

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

48. Dünya nüfusunun yüzde beşinden daha azını barındıran Amerika Birleşik Devletleri günümüzde herhangi bir ülkeden daha fazla ve daha çeşitli göçmen girişini kabul eden çok dilli bir ülkedir.
- A) The United States, which contains less than five percent of the world's population today, is a polyglot country because it houses a greater and more diverse inflow of immigrants than any other country.
- B) Housing less than five percent of the world's population, the United States is a polyglot country that accepts a greater and more diverse inflow of immigrants than any other country today.
- C) Housing less than five percent of the world's population, today the United States, a polyglot country accepts a greater and more diverse inflow of immigrants than any other country.
- D) Being a polyglot country with less than five percent of the world's population, the United States accepts a greater and more diverse inflow of immigrants than any other country today.
- E) As it has less than five percent of the world's population, the United States has become a polyglot country today by accepting a greater and more diverse inflow of immigrants than any other country.

*** ana fiil, özne, bağlaç, sıfat, zarflar...

inŞilize

inŞilize

inŞilize

49. Japonya'da işgücünün yaşlanması, evrensel ekonomik çöküntüden dolayı iş olanakları azalsa da hükümet yetkililerini ülkenin göçmen işçiler konusundaki politikasını yeniden düzenlemeye zorlamıştır.
- A) Although the global economic depression has reduced job opportunities in Japan, government officials have been forced to reformulate the nation's policy toward immigrant workers because of the ageing of workforce.
- B) The ageing of workforce in Japan has forced government officials to reshape the nation's policy toward immigrant workers although job opportunities have declined due to the global economic depression.
- C) Due to the ageing of workforce in Japan, government officials have been forced to reshape the nation's policy toward immigrant workers even though the global economic depression has reduced job opportunities.
- D) Because of the global economic depression, job opportunities have declined in Japan; however, the ageing of workforce has caused government officials to reshape the nation's policy toward immigrant workers.
- E) The ageing of workforce in Japan has led government officials to reformulate the nation's policy toward immigrant workers despite the decline in job opportunities caused by the global economic depression.

*** ana fiil, özne, bağlaç, sıfat, zarflar...

inŞilize

inŞilize

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angora
enŞilize

50. Müşterinin markayla olan görsel deneyimini daha hatırlanır kılmak için pek çok marka bir ya da daha fazla duyuya hitap eden kavramlara dayalı pazarlama kampanyaları yürütür.

- A) A number of brands run marketing campaigns based on concepts that make the customer's visual experience with the brand more memorable by addressing one or more of the senses.
- B) To address one or more of the senses, a number of brands conduct marketing campaigns based on concepts that make the customer's visual experience with the brand more memorable.
- C) By running marketing campaigns based on concepts that address one or more of the senses, a number of brands make the customer's visual experience with their brand more memorable.
- D) In order to make the customer's visual experience with the brand more memorable, a number of brands run marketing campaigns based on concepts that address one or more of the senses.
- E) Many brands conducting marketing campaigns address one or more of the senses of the customer in order to make their visual experience with the brand more memorable.

*** ana fiil, özne, bağlaç, sıfat, zarflar...

inŞilizce

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angora
enŞilish

inŞilizce

51. Padişahlar ve aileleri için tasarlanan kıymetli eşyaların yanı sıra resimli kitaplar da Topkapı Sarayı'nın hazinesinde muhafaza edilirdi.

- A) Among the precious objects designed for the sultans and their families and kept in the treasury of the Topkapı Palace were illustrated books.
- B) Along with precious objects designed for the sultans and their families, illustrated books were also preserved in the treasury of the Topkapı Palace.
- C) Precious objects designed for the sultans and their families, such as illustrated books, were kept in the treasury of the Topkapı Palace.
- D) Not only precious objects designed for the sultans and their families but also illustrated books were preserved in the treasury of the Topkapı Palace.
- E) Precious objects designed for the sultans and their families were kept in the treasury of the Topkapı Palace, and besides them, there were also illustrated books.

*** ana fiil, özne, bağlaç, sıfat, zarflar...

Yanı sıra: aside from, besides, as well as, along with, in addition to, together with

52. Ebeveyn olma rolüne ilişkin yoğun bir yorgunluk ve ilgisizlik durumu olarak tanımlanan ebeveyn tükenmişliğinin, etkisizlik hissi ve çocuklardan uzaklaşma gibi tipik belirtileri bulunmaktadır.

- A) Parental burnout, defined as a state of intense fatigue and apathy with characteristic symptoms like a feeling of ineffectiveness and detachment from children, is related to the role of being a parent.
- B) Parental burnout, which has characteristic symptoms like a feeling of ineffectiveness and detachment from children, is defined as a state of intense fatigue and apathy related to the role of being a parent.
- C) A feeling of ineffectiveness and detachment from children are characteristic symptoms of parental burnout, which is defined as a state of intense fatigue and apathy related to the role of being a parent.
- D) Parental burnout is defined as a state of intense fatigue and apathy that is related to the role of being a parent and has characteristic symptoms like a feeling of ineffectiveness and detachment from children.
- E) Parental burnout, which is defined as a state of intense fatigue and apathy related to the role of being a parent, has characteristic symptoms like a feeling of ineffectiveness and detachment from children.

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53. Bazı tarihçiler tarihin şekillenmesinde, tüm karmaşıklığı ve çelişkileriyle insan duygularının rolünün ekonomi gibi daha rasyonel güçlerinki kadar önemli olduğunu ileri sürüyor.
- A) Some historians suggest that the role of human emotions, although they are complex and contradictory, in shaping history is as important as that of economics, which is one of the more rational forces.
- B) Some historians argue that in shaping history, human emotions, with all their complexities and contradictions, play a significant role that is similar to the role of more rational forces like economics.
- C) Some historians argue that the role of human emotions, with all their complexities and contradictions, is as significant in shaping history as that of more rational forces like economics.
- D) Some historians suggest that human emotions, however complex and contradictory they are, play an important role in shaping history like economics, which is one of the more rational forces.
- E) Some historians argue that, even when they bear complexities and contradictions, the role of human emotions in shaping history is as significant as the role of more rational forces such as economics.

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

54. The animal story has not always been the preserve of the nursery. Indeed, like the fairy tale, it was an adult genre that gradually entered the children's domain when the boundaries between literature for children and literature for adults were being redrawn. There is a long cross-cultural tradition of animal stories, or 'beast fables', in which animals are given human speech and reason, that stretches back in Greece at least to that legendary figure, Aesop (c. 550 BCE) and, in India, to the stories of the Panchatantra. ---- In the stories attributed to Aesop, for example, various ideas about industry, perseverance, gratitude, moderation and prudence are being taught.
- A) The issue of whether animal stories are for children or adults brings about much criticism of the genre.
- B) The beast fable provided the perfect vehicle for a satire, because the animal disguises gave the satirists immunity from censure.
- C) Fables use animals as metaphors in order to teach lessons about moral and social behaviour. (TANIM)
- D) After Aesop, many cultures developed their own animal heroes which were designed for an adult audience.
- E) In fables for children, animals have also been used to educate them linguistically.

inEnglish

inEnglish

inEnglish

55. **Non-verbal communication** is an area of study that includes many disciplines - sociology, psychology, anthropology, communication, and even art and criminal justice. --- **For example**, psychology might focus on the non-verbal expression of emotions; anthropology might focus on the use of interpersonal space in different cultures; and communication might focus on the content of the message. However, there is more overlap among these fields than divergence.
- A) It appears that all cultures have **written** or oral traditions expressing the importance of non-verbal communication.
- B) People assume that the vast majority of non-verbal communication **is intentional**.
- C) Non-verbal communication serves a number of functions such as providing a definition for communication.
- D) Each of these fields tends to address a slightly different aspect of non-verbal communication.**
- E) Non-verbal communication can **also** regulate **verbal communication** in several ways.

Gönderim, referans kelime çok değerli. Mutlaka önceliğini o şıklara ver...

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56. In many cultures, older members of the community are revered - they are considered wise and knowledgeable teachers and leaders. (POZİTİF) **In other societies, largely those in which the nuclear family has displaced the extended family, this is often not the case** (YAŞLILARA SAYGI DUYULMAZ GENELDE). **----** Their elderly people are generally treated as relatively worthless and powerless members of the community (NUCLEAR FAMILY). Countries such as Britain, the Netherlands, Australia and the United States fall into this latter category.

- A) The main issue of **this** ageism, discrimination against the elderly, is how the elderly are treated in terms of rights.
- B) There are a **range of stereotypes of the elderly**, including the perfect grandparent: always wise, kind and happy.
- C) An interesting observation is that in almost most societies those who are extremely old tend to be awarded a great deal of respect and affection.
- D) **Social psychologists** have only recently begun to systematically investigate ageism and its psychological drawbacks.
- E) **In these societies**, the qualities of youth are highly valued, and elderly people attract unfavourable stereotypes.

Revere: saygı duymak

Wise: bilge, akıllı

Displace: yerinden etmek

Not the case: durum bu değil.

Treat: davranmak

Fall into: girmek

inŞilize

inŞilize

inŞilize

57. Film and television directors work with actors to block the action, establishing movements that change their physical relationships with **other actors and with the camera. Directors' careful positioning of the actors produces meaning.** **--- They may assume a greater narrative significance as well.** Figures who tower over other characters, for example, may dominate them in some way in the film, whereas characters who meet each other on the same physical level may exhibit a more equitable relationship.
- A) A visual analysis of the opening scene of **some** films explains the ongoing struggle of the film's central character.
- B) **Characters who occupy the foreground gain importance through their apparent physical closeness to the viewer.**
- C) Costumes display an understanding of time and place, but more importantly, **a character's social status and personality** traits.
- D) **Make-up and prosthetics** can alter an actor's appearance so that he or she resembles a historical figure.
- E) **Figure placement may be significantly enhanced by cinematography.**

inŞilize

inŞilize

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angora
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58. No one person can claim to have invented **rock and roll**. ---- But if one were to narrow down the birth of rock and roll to a specific time and place, the most logical choice would be the informal recording session that took place on the evening of July 5, 1954, in the modest studio of Sun Records on 706 Union Avenue in Memphis, Tennessee. It was there that Elvis Presley merged disparate strands of blues, country and gospel into a fiercely dynamic sound that ignited a musical and cultural explosion whose impact is still being felt today. The track that Presley cut that night, "That's All Right, Mama," would quickly emerge as the cornerstone of a musical revolution.

- A) Many early pioneers of **blues** had personal and professional roots in the swing era of the 1930s, including Aaron Walker and Charles Brown.
- B) **The view of rock and roll** as a matter of whites co-opting and diluting black music is simplistic and inaccurate.
- C) The genre arose from a cross-pollination of black and white musical styles, which had already begun long before the term 'rock and roll' was ever applied to music.**
- D) **Rhythm and blues and rock and roll** brought forth a host of singular talents throughout the 1950s.
- E) Buddy Holly took an innovative approach to develop its electric direction that would eventually appear in the Beatles era.

Invent: icat etmek

Narrow down: küçültmek, daraltmak

Logical: mantıklı

Take place: olmak

Disparate: ayrı

Explosion: patlama

Ignite: kıvılcım çakmak

59. **Career progress of various groups** is one of the central concerns in organisations, occupations, and work. People choose careers **for different reasons**. ---- People are constantly making conscious decisions on career progress in light of their own interests and circumstances. **At the same time, multiple factors shape a person's career aspirations and career trajectory.**

- A) **The factors leading to the career success of men** may be different from those for women.
B) **Occupational** prestige, rewards, and prospects for advancement are chief among **them**.
C) **Employers** may hold the belief that personal attributes are related to a person's performance.
D) **Successful people** tend to have the ability to build long-lasting relationships with their work.
E) Being plugged into different channels is a crucial ingredient of **career success** for educated workers.

GÖNDERİM, GÖNDERİM, GÖNDERİM, GÖNDERİM... ÖNEMLİ PLEASE.... BECAUSE IT IS ÇOK ÖNEMLİ...

GÖNDERİM: PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA, CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA SORULARI... 3

IRRELEVANT SENTENCE: BAZEN GÖNDERİM....

İLK 30: ZITLIKLAR ÖN PLANDA...

CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA: ZITLIKLAR AĞIRLIKLIL

KELİME SORULARI: 4 POZİTİF 1 NEGATİF: NEGATİF DOĞRU /// 4 NEGATİF 1 POZİTİF: POZİTİF DOĞRU

inŞilize

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60. (I) Although Plato is perhaps the most influential philosopher in the Western tradition, little is known about his life with certainty. (II) Plato's major contribution to philosophy was his metaphysical theory of forms, and his forms were divine objects, known by the mind through thought. (III) This is partly because there was a convention in Plato's time that philosophers writing about their contemporaries not mention them by name. (IV) However, there is agreement on some broad facts about Plato's life. (V) Plato, for instance, was present at Socrates' trial and began his own philosophical works about 15 or 20 years later.

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

1. konuyu belirle... o konudan sapma varsa o şık yanlıştır.
2. 3-4-5. Cümlede tanım varsa o şık genellikle seçilmesi gereken şıktır, çünkü tanım 1 ya da 2. Cümlede olur.
3. Zaman değişimleri önemli.
4. Önceki cümleye gönderim yapan şıklar genellikle seçilmemesi gereken şıklardır.
5. POZİTİF-NEGATİF gidimlere dikkat...

61. (I) The Celts were an Indo-European people who by 500 BCE had spread across what is now France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and the British Isles. (II) By 200 BCE, they had expanded as far as present-day Bulgaria and Greece. (III) When the Romans conquered much of Europe (about 300 BCE), many Celts were absorbed into the Roman Empire and lost their identity. (IV) Before Europe was conquered by Rome, Celts were themselves divided into smaller tribes raising crops and livestock independently. (V) However, those Celts living in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, southwest England, and northwestern France were able to maintain their cultures, and it is in these regions that people of Celtic origin still live today.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

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5. POZİTİF-NEGATİF gidimlere dikkat...

62. (I) Ancient Egyptians **invented a calendar**, created a form of hieroglyphic writing, and developed papyrus. (II) During the last centuries of ancient Egypt, **the kingdom** increasingly came under foreign domination, which weakened it to the point that Alexander the Great was able to claim it without struggle. (III) Situated along the Nile and south of the Mediterranean Sea, Egyptians **also produced early seagoing vessels**. (IV) **But** it is **their buildings for which this ancient group** is renowned. (V) **In addition to the Great Pyramids at Giza**, the impressive relics that have been discovered include those at Abu Simbel and temples and other buildings at Luxor.

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

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5. POZİTİF-NEGATİF gidimlere dikkat...

63. (I) Tattooing was practiced among members of Native American tribes for thousands of years. (II) Native Americans tattooed themselves by cutting their skin with sharp objects and rubbing dye into the cuts. (III) Even though the practice was widespread, tattooing faded from practice in the early 19th century. (IV) Cactus needles, fish bones or other sharp objects pricked the skin and pigments such as charcoal, cedar-leaf ashes, or other materials were used to make red, blue, or green tattoos on the skin. (V) People, especially men, would often tattoo themselves, though some, such as children, would be tattooed by someone else.

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

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5. POZİTİF-NEGATİF gidimlere dikkat...

64. (I) Almost everything that we do in our everyday lives depends on language. (II) In fact, it is hard to even imagine what our world would be like without language. (III) So much of what keeps people and societies together depends crucially on language. (IV) We need language to make and enforce laws, get and distribute valued resources, create and maintain personal and public relationships, and so on. (V) To sum up, children do not wake up one morning with a fully formed grammar in their heads - in moving from first words to adult competence, children pass through linguistic stages.

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

1. konuyu belirle... o konudan sapma varsa o şık yanlıştır.
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5. POZİTİF-NEGATİF gidimlere dikkat...
6. Bazen hızlıca kopmadan okuyup, sana dur ya bu ne arıyor burada dedirten şıkka gitmekte fayda var, bu soruda onlardan biri...

65. (I) People have always been curious about **sociological matters** - how we get along with others, what we do for a living, and things like that. (II) **Philosophers and religious authorities of ancient and medieval societies** made countless observations about human behaviour. (III) **Several of these early philosophers** correctly predicted that a systematic study of human behaviour would emerge one day. (IV) Beginning in the 19th century, important European theorists made pioneering contributions to the development of **a science of human behaviour - sociology**. (V) Although their professional careers **coincided**, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber, two of the most influential European sociologists, never met and probably were unaware of each other's existence, let alone ideas.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

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The Acropolis in Athens, built during the Greek Golden Age (500-300 BCE), is today such a dominant icon that many older fine Hellenic sites are often overlooked in its favour.

More than 100 years before the Acropolis was built, the cities of Sicily were the richest and greatest in all of Magna Graecia (Greater Greece). It was here that the first large-scale temples were erected and they can still be seen on the southwest coast in Agrigento's glorious Valle dei Templi (Valley of the Temples) and at Selinunte. The acropolis at Agrigento, which is known as Akragas in Greek, is now lost beneath the modern town, but a series of stunning Doric temples remain on a ridge on the southern side of the town, bringing the classical world to life. These ancient monuments, which rise above picturesque Arcadian fields of olive and almond trees on one side and the Mediterranean coastline on the other, are a spectacular sight, especially at night, when they are atmospherically illuminated.

Sorular sıralı gider paragrafta çok genelde.

Şıklarda iddialı olanlar yanlış cevap olurlar (superlative, the only, always, inevitable, the most, the first)

Parçanın içindeki bir kelime şıkta aynen verildiyse genelde yanlış cevap olur.

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

- A) The Acropolis in Athens has been admired more than many other Hellenic sites.
- B) The richness of the cities of Sicily surpassed that of Athens even after the Acropolis was built.
- C) A considerable number of the first large-scale Greek temples can no longer be seen.
- D) Akragas receives as much attention as the Acropolis does because of its importance in ancient Greece.
- E) Agrigento and Selinunte differed greatly from one another in the number of temples they housed.

Parçanın içinde bağlaç bulunduran cümleler, sıfat ya da zarfların olduğu yerlerden sorular gelir.

Birinci ve son cümle çok önemlidir.

Önce ilk cümleyi oku. Sonra soruları oku ve parçayı okurken sırasıyla soruları cevapla.

The Acropolis in Athens, built during the Greek Golden Age (500-300 BCE), is today such a dominant icon that many older fine Hellenic sites are often overlooked in its favour. More than 100 years before the Acropolis was built, the cities of Sicily were the richest and greatest in all of Magna Graecia (Greater Greece). It was here that the first large-scale temples were erected and they can still be seen on the southwest coast in Agrigento's glorious Valle dei Templi (Valley of the Temples) and at Selinunte acropolis at Agrigento. The Acropolis, which is known as Akropolis in Greek, is now lost beneath the modern town, but a series of stunning **Doric temples** remain on a ridge on the southern side of the town, bringing the classical world to life. **These ancient monuments, which rise above picturesque Arcadian fields of olive and almond trees on one side** and the Mediterranean coastline on the other, **are a spectacular sight, especially at night, when they are atmospherically illuminated.**

*** YANLIŞLARI ELEMEK... ÇOK DAHA KOLAYDIR...

67. It is pointed out in the passage that the **Doric temples** ----.

- A) **are lost beneath the modern town** and cannot be seen
 B) are **not very well-lit** due to their location by the seaside
 C) **are surrounded by farmland allocated to growing olives and almonds**
 D) **are not clearly seen at night** and therefore must be visited during the day
 E) **are very modern compared to other classical works**

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68. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To explain some of the great works that were completed during the Greek Golden Age
- B) To convince the reader as to why they should learn more about the Acropolis
- C) To entertain the reader with artefacts that hint at what life was like during the Greek Golden Age
- D) To compare and contrast the major cities in Magna Graecia
- E) To inform the reader about the lesser known beauty of some Sicilian Hellenic sites

Homer is the name given to the man credited with composing the Iliad and the Odyssey, great Greek epic poems that are the earliest surviving examples of European literature. Almost nothing is known about Homer, including whether he truly existed, but the ancient Greeks in the centuries that followed the poems' composition considered him a distinct individual and depicted him in sculpture. Many scholars are convinced that the two epic poems were created by the same person, as they seem stamped with a single artistic sensibility, sharing such traits as individualised characters. In addition, Homer's poems were accepted as models which all poets must imitate but none could equal. It is not known whether Homer was literate or composed the poems orally while others wrote them down. It is known that what has come to us of the Iliad is not entirely the original composition. The ancient Athenians altered the narrative to enhance their role in the Trojan War. Of the two distinguished Homeric epics, the Odyssey was probably composed first, although the events it relates to take place at a later date than those in the Iliad.

69. It is understood from the passage that Homer ----.

- A) is a famous literary figure whose existence in the past as a real person is still being doubted
- B) had a hard time convincing people that he himself wrote the Iliad and the Odyssey
- C) is believed by many scholars to be an illiterate man with a sophisticated command of artistry
- D) was regarded as a great poet in later antiquity although his artistic skills were not initially recognised on a large scale
- E) accounted the Trojan War in the Iliad, putting special emphasis on the role of the ancient Athenians

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Birinci ve son cümle çok önemlidir.

Önce ilk cümleyi oku. Sonra soruları oku ve parçayı okurken sırasıyla soruları cevapla.

Homer is the name given to the man credited with composing the Iliad and the Odyssey, great Greek epic poems that are the earliest surviving examples of European literature. Almost nothing is known about Homer, including whether he truly existed, but the ancient Greeks in the centuries that followed the poems' composition considered him a distinct individual and depicted him in sculpture. Many scholars are convinced that **the two epic poems** were **created by the same person**, as they seem stamped with a **single artistic sensibility**, sharing such traits **as individualised characters**. In addition, Homer's poems were accepted as **models** which all poets **must imitate but none could equal**. It is not known whether Homer was literate or composed the poems orally while others wrote them down. It is known that what has come to us of the Iliad is not entirely the original composition. The ancient Athenians altered the narrative to enhance their role in the Trojan War. Of the two distinguished Homeric epics, the Odyssey was probably composed first, although the events it relates to take place at a later date than those in the Iliad.

70. Which can be concluded from the passage "about the Iliad and the Odyssey?"

- A) They are considered to have passed from generation **to generation orally** until they were written down.
- B) They kept their originality thanks to the importance given to their literary worth by scholars.
- C) They are thought to have been written by the same person **although they have different artistic features**.
- D) The Iliad was a follow-up epic that covered the actions taking place after the Odyssey.
- E) **They were considered as great guides for other poets because of their unique literary quality.**

Sorular sıralı gider paragrafta çok genelde.

Şıklarda iddialı olanlar yanlış cevap olurlar (superlative, the only, always, inevitable, the most, the first)

Parçanın içindeki bir kelime şıkta aynen verildiyse genelde yanlış cevap olur.

Parçanın içinde bağlaç bulunduran cümleler, sıfat ya da zarfların olduğu yerlerden sorular gelir.

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71. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To clarify whether the Iliad or the Odyssey was composed first
- B) To highlight the contribution of the ancient Greeks to Homer's popularity
- C) To introduce the earliest surviving examples of European literature
- D) To give brief information about Homer, focusing on his works the Iliad and the Odyssey
- E) To explain how Homer influenced poems who imitated him in the following centuries

For more than two millennia, domestic cats remained almost entirely exclusive (unique-endemic) to Egypt. Here, they became so admired that their export to other countries was, in theory at least, strictly banned. But, with their strongly independent natures, domesticated Egyptian cats most likely drifted away into other regions. The cats of ancient Egypt were valuable commodities. It is thought that the Phoenicians acquired them and carried them for sale or exchange on their commercial voyages along the sea routes to Spain, Italy, and the Mediterranean islands. It is speculated that this nation of seafarers may in fact have started transporting cats, tame or otherwise, at a much earlier date. The Egyptians themselves may have perhaps presented some of their cats as prestigious gifts to the Romans. After domestic cats reached Rome, the advance of the Roman Empire carried them even farther throughout Western Europe. By the end of the Roman Empire, cats were probably widespread in Britain, where they were to enjoy hundreds of years of peaceful coexistence with people until they fell out of favour in the Middle Ages.

72. According to the passage, domestic cats were almost entirely exclusive to Egypt for a long time because ----.

- A) they were not admired in other parts of the world until the Middle Ages
- B) they were not allowed to be transferred to other countries as they were greatly adored
- C) the Egyptians controlled their independent nature so that they could not move to other regions
- D) no other nation of seafarers than the Egyptians considered them as valuable commodities
- E) there were no peaceful environments where they could live in harmony with people

Sorular sıralı gider paragrafta çok genelde.

Şıklarda iddialı olanlar yanlış cevap olurlar (superlative, the only, always, inevitable, the most, the first)

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73. It is pointed out in the passage that the **Phoenicians** ----.

- A) brought about the rapid spread of domesticated cats **throughout Britain**
- B) were considered as the seafarers who offered cats **to Roman Empire** as precious gifts
- C) **convinced the** Egyptians about the commercial value of cats
- D) **domesticated cats** and banned their export to different countries
- E) **might have begun to transport cats because of their commercial value**

Sorular sıralı gider paragrafta çok genelde.

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74. It can be understood from the passage that **before the Middle Ages**, ----.

- A) the number of domesticated cats found in Britain **was too low**
- B) **cats were not seen as prestigious gifts** by the Egyptians
- C) **cats were not highly favoured throughout Western Europe**
- D) **British people did not consider cats to be a precious commodity like the Egyptians did**
- E) **cats became popular in a large area thanks to the advance of the Roman Empire**

Sorular sıralı gider paragrafta çok genelde.

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Önce ilk cümleyi oku. Sonra soruları oku ve parçayı okurken sırasıyla soruları cevapla.

The Hundred Years' War is the name modern historians have given to what was actually a series of related conflicts, fought over a 116-year period, between England and France. In battles fought from 1337 to 1453 for control of France and the French Crown, England initially had the advantage, but in 1429, the French, inspired by Joan of Arc, regained all areas of France that they had lost up to that point in the war, except for Calais. In fact, England and France had been at war several times before the Hundred Years' War because of the landholdings of the English Crown in France. With the beginning of the Hundred Years' War, the French found themselves losing ground against the English. Militarily, the English longbow proved especially devastating to the French and led to the English victories at Crécy and Agincourt. The English believed that they were secure in their victory, but found that the situation began to change in 1429. With France's control over all the lands previously held by the English, the war finally ended in 1453.

75. It is clear from the passage that before 1429, the English ----.

- A) were uncertain of their victory against the French despite their remarkable military power
- B) failed to conquer Calais because of the vigorous fight supported by Joan of Arc
- C) captured many areas in France despite the strong military resistance by the French
- D) managed to occupy some areas in France thanks to their overwhelming military power
- E) did not use the devastating longbow because the French did not pose a serious threat to their victory

Sorular sıralı gider paragrafta çok genelde.

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76. According to the passage, **the Hundred Years' War**

- .
- A) is **the official name used by the English** Crown to refer to the armed conflicts between England and France from 1337 to 1453
- B) **was preceded by a number of military conflicts between England and France due to the landholdings of the English Crown in France**
- C) **inspired quite a lot of military leaders** from both England and France in the centuries that followed
- D) **broke out because of the efforts made by Joan of Arc to** retake the control of the French lands, including Calais
- E) **was more destructive in Calais than it was in Crécy** and Agincourt due to the use of the devastating English longbow

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77. It can be inferred from the passage that Joan of Arc

- A) changed the course of the war between England and France
- B) believed that the war would last much longer than the French thought
- C) found a way to use the devastating English longbow against the English
- D) was responsible for the onset of the military conflicts before the Hundred Years' War
- E) objected to the English oppression following the occupation of Calais in 1337

John of Arc: pozitif

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During the Second World War, the US government found itself wrestling with a meaty problem. It was trying to encourage citizens to eat offal (liver, intestines, heart, etc.) so that better cuts of meat could be shipped to the troops abroad, but the message was not getting through. Therefore, the government recruited some serious brainpower: renowned anthropologist Margaret Mead and the father of social psychology, Kurt Lewin. Instead of telling people that eating offal was a patriotic duty, Mead and Lewin tried to understand their psychological resistance to eating it in the first place. They found that offal was seen as the food of the poor, and also that people were unsure how to cook it. And so they launched a new campaign to rebrand offal 'variety meat' and teach the public how to prepare it. As more people experimented with it, offal lost its bad reputation and became a dietary mainstay. It may sound like a straightforward marketing campaign, but for today's psychologists the initiative has gained near-legendary status. Many cite it as a forerunner to something they call 'wise psychological interventions' - apparently simple actions that produce long-lasting changes in behaviour.

78. How did Mead and Lewin succeed in changing public attitude toward offal?

- A) They effectively exploited people's patriotic feelings.
- B) They focused on the underlying motives in rejecting offal.
- C) They told the public that cooking offal was much easier and faster than they thought.
- D) They became role models by including offal in their own diet.
- E) They suggested that eating offal had as many health benefits as meat had.

Sorular sıralı gider paragrafta çok genelde.

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79. According to today's **psychologists, the campaign** ----.

- A) was **more like a financial initiative** although it was used as a psychological intervention
- B) **functioned as a true pioneer of wise psychological interventions**
- C) **did not stimulate considerable** interest to maintain long-lasting effect
- D) gained **near-legendary status** as it helped the US troops eat offal **instead of meat** in wartime
- E) **was heavily criticised** by the public despite being successful

1-Sorular sıralı gider paragrafta çok genelde.

2-Şıklarda iddialı olanlar yanlış cevap olurlar (superlative, the only, always, inevitable, the most, the first)

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80. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The dietary problems the US troops went through during the Second World War
- B) Mead and Lewin's collaboration to evoke patriotic feelings of the US citizens
- C) The way a wise psychological intervention changed people's attitude toward something unfavourable
- D) A comparison between today's psychologists and those of the Second World War in terms of their interventions
- E) The differences between marketing campaigns and psychological interventions

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