their community standards using advanced algorithms, ----.

A) social media platforms use algorithms to automatically flag and remove problematic material

B) social media users have come up with coded terminology designed to evade algorithmic detection

C) subcultures developed their own private codes that are only really understood by in-group members

D) the various social media platforms seem to be caught up in an escalating feud with their users

E) different sites have different rules that ban different terms, and what is considered acceptable and what is not is constantly changing

+
ihlal et -

find
escape avoid

kılmak
kandırmak

enmity / hostility

that / this / it

32. ----, **that may not be an option if you need them** for homework, which means the “do not disturb” mode should be on.

- A) **Although it is a good idea to put away** electronic devices when studying
- B) ~~Since~~ smart phones or tablets are main distractors during the studytime
- C) If social media and video apps are programmed to make you want to keep checking or playing them
- D) As research repeatedly has shown the human brain ~~cannot~~ multitask well
- E) ~~Unless~~ you have impeccable self-control to keep studying despite the appeal of your tablet

33. Besides being credited with such inventions

as the wheel, sail, plough, mathematics, hydraulic engineering and writing, ----.

- A) these inventions had huge ramifications
- B) the rule of the Sumerians meant that the newly-conquered country would prosper
- C) the Sumerians were Mesopotamia's earliest-known civilisation
- D) the Sumerians didn't destroy the achievements of those they had conquered
- E) the Sumerians' cuneiform writing system enabled them to record and share their knowledge

34. *Niksen* is a Dutch wellness trend that means "doing nothing," -----.

- A) so it fits with the tendency of the Dutch language to create verbs out of nouns
- B) for the word can be used in a variety of ways, both positive and negative in the Netherlands
- C) but it means occupying yourself with something trivial as a way of enjoying your own time
- D) and it first caught the attention of the world in 2019 as a way to manage stress or recover from burnout
- E) otherwise locals like spending their time in active ways, such as cycling or hiking

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35. ----, **but they are outstanding examples of sustainable architecture and socially responsible building design as well.** /, too

- A) Many people outside Turkey still remain oblivious to the existence of the old Ottoman mansions in Safranbolu
- B) Just as the sofa rooms of all Safranbolu mansions widely use *cumba* architecture
- C) **Not only** are the old Ottoman mansions in Safranbolu, called "konaklar", **beautiful to look at**
- D) Whether traditional Turkish houses are built with an approach that does not disrupt the environment or the neighbourhood
- E) Not until Safranbolu houses are designed to keep you cool in summer and warm in winter

Devrik yapı

S V U

Not only

Yardımcı Fiil

are/is

Like

Few

Nothing

Nowhere

Nobody

do did
can

36. ----, **so the prices** these companies sell their products for **incorporate the costs of production, transport and also additional profits.**

- A) During shortages and price hikes, **rising costs can be passed** on to consumers
- B) General **labour** shortages in the logistics and supply sector are directly affecting the supply of food
- C) The **root cause** of food price inflation is reportedly less event-driven and more business-derived
- D) Food prices are **generally set well in advance**, through production planning horizons and future contracts on perishable food staples
- E) **Food retailers, shops and supermarkets have to keep running** their businesses

go on

37. If the Canadian government **does not rapidly phase out fossil fuels**, ----.

- A) foreign investors invoke international trade and investment agreements like NAFTA
- B) the government remains exposed to the threat of ISDS through other trade agreements
- C) the vehicles running on fossil-fuels will not be irreplaceable
- D) it will fail to meet its commitments under the Paris Agreement to address the climate crisis
- E) it should work with treaty partners to remove access to climate agreements

IT WILL NOT BE ABLE TO MEET

it cannot meet
= fail to meet

promise

deal with

time commitment
investment

38. Though most people will be wary upon encountering dangerous situations or objects,

upon/on +ving

karsilasmalari üzerine= when they encounter

A) sometimes these "realistic" fears can move beyond what most people would see as the reality of the situation

→ extreme level

B) a debilitating aversion to water is an example of a sensible and entirely rational "precaution" that can transform into a full-blown phobia

C) it is possible that some of the most common phobias, such as a fear of heights, actually arose due to evolutionary pressures

D) some renowned psychologists have suggested that certain concerns and worries might actually be innate

E) it is still unclear why fear or caution evolves into a phobia for some, but not all

obvious
know
clear

but not

39. Opponents of the theory of cultural imperialism, or the cultural domination of other nations, argue that this theory is too simplistic ----.

A) whereas people in non-industrial cultures tend to transform the intended meanings to ones which better suit their own cultural background

B) because it does not account for internal dynamics within societies, and it views culture as deterministic and static

C) though they argue that rather than becoming "Americanized," for example, Asian societies have "Asianized" US cultural exports such as McDonald's

D) due to the fact that cultural imperialism may indeed be a factor in the export of certain US media products

E) when it is argued that the Internet, rather than promoting cultural imperialism, may in fact promote multiculturalism

encourage

explain

40. Whereas trust in the workplace enables employees to rely on one another to complete projects, delegate tasks and take responsibility for mistakes, ----.

- A) a way of looking at trust is to identify flags signalling the trustworthiness of a co-worker or manager
- B) one aspect of workplace culture where trust can be key is in disclosing personal issues with co-workers
- C) lack of trust can lead to lower levels of cooperation, subpar performance and negative feelings
- D) communicating in a respectful and non-judgemental way is a positive sign for the working relationship
- E) an easy way to win trust through communication is by being open and transparent about your intentions in the workplace

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41. Since the pandemic era hybrid workplace has put an end to the full-time, 9-to-5 office setting for many employees, ----.

- 4
- A) it is unlikely that employees will be giving up their desks that help them feel as if they are working from home
- B) by making their desks theirs, workers created a sense of familiarity, which was reinforced by a neighbourhood of familiar faces around them
- C) some workers and business leaders alike worry that hybrid offices risk becoming impersonal, sterile and disorientating
- D) the practice of workers decorating their workspaces was an ingrained part of office culture for years – thought to reveal personality
- E) workers with flexible schedules often have to share workstations – and take their personal items home at the end of the day

unlikely

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

42. Prior to the industrial revolution, which historians date to the mid-1700s to mid-1800s, working from home, or close to home, was commonplace for most of the world's population.

- A) Tarihi, 1700lerin ortası ile 1800lerin ortası olarak tarihçiler tarafından belirlenen endüstri devriminden önce evden ya da eve yakın çalışmak, dünya nüfusunun çoğu için sıradan bir şeydi.
- B) Tarihçilerin tarihini 1700lerin ortası ile 1800lerin ortası olarak belirlediği endüstri devriminden önce evden ya da eve yakın çalışmak, dünya nüfusunun çoğu için sıradan bir şeydi.
- C) Dünya nüfusunun çoğu için evden ya da eve yakın çalışmak sıradan bir şeydi - ta ki tarihçilerin tarihini 1700lerin ortası ile 1800lerin ortası arasında belirlediği endüstri devrimi gelene kadar.
- D) Evden ya da eve yakın çalışmak, dünya nüfusunun çoğu için olağan olmaktan tarihçilerin tarihini 1700lerin ortası ile 1800lerin ortası olarak belirlediği endüstri devrimi ile çıktı.
- E) Tarihçilerin tarihini 1700lerin ortası ile 1800lerin ortası olarak belirlediği endüstri devrimi olmasaydı evden ya da eve yakın çalışmak, dünya nüfusu için sıradan bir şey olarak kalacaktı.

43. In recent years, as news headlines about robots stealing human jobs have proliferated, some workers report starting to feel anxious about their futures.

7. nesne

- A) Son yıllarda robotların insanların işlerini çaldığına dair haber başlıkları çoğaldıkça bazı işçiler, gelecekları hakkında endişe duymaya başladıklarını dile getirmektedir. 25
- B) Son yıllarda robotların insanların işlerini çaldığına dair haber başlıkları çoğaldı ve bu yüzden bazı işçiler, gelecekları hakkında endişe duymaya başladıklarını dile getirmektedir. 25, so what
- C) Son yıllarda robotların insanların işlerini çaldığına dair haber başlıkları çoğaldığı için bazı işçilerin yaptığı şey, gelecekları hakkında endişe duymaya başladıklarını dile getirmektedir. what
- D) Son yıllarda robotların insanların işlerini çaldığına dair haber başlıkları çoğalmasaydı bazı işçiler, gelecekları hakkında endişe duymaya başladıklarını dile getirmeyecekti. if s had not s3
- E) Son yıllarda çoğalan şey, robotların insanların işlerini çaldığına dair haber başlıkları ve bazı işçiler bu yüzden gelecekları hakkında endişe duymaya başladıklarını dile getirmektedir. 25

44. Throughout the past three years, women around the world disproportionately suffered due to economic shutdowns, and their earnings, in many cases, have stalled or fallen relative to men's.

- A) Geçtiğimiz üç yılda dünyanın her yerindeki kadınların mağdur olduğu şey, ekonomiye bağlı kapanmalardan orantısız etkilenmeleri ve birçok durumda kazanımlarının gecikmesi veya erkeklerinkine oranla düşük kalmasıdır.
- B) Dünyanın her yerindeki kadınlar, bu geçtiğimiz son üç yıl içerisinde ekonomiye bağlı kapanmalardan orantısız biçimde etkilenmiş ve birçok vakada kazanımları gecikmiş ya da erkeklerinkine oranla düşmüştür.
- C) Ekonomiye bağlı kapanmalar, geçtiğimiz üç yıl boyunca en çok dünyanın her yerindeki kadınları mağdur etmiş ve birçok vakada kazançlarının ya gecikmesine ya da erkeklerinkine oranla düşük kalmasına yol açmıştır.
- D) Geçtiğimiz üç yıl boyunca dünyanın her tarafındaki kadınlar, orantısız bir şekilde ekonomik kapanmalardan dolayı mağdur olmuşlar ve birçok vakada erkeklerinkine kıyasla kazanımları duraklamış ya da düşmüştür.**
- E) Geçtiğimiz üç yılın dünyanın her tarafındaki kadınlar üzerindeki etkisi, orantısız bir şekilde ekonomiye bağlı kapanmalardan dolayı mağdur olmaları ve birçok vakada kazanımlarının gecikmesi ya da erkeklerinkine oranla düşmesi şeklinde olmuştur.

45. For centuries, it was common for French gentlemen to defend their honor on the dueling ground, despite a government ban on the tradition.

- A) Fransız beyefendileri, yüzyıllar boyunca hükümet tarafından yasaklanmasına rağmen yaygın bir şekilde şereflerini düello meydanlarında savunmuşlardır.
- B) Şerefini düello meydanında savunma geleneği için bir hükümet yasağı bulunmasına rağmen Fransız beyefendileri için bunu yüzyıllar boyunca yapmak sıradan bir şeydi.
- C) Yüzyıllar boyunca Fransız beyefendilerinin – bu gelenek için bir hükümet yasağı bulunmasına rağmen – şereflerini düello meydanında savunmaları sıradan bir şeydi.
- D) Fransız beyefendilerinin yüzyıllar boyunca yaptığı şey, bu gelenek için bir hükümet yasağı bulunmasına rağmen şereflerini düello meydanında savunmaktı.
- E) Fransız beyefendileri, şereflerini düello meydanlarında savunmak hükümet tarafından yasaklansa da yüzyıllar boyunca bu eylemi sürdürmüşlerdir.

it was baned

doing this

46. Starting as early as the Neolithic Age, the tradition of the public bath has changed over the years to adapt to evolving cultures and social norms.

- A) Halk hamamları geleneği, Neolitik Çağ kadar erken bir zamanda başlamasına karşın yıllar içinde gelişen kültürler ve sosyal normlara ayak uydurmak için değişmiştir.
- B) Yıllar içinde gelişen kültürler ve sosyal normlara ayak uydurmak için değişen halk hamamları geleneği, Neolitik Çağ kadar erken bir zamanda başlamıştır.
- C) Neolitik Çağ kadar erken bir zamanda başlayan halk hamamları geleneğinin değişmesinin nedeni, yıllar içinde gelişen kültürler ve sosyal normlara ayak uydurmaktır.
- D) Halk hamamları geleneği, Neolitik Çağ kadar erken bir zamanda başladığı için yıllar içinde gelişen kültürler ve sosyal normlara ayak uydurmak için değişmiştir.
- E) Neolitik Çağ kadar erken bir zamanda başlayan halk hamamları geleneği, yıllar içinde gelişen kültürler ve sosyal normlara ayak uydurmak için değişmiştir.

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47. **Before the pandemic, online grocery shopping was typically something younger and more affluent people living in cities indulged in but when COVID hit, the market exploded.**

- A) Pandemiden önce internette market alışverişi yapmak, genellikle şehirlerde yaşayan daha genç ve varlıklı insanların düşük olduğu bir şey olmasına rağmen, COVID geldiğinde bu pazar patlama yaptı.
- B) Pandemiden önce genellikle şehirlerde yaşayan daha genç ve varlıklı insanların düşük olduğu bir şey olan internette market alışverişi COVID geldiğinde patlama yaptı.
- C) COVID'in gelmesiyle pandemi öncesinde genellikle şehirlerde yaşayan daha genç ve varlıklı insanların düşük olduğu bir şey olan internette market alışverişi patlama yaşadı.
- D) COVID gelmeseydi pandemi öncesinde genellikle şehirlerde yaşayan daha genç ve varlıklı insanların düşük olduğu bir şey olan internette market alışverişi patlama yaşamayacaktı.
- E) Pandemiden önce internette market alışverişi yapmak, genellikle şehirlerde yaşayan daha genç ve varlıklı insanların düşük olduğu bir şeydi ama COVID geldiğinde bu pazar patlama yaptı.

what
something
hit when
SVD

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

48. 1980ler boyunca Japon araba üreticileri, onlara kârlı bir Avrupa pazarında bir tutunma noktası elde etmede yardımcı olduğu için Birleşik Krallıkta fabrikalar kurdu.

- A) Building factories in the United Kingdom helped Japanese car manufacturers to gain a foothold in the lucrative European market; therefore, they did just that throughout the 1980s.
- ✓ B) Throughout the 1980s, Japanese car manufacturers built factories in the United Kingdom because it helped them to gain a foothold in the lucrative European market.
- C) If it hadn't helped them to gain a foothold in the lucrative European market, Japanese car manufacturers wouldn't have built factories in the United Kingdom.
- D) One reason why Japanese car manufacturers built factories in the United Kingdom throughout 1980s was that doing so helped them to gain a foothold in the lucrative European market.
- E) What Japanese car manufacturers did in the United Kingdom throughout 1980s was building factories as it helped them to gain a foothold in the lucrative European market.

49. 1960'tan bu yana İngiliz üretimi hem istihdam ve üretim bakımından, hem de diğer benzer ülkelere kıyasla düşüş içindedir.

- A) Since 1960, British manufacturing has been in decline, both in terms of employment and output, and in comparison to other similar countries.
- B) From 1960 onwards, British manufacturing has been declining, not only in terms of employment and output, but also in comparison to other similar countries.
- C) There has been a decline in British manufacturing since 1960s, both in terms of employment and output, and in comparison to other similar countries.
- D) A decline has been experienced in British manufacturing since 1960s and it has been seen not only in terms of employment and output, but also in comparison to other similar countries.
- E) That British manufacturing has been in decline, both in terms of employment and output, and in comparison to other similar countries since 1960 is a fact.

bu tür
bu tür
bu tür

That is a fact
is a fact
is a fact
is a fact

50. Ülkedeki çok sayıda heyecan verici keşif ilk insan tarihine ışık tuttuğu için İber Yarımadasının güney ucunda bulunan Cebelitarık, eski insanı kalıntılarının varlığına yabancı değildir.

- A) As it is situated at the southern tip of the Iberian Peninsula, Gibraltar is no stranger to the presence of ancient hominid remains, and numerous exciting discoveries from the country have shed light on early human history.
- B) Gibraltar, which is situated at the southern tip of the Iberian Peninsula, is known for numerous exciting discoveries that have shed light on early human history, so it is no stranger to the presence of ancient hominid remains.
- C) Using its geographic advantage of being situated at the southern tip of the Iberian Peninsula, Gibraltar is no stranger to the presence of ancient hominid remains since numerous exciting discoveries from the country have shed light on early human history.
- D) Situated at the southern tip of the Iberian Peninsula, Gibraltar is no stranger to the presence of ancient hominid remains since numerous exciting discoveries from the country have shed light on early human history.
- E) Gibraltar, known for numerous exciting discoveries that have shed light on early human history, is situated at the southern tip of the Iberian Peninsula, and it is no stranger to the presence of ancient hominid remains.

51. **Yemek**, bir doğruluğunu kanıtlama **sürecinden geçer**, **bu yüzden** bir zamanlar yeni ya da uyarlanabilir olarak değerlendirilen bir yemek zaman içinde kuvvetli bir kimlik oluşturup en sonunda kendi çapında geleneksel **hale gelebilir**.

- A) ~~Because~~ food goes through a process of authentication, a dish once considered novel or adaptive can form a strong identity over time, eventually becoming traditional in its own right.
- B) ~~With~~ food going through a process of authentication, a dish once considered novel or adaptive can form a strong identity over time, eventually becoming traditional in its own right.
- C) **Food goes through a process of authentication**, **so** a dish once considered novel or adaptive can form a strong identity over time, eventually becoming traditional in its own right.
- D) That food goes through a process of authentication **means** a dish once considered novel or adaptive can form a strong identity over time, eventually becoming traditional in its own right.
- E) ~~If food didn't~~ go through a process of authentication, a dish once considered novel or adaptive wouldn't be able to form a strong identity over time, eventually becoming traditional in its own right.

52. Keşfinden bu yana Pompeii dünyadaki en uzun süre devamlı kazı yapılan alanlardan birisidir ancak bütün bu çalışmalara rağmen Pompeii'nin 60 hektarının üçte biri hala keşfedilmemiş olarak kalmıştır.

- A) Although Pompeii has been one of the longest continually excavated sites in the world since its discovery, about a third of Pompeii's 60 hectares remain unexplored for all this work.
- B) Pompeii is among the longest continually excavated sites in the world, and it has been so since its discovery, still, about a third of Pompeii's 60 hectares remain unexplored.
- C) Despite being one of the longest continually excavated sites in the world since its discovery, Pompeii remains largely unexplored, with almost a third of its 60 hectares untouched.
- D) Since its discovery, Pompeii has been one of the longest continually excavated sites in the world, but despite all this work, about a third of Pompeii's 60 hectares remain unexplored.
- E) Since it was discovered, Pompeii has been among the longest continually excavated sites in the world; however, in spite of all the work completed there, about a third of Pompeii's 60 hectares remain unexplored.

angora

angora

angora

angora

53. Küçük evler, hesaplı konut krizine bir cevap olarak tanıtılmasına rağmen bu küçük alanları çevreleyen bir çok karmaşa ve çelişki bulunmaktadır.

- A) Despite being promoted as an answer to the affordable housing crisis, tiny houses are surrounded by many complexities and contradictions.
- B) Although tiny houses are promoted as an answer to the affordable housing crisis, there are many complexities and contradictions that surround these tiny spaces.
- C) The affordable housing crisis has brought about tiny houses as an alternative, but there are many complexities and contradictions that surround these tiny spaces.
- D) With the affordable housing crisis running rampant, tiny houses are considered to be a solution; even so, many complexities and contradictions surround these tiny dwellings.
- E) Tiny houses are promoted as an answer to the affordable housing crisis, yet there are many complexities and contradictions that surround these tiny spaces.

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

wane /close/disappear

54. In the **waning days** of the American Civil War, citizens **began** placing flowers on the graves of soldiers.

---- So in 1866, a group of Union veterans **proposed** a federal **holiday to unite these events**, and **two traditions were born**: Decoration Day, and the **act of putting flowers on graves**.

After WWI, the holiday **came to honour** all of those who have died in U.S. wars, and was renamed **Memorial Day**.

= is not just

A) In the USA, Memorial Day **is more than just** hot dogs, barbecues, and **parades** on the last Monday of May.

B) In 1868, John A. Logan, the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, **promoted** a national holiday.

1. encourage / 2. pazarlamak 3. terfi ettirmek 4. desteklemek

C) The national holiday **was established to honour** those who have died in American wars.

D) **As** the war **ended** in April 1865, **this practice caught on**, and **soon**, cities **started holding** **mass** memorials.

Between ... and ... 1- gözlemek
E) **From** 1868 to 1970, it **was observed** on May 30, but since 1970, it is observed on the last Monday of May.

towards the end of

Amerikan İç Savaşı'nın **son günlerinde** vatandaşlar askerlerin mezarlarına çiçek koymaya **başladı**.

---- Böylece 1866'da bir grup Birlik gazisi **bu etkinlikleri birleştirmek için federal bir tatil önerdi** ve iki gelenek doğdu: Dekorasyon Günü ve mezarlara çiçek koyma **eylemi**.

come to do sth = start / begin to do sth / doing sth

Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra bu bayram, ABD savaşlarında ölen herkesi **onurlandırmak için** kutlanmaya **başlandı** ve adı Anma Günü olarak **değiştirildi**.

A) ABD'de Anma Günü, Mayıs ayının son Pazartesi günü düzenlenen sosisli sandviç, barbekü ve **geçit törenlerinden çok daha fazlasıdır**.

B) 1868 yılında, Cumhuriyetin Büyük Ordusu'nun başkomutanı John A. Logan, ulusal bir bayramı **teşvik etti**

C) Ulusal tatil, Amerikan savaşlarında ölenleri onurlandırmak için **kurulmuştur. tesis edilmistir**

D) Savaş Nisan 1865'te sona erdiğinde, bu uygulama **yaygınlaştı** ve **kısa süre içinde şehirler toplu anma törenleri düzenlemeye başladı**.

2. celebrate
E) 1868'den 1970'e kadar 30 Mayıs'ta **kutlandı**, ancak 1970'ten beri Mayıs ayının son Pazartesi günü **kutlanıyor**.

Miktar 5201

55. **Many countries** choose a geographically central capital **in order to emphasize** the equity of their government; **this way**, the capital isn't as likely to be, or seem to be, **biased toward** one region or another.

--- **When** Nigeria decided to build a **brand-new** capital city, it **placed** Abuja, which was formally **named the capital in 1991**, in the centre—a place **signifying** unity in a country often considered divided by its geography.

A) Madrid, **for instance**, is located **almost exactly** in the **middle** of Spain, and the Iberian Peninsula **for that matter**.

B) **When** a country **would rather choose** an existing city for its capital **than** build an entirely new one, population may be a **primary concern**.

C) **Capitals** are often the most populous of a country's cities; Seoul, South Korea, for example, **boasts** almost 20 percent of that country's residents.

D) A capital can also be a sign of political **compromise**, **as it was and has been the case** in the United States.

E) The name of Myanmar's capital, Nay Pyi Taw, means "Abode of Kings" in Burmese, and the city's origin **mirrors** its name.

Black mirror

Birçok ülke, hükümetlerinin eşitliğini **vurgulamak için** coğrafi olarak merkezi bir başkent seçer; **bu şekilde** başkent in bir bölgeye veya diğerine **karşı önyargılı** olması veya öyle görünmesi olası **against** değildir.

--- Nijerya **yepyeni** bir başkent inşa etmeye karar verdiğinde, **1991 yılında resmi olarak başkent ilan edilen Abuja'yı** merkeze **yerleştirdi**, **bu da** genellikle coğrafyası nedeniyle bölünmüş olarak kabul edilen bir ülkede birliği simgeleyen bir yerdi.

A) Örneğin Madrid, İspanya'nın ve İber Yarımadası'nın neredeyse tam ortasında yer almaktadır.

B) Bir ülke tamamen yeni bir şehir inşa etmektense mevcut bir şehri başkent olarak seçmeyi tercih ediyorsa, nüfus öncelikli bir endişe kaynağı olabilir.

C) Başkentler genellikle bir ülkenin en kalabalık şehirleridir; örneğin Güney Kore'nin başkenti Seul, o ülkede yaşayanların neredeyse yüzde 20'sine **sahiptir**.

D) Bir başkent, **Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde olduğu gibi** siyasi uzlaşmanın bir işareti de olabilir.

E) Myanmar'ın başkenti Nay Pyi Taw'ın adı Birmanca'da "Kralların Evi" anlamına gelir ve şehrin kökeni adını **yansıtır**.

reflect= mirror / mimic

56. **Being able to communicate** in English is **essential** for newly arrived migrants. People who have gone through traumatic experiences are, understandably, **often desperate to build new lives**. --- **To do that**, they have to navigate the health, social security, housing and education systems. **Thus**, language is the **single most important area** that **can promote** integration for migrants.

A) The **vast majority** of migrants are from countries that do not use English **as** a first language.

B) **In fact**, developing fluency in English is **critical** to integration.

C) They want to **use** the **skills** and **knowledge** they have **to access** work and education.

D) **Given** its importance, refugees and people seeking asylum are often **keen to enrol** in ESOL classes.

E) **Thinking afresh** about language education for forced migrants **means** considering how a participatory approach may be effective.

Yeni gelen göçmenler için İngilizce iletişim kurabilmek çok önemlidir. Travmatik deneyimler yaşamış insanlar, anlaşılabilir bir şekilde, genellikle yeni hayatlar kurmak için **çaresizdirler**. --- Bunu yapabilmek için sağlık, sosyal güvenlik, barınma ve eğitim sistemlerinde yollarını bulmaları gerekir. Dolayısıyla dil, göçmenler için entegrasyonu **teşvik edebilecek** en önemli alandır.

A) Göçmenlerin **büyük çoğunluğu** İngilizceyi ana dil olarak kullanmayan ülkelerden gelmektedir.

B) **Aslında**, İngilizce'de akıcılık geliştirmek entegrasyon için kritik **öneme sahiptir**.

C) Sahip oldukları **beceri ve bilgileri iş ve eğitime erişim** için kullanmak istiyorlar.

D) Önemi **göz önüne alındığında**, mülteciler ve sığınma arayan kişiler genellikle ESOL sınıflarına **kaydolmaya isteklidirler**.

E) Zorunlu göçmenler için dil eğitimini **yeniden düşünmek**, katılımcı bir yaklaşımın **nasıl etkili olabileceğini göz önünde bulundurmaya** anlamına gelir.

57. **Mandatory** work placements are a **vital** part of many university degrees. **This includes** some of the most important degrees in our society, such as nursing, teaching, social work, psychology and the allied health professions. **The time these require varies but is always significant.** ---- **Nursing** degrees require **at least 800 hours** of placement. **Undergraduate** education students **need to complete at least 80 days** of professional experience.

A) However, work placements mean students have to travel and wear professional clothing.

B) But students also often have to **forgo paid** work they have **in order to meet** their course requirements.

C) So a third of students say they have lost their **entire weekly** income because of field placement.

D) Perhaps unsurprisingly, students **overwhelmingly** support being paid for field placements.

E) **For example, for** social work and occupational therapy programs **it is 1,000 hours.**

2 across people/ cities among

3 depend on be based on

according to age/city/income

4. Various may diverse

Zorunlu işe yerleştirmeler, birçok üniversite derecesinin **hayati** bir parçasıdır. **Buna** hemşirelik, öğretmenlik, sosyal hizmet, psikoloji ve yardımcı sağlık meslekleri gibi toplumumuzdaki en önemli derecelerden bazıları **da dahildir**. Bunların gerektirdiği zaman **değişmekle** birlikte her zaman önemlidir. ---- Hemşirelik dereceleri en az 800 saatlik yerleştirme gerektirir. **Lisans eğitimi** öğrencilerinin en az 80 günlük mesleki deneyimi tamamlamaları gerekmektedir.

A) Ancak, işe yerleştirmeler öğrencilerin seyahat etmeleri ve profesyonel kıyafetler giymeleri gerektiği anlamına gelir.

B) Ancak öğrenciler, kurs **gereksinimlerini karşılamak için** genellikle sahip oldukları **ücretli iş**lerden de **vazgeçmek** zorunda kalırlar.

C) Yani öğrencilerin üçte biri haftalık gelirlerinin **tamamını** saha stajı yüzünden kaybettiklerini söylüyor.

D) Belki de şaşırtıcı olmayan bir şekilde, öğrenciler **büyük çoğunlukla** saha yerleştirmeleri için ödeme yapılmasını desteklemektedir.

E) Örneğin, sosyal hizmet ve ergoterapi programları için bu süre 1.000 saattir.

58. **When retired lawyer**, Teresa Shook, **put out a Facebook call to action** following the victory of Donald Trump in the 2016 Presidential race, **she began a chain of** events that **would lead to the biggest one-day protest** in U.S. history. **"We have to march"** she wrote on Pantsuit Nation, a **private group** of Hillary Clinton supporters. ---- **They were joined by millions more across the US.** Official estimates put turn out at around 1.5% of the total population of the country. That same day, Jan. 21, 2017, "sister" marches across the world brought out hundreds of thousands in support.

- A) The protest began as opposition to the new President's attitude to women as well as his politics.
- B) The movement continued in the following years although numbers of protesters never matched those of 2017.
- C) **The day after Trump's inauguration, over half a million people did just that** in Washington D.C.
- D) Many of the demonstrators wore pink hats, a reference to the language used by Donald Trump in a recorded conversation about women.
- E) Organizers told the media that the crowd at the march was double the number of people who had attended the presidential inauguration.

Emekli avukat Teresa Shook, Donald Trump'ın 2016 Başkanlık yarışını kazanmasının ardından Facebook'ta bir eylem çağrısı yayınladığında, ABD tarihindeki en büyük bir günlük protestoya yol açacak olaylar zincirini başlatmış oldu. Hillary Clinton destekçilerinden oluşan özel bir grup olan Pantsuit Nation'a "Yürümeliyiz" diye yazdı. ---- Onlara ABD genelinde milyonlarca kişi daha katıldı. Resmi tahminlere göre katılım oranı ülke nüfusunun %1,5'i civarındaydı. Aynı gün, 21 Ocak 2017'de, dünyanın dört bir yanında düzenlenen "kardeş" yürüyüşlerine yüz binlerce kişi destek verdi.

- A) Protesto, yeni Cumhurbaşkanı'nın politikalarının yanı sıra kadınlara yönelik tutumuna karşı bir muhalefet olarak başladı.
- B) Protestocuların sayısı hiçbir zaman 2017'dekine ulaşmasa da hareket sonraki yıllarda da devam etti.
- C) Trump'ın göreve başlamasından bir gün sonra Washington'da yarım milyondan fazla kişi tam da bunu yaptı.
- D) Göstericilerin birçoğu, Donald Trump'ın kadınlar hakkında kaydettiği bir konuşmada kullandığı dile atıfta bulunan pembe şapkalar taktı.
- E) Organizatörler medyaya yürüyüşteki kalabalığın başkanlık yemin törenine katılanların iki katı olduğunu söyledi.

59. The Vikings first established a foothold in southern Greenland around A.D. 985 with the arrival of Erik Thorvaldsson, also known as "Erik the Red," a Norwegian-born explorer who sailed to Greenland after being exiled from Iceland. Other Viking settlers soon followed, forming communities in Eystribyggð and Vestribyggð that thrived for centuries. --- Researchers previously suggested that factors such as climate change and economic shifts likely led the Vikings to abandon Greenland. Now, new findings show that rising seas played a key role, by submerging miles of coastline.

A) Scientists recently found that ice sheet growth and sea level rise led to massive coastal flooding that inundated Norse farms.

B) Around the 15th century, signs of Viking habitation in the region vanished from the archaeological record.

C) Between the 14th and 19th centuries, Europe and North America experienced a period of significantly cooler temperatures, known as the Little Ice Age.

D) This flooding would have submerged land that the Vikings used for farming and as grazing pastures for their cattle.

E) As the ice sheet advanced, its increasing heaviness weighed down the substrate underneath, making coastal areas more prone to flooding.

vulnerable
susceptible
open to

Vikingler ilk olarak, İzlanda'dan sürgün edildikten sonra Grönland'a yelken açan Norveç doğumlu kaşif "Kızıl Erik" olarak da bilinen Erik Thorvaldsson'un gelişyle M.S. 985 civarında güney Grönland'da bir yer edinmişlerdir. Kısa süre sonra diğer Viking yerleşimciler de onları takip ederek Eystribyggð ve Vestribyggð'de yüzyıllar boyunca gelişen toplulukları oluşturdular. --- Araştırmacılar daha önce iklim değişikliği ve ekonomik değişimler gibi faktörlerin Vikinglerin Grönland'ı terk etmesine yol açmış olabileceğini öne sürüyordu. Şimdi ise yeni bulgular, yükselen denizlerin kilometrelerce kıyı şeridini sular altında bırakarak önemli bir rol oynadığını gösteriyor.

A) Scientists recently found that ice sheet growth and sea level rise led to massive coastal flooding that inundated Norse farms.

B) Around the 15th century, signs of Viking habitation in the region vanished from the archaeological record.

C) Between the 14th and 19th centuries, Europe and North America experienced a period of significantly cooler temperatures, known as the Little Ice Age.

D) This flooding would have submerged land that the Vikings used for farming and as grazing pastures for their cattle.

E) As the ice sheet advanced, its increasing heaviness weighed down the substrate underneath, making coastal areas more prone to flooding.

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

Geviri MK.

60.

(I) One of the most persistent claims about the end of World War II is that the United States had no more atomic bombs after the second attack and that President Harry Truman was bluffing when he promised to drop more on Japan if it did not unconditionally surrender, but this is a myth: It was no bluff.

2nd

Legend has it that efsaneye göre / Rumour has it that dedikodulara göre

(II) Warfare changed forever in the summer of 1945, when the United States detonated the world's first atomic bombs.

warig

(III) In the closing months of World War II, the United States was producing as many atomic bombs as it could.

(IV) Days away from having another bomb for a third attack, the United States was close to preparing it for deployment before the Japanese surrendered.

(V) Just hours before hearing of Japan's final surrender on August 14, 1945, Truman had ruefully told a British diplomat that he had "no alternative" but to order a third atomic bomb attack.

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

legend: efsane

(I) İkinci Dünya Savaşı'nın sona ermesiyle ilgili en ısrarlı iddialardan biri, ikinci saldırıdan sonra ABD'nin elinde başka atom bombası kalmadığı ve Başkan Harry Truman'ın kayıtsız şartsız teslim olmaması halinde Japonya'ya daha fazla atom bombası atma sözü verirken blöf yaptıdır, ancak bu bir efsanedir: Blöf değildi.

(II) 1945 yazında Amerika Birleşik Devletleri dünyanın ilk atom bombalarını patlattığında savaş sonsuz dek değişti.

(III) İkinci Dünya Savaşı'nın son aylarında Amerika Birleşik Devletleri üretebildiği kadar çok atom bombası üretiyordu.

(IV) Üçüncü bir saldırı için başka bir bombaya sahip olmasına günler kalan ABD, Japonlar teslim olmadan önce bombayı konuşlandırmak üzere hazırlamaya çok yaklaşmıştı.

(V) 14 Ağustos 1945'te Japonya'nın nihai teslimiyet haberini almadan sadece saatler önce Truman bir İngiliz diplomata üçüncü bir atom bombası saldırısı emri vermekten başka "alternatifi olmadığını" üzüntüyle söylemişti.

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

61.

(I) **Since** its discovery several centuries ago, **few** archaeological sites **have fascinated** the world **as** has the ancient Roman city of Pompeii.

(II) After the first major excavations in more than 50 years, Pompeii is **revealing** a **surprising** **abundance** of buried treasures.

(III) Since the **1960s**, the site had been **ravaged** by **neglect**, **poor drainage**, earthquakes, mass tourism, theft, and **vandalism**.

(IV) **The new finds** are coming **from intensive work in** **a small sector known** as Region V that has nevertheless **yielded giant insights into** the final days of the **doomed city**.

(V) **Along with** the complete excavation of two houses – the House of the Garden and the House of Orion – the dig has **yielded many other things** **belonging to** mythological figures.

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

+ + - + +

(I) Birkaç yüzyıl önce keşfedilmesinden bu yana **çok** **az arkeolojik alan** antik Roma kenti Pompeii **kadar** dünyayı **büyülemiştir**.

Pompeii fascinated them more than others

(II) 50 yılı aşkın bir süredir yapılan ilk büyük kazıların ardından Pompeii'de gömülü hazinelerin **şaşırtıcı** **bolluğu** ortaya çıkıyor.

(III) 1960'lardan bu yana alan bakımsızlık, kötü drenaj, depremler, kitle turizmi, hırsızlık ve vandalizm **nedeniyle harap** olmuştur.

(IV) **Yeni buluntular**, Bölge V olarak bilinen küçük bir sektördeki yoğun çalışmalardan elde edildi ve yine de **lanetli şehrin son günlerine** **dair dev bilgiler sağladı**.

into ↓ insight

(V) İki evin - Bahçe Evi ve Orion Evi - tamamen kazılmasının yanı sıra kazıda mitolojik figürlere ait **daha pek çok şey** bulundu.

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

+ + - + +

62.

(I) It may seem unsurprising that depression is less common in the countryside = in rural areas / in the country

(II) Stress, noise, air pollution, loneliness and lack of sunlight on the ground floor of a high-rise apartment are just a few examples of the challenges faced by urban dwellers.

(III) These factors may in fact be behind the 39% increased risk of depression for urban areas in western European countries and in the US.

(IV) But as it turns out, some urban areas are better than others as people in the suburbs are more likely to be depressed than those in city centres.

prone to
vulnerable to
susceptible
open to
tend to

(V) Many studies show that denser neighbourhoods are relatively better for the planet, but come with higher depression risks.

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

(I) Kırsal kesimde depresyonun daha az görülmesi şaşırtıcı görünmeyebilir.

(II) Stres, gürültü, hava kirliliği, yalnızlık ve yüksek katlı bir apartmanın zemin katında güneş ışığı eksikliği, kent sakinlerinin karşılaştığı zorluklardan sadece birkaçıdır.

(III) Batı Avrupa ülkeleri ve ABD'de kentsel alanlarda depresyon riskinin %39 oranında artmasının ardında aslında bu faktörler yatıyor olabilir.

(IV) Ancak bazı kentsel alanların diğerlerinden daha iyi olduğu, banliyölerde yaşayanların şehir merkezlerinde yaşayanlara kıyasla depresyona daha yatkın olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır.

(V) Birçok çalışma, daha yoğun mahallelerin gezegen için nispeten daha iyi olduğunu, ancak daha yüksek depresyon riskleriyle birlikte geldiğini göstermektedir.

turn out / prove

also bring with it

63.

(I) Chatbots like ChatGPT and Bard can be used in a variety of educational settings, from primary and secondary schools to universities and adult education courses.

(II) One of their greatest strengths is in promoting individualised learning.

(III) While chatbots have the potential to enhance learning, it is important to acknowledge the dangers they might also pose in relation to digital poverty and the digital divide.

(IV) For example, they can support students in research and writing tasks, while also promoting the development of critical thinking and problem-solving abilities.

(V) They can generate text summaries and outlines, aiding with comprehension and organising thoughts for writing.

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

(I) ChatGPT ve Bard gibi Chatbot'lar ilk ve orta dereceli okullardan üniversitelere ve yetişkin eğitimi kurslarına kadar çeşitli eğitim ortamlarında kullanılabilir.

(II) En güçlü yanlarından biri bireyselleştirilmiş öğrenmeyi teşvik etmeleridir.

(III) Sohbet robotları öğrenmeyi geliştirme potansiyeline sahip olmakla birlikte, dijital yoksulluk ve dijital uçurumla ilgili olarak oluşturabilecekleri tehlikeleri de kabul etmek önemlidir.

(IV) Örneğin, öğrencileri araştırma ve yazma görevlerinde destekleyebilirken aynı zamanda eleştirel düşünme ve problem çözme becerilerinin gelişimini de teşvik edebilirler.

(V) Metin özetleri ve ana hatları oluşturabilir, anlamaya ve yazma için düşünceleri düzenlemeye yardımcı olabilirler.

while
olsa da
olmasına rağmen
iken

while ile paralellik anlatılabilir !!!
at the same same

while vs

64.

(I) A **recently** released government report on the **working lives of** teachers in England **found that** **teachers' wellbeing levels** are lower than the general population.

(II) More than half of the 11,177 teachers and school leaders surveyed **said that** their job was **negatively affecting** their **mental health**.

(III) Teacher wellbeing should be **addressed at a structural level**.

(IV) If the government **wants** teachers **to enter** the **profession, and continue** in it, **then** **changes** around **pay, working conditions** and **support** for teachers' mental and physical health **need to happen**.

(V) Although **keeping a diary** could be seen as another job on teachers' endless to do lists, it can actually **save them time in the long run**.

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

E) V

(I) İngiltere'deki öğretmenlerin çalışma hayatlarına ilişkin kısa süre önce yayımlanan bir hükümet raporu, öğretmenlerin refah düzeylerinin genel nüfusa göre daha düşük olduğunu ortaya koymuştur.

(II) Ankete katılan 11.177 öğretmen ve okul yöneticisinin yarısından fazlası, yaptıkları işin ruh sağlıklarını olumsuz etkilediğini söylemiştir.

(III) Öğretmenlerin refahı yapısal düzeyde ele alınmalıdır.

(IV) Hükümet öğretmenlerin mesleğe girmesini ve devam etmesini istiyorsa, ücret, çalışma koşulları ve öğretmenlerin ruhsal ve fiziksel sağlığına yönelik destek konularında değişiklikler yapılmalıdır.

(V) Günlük tutmak, öğretmenlerin bitmek bilmeyen yapılacaklar listesindeki bir başka iş olarak görülse de, aslında uzun vadede onlara zaman kazandırabilir.

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

65.

(I) Studying dialogue is one way of gaining insight into patterns of gender bias.

(II) Previous studies have shown that most films and TV shows give more dialogue to male characters.

(III) Video games are played by nearly three billion people worldwide and make more money annually than the film industry.

(IV) Creating the largest-ever open-source database of video-game dialogue, researchers have found video games are no different.

(V) Their study of 13,000 characters from 50 video games has found that video games include twice as much male as female dialogue on average.

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

bilgi
int
about

(I) Diyalogları incelemek, toplumsal cinsiyet önyargısı kalıplarını hakkında fikir edinmenin bir yoludur.

(II) Önceki çalışmalar, çoğu film ve TV şovunda erkek karakterlere daha fazla diyalog verildiğini göstermiştir.

(III) Video oyunları dünya çapında yaklaşık üç milyar kişi tarafından oynanmakta ve her yıl film endüstrisinden daha fazla para kazanmaktadır.

(IV) Şimdiye kadarki en büyük açık kaynaklı video oyunu diyalogları veritabanını oluşturan araştırmacılar, video oyunlarının da farklı olmadığını ortaya koydu.

(V) 50 video oyunundan 13.000 karakter üzerinde yaptıkları çalışma, video oyunlarının ortalama olarak kadın diyaloglarından iki kat daha fazla erkek diyalogu içerdiğini ortaya koymuştur.

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

1. The term "Luddite" emerged in early 1800s England.
2. At the time, there was a thriving textile industry **that depended on** manual knitting frames and a skilled workforce to create cloth and garments out of cotton and wool.
3. But **as** the Industrial Revolution gathered momentum, steam-powered mills **threatened** the livelihood of thousands of artisanal textile workers.
4. **Faced with** an industrialized future **that threatened** their jobs and their professional identity, **a growing number of** textile workers **turned to** direct action.
5. Stimulated by their leader, Ned Ludd, they began to smash the machines that they saw as robbing them of their source of income.
6. It **is not clear** whether Ned Ludd was **a real person, or simply a figment of folklore invented during a period of upheaval.**
7. But his name **became** synonymous **with rejecting** disruptive new technologies – an association **that** lasts to this day.
8. **Contrary to popular belief,** the original Luddites were not anti-technology, **nor** were they technologically incompetent.
9. Rather, they were skilled adopters and users of the artisanal textile technologies of the time.
10. Their argument was not with technology, per se, **but** with the ways that wealthy industrialists were robbing them of their way of life.
11. Today, this distinction is sometimes lost. **Being called** a Luddite often **indicates** technological incompetence – **as in,** "I can't figure out how to send emojis; I'm such a Luddite." Or it describes an ignorant rejection of technology: "He's such a Luddite for refusing to use Instagram

1. "Luddite" terimi 1800'lerin başında İngiltere'de ortaya çıkmıştır.
2. O dönemde, pamuk ve yünden kumaş ve giysiler üretmek için elle örme çerçevelerine ve vasıflı işgücüne **dayanan gelişen** bir tekstil endüstrisi vardı.
3. Ancak Sanayi Devrimi hız kazandı**ıkça**, buhar gücüyle çalışan değirmenler binlerce zanaatkar tekstil işçisinin geçimini **tehdit etti.**
4. İşlerini ve mesleki kimliklerini **tehdit eden** sanayileşmiş bir gelecekle **karşı karşıya** kalan ve **sayıları giderek artan** tekstil işçileri doğrudan eylem **e yöneldi.**
5. Liderleri Ned Ludd tarafından teşvik edilen işçiler, kendilerini gelir kaynaklarından mahrum bıraktığını düşündükleri makineleri parçalamaya başladılar.
6. Ned Ludd'un **gerçek bir kişi mi yoksa sadece bir kargaşa döneminde uydurulmuş bir folklor figürü mü olduğu açık değildir.**
7. Ancak adı, yıkıcı yeni teknolojileri **reddetmekle** eş anlamlı **hale geldi** - bugüne kadar **süren** bir çağrışım.
8. **Yaygın inanın aksine**, orijinal Luddite'ler **ne** teknoloji karşıtıydı **ne de** teknolojik olarak yetersizdi.
9. Aksine, zamanın zanaatkar tekstil teknolojilerinin yetenekli benimseyicileri ve kullanıcılarıydılar.
10. Tartışmaları teknoloji **yle değil**, zengin sanayicilerin onları yaşam tarzlarından mahrum bırakmalarını **yla ilgiliydi.**
11. Günümüzde bu ayırım bazen kaybolmaktadır. Luddite **olarak adlandırılmak** genellikle teknolojik beceriksizliğe **işaret eder** - "Emojileri nasıl göndereceğimi çözemiyorum; tam bir Luddite'im" **gibi.** Ya da cahilce bir teknoloji reddini tanımlar: "Instagram kullanmayı reddettiği için tam bir Luddite."

The term "Luddite" emerged in early 1800s England. At the time, there was a thriving textile industry that depended on manual knitting frames and a skilled workforce to create cloth and garments out of cotton and wool. But as the Industrial Revolution gathered momentum, steam-powered mills threatened the livelihood of thousands of artisanal textile workers. Faced with an industrialized future that threatened their jobs and their professional identity, a growing number of textile workers turned to direct action. Stimulated by their leader, Ned Ludd, they began to smash the machines that they saw as robbing them of their source of income. It is not clear whether Ned Ludd was a real person, or simply a figment of folklore invented during a period of upheaval. But his name became synonymous with rejecting disruptive new technologies – an association that lasts to this day. Contrary to popular belief, the original Luddites were not anti-technology, nor were they technologically incompetent. Rather, they were skilled adopters and users of the artisanal textile technologies of the time. Their argument was not with technology, per se, but with the ways that wealthy industrialists were robbing them of their way of life. Today, this distinction is sometimes lost. Being called a Luddite often indicates technological incompetence – as in, "I can't figure out how to send emojis; I'm such a Luddite." Or it describes an ignorant rejection of technology: "He's such a Luddite for refusing to use Instagram."

66. Which one of the following can be said about the writer's attitude towards the term

"Luddite?"

- A) Supportive +
B) Outraged -
C) Cheerful +
D) Positive +

(E) Cautious Temkinli wavy
+ & -

The term “Luddite” emerged in early 1800s England. At the time, there was a thriving textile industry that depended on manual knitting frames and a skilled workforce to create cloth and garments out of cotton and wool. But as the Industrial Revolution gathered momentum, steam-powered mills threatened the livelihood of thousands of artisanal textile workers. Faced with an industrialized future that threatened their jobs and their professional identity, a growing number of textile workers turned to direct action.

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67. Which of the following is true according to the passage about Ned Ludd?

- A) He and his friends were against all kinds of technological improvements.
- B) The movement he started has had effects on the development of technology.
- C) His irrational reaction to technology disrupted the development of textile industry.
- D) He led a group of textile workers to protest the mechanisation of textile manufacturing.
- E) He would be proud to see people using his name today.

The term "Luddite" emerged in early 1800s England.

At the time, there was a thriving textile industry that depended on manual knitting frames and a skilled workforce to create cloth and garments out of cotton and wool. But as the Industrial Revolution gathered momentum, steam-powered mills threatened the livelihood of thousands of artisanal textile workers. Faced with an industrialized future that threatened their jobs and their professional identity, a growing number of textile workers turned to direct action. Stimulated by their leader, Ned Ludd, they began to smash the machines that they saw as robbing them of their source of income. It is not clear whether Ned Ludd was a real person, or simply a figment of folklore invented during a period of upheaval. But his name became synonymous with rejecting disruptive new technologies – an association that lasts to this day. Contrary to popular belief, the original Luddites were not anti-technology, nor were they technologically incompetent. Rather, they were skilled adopters and users of the artisanal textile technologies of the time. Their argument was not with technology, per se, but with the ways that wealthy industrialists were robbing them of their way of life. Today, this distinction is sometimes lost. Being called a Luddite often indicates technological incompetence – as in, "I can't figure out how to send emojis; I'm such a Luddite." Or it describes an ignorant rejection of technology: "He's such a Luddite for refusing to use Instagram."

68. The purpose of the passage is to ----.

- A) prove that Ned Ludd and his friends were right about technology
- B) explain how we are using the term "Luddite" in a wrong way
- C) give a detailed account of the story underlying the term "Luddite"
- D) criticize people using the term "Luddite" in a wrong way
- E) summarize the industrialization process of textile manufacturing in England

C

B ✓

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

1. The ancient Greeks **may not have** had the kind of Mother's Day celebrated in the United States and United Kingdom today – holidays **that began** at the turn of the 20th century and in the Middle Ages, **respectively**.
2. But they did have festivals **to honour** motherhood, **focused primarily on** the goddess Hera or the earth mother Cybele **though** more often than not, women did the lion's share of the labour for those events.
3. The stories **that remain** of **both** real and mythical mothers let us know **how** important they were.
4. Thanks in part to their connection to the life cycle, women in ancient Greece were **both** symbols of mortality and a **force** to humanize heroes.
5. What we know of women's lives in ancient Greece is generally not good.
6. **According to** the poet Hesiod, typically **dated to** around 700 B.C., it **was thought** good practice for women to be **married off** to older men "four or five years after puberty."
7. Philosophical and medical traditions of the time saw women as inferior and defined **by** their ability to give birth.
8. We have uncertain evidence **for what** lives were like **after** marriage.
9. Some accounts **estimate** an average of six births per woman, and **as many as 40% of** infants **may not have** survived to a marriageable age, **though** estimates of infant mortality vary.
10. Most historians **agree that** child loss **was common enough in** antiquity to be an expectation **rather than** a surprise.

1. Antik Yunanlılar bugün Amerika Birleşik Devletleri ve Birleşik Krallık'ta kutlanan türden bir Anneler Günü'ne sahip **olmayabilirler** - **sırasıyla** 20. yüzyılın başında ve Orta Çağ'da **başlayan** bayramlar.
2. Ancak anneliği **onurlandırmak için**, **öncelikle** tanrıça Hera veya toprak ana Kibele'ye **odaklanan** festivalleri vardı - **yine de** çoğu zaman bu etkinliklerde aslan payını kadınlar alıyordu.
3. **Hem** gerçek **hem de** efsanevi annelerden **geriye kalan** hikayeler, onların **ne kadar** önemli olduklarını bilmemizi sağlar.
4. Kısmen yaşam döngüsüyle olan bağlantıları sayesinde, Antik Yunan'da kadınlar **hem** ölümlülüğün sembolü **hem de** kahramanları insanlaştıran bir **güçtü**.
5. Antik Yunan'da kadınların yaşamları hakkında bildiklerimiz genellikle iyi değildir.
6. Tipik olarak M.Ö. 700'lere **tarhilenen** şair **Hesiod'a göre**, kadınların "ergenlikten dört ya da beş yıl sonra" yaşlı erkeklerle **evlendirilmesi** iyi bir uygulama olarak **görülüyordu**.
7. Dönemin felsefi ve tıbbi gelenekleri kadınları **aşağı** görüyor ve doğum yapma yetenekleriyle tanımlıyordu.
8. Evlendikten **sonraki** hayatlarının **nasıl olduğuna dair** elimizde kesin olmayan kanıtlar var.
9. Bazı anlatılara göre kadın başına ortalama altı doğum **düşüyordu** ve bebeklerin **%40'ine** **evlenebilecek yaşa kadar** hayatta **kalamamış olabilir**, **ancak** bebek ölümlerine dair tahminler farklılık göstermektedir.
10. Çoğu tarihçi, çocuk kaybının antik çağda bir sürprizden **ziyade** bir beklenti **olacak kadar yaygın** olduğu **konusunda hemfikirdir**.

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The ancient Greeks **may not** have had the kind of Mother's Day celebrated in the **United States** and **United Kingdom** today – holidays that began **at the turn of the 20th century** and **in the Middle Ages**, **respectively**. But they did have festivals to honour motherhood, focused primarily on the goddess Hera or the earth mother **Cybele** – though more often than not, **women did the lion's share of the** labour for those events. The stories that remain of both real and mythical mothers let us know how important they were. Thanks in part to their connection to the life cycle, women in ancient Greece were both symbols of mortality and a force to humanize heroes. What we know of women's lives in ancient Greece is generally not good. According to the poet Hesiod, typically dated to around 700 B.C., it was thought good practice for women to be married off to older men "four or five years after puberty." Philosophical and medical traditions of the time saw women as inferior and defined by their ability to give birth. We have uncertain evidence for what lives were like after marriage. Some accounts estimate an average of six births per woman, and as many as 40% of infants may not have survived to a marriageable age, though estimates of infant mortality vary. Most historians agree that child loss was common enough in antiquity to be an expectation rather than a surprise.

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

- A) Greeks **were the first** people to start celebrating Mother's Day **as we know it today**
- B) women in ancient Greece **enjoyed the festivals** honouring motherhood **while men did the preparations**
- C) the celebration of Mother's Day in **United Kingdom** started much earlier than that in the United States
- D) Hera and Cybele were **the ones to start** festivals honouring mothers in ancient Greece
- E) modern day Mother's Day celebrations **owe their popularity to the festivals in ancient Greece**

in the given order verilen sırayla
respectively

respect: 1. saygi duymak 2. açı yön, aspect

The ancient Greeks may not have had the kind of Mother's Day celebrated in the United States and United Kingdom today – holidays that began at the turn of the 20th century and in the Middle Ages, respectively. But they did have festivals to honour motherhood, focused primarily on the goddess Hera or the earth mother Cybele – though more often than not, women did the lion's share of the labour for those events. The stories that remain of both real and mythical mothers let us know how important they were. Thanks in part to their connection to the life cycle, women in ancient Greece were both symbols of mortality and a force to humanize heroes. What we know of women's lives in ancient Greece is generally not good. According to the poet Hesiod, typically dated to around 700 B.C., it was thought good practice for women to be married off to older men "four or five years after puberty." Philosophical and medical traditions of the time saw women as inferior and defined by their ability to give birth. We have uncertain evidence for what lives were like after marriage. Some accounts estimate an average of six births per woman, and as many as 40% of infants may not have survived to a marriageable age, though estimates of infant mortality vary. Most historians agree that child loss was common enough in antiquity to be an expectation rather than a surprise.

70. The passage makes it clear that women in ancient Greece ---.

- A) were seen as inferior to men and their ability to give birth was what defined them
- B) were strong enough to humanize heroes mentioned in mythology
- C) didn't impress philosophers and doctors a lot at the time
- D) gave birth to at least six children, most of whom died earlier than expected
- E) were forced to marry older men three or four years after puberty

The ancient Greeks may not have had the kind of Mother's Day celebrated in the United States and United Kingdom today – holidays that began at the turn of the 20th century and in the Middle Ages, respectively. But they did have festivals to honour motherhood, focused primarily on the goddess Hera or the earth mother Cybele – though more often than not, women did the lion's share of the labour for those events. The stories that remain of both real and mythical mothers let us know how important they were. Thanks in part to their connection to the life cycle, women in ancient Greece were both symbols of mortality and a force to humanize heroes. What we know of women's lives in ancient Greece is generally not good. According to the poet Hesiod, typically dated to around 700 B.C., it was thought good practice for women to be married off to older men "four or five years after puberty." Philosophical and medical traditions of the time saw women as inferior and defined by their ability to give birth. We have uncertain evidence for what lives were like after marriage. Some accounts estimate an average of six births per woman, and as many as 40% of infants may not have survived to a marriageable age, though estimates of infant mortality vary. Most historians agree that child loss was common enough in antiquity to be an expectation rather than a surprise.

71. Which of the following is true about infant mortality in ancient Greece?

- A) It depended on how young the mother was when she got married for the first time.
- B) It had a lot to do with the older age of the fathers in the country.
- C) Estimates about it today show a stable pattern.
- D) It is generally agreed to be a common phenomenon by experts today.
- E) It is accepted to be around at least 40% – not less by any means.

2 rule not an exception

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

1. From Anansi, the spider of West African folklore, to Loki, the shape-shifter of Norse mythology, tricksters are some of the most entertaining characters in stories all over the world.
2. Neither the strongest, the fleetest, nor the best looking, the tricksters triumph through their brains, not their strength.
v.i.e
3. One of the world's oldest and best known is Odysseus, whose quick thinking gets him out of one predicament after another in *The Odyssey*, a circa eighth-century B.C. epic attributed to the Greek poet Homer.
4. Odysseus first appears in another work attributed to Homer, *The Iliad*, which tells the story of a feud between Achilles and Agamemnon during the 10-year war between the Greeks and Trojans.
5. The king of Ithaca, Odysseus fights for the Greeks.
6. The *Odyssey* recounts his return home to his kingdom, wife Penelope, and son Telemachus.
7. The voyage should have taken days, but instead it stretches across a decade because Odysseus has drawn the fury of Poseidon, god of the sea.
8. Time after time, the enraged god prevents Odysseus' progress, yet the cunning trickster manages to survive again and again.
9. Although it was written down centuries later, *The Odyssey* is set in Mycenaean Greece during the middle of the Bronze Age, between 1600 and 1200 B.C.
10. Historians believe that *The Odyssey* incorporates earlier oral traditions from that period while reflecting the cultural norms of Homer's era.

1. Batı Afrika folklorunun örümceği Anansi'den İskandinav mitolojisinin şekil değiştiricisi Lok'ye, hilebazlar tüm dünyadaki hikayelerin en eğlenceli karakterlerinden bazılarıdır.
2. Ne en güçlü, ne en çevik, ne de en yakışıklı olan hilebazlar güçleriyle değil, zekâlarıyla zafer kazanırlar.
rather than= not v.i.e
3. Dünyanın en eski ve en tanınmış hilebazlarından biri, Yunan şair Homeros'a atfedilen M.Ö. sekizinci yüzyıl destanı *Odyssea*'da kıvrak zekâıyla birbirini ardına düştüğü çıkmazlardan kurtulan Odysseus'tur.
4. Odysseus ilk olarak Homeros'a atfedilen bir başka eserde, Yunanlılar ve Truvalılar arasındaki 10 yıllık savaş sırasında Aşil ve Agamemnon arasındaki kan davasını anlatan İlyada'da ortaya çıkar.
5. İthaka kralı Odysseus Yunanlılar için savaşır.
6. *Odyssea* onun krallığına, karısı Penelope'ye ve oğlu Telemachus'a dönüşünü anlatır.
7. Yolculuk günleri sürmesi gerekirken, Odysseus deniz tanrısı Poseidon'un öfkesini üzerine çektiği için on yıla yayılır.
gerekirdi ancak bunun yerine
8. Öfkeli tanrı her seferinde Odysseus'un ilerlemesini engeller, ancak kurnaz düzenbaz tekrar tekrar hayatta kalmayı başarır.
9. Yüzyıllar sonra yazıya geçirilmiş olmasına rağmen *Odyssea*, Bronz Çağının ortalarında, M.Ö. 1600 ile 1200 yılları arasında Miken Yunanistan'ında geçmektedir.
10. Tarihçiler *Odyssea*'nın Homeros'un döneminin kültürel normlarını yansıtırken o döneme ait daha eski sözlü gelenekleri de içerdiğine inanmaktadır.

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

From Anansi, the spider of West African folklore, to Loki, the shape-shifter of Norse mythology, tricksters are some of the most entertaining characters in stories all over the world. Neither the strongest, the fleetest, nor the best looking, the tricksters triumph through their brains, not their strength. One of the world's oldest and best known is Odysseus, whose quick thinking gets him out of one predicament after another in *The Odyssey*, a circa eighth-century B.C. epic attributed to the Greek poet Homer. Odysseus first appears in another work attributed to Homer, *The Iliad*, which tells the story of a feud between Achilles and Agamemnon during the 10-year war between the Greeks and Trojans. The king of Ithaca, Odysseus fights for the Greeks. The *Odyssey* recounts his return home to his kingdom, wife Penelope, and son Telemachus. The voyage should have taken days, but instead it stretches across a decade because Odysseus has drawn the fury of Poseidon, god of the sea. Time after time, the enraged god prevents Odysseus' progress, yet the cunning trickster manages to survive again and again. Although it was written down centuries later, *The Odyssey* is set in Mycenaean Greece during the middle of the Bronze Age, between 1600 and 1200 B.C. Historians believe that *The Odyssey* incorporates earlier oral traditions from that period while reflecting the cultural norms of Homer's era.

72. Which of the following can be inferred about **Homer** from the passage?

- A) He wrote many books, two of which are *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*.
- B) One cannot be ascertained that he wrote *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*.
- C) He lived at the same time as some characters in Greek mythology.
- D) He had a son named Telemachus from his marriage with Penelope.
- E) He was the one who first introduced the trickster character in stories.

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73. According to the passage, in the book

***The Iliad*, Odysseus ----.**

- A) is depicted as a **trickster god** getting on the nerves of another god, Poseidon
- B) joins **forces** with Trojans against Greeks in a war that lasts ten years
- C) does **tricks** that would make Anansi and Loki **jealous** to complete his journey
- D) was the **arch enemy** of Agamemnon, which was the reason he entered the war
- E) **could have completed** his journey home **much earlier** if it hadn't been **Poseidon's wrath**

olman is olmaydı

From Anansi, the spider of West African folklore, to Loki, the shape-shifter of Norse mythology, tricksters are some of the most entertaining characters in stories all over the world. Neither the strongest, the fleetest, nor the best looking, the tricksters triumph through their brains, not their strength. One of the world's oldest and best known is Odysseus, whose quick thinking gets him out of one predicament after another in *The Odyssey*, a circa eighth-century B.C. epic attributed to the Greek poet Homer. Odysseus first appears in another work attributed to Homer, *The Iliad*, which tells the story of a feud between Achilles and Agamemnon during the 10-year war between the Greeks and Trojans. The king of Ithaca, Odysseus fights for the Greeks. The *Odyssey* recounts his return home to his kingdom, wife Penelope, and son Telemachus. The voyage should have taken days, but instead it stretches across a decade because Odysseus has drawn the fury of Poseidon, god of the sea. Time after time, the enraged god prevents Odysseus' progress, yet the cunning trickster manages to survive again and again. Although it was written down centuries later, *The Odyssey* is set in Mycenaean Greece during the middle of the Bronze Age, between 1600 and 1200 B.C. Historians believe that *The Odyssey* incorporates earlier oral traditions from that period while reflecting the cultural norms of Homer's era.

74. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the writer?

- similarities & differences
- A) To compare and contrast Homer's works, *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*, with those of the Norse mythology
- B) To explain the fury of mythological Greek gods like Poseidon through the examples from Homer's works, such as *The Odyssey*
- C) To introduce a new insight into Greek mythology by the inclusion of the characters with a trickster's personality
- D) To explain the role of the tricksters in stories throughout history by putting Odysseus into perspective = with a focus on Odysseus
- E) To convince the readers that the works of Homer are basically based on characters from Greek mythology

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

1. Gift cards are a popular last-minute present many of us purchase.
2. But the ones **bought off** the rack are also a common tool scammers use to exploit people.
3. In 2021, the Federal Trade Commission **reported** that gift cards were the top payment method **for** scammers, leading to a reported \$148 million **stolen from** consumers.
4. **Here is how** the physical gift card scheme typically works: Scammers will target display racks of gift cards, especially **when** the rack is out of sight from cashiers or pharmacy counters, **explained** Kathy Stokes, director of fraud prevention programs with AARP, an interest group **which** **educates** older adults about protecting their assets from scams and fraud.
5. They will **then** tamper with the packaging to **take off** any film strip, record the gift card and pin number, and **then cover up** their tampering.
6. Some scammers have even used fake barcodes as a sticker **covering up** the gift card's real barcode.
7. **Then**, "they **set up** a computer program that has an algorithm that **follows those cards**."
8. And **when** any of those cards **are manipulated** like that **go to** the register for activation, that criminal is pinged, and they are able to drain the **funds off** of that card," Stokes said.
9. In other words, **when** you buy and put money on a compromised card, the scammer **can spend or transfer the funds before** you or your gift recipient can use it.

1. Hediye kartları birçoğumuzun satın aldığı popüler bir son dakika hediyesidir.
2. Ancak raftan **satın alınanlar** da dolandırıcıların insanları istismar etmek için kullandıkları yaygın bir araçtır.
3. 2021 yılında Federal Ticaret Komisyonu, hediye kartlarının dolandırıcılar **için** en önemli ödeme yöntemi olduğunu ve tüketiciler **den** 148 milyon dolar **çalındığını bildirdi**.
4. Fiziksel hediye kartı şeması tipik olarak **şu şekilde** çalışır: Yaşlı yetişkinleri varlıklarını dolandırıcılık ve sahtekarlıktan koruma konusunda **eğiten** bir çıkar grubu olan AARP'nin dolandırıcılık önleme programları direktörü Kathy Stokes, dolandırıcıların hediye kartlarının sergilendiği rafları, özellikle de raf kasiyerlerin veya eczane bankalarının görüş alanını dışında olduğu **unda** hedef alacağını **açıkladı**.
5. **Daha sonra** herhangi bir film şeridini **çıkarmak** için ambalajı kurcalayacak, hediye kartını ve pin numarasını kaydedecek ve **ardından** yaptıkları kurcalamayı **örtbas edeceklerdir**.
6. Hatta bazı dolandırıcılar sahte barkodları, hediye kartının gerçek barkodunu **örtten** bir etiket olarak kullanmaktadır.
7. **Ardından**, "bu **kartları takip eden** bir algoritmaya sahip bir bilgisayar programı **kuruyorlar**."
8. Ve bu şekilde **manipüle edilen** kartlardan herhangi biri aktivasyon için kasaya **gittiğinde**, o suçluya ping atılıyor ve o karttaki fonları boşaltabiliyorlar" dedi Stokes.
9. Başka bir deyişle, güvenliği ihlal edilmiş bir karta para yüklediğinizde, dolandırıcı siz ya da hediye alıcınız kartı kullanmadan **önce parayı harcayabilir ya da transfer edebilir**.

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Gift cards are a popular last-minute present many of us purchase. But the ones bought off the rack are also a common tool scammers use to exploit people. In 2021, the Federal Trade Commission reported that gift cards were the top payment method for scammers, leading to a reported \$148 million stolen from consumers. Here is how the physical gift card scheme typically works: Scammers will target display racks of gift cards, especially when the rack is out of sight from cashiers or pharmacy counters, explained Kathy Stokes, director of fraud prevention programs with AARP, an interest group which educates older adults about protecting their assets from scams and fraud. They will then tamper with the packaging to take off any film strip, record the gift card and pin number, and then cover up their tampering. Some scammers have even used fake barcodes as a sticker covering up the gift card's real barcode. Then, "they set up a computer program that has an algorithm that follows those cards. And when any of those cards are manipulated like that go to the register for activation, that criminal is pinged, and they are able to drain the funds off of that card," Stokes said. In other words, when you buy and put money on a compromised card, the scammer can spend or transfer the funds before you or your gift recipient can use it.

75. It is clear from the passage that gift cards

bought off the rack ----.

- olusturmak=account for
- A) make up a great portion of economy, with \$148 million
- B) are a primary source of income for many pharmacies and markets
- C) might well be compromised by the tricks of scammers
- D) are strictly monitored by fraud prevention programs like AARP
- E) are always used to exploit people despite their popularity

hat trick
sure 3 goal

avmarz
hile
2 pif
mektarı

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76. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) People can distinguish a tampered gift card most of the time.
- B) There is only one way to tamper with a gift card: by taking off any film strip.
- C) The writer finds people who cannot tell a tampered card from a normal one a little stupid.
- D) The gift card rack should be in a blind spot for the scammers to be able to tamper with cards.
- E) Gift cards are snubbed upon by some as they are an easy way out when it comes to buying gifts.

ayır + etmed

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77. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) How people are persuaded to buy gift cards that have no value
- B) Gift cards and how they have become so popular in recent years
- C) The way pharmacists make millions by scamming people who buy gift cards
- D) The explanation of a popular scam done by using gift cards
- E) AARP and their endeavours to help people become aware of gift card scams

step
by
step

effort

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

- field /realm /branch
- In almost every discipline, success comes from a combination of talent and **grit**. = **determination azim**
 - But **if you listen** to most famous **figures** describe their life journeys, you will soon **hear** them **emphasising the effort** they put in, **while** strangely **downplaying** the role of their **innate abilities**.
1. isim kişi/ 2. figür resim 3. rakam sayı 4. figure out anlamak
disregard
underestimate
not focus
 - Thomas Edison **may be** the most often quoted, with his **claim** that "**genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration**," but many **other variations exist**.
inspire ilham vermek >> perspire terlemek
 - Just consider** Octavia Butler's advice for new writers. "**Forget** talent. **If** you have it, **fine**. **Use** it. If you don't have it, it **doesn't matter**. As **habit is more dependable than** inspiration, **continued learning** is more dependable than **talent**." **isteyen**
 - Such narratives** may be **beneficial for** celebrated figures **who wish to** appear **humble and grounded**.
2. disari çıkma cezası
evde kalma cezası
 - But recent psychological research **shows overemphasising** the **importance of hard work** could **backfire** in many professional situations – **thanks to** a phenomenon **known as** the "**naturalness bias**."
 - These studies suggest people have **greater respect for** those with an innate gift **than** for those **who have had to strive for their** success.
 - The **naturalness bias** is **thought to operate below** conscious awareness, and the consequences can be **deeply unfair**.
 - In **recruitment**, for example, **interviewers may prefer** a **less qualified candidate** if they **believe** their achievements **arose from natural talent** – **compared to** a more accomplished candidate **who** demonstrated grit and determination.

- Neredeyse her** disiplinde başarı, yetenek ve **azmin** bir araya gelmesiyle elde edilir.
- Ancak yaşam yolculuklarını anlatan ünlü **isimleri dinlerseniz**, **when** **dinlediğinizde**, **doğuştan gelen** yeteneklerinin rolünü garip bir şekilde **küçümserken**, harcadıkları çabayı **vurguladıklarını** **duyarsınız**.
if
- Thomas Edison, "**deha yüzde bir ilham** ve yüzde **doksan dokuz terlemedir**" iddiasıyla en sık alıntılanan kişi **olabilir**, ancak başka birçok varyasyon da mevcuttur.
- Octavia Butler'ın yeni yazarlar için tavsiyesini **düşünün**. "Yeteneği unutun. **Eğer** yeteneğiniz varsa, tamam. Kullanın. Eğer yoksa, önemli değil. Alışkanlık ilham **dan daha güvenilir** olduğu gibi, sürekli öğrenme de yetenekten daha güvenilirdir."
- Bu tür** anlatılar, mütevazı ve **ayakları yere basan biri gibi** görünmek ünlü kişiler için faydalı olabilir.
- Ancak son zamanlarda yapılan psikolojik araştırmalar, "**doğallık önyargısı**" **olarak bilinen** bir olgu **sayesinde**, sıkı çalışmanın önemini **aşırı vurgulamanın** birçok profesyonel durumda **geri tepebileceğini gösteriyor**.
- Bu çalışmalar, insanların doğuştan gelen bir yeteneğe sahip olanlara, başarıları **için çaba sarf etmek zorundakalardan** daha fazla **saygı duyduklarını göstermektedir**.
- Doğallık önyargısının bilinçli farkındalığın **altında** **işlediği düşünülmektedir** ve sonuçları **son derece adaletsiz olabilir**.
- Örneğin işe alımlarda, mülakatı yapanlar, başarılarının **doğal yetenekten** kaynaklandığına inandıkları daha az nitelikli bir adayı, azim ve kararlılık gösteren **daha başarılı bir adaya kıyasla tercih edebilirler**.

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In almost every discipline, success comes from a combination of talent and grit. But if you listen to most famous figures describe their life journeys, you will soon hear them emphasising the effort they put in, while strangely downplaying the role of their innate abilities. Thomas Edison maybe the most often quoted, with his claim that "genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration," but many other variations exist. Just consider Octavia Butler's advice for new writers. "Forget talent. If you have it, fine. Use it. If you don't have it, it doesn't matter. As habit is more dependable than inspiration, continued learning is more dependable than talent." Such narratives may be beneficial for celebrated figures who wish to appear humble and grounded. But recent psychological research shows overemphasising the importance of hard work could backfire in many professional situations – thanks to a phenomenon known as the "naturalness bias." These studies suggest people have greater respect for those with an innate gift than for those who have had to strive for their success. The naturalness bias is thought to operate below conscious awareness, and the consequences can be deeply unfair. In recruitment, for example, interviewers may prefer a less qualified candidate if they believe their achievements arose from natural talent – compared to a more accomplished candidate who demonstrated grit and determination.

78. Why does the writer of the passage mention Thomas Edison?

- A) To emphasise the superiority of hard work over raw talent what does Edison mean by saying ".A.."
- B) To explain why famous figures seem to value hard work over talent
- C) To make a point about the fact that talent is nothing without hard work
- D) To exemplify how genius is always superior to hard work
- E) To question those who claim their talent is more important than hard work

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79. What can be said about the author’s attitude towards celebrities who downplay their talent?

- A) He doesn’t think they would be successful in professional life.
- B) He believes these people are attention seekers.
- C) He believes they have more talent than grit.
- D) He doesn’t find their statements genuine.
- E) He thinks they are doing it to become more famous.

ly strangely

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80. Which of the following is true about naturalness bias according to the passage?

- A) It is what the writer puts forward against those who downplay their talent.
- B) It might lead to unfair consequences in professional life.
- C) It plays a great role in the recruitment process of people with grit and demonstration.
- D) New writers wouldn’t be successful if it weren’t for it.
- E) It should be considered with caution, especially in situations where talent is important.