

2
Paragraph 1

In the realm of theatre, China has a rich history that predates the arrival of Western influences. Traditional Chinese theatre, such as Peking opera and Kunqu, thrived for centuries as integral parts of Chinese culture. Elaborate costumes and makeup were integral elements of traditional Chinese theatre unlike Western theatre. However, similar to the introduction of film, Western theatrical influences began to permeate into China in the late 19th century. Despite the dominance of traditional Chinese theatre forms, Western-style theatre started gaining traction, particularly in urban centers. This trend intensified in the early 20th century, as foreign theatrical productions, often brought by Western touring companies, captured the imagination of Chinese audiences. Themes ranging from classic dramas to comedies found their way onto Chinese stages, introducing audiences to new storytelling techniques and performance styles. However, this influx of Western theatrical influences also sparked debates about cultural preservation and the potential dilution of traditional Chinese theatre forms.

Kiyas

2'
1. What is one significant difference between traditional Chinese theatre and the Western theatre?

- A) Language barriers hindered the popularity of traditional Chinese theatre.
- B) Traditional Chinese theatre primarily focused on comedic performances.
- C) Western theatrical influences were more prevalent in rural areas.
- D) Traditional Chinese theatre incorporated elaborate costumes and makeup. ✓
- E) Western theatrical influences emphasized narrative complexity over visual spectacle.

more than

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2. What was one consequence of the increased popularity of Western-style theatre in urban centers of China during the late 19th and early 20th centuries?

- A) Decreased diversity in theatrical performances.
B) A rise in demand for traditional Chinese theatre.
C) Greater accessibility to theatre for rural communities.
D) Increased competition among Chinese playwrights.
E) Introduction of new storytelling techniques and performance styles.

görsel

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3. Which **inference can be drawn** regarding the **perception of Western theatrical influences in China during the early 20th century?**

- A) It led to the decline of traditional Chinese theatre forms.
- B) It resulted in a resurgence of interest in traditional Chinese theatre.
- C) It caused a shift towards exclusively Western-themed productions.
- D) It led to the establishment of government-funded theatre companies.
- E) It sparked debates about the preservation of Chinese cultural heritage.

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4. The underlined word “permeate” is closest in meaning to ---.

- ✓ A) spread yayılmak penetrate nüfuz etmek içine islemek
B) defeat yenmek maglup etmek
C) deter caydirmek engellemek
D) observe gözlemek
E) promise söz vermek

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5. The underlined word “sparked” is closest in meaning to ---.

kıvılcımını çakmak/ ateslemek

A) jeopardized tehlikeye atmak

B) annihilated yok etmek

C) triggered tetiklemek

D) adhered saygi duymak, bagli kalmak

E) committed
1. icra etmek yapmak islemek
2. devote dedicate adamak

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6. The **tone of the author** in the provided text appears to be ----.

- A) Indifferent and Impolite
B) Persuasive and Advocative
C) **Informative and Unbiased**
D) Frightening and Insistent
E) **Philosophical and Reflective**

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ana amaç: main concern /aim /purpose
7. What is the **primary objective** of the author in discussing the **history of Chinese theatre**?

- A) To provide an insight into the historical development of Chinese theatre, including the interaction between traditional and Western styles.
- B) To analyze the impact of Western and other dominant theatrical influences on the evolution of Chinese performance arts.
- C) To celebrate the diversity and richness of Chinese cultural heritage in the realm of theatre.
- D) To criticize the dilution of traditional Chinese theatre forms due to the influx of Western influences.
- E) To advocate for the preservation of traditional Chinese theatre forms over Western influences.

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8. Based on the beginning of the text what inference can be made about the cultural development of China?

- A) China's cultural heritage is primarily shaped by Western influences rather than indigenous traditions.
- B) The cultural roots of China extend far back in history, existing prior to significant interactions with Western cultures.
- C) Western influences have played a negligible role in shaping China's historical narrative and cultural identity.
- D) Chinese culture has undergone radical transformations due to the overwhelming impact of Western ideologies and practices.
- E) The cultural evolution of China has been heavily influenced by Western colonialism and imperialism.

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Paragraf 1 Türkçesi

Tiyatro alanında Çin, Batı etkilerinin gelişinden önceye dayanan zengin bir tarihe sahiptir. Pekin operası ve Kunqu gibi geleneksel Çin tiyatrosu, Çin kültürünün ayrılmaz parçaları olarak yüzyıllar boyunca gelişmiştir. Özenli kostümler ve makyaj, Batı tiyatrosunun aksine geleneksel Çin tiyatrosunun ayrılmaz unsurlarıydı. Ancak, tıpkı filmin kullanılmaya başlanmasına benzer şekilde, Batı tiyatrosunun etkileri 19. yüzyılın sonlarında Çin'e nüfuz etmeye başladı. Geleneksel Çin tiyatrosu formlarının hakimiyetine rağmen, Batı tarzı tiyatro özellikle şehir merkezlerinde ilgi görmeye başladı. Bu eğilim 20. yüzyılın başlarında, genellikle Batılı turne şirketleri tarafından getirilen yabancı tiyatro yapımlarının Çinli izleyicilerin hayal gücünü ele geçirmesiyle yoğunlaştı. Klasik dramalardan komedilere kadar çeşitli temalar Çin sahnelerinde kendine yer buldu ve izleyicileri yeni hikaye anlatma teknikleri ve performans tarzlarıyla tanıştırdı. Bununla birlikte, Batı tiyatrosunun bu etkisi, kültürel koruma ve geleneksel Çin tiyatrosu formlarının potansiyel olarak sulandırılmasıyla ilgili tartışmaları da ateşledi.

1. Geleneksel Çin tiyatrosu ile Batı tiyatrosu arasındaki önemli farklardan biri nedir?

- A) Dil engelleri geleneksel Çin tiyatrosunun popülerliğini engellemiştir.
- B) Geleneksel Çin tiyatrosu öncelikle komedi performanslarına odaklanmıştır.
- C) Batı tiyatrosunun etkileri kırsal bölgelerde daha yaygındı.
- D) Geleneksel Çin tiyatrosu özenli kostümler ve makyajlar içeriyordu.
- E) Batı tiyatrosunun etkileri görsel gösteriden ziyade anlatı karmaşıklığını vurgulamıştır.

2. Batı tarzı tiyatronun 19. yüzyılın sonları ve 20. yüzyılın başlarında Çin'in kent merkezlerinde artan popülaritesinin bir sonucu neydi?

- A) Tiyatro gösterilerindeki çeşitliliğin azalması.
- B) Geleneksel Çin tiyatrosuna olan talebin artması.
- C) Kırsal topluluklar için tiyatroya daha fazla erişilebilirlik.
- D) Çinli oyun yazarları arasında artan rekabet.
- E) Yeni hikaye anlatma tekniklerinin ve performans tarzlarının ortaya çıkması.

3. Yirminci yüzyılın başlarında Çin'de Batı tiyatrosunun etkilerinin algılanışına ilişkin hangi çıkarım yapılabilir?

- A) Geleneksel Çin tiyatrosunun gerilemesine yol açmıştır.
- B) Geleneksel Çin tiyatrosuna olan ilginin yeniden canlanmasına yol açmıştır.
- C) Sadece Batı temalı yapımlara doğru bir kaymaya neden oldu.
- D) Devlet tarafından finanse edilen tiyatro şirketlerinin kurulmasına yol açmıştır.
- E) Çin kültürel mirasının korunmasına ilişkin tartışmalara yol açmıştır.

4. Altı çizili "permeate" sözcüğü anlamca en yakın olan: ----

- A) yay(ıl)mak
- B) yenmek
- C) caydırmak
- D) gözlemlenmek
- E) söz vermek

5. Altı çizili "sparked" sözcüğü anlamca --- sözcüğüne en yakındır.

- A) tehlikeye attı
- B) yok etti
- C) tetikledi
- D) bağlı kaldı
- E) icra etti

6. Verilen metinde yazarın üslubunun ---- olduğu görülmektedir.

- A) Kayıtsız ve Kaba
- B) İkna Edici ve Savunucu
- C) Bilgilendirici ve Tarafsız
- D) Korkutucu ve Israrcı
- E) Felsefi ve Yansıtıcı

7. Yazarın Çin tiyatrosunun tarihini tartışırken öncelikli amacı nedir?

- A) Geleneksel ve Batılı tarzlar arasındaki etkileşim de dahil olmak üzere Çin tiyatrosunun tarihsel gelişimine dair bir kavrayış sağlamak.
- B) Batılı ve diğer baskın teatral etkilerin Çin performans sanatlarının evrimi üzerindeki etkisini analiz etmek.
- C) Çin kültürel mirasının tiyatro alanındaki çeşitliliğini ve zenginliğini kutlamak.
- D) Geleneksel Çin tiyatrosu formlarının Batı etkisiyle seyreldiğini eleştirmek.
- E) Geleneksel Çin tiyatrosu formlarının Batı etkilerine karşı korunmasını savunmak.

8. Metnin başlangıcına dayanarak Çin'in kültürel gelişimi hakkında hangi çıkarımda bulunulabilir?

- A) Çin'in kültürel mirası yerli geleneklerden ziyade Batı etkisiyle şekillenmiştir.
- B) Çin'in kültürel kökleri, Batı kültürleriyle önemli etkileşimlerden önce var olan, tarihte çok eskilere uzanır.
- C) Batı etkileri Çin'in tarihsel anlatısını ve kültürel kimliğini şekillendirmede ihmal edilebilir bir rol oynamıştır.
- D) Çin kültürü, Batılı ideoloji ve uygulamaların ezici etkisi nedeniyle radikal dönüşümler geçirmiştir.
- E) Çin'in kültürel evrimi, Batı sömürgeciliği ve emperyalizminden büyük ölçüde etkilenmiştir.

Paragraf 1 Türkçesi

3'

Paragraph 2

Learning a second language has become increasingly important in today's globalized world. Beyond mere communication, it opens doors to diverse cultures, enhances cognitive abilities, and improves job prospects. Just as with infants learning their first language, individuals learning a second language go through various stages of development. Initially, they may struggle with pronunciation and vocabulary acquisition, but with exposure and practice, their proficiency improves. Immersion programs, where learners are surrounded by the target language, have proven particularly effective in accelerating language acquisition. Additionally, technology offers a wealth of resources, from language learning apps to online tutors, making it easier than ever to embark on the journey of learning a second language.

SIRALAMA /L STELEME

1. Which of the following is not among the benefits of learning a second language mentioned in the paragraph?

ODDS / likelihood /prospects

- A) Higher chances of finding a new job
- B) Interaction with other people
- C) More exposure to various cultures
- D) The rise in cognitive abilities
- E) Increased reliance on native language

heavy

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2. How do immersion programs contribute to second language acquisition according to the paragraph?

- A) By isolating learners from the target language
B) By offering limited exposure to the target language
C) By providing opportunities for practice and exposure
D) By hindering learners' pronunciation and vocabulary acquisition
E) By discouraging learners from interacting with native speakers

cesaretini kırmak

encouraging +
cesaretlendirmek

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3. What **role does **technology** **play** in **facilitating** **second language learning**, as mentioned in the **paragraph**?**

- A) It severely ~~limits~~ access to language learning resources.
- B) It ~~decreases~~ learners' proficiency in the target language.
- C) It facilitates an individual's journey into learning a second language, making it more accessible.**
- D) It isolates learners from the target language.
- E) It ~~impedes~~ learners' exposure to diverse.

engel olmak

impede
hamper
hinder
obstruct
engellemek
prevent
stop
avert
deter*

1

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Choose the best option.

4. The underlined word "wealth" is closest in meaning to ---.

- A) multitude ✓
B) prosperity zenginlik affluence ✓
C) poverty ✓
D) significance ✓
E) waste ✓

✓ spark = trigger ✓

✓ hinder = hampir

Paragraph 2

Learning a second language has become increasingly important, accessible and easy in today's globalized world. Beyond mere communication, it opens doors to diverse cultures, enhances cognitive abilities, and improves job prospects. Just as with infants learning their first language, individuals learning a second language go through various stages of development. Initially, they may struggle with pronunciation and vocabulary acquisition, but with exposure and practice, their proficiency improves. Immersion programs, where learners are surrounded by the target language, have proven particularly effective in accelerating language acquisition. Additionally, technology offers a **wealth** of resources, from language learning apps to online tutors, **making it easier than ever** to **embark on** the journey of learning a second language.

5. Based on the passage, what **can be inferred about the role of technology in second language acquisition?**

- A) Technology has made learning a second language more challenging due to an overload of resources.
- B) Technology has replaced traditional language learning methods, making them obsolete.
- C) Technology provides various resources that facilitate and enhance the process of learning a second language.
- D) Technology has had a minimal impact on second language acquisition compared to immersion programs.
- E) Technology is primarily beneficial for advanced learners but less useful for beginners.

OLMAYAN KIYAS milli çeldiricidir



Paragraph 2

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6. What is the main focus of the passage about learning a second language?

- A) To persuade readers to prioritize learning their first language in today's globalized world.
- B) To provide information about the benefits and methods of learning a second language.
- C) To address second language learning and advocate for immersion programs.
- D) To discuss the challenges faced by individuals when learning their first language.
- E) To analyze the cultural and economic implications of multilingualism in contemporary society.

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7. What tone does the author convey in discussing the importance of learning a second language?

- A) **Informative** and **impartial**.
B) **Persuasive** and **enthusiastic**.
C) **Critical** and **skeptical**.
D) **Humorous** and **lighthearted**.
E) **Emotional** and **introspective**.

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8. The underlined word "embark on" is closest in meaning to ---.

- A) induce -
B) prosper -
C) attribute -
D) signify

✓ E) start

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Paragraf 2

Günümüzün küreselleşen dünyasında ikinci bir dil öğrenmek giderek daha önemli hale gelmiştir. Sadece iletişim kurmanın ötesinde, farklı kültürlere kapılar açmakta, bilişsel yetenekleri geliştirmekte ve iş beklentilerini iyileştirmektedir. Tıpkı ana dillerini öğrenen bebeklerde olduğu gibi, ikinci bir dil öğrenen bireyler de çeşitli gelişim aşamalarından geçerler. Başlangıçta telaffuz ve kelime ediniminde zorlanabilirler, ancak maruz kalma ve uygulama ile yeterlilikleri artar. Öğrencilerin hedef dille çevrili olduğu daldırma programlarının dil edinimini hızlandırmada özellikle etkili olduğu kanıtlanmıştır. Ayrıca teknoloji, dil öğrenme uygulamalarından çevrimiçi öğretmenlere kadar çok sayıda kaynak sunarak ikinci bir dil öğrenme yolculuğuna çıkmayı her zamankinden daha kolay hale getirmektedir.

1. Aşağıdakilerden hangisi paragrafta bahsedilen ikinci bir dil öğrenmenin faydaları arasında yer almaz?

- A) Yeni bir iş bulma şansı daha yüksektir
- B) Diğer insanlarla etkileşim
- C) Çeşitli kültürlerle daha fazla maruz kalma
- D) Bilişsel yeteneklerdeki artış
- E) Ana dile olan güvenin artması

2. Paragrafa göre daldırma programları ikinci dil edinimine nasıl katkıda bulunur?

- A) Öğrencileri hedef dilden izole ederek
- B) Hedef dile sınırlı maruziyet sunarak
- C) Uygulama ve maruz kalma fırsatları sağlayarak
- D) Öğrencilerin telaffuz ve kelime edinimini engelleyerek
- E) Öğrencileri anadili konuşucularıyla etkileşime girmekten caydırarak

3. Paragrafta belirtildiği gibi, teknoloji ikinci dil öğrenimini kolaylaştırmada nasıl bir rol oynamaktadır?

- A) Dil öğrenme kaynaklarına erişimi ciddi ölçüde sınırlar.
- B) Öğrencilerin hedef dildeki yeterliliklerini azaltır.
- C) Bireyin ikinci bir dil öğrenme yolculuğunu kolaylaştırır ve daha erişilebilir hale getirir.
- D) Öğrencileri hedef dilden izole eder.
- E) Öğrencilerin çeşitliliğe maruz kalmasını engeller.

4. Altı çizili "zenginlik" sözcüğü anlam olarak ---'e en yakındır.

- A) çokluk
- B) refah
- C) yoksulluk
- D) önemlilik
- E) atık

5. Parçaya dayanarak, teknolojinin ikinci dil edinimindeki rolü hakkında ne çıkarılabilir?

- A) Teknoloji, aşırı kaynak yükü nedeniyle ikinci bir dil öğrenmeyi daha zor hale getirmiştir.
- B) Teknoloji, geleneksel dil öğrenme yöntemlerinin yerini alarak onları modası geçmiş hale getirmiştir.
- C) Teknoloji, ikinci bir dil öğrenme sürecini kolaylaştıran ve geliştiren çeşitli kaynaklar sağlar.
- D) Daldırma programlarına kıyasla teknolojinin ikinci dil edinimi üzerinde çok az etkisi vardır.
- E) Teknoloji öncelikle ileri düzey öğrenenler için faydalıdır, ancak yeni başlayanlar için daha az yararlıdır.

6. İkinci bir dil öğrenmekle ilgili pasajın ana odağı nedir?

- A) Günümüzün küreselleşen dünyasında okuyucuları ana dillerini öğrenmeye öncelik vermeye ikna etmek.
- B) İkinci bir dil öğrenmenin faydaları ve yöntemleri hakkında bilgi vermek.
- C) İkinci dil öğrenimini ele almak ve daldırma programlarını savunmak.
- D) Bireylerin ana dillerini öğrenirken karşılaştıkları zorlukları tartışmak.
- E) Çağdaş toplumda çok dilliliğin kültürel ve ekonomik etkilerini analiz etmek.

7. Yazar ikinci bir dil öğrenmenin önemini tartışırken nasıl bir üslup kullanmaktadır?

- A) Bilgilendirici ve tarafsız.
- B) İkna edici ve hevesli.
- C) Eleştirel ve şüpheli.
- D) Esprili ve neşeli.
- E) Duygusal ve iç gözlemci.

8. Altı çizili "embark on" sözcüğü anlam olarak ---'e en yakındır.

- A) teşvik etmek
- B) zenginleşmek
- C) atıfta bulunmak / sevk etmek
- D) işaret etmek
- E) başlamak

Paragraph 3

Archaeology shares common ground with environmental science and geography. Environmental archaeology examines the interaction between past societies and their natural environment, including climate change, resource management, and landscape modification. Through interdisciplinary approaches, such as archaeobotany and zooarchaeology, archaeologists in this branch analyze plant and animal remains to reconstruct ancient ecosystems and human-environment relationships. Another fruitful collaboration exists between archaeology and history. While historians rely on written records, archaeologists provide material evidence that complements and sometimes challenges historical narratives. Archaeological discoveries often shed light on periods or cultures **poorly** documented in written sources, offering new perspectives on historical events and processes. Additionally, archaeology **intersects with** disciplines such as sociology and economics. The study of ancient settlements, trade networks, and social hierarchies informs sociological and economic theories about human behavior, inequality, and exchange systems. Archaeological research contributes empirical data that can be used to test and refine theoretical frameworks in these disciplines.

1. According to the passage, what does environmental archaeology primarily focus on?

- A) Analyzing ancient trade networks
- B) Climate change and resource management
- C) Reconstructing ancient ecosystems
- D) Investigating historical events and processes
- E) Testing theoretical frameworks in sociology

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2. How do archaeologists contribute to historical studies?

- A) By relying solely on written records for interpretation
- B) By supplying tangible proof that supplements accounts of history
- C) By focusing exclusively on sociological theories
- D) By analyzing contemporary economic systems with respect to older ones
- E) By studying climate change patterns and their impacts on ancient civilizations

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3. In what way are archaeology sociology and economics similar?

- A) By analyzing ancient plant and animal remains
- B) By relying on historical narratives for evidence
- C) By focusing on written records of ancient societies
- D) By adding factual information to evaluate theoretical models
- E) By reconstructing ancient ecosystems

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4. What is the overarching objective of the author in discussing the interdisciplinary connections of archaeology?

- A) To emphasize the importance of geography in understanding ancient civilizations.
- B) To advocate for the integration of historical narratives with empirical archaeological findings.
- C) To elucidate the significance of archaeology in informing economic theories.
- D) To highlight the role of archaeology in reconstructing ancient ecosystems
- E) To underscore the collaborative nature of archaeology across various disciplines

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5. What is the main aim of the author?

- A) To emphasize the importance of environmental conservation in archaeological research.
- B) To advocate for the integration of archaeological methods into historical studies.
- C) To highlight the limitations of written records and the value of material evidence in understanding history.
- D) To showcase the role of archaeology in informing sociological and economic theories.
- E) To demonstrate the interdisciplinary nature of archaeology and its contributions to.

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6. The underlined word “poorly” is closest in meaning to ---.

- A) severely
- B) predominantly
- C) incredibly
- D) unanimously
- E) inadequately

Paragraph 3

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7. The tone of the author in the provided text appears to be ----.

- A) Humorous and Witty
- B) Persuasive and Advocative
- C) Informative and Objective
- D) Alarming and Urgent
- E) Reflective and Contemplative

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8. The underlined word “intersects with” is closest in meaning to ---.

- A) advocates
- B) opposes
- C) predates
- D) overlaps
- E) overcomes

Paragraph 3

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Paragraf 3

Arkeoloji, çevre bilimi ve coğrafya ile ortak bir zemini paylaşmaktadır. Çevresel arkeoloji, iklim değişikliği, kaynak yönetimi ve peyzaj modifikasyonu da dahil olmak üzere geçmiş toplumlar ve doğal çevreleri arasındaki etkileşimi inceler. Arkeobotanik ve zooarkeoloji gibi disiplinler arası yaklaşımlar aracılığıyla, bu branştaki arkeologlar eski ekosistemleri ve insan-çevre ilişkilerini yeniden yapılandırmak için bitki ve hayvan kalıntılarını analiz eder. Bir başka verimli işbirliği de arkeoloji ve tarih arasında mevcuttur. Tarihçiler yazılı kayıtlara güvenirken, arkeologlar tarihsel anlatıları tamamlayan ve bazen de onlara meydan okuyan maddi kanıtlar sağlarlar. Arkeolojik keşifler genellikle yazılı kaynaklarda yeterince belgelenmemiş dönemlere veya kültürlere ışık tutarak tarihsel olaylara ve süreçlere yeni perspektifler sunar. Ayrıca arkeoloji, sosyoloji ve ekonomi gibi disiplinlerle de kesişir. Antik yerleşimlerin, ticaret ağlarının ve sosyal hiyerarşilerin incelenmesi, insan davranışları, eşitsizlik ve mübadele sistemleri hakkında sosyolojik ve ekonomik teorileri bilgilendirir. Arkeolojik araştırmalar, bu disiplinlerdeki teorik çerçeveleri test etmek ve iyileştirmek için kullanılacak ampirik verilere katkıda bulunur.

1. Parçaya göre, çevresel arkeoloji öncelikle neye odaklanır?

- A) Antik ticaret ağlarını analiz etmek
- B) İklim değişikliği ve kaynak yönetimi
- C) Antik ekosistemlerin yeniden yapılandırılması
- D) Tarihsel olay ve süreçlerin incelenmesi
- E) Sosyolojide kuramsal çerçevelerin test edilmesi

2. Arkeologlar tarih araştırmalarına nasıl katkıda bulunurlar?

- A) Yorumlama için yalnızca yazılı kayıtlara güvenerek
- B) Tarih anlatılarını tamamlayan somut kanıtlar sağlayarak
- C) Sadece sosyolojik teorilere odaklanarak
- D) Çağdaş ekonomik sistemleri eskilerine göre analiz ederek
- E) İklim değişikliği modellerini ve bunların eski uygarlıklar üzerindeki etkilerini inceleyerek

3. Arkeoloji, sosyoloji ve ekonomi ile ne şekilde benzerdir?

- A) Eski bitki ve hayvan kalıntılarını analiz ederek
- B) Kanıt için tarihsel anlatılara güvenerek
- C) Antik toplumların yazılı kayıtlarına odaklanarak
- D) Teorik modelleri değerlendirmek için gerçeklere dayalı bilgiler ekleyerek
- E) Eski ekosistemleri yeniden yapılandırarak

4. Arkeolojinin disiplinler arası bağlantılarını tartışırken yazarın genel amacı nedir?

- A) Eski uygarlıkların anlaşılmasında coğrafyanın önemini vurgulamak.
- B) Tarihsel anlatıların ampirik arkeolojik bulgularla bütünleştirilmesini savunmak.
- C) Ekonomi teorilerini bilgilendirmede arkeolojinin önemini açıklamak.
- D) Antik ekosistemlerin yeniden yapılandırılmasında arkeolojinin rolünü vurgulamak
- E) Arkeolojinin çeşitli disiplinler arasında işbirliğine dayalı doğasının altını çizmek

5. Yazarın temel amacı aşağıdakilerden hangisidir?

- A) Arkeolojik araştırmalarda çevre korumanın önemini vurgulamak.
- B) Arkeolojik yöntemlerin tarih araştırmalarına entegre edilmesini savunmak.
- C) Yazılı kayıtların sınırlılıklarını ve tarihi anlamada maddi kanıtların değerini vurgulamak.
- D) Arkeolojinin sosyolojik ve ekonomik teorileri bilgilendirmedeki rolünü sergilemek.
- E) Arkeolojinin disiplinler arası doğasını ve katkılarını göstermek.

6. Altı çizili "poorly" sözcüğü anlamca --- sözcüğüne en yakındır.

- A) ciddi bir şekilde
- B) ağırlıklı olarak
- C) inanılmaz
- D) oybirliğiyle
- E) yetersiz

7. Verilen metinde yazarın tonu ---- olarak görünmektedir.

- A) Espri ve Nükteli
- B) İkna Edici ve Savunucu
- C) Bilgilendirici ve Objektif
- D) Endişe Verici ve Acil
- E) Yansıtıcı ve Düşündürücü

8. Altı çizili "intersects with" sözcüğü anlamca --- sözcüğüne en yakındır.

- A) savunur
- B) karşı çıkar
- C) öncesine dayanır
- D) örtüşür
- E) üstesinden gelir

Paragraph 4

The establishment of Village Institutes in Türkiye during the 1930s brought about numerous benefits to rural communities, significantly impacting education, healthcare, and agricultural practices. Village Institutes served as educational hubs, providing training for teachers who would then work in rural areas. This led to improved access to education for villagers, as trained professionals were stationed within their communities. Alongside education, Village Institutes trained healthcare workers who played vital roles in providing medical assistance and health education to villagers. This led to better health outcomes and increased awareness of preventive healthcare practices. The Institutes also offered training programs via agricultural experts who introduced modern farming techniques and practices to rural communities. This resulted in increased agricultural productivity and improved livelihoods for villagers. Through the establishment of Village Institutes, rural communities gained access to knowledge and resources previously unavailable to them. This empowerment fostered a sense of self-reliance and community development, enabling villagers to **address** their own needs more effectively.

1. What was one of the primary benefits of the establishment of Village Institutes in Türkiye during the 1930s?

- A) Increased access to technology for rural communities.
- B) Improved transportation infrastructure in rural areas.
- C) Enhanced education opportunities for villagers.
- D) Expansion of urban industries into rural regions.
- E) Strengthening of old traditions in governance.

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2. How did Village Institutes contribute to healthcare in rural Türkiye during the 1930s?

- A) By providing direct medical services to urban centers.
- B) By promoting traditional healing practices over modern medicine.
- C) By training healthcare workers to serve rural communities.
- D) By restricting access to healthcare for villagers.
- E) By prioritizing urban healthcare needs over rural ones.

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3. In what way did the establishment of Village Institutes impact agricultural practices in rural Türkiye?

- A) By promoting outdated farming techniques.
- B) By reducing agricultural productivity in rural areas.
- C) By discouraging villagers from engaging in agricultural activities.
- D) By introducing modern farming techniques and practices.
- E) By focusing solely on urban agricultural development.

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4. How did the establishment of Village Institutes contribute to the overall empowerment of rural communities?

- A) By centralizing control over local resources.
- B) By isolating rural communities from the rest of the country.
- C) By undermining traditional cultural practices.
- D) By providing access to knowledge and resources.
- E) By discouraging community involvement in decision-making processes.

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5. What was the primary objective of establishing Village Institutes in Türkiye during the 1930s?

- A) To improve access to education, healthcare, and agricultural practices.
- B) To centralize government control over rural communities.
- C) To promote urbanization in rural areas.
- D) To enforce traditional customs and practices in villages.
- E) To reduce the autonomy of village councils and introduce strict rules.

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6. What is the main focus of the text?

- A) The challenges faced by rural communities in Türkiye.
- B) The political motivations behind the establishment of Village Institutes.
- C) The history of education in rural Türkiye.
- D) The economic development of rural areas in Türkiye.
- E) The impact of Village Institutes on education, healthcare, and agriculture.

Sure, here's a question about the tone of the text:

Paragraph 4

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7. What is the tone of the passage regarding the establishment of Village Institutes in Türkiye during the 1930s?

- A) Critical and skeptical.
- B) Optimistic and celebratory.
- C) Neutral and informative.
- D) Humorous and satirical.
- E) Condescending and dismissive.

The establishment of Village Institutes in Türkiye during the 1930s brought about numerous benefits to rural communities, significantly impacting education, healthcare, and agricultural practices. Village Institutes served as educational hubs, providing training for teachers who would then work in rural areas. This led to improved access to education for villagers, as trained professionals were stationed within their communities. Alongside education, Village Institutes trained healthcare workers who played vital roles in providing medical assistance and health education to villagers. This led to better health outcomes and increased awareness of preventive healthcare practices. The Institutes also offered training programs via agricultural experts who introduced modern farming techniques and practices to rural communities. This resulted in increased agricultural productivity and improved livelihoods for villagers. Through the establishment of Village Institutes, rural communities gained access to knowledge and resources previously unavailable to them. This empowerment fostered a sense of self-reliance and community development, enabling villagers to **address** their own needs more effectively

8. The underlined word “address” is closest in meaning to ---.

- A) extract
- B) meet
- C) defy
- D) ruin
- E) beat

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Paragraph 4

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1930'larda Türkiye'de Köy Enstitülerinin kurulması kırsal topluluklara sayısız fayda sağlamış, eğitim, sağlık ve tarım uygulamalarını önemli ölçüde etkilemiştir. Köy Enstitüleri, daha sonra kırsal alanlarda çalışacak öğretmenlere eğitim veren eğitim merkezleri olarak hizmet vermiştir. Bu sayede, eğitilmiş profesyoneller kendi toplulukları içinde görevlendirildiği için köylülerin eğitime erişimi kolaylaştı. Eğitimin yanı sıra Köy Enstitüleri, köylülere tıbbi yardım ve sağlık eğitimi sağlamada hayati rol oynayan sağlık çalışanlarını da eğitti. Bu da daha iyi sağlık sonuçları elde edilmesini ve önleyici sağlık uygulamaları konusunda farkındalığın artmasını sağladı. Enstitüler ayrıca kırsal topluluklara modern tarım tekniklerini ve uygulamalarını tanıtan tarım uzmanları aracılığıyla eğitim programları sundu. Bu da tarımsal verimliliğin artmasını ve köylülerin geçim kaynaklarının iyileşmesini sağladı. Köy Enstitülerinin kurulmasıyla, kırsal topluluklar daha önce ulaşamadıkları bilgi ve kaynaklara erişim sağladı. Bu güçlenme, köylülerin kendi ihtiyaçlarını daha etkin bir şekilde karşılayabilmelerini sağlayarak özgüven duygusunu ve toplumsal kalkınmayı teşvik etmiştir.

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PARAGRAF 4**1. 1930'larda Türkiye'de Köy Enstitülerinin kurulmasının başlıca faydalarından biri neydi?**

- A) Kırsal toplulukların teknolojiye erişiminin artması.
- B) Kırsal alanlarda ulaşım altyapısının iyileştirilmesi.
- C) Köylüler için geliştirilmiş eğitim fırsatları.
- D) Kentsel endüstrilerin kırsal bölgelere doğru genişlemesi.
- E) Yönetimde eski geleneklerin güçlendirilmesi.

2. Köy Enstitüleri 1930'lu yıllarda Türkiye'nin kırsal kesiminde sağlık hizmetlerine nasıl katkıda bulunmuştur?

- A) Kent merkezlerine doğrudan tıbbi hizmet sağlayarak.
- B) Modern tıp yerine geleneksel şifa uygulamalarını teşvik ederek.
- C) Sağlık çalışanlarını kırsal topluluklara hizmet vermek üzere eğiterek.
- D) Köylülerin sağlık hizmetlerine erişimini kısıtlayarak.
- E) Kentsel sağlık ihtiyaçlarına kırsal ihtiyaçlardan daha fazla öncelik vererek.

3. Köy Enstitülerinin kurulması Türkiye'nin kırsal kesimindeki tarımsal uygulamaları ne şekilde etkilemiştir?

- A) Eski tarım tekniklerini teşvik ederek.
- B) Kırsal alanlarda tarımsal verimliliği azaltarak.
- C) Köylüleri tarımsal faaliyetlerden vazgeçirerek.
- D) Modern tarım tekniklerini ve uygulamalarını tanıtarak.
- E) Yalnızca kentsel tarımsal kalkınmaya odaklanarak.

4. Köy Enstitülerinin kurulması kırsal toplulukların genel olarak güçlendirilmesine nasıl katkıda bulunmuştur?

- A) Yerel kaynaklar üzerindeki kontrolü merkezileştirerek.
- B) Kırsal toplulukları ülkenin geri kalanından izole ederek.
- C) Geleneksel kültürel uygulamaları baltalayarak.
- D) Bilgi ve kaynaklara erişim sağlayarak.
- E) Toplumun karar alma süreçlerine katılımını engelleyerek.

5. 1930'lu yıllarda Türkiye'de Köy Enstitülerinin kurulmasının temel amacı neydi?

- A) Eğitime, sağlık hizmetlerine ve tarımsal uygulamalara erişimi iyileştirmek.
- B) Kırsal topluluklar üzerindeki hükümet kontrolünü merkezileştirmek.
- C) Kırsal alanlarda kentleşmeyi teşvik etmek.
- D) Köylerde geleneksel adet ve uygulamaları uygulamak.
- E) Köy konseylerinin özerkliğini azaltmak ve katı kurallar getirmek.

6. Metnin ana odak noktası nedir?

- A) Türkiye'deki kırsal toplulukların karşılaştığı zorluklar.
- B) Köy Enstitülerinin kurulmasının ardındaki siyasi motivasyonlar.
- C) Türkiye kırsalında eğitimin tarihi.
- D) Türkiye'de kırsal alanların ekonomik gelişimi.
- E) Köy Enstitülerinin eğitim, sağlık ve tarım üzerindeki etkisi.

7. 1930'larda Türkiye'de Köy Enstitüleri'nin kurulmasıyla ilgili parçanın tonu nedir?

- A) Eleştirel ve şüpheli.
- B) İyimser ve kutlayıcı.
- C) Tarafsız ve bilgilendirici.
- D) Mizahi ve hicivsel.
- E) Küçümseyici ve küçümseyici.

8. Altı çizili "address" sözcüğü anlamca --- sözcüğüne en yakındır.

- A) çıkartmak
- B) karşılamak
- C) meydan okumak
- D) yıkmak, bozmak
- E) dövmek, yenmek