

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

1. As the camel could carry humans across areas where no other domestic animal could, it made possible cultural, economic, and ecological ---- between otherwise separated societies.

- A) humility
- B) drawback
- C) delusion
- D) exchange
- E) redundancy

2. Apartheid is an Afrikaans word meaning "apart-ness" or "separateness" and refers to a system of racial ---- practiced by the white minority against a black majority in the Republic of South Africa from 1948 to 1991.

- A) equality
- B) verification
- C) severity
- D) endurance
- E) segregation

3. Environmental change and disasters in Eastern and Southern Africa are ---- and increasing, and are influencing human movement and displacement.

- A) reluctant
- B) sustainable
- C) prevalent
- D) rebellious
- E) precious

4. Policies toward conquered peoples by the major European colonial powers varied significantly, though in all cases the Europeans took away lands, exploited labour, and ---- punished those who rebelled.

- A) impatiently
- B) vaguely
- C) severely
- D) unconsciously
- E) narrowly

5. Because puberty is a universal feature of the human condition, all teenagers can be expected to ----, to at least some degree, the expected physical, motivational, and behavioural outcomes produced by hormonal and brain changes.

- A) refuse
- B) manifest
- C) disrupt
- D) deduce
- E) curtail

6. Native Americans ---- less than 2% of the population of the USA, but suffer from some of the highest rates of food insecurity, poverty, diet-related diseases, and other socioeconomic challenges.

- A) turn down
- B) lag behind
- C) give out
- D) make up
- E) break in

7. Early records from ancient civilizations around the world ---- that rulers regularly ---- emissaries to convey messages to one another and to negotiate agreements.

- A) show / used
- B) showed / have used
- C) have shown / had used
- D) had shown / were using
- E) were showing / would use

8. Without steam power, it ----, British coal mining ---- beyond its level in 1700; instead, it multiplied sevenfold by 1815, and almost a hundredfold by 1900.

- A) was estimated / would not have expanded
- B) has been estimated / could not have expanded
- C) had been estimated / might not expand
- D) is estimated / did not expand
- E) would be estimated / had not expanded

9. The long-term and growing body of evidence ---- migration and mobility shows that migration is ---- large part related to the broader global economic, social, political and technological transformations.

- A) of / with
- B) during / at
- C) for / towards
- D) into / by
- E) on / in

10. Britain's biodiversity is ---- an increasingly fragile state, ---- species that pollinate crops or fight pests declining rapidly, putting the nation's food production at risk.

- A) on / at
- B) with / in
- C) in / with
- D) at / on
- E) from / by

11. The key ---- unlocking consumer psychology is understanding that desires rule ---- needs when it comes to consumer purchase.

- A) on / of
- B) in / off
- C) of / onto
- D) to / over
- E) at / from

12. German goldsmith Johannes Gutenberg is credited with inventing the printing press around 1436, ---- he was far from the first to automate the book-printing process.

- A) given that
- B) so
- C) although
- D) in case
- E) once

13. ---- emotional states are often accompanied by physiological arousal, researchers have often wondered if physiological measurements could be used to detect what a person is thinking or feeling.

- A) In case
- B) Because
- C) Whereas
- D) Even though
- E) Unless

14. Aggression sometimes occurs when parents defend their young from attack by members of their own species; ----, female mice defend their pups against hostile neighbours, while male stickleback fish defend eggs and fry against cannibalistic attack.

- A) otherwise
- B) on the contrary
- C) therefore
- D) however
- E) for example

15. In humid tropical climates, houses are constructed so as to encourage air circulation, ---- those in arid climates may be sited to reduce exposure to the sun.

- A) since
- B) just as
- C) if
- D) while
- E) as though

16. On the whole, in the premodern world, ethnic groups lived separately (even in the same territory), following their own rules and religious laws, but were tolerated by the rulers ---- they paid taxes and avoided rebellion.

- A) if
- B) even though
- C) as long as
- D) by the time
- E) unless

17. With the appearance of agricultural technologies that could support larger, denser, and more varied communities, information and ideas began to be exchanged within networks incorporating millions ---- hundreds of individuals.

- A) rather than
- B) in spite of
- C) in terms of
- D) such as
- E) in pursuit of

18. Although a material may be accessible, another may take preference over it for economic reasons, or ---- its relative suitability.

- A) despite
- B) unlike
- C) on account of
- D) in comparison to
- E) except for

19. People and their motivations constantly change, ---- influenced by social, economic, ---- psychological factors.

- A) such / that
- B) neither / nor
- C) so / that
- D) the more / the more
- E) whether / or

20. The scientific study of attention began in psychology, ---- careful behavioural experimentation can give rise to precise demonstrations of the tendencies and abilities of attention in different circumstances.

- A) what
- B) where
- C) whom
- D) which
- E) why

ankara
dil

akademisi
MORE THAN TEACHING

21-25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The questions “Why don’t we have contact with extraterrestrial intelligent life?” and “How will mankind evolve in the near future?” are intimately connected. Clearly, civilizations that are far behind our technological state ---21--- capable of communicating with us. But even societies more advanced than us would have difficulties in making contact, ---22--- radio waves or spacecraft take a long time to cross the huge distances in our galaxy. In addition, such advanced societies might no longer exist. They could have fallen victim to external or internal dangers, or they might not wish to communicate with us. The only way ---23--- some insights into the possible dangers ---24--- extraterrestrial intelligent societies and their likely mode of behaviour is to consider our own future development because these civilizations are expected to have ---25--- our own technological state long ago.

21.

- A) had not been
- B) would not be
- C) were not
- D) have not been
- E) were not able to

22.

- A) so
- B) but
- C) as if
- D) so that
- E) as

23.

- A) to be gained
- B) having been gained
- C) to gain
- D) being gained
- E) to have gained

24.

- A) afflicting
- B) enhancing
- C) discerning
- D) fostering
- E) respecting

25.

- A) called off
- B) broken down
- C) gone through
- D) given up
- E) put out

26-30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Are we born with innate knowledge? Or do we acquire knowledge only ---26--- our sensory experiences? Does the world of our sensory experience align to 'reality'? Or is experience a poor guide ---27--- what's really there? These are key questions of epistemology, the branch of philosophy ---28--- what knowledge is, how we acquire it, and ---29--- it has secure foundations. A philosopher who had particularly influential things to say about these questions is the 17th-century English philosopher, John Locke, who argued that knowledge is demonstrably acquired only via sensory experience, ---30--- that our sensory experience is not infallible.

26.

- A) about
- B) below
- C) along
- D) through
- E) toward

27.

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

28.

- A) retired from
- B) accused of
- C) concerned with
- D) apologized to
- E) prohibited from

29.

- A) what
- B) which
- C) that
- D) whom
- E) whether

30.

- A) just as
- B) but
- C) so
- D) unless
- E) for

31-41. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. ----, Copernicus was the first to attempt to prove the mathematical foundations of the heliocentric system using geometry.

- A) Because the theories of Copernicus failed to solve some important astronomical problems, such as the orbits of the planets and gravity
- B) Even if the astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus boldly claimed that the Earth rotates on its axis daily and revolves around the sun annually
- C) Given that Isaac Newton's contributions to the Scientific Revolution were many and included his mechanical universe and his universal laws
- D) Although relevant ideas had been expressed in antiquity, for example, by the Greek Pythagorean philosopher Philolaos
- E) When any historians feel that the Scientific Revolution was not fully propagated until the eighteenth century

32. While the overall theory of language change is generally accepted, ----.

- A) the linguists of various regions do not agree on the criteria for identifying a relationship among language groups
- B) techniques of dating are improving, so that archaeological techniques may be used for the full span of human history
- C) linguistic, archaeological and even genetic evidence may provide useful fragments of evidence on family history
- D) many migration scholars have gone too far in accommodating the notion that migration patterns are culturally and socially specific
- E) similarity in cultural artifacts, styles of pottery, and aspects of language, are also possible clues to migration in some circumstances

33. ----, but that does not mean it has stayed the same over time.

- A) The Founding Fathers intended the document to be flexible in order to fit the changing needs and circumstances of the country
- B) Congress has passed just 23 additional amendments to the Constitution, and the states have ratified only 17 of them
- C) The U.S. Constitution, written in 1787 and ratified by nine of the original 13 states a year later, is the world's longest-surviving written constitution
- D) Many changes in the American political and legal system have come through judicial interpretation of existing laws
- E) One of the biggest early criticisms of the Constitution was that it did not do enough to protect the rights of individuals against infringement

34. Despite climate concerns, governments continue to pursue coal projects ----.

- A) since the falling cost of renewables such as solar and wind means they will become cheaper than coal
- B) as building new coal plants no longer makes economic sense
- C) due to reasons ranging from lobbying, to efforts to support the industry, and concerns about security of electricity supply
- D) unless China tops the list of countries planning new coal plants
- E) while Indonesia is planning 107 new plants, Vietnam 41, and Japan 14

35. During the COVID-19 pandemic months of March 2020 to September 2020, U.S. alcohol retail store sales increased compared to usual trends ----.

- A) despite the fact that these results indicate an increase in home drinking in the U.S.
- B) if there was a significant increase in retail alcohol sales during the beginning of the pandemic
- C) because excessive home drinking could be a dysfunctional way of coping with stress related to the need to quarantine
- D) when drinking at home has been associated with domestic violence
- E) while food services and drinking places sales decreased markedly during the same period

36. Middle-class people who made long-term plans to stay in their neighbourhoods before they flooded are less likely to relocate ----.

- A) even if they suffered significant damage
- B) although massive damage is not enough to get most residents to leave their homes
- C) unless most people think they will stay in their homes for many years to come
- D) as it is important to understand how they make the decision to stay or leave
- E) if future work dealing with post-disaster policies is designed with mobility in mind

37. ---- because jobs now require more, and more accurate, decisions.

- A) In 1960, cumulative earnings growth for workers aged 20–59 peaked at just over 40 percent, relative to age 20
- B) Changes in the age at which wage income peaks suggest that experience has become a great deal less valued
- C) Current educational methods are failing to teach students the skills they need to thrive in the modern world
- D) Employers have become more willing to pay a premium for experienced, higher-skilled employees with greater cognitive ability
- E) Younger generations prefer the freedom of choosing when, where and how much they work

38. Given that the token system for accounting purposes led to the advent of the Sumerian writing system, ----.

- A) the word cuneiform was derived from the Latin word cuneus, meaning nail
- B) the record of counting became the precursor of writing in Mesopotamia
- C) writing is essentially connected to spoken language
- D) pictography does not qualify as writing without specific linguistic forms
- E) the use of writing for administrative purposes hampered the development of writing

39. ----, Native Americans remained free of such diseases as smallpox and flu derived from its peoples.

- A) Since they were plagued by various infectious diseases
- B) If their exposure and immunity laid them open to massive infections
- C) As long as they remained isolated from the Old World
- D) Unless they domesticated many animal species
- E) Although Old World peoples were living in an environment less impoverished by extinctions

40. ----, the importance of understanding and respecting cultural and physical differences between individuals becomes critical.

- A) If the demand for air travel leads to globalization
- B) Unless foreign affairs prove to be a priority for the global citizens
- C) Although urbanization is growing more common
- D) As the world becomes increasingly globalised
- E) Once people seek for more innovative ways to communicate visual information today

41. The goal of the first psychologists was to determine the structure of consciousness just as chemists had found the structure of chemicals, ----.

- A) yet this perspective began in Germany in the laboratory of Wilhelm Wundt
- B) thus the school of psychology associated with this approach earned the name structuralism
- C) so psychology should not concern itself with the structure of consciousness
- D) but this approach to psychology was consistent with Charles Darwin's theory of evolution
- E) in other words, they focused on how consciousness functions to help human beings adapt to their environment

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

42. Knowledge is power, as the saying goes, and the invention of the mechanical movable type printing press helped disseminate knowledge wider and faster than ever before.

- A) Bilgi güçtür, atasözünün dediği gibi, ve mekanik hareketli tip matbaanın icadı, bilginin her zamankinden daha geniş çaplı ve daha hızlı yayılmasına yardımcı olmuştur.
- B) Bilgi güçtür, atasözünün de dediği gibi, ve bu yüzden mekanik hareketli tip matbaanın icadı, bilginin her zamankinden çok daha hızlı yayılmasına yol açmıştır.
- C) Atasözünün dediği gibi, bilgi öyle bir güçtür ki mekanik hareketli tip matbaanın icadı, bilginin her zamankinden daha geniş çaplı ve daha hızlı yayılmasına yardımcı olmuştur.
- D) Bilgi güçtür, atasözünün de dediği gibi, ve mekanik hareketli tip matbaanın icadıyla, bilginin her zamankinden çok daha hızlı yayılmasına yardımcı olunmuştur.
- E) Atasözünün dediği gibi, bilgi güç olduğu için, mekanik hareketli tip matbaanın icadı, bilginin her zamankinden daha geniş çaplı ve hızlı yayılmasında rol oynamıştır.

43. The technology to send messages by means of coded signals developed with great speed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; the telegraph and the telephone marked the advent of the electronic communication capabilities we take for granted today.

- A) On dokuzuncu ve yirminci yüzyıllarda büyük bir hızla gelişen kodlanmış sinyalleri kullanarak mesaj gönderme teknolojisi; telgraf ve telefon, bugün sorgulamadan kabul edilen elektronik iletişim kapasitelerinin gelişine işaret etti.
- B) On dokuzuncu ve yirminci yüzyıllarda kodlanmış sinyaller yardımıyla büyük bir hızla geliştirilen mesaj gönderme teknolojisi; telgraf ve telefon, bugün bile sorgulamadan kabul ettiğimiz elektronik iletişim kapasitelerinin yakın olduğuna işaret etti.
- C) On dokuzuncu ve yirminci yüzyıllarda büyük bir hızla geliştirilen telgraf ve telefonla beraber kodlanmış sinyaller yoluyla mesaj gönderme teknolojisi, bugün hepimizin sorgulamadan kabul ettiğimiz elektronik iletişim kapasitelerinin gelişine işaret etti.
- D) On dokuzuncu ve yirminci yüzyıllarda büyük bir hızla geliştirilen kodlanmış sinyaller aracılığıyla mesaj gönderme teknolojisi olarak, bugün sorgulamadan kabul ettiğimiz elektronik iletişim kapasitelerinin gelişini sağlayan telgraf ve telefona işaret etti.
- E) On dokuzuncu ve yirminci yüzyıllarda büyük bir hızla geliştirilen kodlanmış sinyaller aracılığıyla mesaj gönderme teknolojisi; telgraf ve telefon, bugün sorgulamadan kabul ettiğimiz elektronik iletişim kapasitelerinin gelişine işaret etti.

44. Cubist artists wanted to create a picture surface that reflected the active experience of seeing, where the eye is not static but rather composes an image by integrating myriad simultaneously perceived points of view.

- A) Kübist sanatçılar, gözün statik olmamasından ziyade aynı anda algılanabilen çok sayıda bakış açısını entegre eden bir görüntü oluşturan aktif görme deneyimini yansıtmak için bir resim yüzeyi yaratmak istediler.
- B) Kübist sanatçılar, gözün statik olmadığı, daha ziyade aynı anda algılanan çok sayıda bakış açısını entegre ederek bir görüntü oluşturduğu, aktif görme deneyimini yansıtan bir resim yüzeyi yaratmak istediler.
- C) Kübist sanatçılar, gözün statik olmayacağı, ama aynı anda algılanan çok sayıda bakış açısını entegre edeceği bir görüntü oluşturan, aktif görme deneyimini yansıtarak bir resim yüzeyi yarattılar.
- D) Gözün statik olmadığı, daha ziyade aynı anda algılanan çok sayıda bakış açısını entegre ederek bir görüntü oluşturmaya çalışan Kübist sanatçılar, aktif görme deneyimini yansıtabilecek bir resim yüzeyi yaratmak istediler.
- E) Gözün statik olmadığı, daha ziyade aynı anda algılanan çok sayıda bakış açısını entegre ederek bir görüntü oluşturmaya çalışan Kübist sanatçılar, aktif görme deneyimini yansıtarak bir resim yüzeyi yarattılar.

45. Although “world art” as a conscious intellectual enterprise and curriculum component is still very much in its infancy, the last few decades have seen considerable changes in the way art history is conceptualized, researched, and taught.

- A) Son birkaç on yılda sanat tarihinin kavramsallaştırılma, araştırılma ve öğretilmesinde kayda değer değişiklikler görüldü, ancak bilinçli bir entelektüel girişimin müfredat ögesi “dünya sanatı” daha halen emekleme döneminde.
- B) Son birkaç on yıl sanat tarihinin kavramsallaştırılması, araştırılması ve öğretilmesiyle, bilinçli bir entelektüel girişim ve müfredat ögesi olarak “dünya sanatı” henüz emekleme döneminde olmasına rağmen, önemli değişiklikler gördü.
- C) Bilinçli bir entelektüel girişim sayesinde bir müfredat ögesi olarak “dünya sanatı” henüz emekleme döneminde oluşuna rağmen, son birkaç on yıl sanat tarihinin kavramsallaştırılma, araştırılma ve öğretilme biçiminde önemli değişiklikler gördü.
- D) Bilinçli bir entelektüel girişim ve müfredat ögesi olarak “dünya sanatı” henüz emekleme döneminde olsa da son birkaç on yıl sanat tarihinin kavramsallaştırılışında, araştırılışında ve öğretilişinde kayda değer değişiklikler gördü.
- E) Son birkaç on yılda sanat tarihinin kavramsallaştırılma, araştırılma ve öğretilmesinde değerli değişiklikler görüldü, ama bilinçli bir entelektüel girişim ve müfredat ögesi olan “dünya sanatı” henüz emekleme döneminde.

46. Despite economic crises, the threat of health pandemics and terrorism, and the occasional air disasters, every year countless people around the world fly thousands of miles in mere hours for both work and pleasure.

A) Ekonomik krizler, sağlık salgınları ve terör tehdidine ek olarak sıkça meydana gelen hava felaketleri olmasına rağmen, her yıl tüm dünyada sayısız insan hem iş hem de eğlence için birkaç saat içinde binlerce mil uçuyor.

B) Her yıl dünya çapında çok sayıda insan hem iş hem de eğlence için sadece birkaç saat içinde binlerce mil uçuşmasına rağmen, ekonomik krizler, sağlık salgınları ve terör tehdidi ve ara sıra olan hava felaketleri ortaya çıkar.

C) Ekonomik krizlere, sağlık salgınları ve terör tehdidine ve ara sıra olan hava felaketlerine rağmen, her yıl dünya genelinde sayısız insan hem iş hem de eğlence için sadece birkaç saat içinde binlerce mil uçuyor.

D) Ekonomik krizlere rağmen, sağlık salgınları ve terör tehdidi ve ara sıra olan hava felaketlerinden dolayı, her yıl dünyada sayısız insan hem iş hem de eğlence için yalnızca birkaç saatte binlerce mil uçuyor.

E) Ekonomik krizlerle birlikte sağlık salgınları ve terör tehdidine ve hatta ara sıra da olsa hava felaketlerine rağmen, her yıl dünya genelinde sayısız insan hem iş hem de eğlence için sadece birkaç saat içinde binlerce mil yine de uçmaya devam ediyor.

47. Ten countries have more than 90 percent of the world's known extractable coal reserves, which leads to a significant maritime trade given that coal is generally transported by sea.

A) Dünyanın şimdilik bilinen kömür rezervlerinin yüzde 90'ından fazlasına sahip olan on ülke var, bu da kömürün önemli bir miktarı deniz yoluyla taşındığı düşünülürse, yoğun bir deniz ticaretine sebep oluyor.

B) Kömürün genellikle deniz yoluyla taşındığı ve önemli bir deniz ticaretine yol açtığı düşünüldüğünde, dünyanın bilinen çıkarılabilir kömür rezervlerinin yüzde 90'ından fazlasına sahip olan sadece on ülkedir.

C) On ülke, dünyanın bilinen çıkarılabilir kömür rezervlerinin yüzde 90'ından fazlasına sahip, bu da kömürün genellikle deniz yoluyla taşındığı düşünüldüğünde önemli bir deniz ticaretine yol açıyor.

D) On ülke, dünyanın tespit edilmiş çıkarılabilir kömür rezervlerinin yaklaşık yüzde 90'ından fazlasına sahip, bu da kömür daima deniz yoluyla taşınması durumunda önemli bir deniz ticaretine yol açabilir.

E) Kömürün çoğunlukla deniz yoluyla taşınması gerektiği düşünüldüğünde önemli bir deniz ticaretine yol açan, dünyanın tespit edilmiş çıkarılabilir kömür rezervlerinin neredeyse yüzde 90'ından fazlasına sahip on ülkedir.

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

48. Rekabeti sürdürmek veya uyuşturucu faaliyetleri yürütmek için ölümcül güç kullanmaya giderek daha fazla hazır olan daha genç failler dahil olmak üzere, çete bağlantılı şiddet keskin bir şekilde arttı.

- A) Gang-related violence has risen rather sharply, involving younger perpetrators who are increasingly being made ready to use deadly force to perpetuate rivalries and carry out drug activities.
- B) Involving gang-related violence, ever-younger perpetrators who are increasingly ready to use deadly force to perpetuate rivalries or carry out drug activities have risen sharply.
- C) Gang-related violence may have risen sharply, including ever-younger perpetrators who need to be increasingly ready to perpetuate deadly force to beat rivals or carry out drug activities.
- D) Including gang-related violence, ever-younger perpetrators who are increasingly supposed to be ready to use force to perpetuate deadly rivalries while carrying out drug activities have risen sharply.
- E) Gang-related violence has risen sharply, involving ever-younger perpetrators who are increasingly ready to use deadly force to perpetuate rivalries or carry out drug activities.

49. Matbaanın izin verdiği iletişim araçları arasında, özellikle on dokuzuncu yüzyılın başlarında buharla çalışan döner preslerin icadından ve birkaç on yıl sonra ucuz tabloidlerin ortaya çıkmasından sonra, basın en popüler ve etkili oldu.

- A) Among the means of communication that printing permitted, the press became the most popular and influential, especially after the invention of steam-powered rotary presses in the early nineteenth century and the appearance of cheap tabloids a few decades later.
- B) That the press could become the most popular and influential, especially after the invention of steam-powered rotary presses in the early nineteenth century and the appearance of cheap tabloids a few decades later was among the means of communication that printing permitted.
- C) Especially after the invention of steam-powered rotary presses in the early nineteenth century as well as the appearance of cheap tabloids a few decades later, among the means of communication, printing permitted the press to become the most popular and influential.
- D) Among the means of communication, it is the printing that permitted the press to become the most popular or influential, especially just after the invention of steam-powered rotary presses in the early nineteenth century and the appearance of cheap tabloids a few decades later.
- E) That the press had become the most popular and influential, especially after the invention of cheap tabloids a few decades later and the appearance of steam-powered rotary presses in the early nineteenth century, was one of the means of communication that printing permitted.

50. Holosen döneminde kuzeydoğu Afrika'nın iklimi kurduğundan, bölge halkları ya güneye ya da doğuya, Nil Vadisi'ne doğru daha yağışlı bölgelere taşınmak zorunda kaldılar.

A) During the Holocene period, the peoples of the region had to move to wetter areas, either to the south or to the east, to the Nile Valley in case the climate of north-eastern Africa could dry out.

B) During the Holocene period, the peoples of the region had to move to wetter areas, whether to the south or to the east, towards the Nile Valley given that the climate of north-eastern Africa completely dried out.

C) Because the climate of north-eastern Africa dried out, in part, during the Holocene period, the peoples in that region must have moved to wetter areas, either to the south or to the east to the Nile Valley.

D) As the climate of north-eastern Africa dried out during the Holocene period, the peoples of the region had to move to wetter areas, either to the south or to the east to the Nile Valley.

E) Since the climate of north-eastern Africa dried out, the peoples in the region were obliged to move much wetter areas, whether to the south or to the east to the Nile Valley following the Holocene period.

51. Bugün bile, karşıtlarını izleyerek feministlerin kim olduğunu belirlemek, tüm yaygın feminist faaliyetlere uyacak olan bir feminizm versiyonunu tanımlamaktan bazen daha kolaydır.

A) Even today, it is sometimes easier to determine who the feminists are when their opponents are watched than it is to describe a version of feminism that could fit most of the common kinds of feminist activities.

B) Even today, it may be sometimes easier to determine who the actual feminists are by watching their opponents rather than describing a version of feminism that needs to fit all the common kinds of feminist activities.

C) Even today, it is sometimes easier to determine who the feminists are by watching their opponents than it is to describe a version of feminism that would fit all the common kinds of feminist activities.

D) Even today, it is sometimes easier to be able to determine who the feminists are by just watching their opponents than it is to describe a version of feminism that fits all the common kinds of feminist activities.

E) Even today, it is sometimes easier to describe a version of feminism that would fit all the common kinds of feminist activities than it is to determine who the feminists are by watching who their opponents are.

52. Tıpkı Batılı entelektüel ve yönetici çevrelerde Çin'e duyulan hürmetin 1750'den sonra hızla azalmaya başlaması gibi, Çin porseleni de asırlık tahtından düştü.

- A) Just as veneration for China in Western intellectual and ruling circles began declining precipitously after 1750, so too Chinese porcelain fell from its age-old throne.
- B) Just as veneration for Western intellectual and ruling circles in China declined abruptly after 1750, so too Chinese porcelain fell from its brand-new throne.
- C) Just as veneration for Western intellectual and ruling circles by China began declining increasingly after 1750s, so did Chinese porcelain, thus falling from its age-old throne.
- D) Just as veneration for China in Western ruling intellectual circles began declining gradually after 1750, so too Chinese porcelain might have fallen from its age-old throne.
- E) Just as veneration for Western intellectuals and ruling circles in China began to dwindle temporarily during 1750, so did Chinese porcelain too, falling from its age-old throne.

53. Avrupa'nın üstünlüğü fikri, yirminci yüzyılın iki dünya savaşından sonra bir miktar inandırıcılığını yitirdi, ancak insani gelişmenin evrensel bir yolu fikri varlığını sürdürdü.

- A) The notion of European superiority lost its credibility following the two world wars of the twentieth century, yet the notion of one single united universal path of human development persisted.
- B) The notion of one universal path of human development was persisting while the notion of European superiority was losing most of its credibility after the two world wars of the twentieth century.
- C) Preceding the two world wars of the twentieth century, the notion of European superiority lost some credibility; however, the notion of one universal path of human development faltered.
- D) The notion of European superiority lost some credibility after the two world wars of the twentieth century, but the notion of one universal path of human development persisted.
- E) The notion of European superiority is the one that lost some credibility preceding the two world wars of the twentieth century, yet the notion of one universal path of human development faltered.

54-59. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. While the use of metal for money can be traced back to Babylon before 2000 BCE, standardized and certified coinage may not have existed until the 7th century BCE. According to many historians, it was during this time that the kingdom of Lydia (in present-day Turkey) issued the first regulated coins. They appeared during the reign (c. 610–c. 560 BCE) of King Alyattes and were made of electrum, a natural mixture of gold and silver. ----. Alyattes' son, Croesus (reigned c. 560–546), reformed the kingdom's currency, introducing silver coins and gold coins. Soon such currency began appearing elsewhere.

- A) Forgery proved such a huge problem around the world that harsh penalties were enacted
- B) Crudely shaped like beans, these coins featured the royal symbol, a lion
- C) Although they may seem a pretty random choice, the shells had a number of advantages: they were similar in size, small, and durable
- D) By the late 18th and early 19th centuries, paper money had spread to other parts of the world
- E) This became such a problem that in 1821 the United Kingdom—then the leader in international finance—introduced the gold standard

55. ----. It also encouraged people to use experimentation and observation to solve earthly problems. As a result, many Renaissance intellectuals focused on trying to define and understand the laws of nature and the physical world. For example, Renaissance artist Leonardo Da Vinci created detailed scientific “studies” of objects ranging from flying machines to submarines. He also created pioneering studies of human anatomy. Likewise, the scientist and mathematician Galileo Galilei investigated one natural law after another.

- A) The most important technological development of the Renaissance happened not in Italy but in Germany
- B) By the end of the 15th century, Italy was being torn apart by one war after another
- C) It is impossible to speak knowledgeably about Renaissance science without first understanding the Renaissance concept of art
- D) Known as Renaissance humanism, the historical program was so broadly and profoundly influential that it is one of the chief reasons why the Renaissance is viewed as a distinct historical period
- E) Humanism encouraged people to be curious and to question received wisdom, particularly that of the medieval Church

56. Global progress against child labour has stalled for the first time in 20 years. ----. This is reversing the previous downward trend that saw child labour fall by 94 million between 2000 and 2016. The report, published by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF ahead of World Day Against Child Labour on 12th June, indicates that 63 million girls and 97 million boys were in child labour globally at the beginning of 2020, or 1 in 10 children worldwide, an increase of 8.4 million children in the last four years. 79 million children – nearly half of all those in child labour – were in hazardous work that directly endangers their health, safety and moral development, and the number has risen by 6.5 million since 2016

- A) World food prices jumped in May by nearly 40% compared to the same period last year, reaching their highest value since more than a decade
- B) In both regions, child labour trended downward over the last four years in percentage and absolute terms
- C) The number of children in child labour has risen to 160 million worldwide, with millions more at risk due to the impacts of COVID-19, according to new global estimates for 2020
- D) Although progress towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals is expected to be made in the coming decade, the past year of disruptions from COVID-19 has moved the world further away from achieving these goals
- E) It is necessary to promote adequate rural livelihoods and resilience, including through supporting economic diversification, investing in basic services infrastructure, and extending social protection

57. Cultural anthropology deals primarily with the development of human societies in the world. It is a study of group behaviour, the origins of religion, social customs and conventions, technical developments, and family relationships. ----. Ethnography, for example, involves compiling a descriptive study of a particular human society, based mainly on fieldwork. The anthropologist lives with the people who are the object of the study and completely immerses himself in their everyday life while striving to maintain a degree of objective detachment.

- A) Cultural anthropologists also often study a group's folklore by collecting its oral history
- B) In trying to learn about human origins and evolution, physical anthropologists often study the fossils of earlier humans and related humanlike forms
- C) Each of these is basically an independent science, though specialists in one field frequently consult and cooperate with scholars in the other
- D) In describing and analysing the diverse peoples of the world, cultural anthropologists use the methods, concepts, and data of several subfields and related disciplines
- E) Linguistics, the study of the history and structure of language, is especially important to cultural anthropologists

58. Food was as important to the Romans as any other civilization, but the concept of the luxurious banquet where people reclined on pillows, drank wine, and were served by slaves only applies to the upper class of Rome and its provinces. Most people had a light breakfast and then the larger meal in mid- to late afternoon which consisted of whatever they could afford. Most meals involved olive oil which was used in preparing a dish and also as a dipping sauce for bread. The Romans were especially fond of sauces, and the most popular was garum, made of a fermented fish paste, which was eaten with just about everything. They seasoned their food with spices such as celery seeds, coriander, dates, honey, and vinegar. ----.

- A) Vegetables were often stored in brine and eaten as appetizers or side dishes at the afternoon meal
- B) However, the Roman army was divided between legionaries (Roman citizens) and auxiliaries (non-Romans)
- C) Upper-class Romans had houses or villas while the poor lived in apartment buildings which were built in rows much like apartment complexes in modern-day cities
- D) Therefore, Romans worked at their various jobs, enjoyed leisure time at sporting events and theatrical productions
- E) Further, the Romans encouraged intermarriage between Roman and provincial elites, which meant closer ties between the provinces and Rome

59. A highly significant, but rarely noticed, aspect of the original domestication of fire was the invention of fuel—the discovery that dead wood, seemingly worthless material lying around to rot, could be most valuable if it was used for burning. ----. Nor did any other animal ever learn the great potential of fossil fuels. During the ten thousand years of agrarianization, wood remained by far the most important fuel. This was to change dramatically in the course of the two hundred and fifty years of industrialization, starting in the early eighteenth century, when ways were discovered of exploiting other sources of fuel as well: coal, oil, gas.

- A) Both were far more momentous in scope, but neither would have been possible without fire
- B) The rise of agriculture and animal husbandry, or “agrarianization,” in many respects resembled the domestication of fire
- C) Humans added new sources of energy to their own as they had done before by taming fire
- D) No other animal ever made this discovery other than humans
- E) The history of humankind is not closely connected with the history of fire

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

60. (I) Archaeologists have found no clear evidence for the famous Hanging Gardens, which are described in classical sources as terraced gardens on an artificial structure—a “wonder” because of the technology it would take to grow trees on top of a building. **(II)** Nor did any contemporary source mention the gardens. **(III)** Herodotus does not even mention them in his otherwise detailed description of Babylon. **(IV)** The last of the Babylonian kings was an elderly, eccentric man named Nabonidus (reigned 555–539 BCE) who neglected the annual festival in honour of Marduk and who was deeply devoted to the moon god. **(V)** It has recently been suggested that these gardens were not, in fact, in Babylon, but were located in Assyria.

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

61. (I) Sigmund Freud defined determinism in terms of the unconscious and contended that behaviour is caused by internal, mental mechanisms. **(II)** In some ways, Freud was more extreme than Skinner, who acknowledged that some behaviours are not predictable. **(III)** The main difference between Freud and Skinner involved the origin of causation; Freud believed in underlying physiological processes while Skinner opted to focus on external causes. **(IV)** Thus, even though Freudians and Skinnerians differ on almost every conceivable dimension, they have at least one commonality in their reliance on determinism. **(V)** This theory suggests that in a cause-effect situation, small differences in initial conditions may lead to very different outcomes.

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

62. (I) People have known about coal since antiquity, but they did not begin to use coal for fuel on a large scale until the nineteenth century. **(II)** In light of the dangers posed by climate change and associated environmental concerns there is a significant push on to find alternative cleaner sources of energy. **(III)** The physical labour of humans and animals, firewood, and vegetable coal were the main energy resources until the first energy transition to the use of fossil fuels. **(IV)** The “wooden hunger” suffered by Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as a consequence of high wood-energy consumption rates by metal foundries led to technical innovations known as “miners’ friends,” including steam pumping, which enabled the exploitation of coal mines and became the precursor of the steam engine. **(V)** Such innovations allowed large quantities of coal to be extracted for use as coke fuel in smelting ovens.

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

63. (I) Constructivism is the belief that that there is no universally agreed upon reality or universal ‘truth’. **(II)** Rather, meaning is socially constructed by individuals interacting with their world. **(III)** These interpretations never change, depending upon time and circumstances, so reality is universal, not person-, context-, and time-bound. **(IV)** Through that interaction, each individual creates his or her own unique understandings of the world. **(V)** As a result, there are multiple constructions and interpretations of reality, so multiple ‘truths’ exist.

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

64. (I) Before the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries famine had always been associated with major epidemic diseases, often typhus. **(II)** Relatively few people had died from starvation because other epidemic diseases killed them first. **(III)** We are now in a new age of famine demography in which simple medical and sanitary intervention can greatly reduce the likelihood of death from disease. **(IV)** This applied to the Great Irish Famine of 1847, the Russian Famine of 1921–1922, and the Bengal Famine of 1943. **(V)** But epidemic diseases have played a less important role in subsequent famines and especially in the Soviet Famine of 1931–1933 and the Chinese Famine of the Great Leap Forward, 1958–1961.

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

65. (I) The degenerative forces of modernization were often associated with what was variously termed Westernization or Americanization (meaning materialism or consumerism, female liberation, indecent art and music) and, in the case of Nazism, localized primarily in the imaginary machinations of the Jews. **(II)** While modernization originally began in western Europe and the United States, the process quickly began occurring in other parts of the world, first generated by Western imperialism, but later through indigenous efforts to modernize traditional political, social, and especially economic structures. **(III)** Although modernization as a process is fairly uniform, the traditional cultures around the world that have been and are being affected are myriad. **(IV)** Therefore, the modernity that results from the fusion of traditional preindustrial and industrial societies will be different each place modernization occurs. **(V)** It is best then to speak of multiple and culturally varied expressions of modernity.

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

66-68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Preparing a summary of work experience and skills is a critical part of the job-seeking process. But for young job seekers, fresh out of high school, college, or postgraduate programs, one of the first obstacles encountered is whether you should prepare a résumé or a CV. But what is the difference between the two, and why does it matter when applying for a job? The term résumé comes from the French résumer, meaning "to summarize," while CV is an abbreviation for the Latin curriculum vitae, meaning "course of (one's) life." Hence, the biggest difference between a résumé and a CV is length. A résumé provides a concise overview of one's education, work experience, credentials, and relevant skills, typically fit to a single page. A CV on the other hand often is multiple pages in length and presents a detailed summary of academic background and degrees, job experience, research, publications, presentations and lectures, honours, and other accomplishments. Résumés and CVs also differ in that the former usually is tailored to the specific job of interest. A résumé generally features only the experience and skills that relate directly to the job description. A CV may be tailored to a minor extent, such as by highlighting specific skills relevant to the job, but otherwise requires little editing or fine-tuning from one job application to next. CVs simply grow over time as new publications, skills, and achievements are added to the document.

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

- A) Preparing a CV or a résumé is a trifling part of job-hunting period.
- B) A résumé should be literally much lengthier than a CV.
- C) Young jobs seekers come across a variety of hurdles, one of which is the toughest: preparing a CV or a résumé
- D) A résumé is more likely to be specifically adjusted to the job being applied.
- E) A person's CV is invariable from the time fresh out of university to the postgraduate.

67. The underlined word in the passage 'concise' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) wordy
- B) misleading
- C) repetitious
- D) accurate
- E) succinct

68. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Which one is Better for Academic Purposes? A résumé or a CV?
- B) A Vital Step in Job-Seeking: Learning How to Write a CV
- C) What is the Difference Between a Résumé and a CV?
- D) What Makes a résumé superior to a CV?
- E) The Expectations of an Employer in the CVs of Applicants

69-71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Language allows us to share our thoughts, ideas, emotions, and intention with others. Over thousands of years, humans have developed a wide variety of systems to assign specific meaning to sounds, forming words and systems of grammar to create languages. Many languages developed written forms using symbols to visually record their meaning. Some languages, like American Sign Language (ASL), are an entirely visual language without the need for vocalizations. Although languages are defined by rules, they are by no means static, and evolve over time. Some languages are incredibly old and have changed very little over time, such as modern Icelandic, which strongly resembles its parent, Old Norse. Other languages evolve rapidly by incorporating elements of other languages. Still other languages die out due to political oppression or social assimilation, though many dying languages live on in the vocabularies and dialects of prominent languages around the world.

69. It can be understood that the rules of languages ----.

- A) are certainly inflexible, which means very little change over time
- B) have to necessarily encompass vocalizations
- C) are mostly determined by political oppressor or social assimilator all over the globe
- D) provide the framework allowing humans to think in it rather than share with other humans
- E) are loose no matter how much languages are defined by those rules

70. It is clearly stated in the passage that modern Icelandic ----.

- A) strongly looks like Old Norse, whose parent is still unknown
- B) is the child of Old Norse, with almost no changes through time
- C) clearly did not develop vocalizations
- D) is extremely old while its parent Old Norse died out long ago
- E) have evolved promptly with integration of compounds of other languages

71. Even if a language becomes extinct, ----.

- A) political oppression or social assimilation persists
- B) new languages come out in the years to come
- C) major languages of the world may rarely harbour its vocabulary
- D) it actually does not completely disappear
- E) the very extinct language may come back as a visual language

72-74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Buddhism, like the other major religious traditions, seems an impossibly broad subject because it means such different things to different people, and as with many of the products of ancient cultures, it has undergone layers of changes over centuries. These changes can be described historically, in periods. However, for many people, Buddhism is not simply a historical object; it is a living system of beliefs and devotion. For others, it may be a philosophical or psychological system of great subtlety, one that can lead to major lifestyle changes. And for still others, it may simply be a cultural influence, one of the many cultural fragments—for example, the familiar image of the bronze Buddha figure at Kamakura—that inform but do not determine worldview. In different places, most notably in medieval China, Buddhism has been an important economic institution. Simply to catalogue the artistic and literary expressions of Buddhist culture is a lifelong task. With a subject of such variety, one may wonder whether there is actually any unified thing called Buddhism. Is it not possibly a convenient category that may hinder us from deeper understanding of what is going on? Such speculation would be in line with the postmodern impulse. However, mainstream understanding, including that of modern Buddhist practitioners, views Buddhism as a great religious tradition comparable to the other universalizing religions of Christianity and Islam.

72. It is understood from the passage that Buddhism ----.

- A) manages to establish a generic meaning appealing to all people
- B) has gone through changes in time, in a similar way to many outputs of archaic cultures
- C) can be best depicted in terms of historical periods
- D) is far less comprehensive than the other primary religious systems
- E) entails one to be merely devoted to its belief system rather than enquiring its philosophy

73. According to the passage, which of the followings is NOT true?

- A) As a philosophical system, Buddhism may bring about radical lifestyle changes.
- B) Buddhism has such a far-reaching subject field that it may be unattainable.
- C) Viewed as a purely cultural influence, Buddhism does not establish a worldview.
- D) In some places, except medieval China, Buddhism has served as a crucial financial organization.
- E) If someone intended to list the artistic and literary products of Buddhism, it would take a lifetime.

74. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The differences and similarities between Buddhism and other main religions.
- B) Why modern people perceive Buddhism as a great religious tradition.
- C) The fact that there is a global centralized notion called Buddhism.
- D) How Post-modernism finds a way into Buddhism.
- E) What the Buddhism is, and how different people distinctly view it.

75-77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Human instincts evolved long ago when we lived off the land as hunter-gatherers and took refuge in simple shelters like caves. Although our instinctive behaviours were adaptive during prehistoric times (that is, they enhanced our ability to survive and reproduce), they no longer work in modern man-made environments. Our brains appear to be organized in ways that promote such duality. In fact, some of our instinctive emotions have become extremely serious impediments now threatening our very survival. Let us focus on greed. Any attempt to control human behaviour is bound to meet with resistance and disapproval -- however, we have reached the point where we have no alternative. For example, greed must certainly have been adaptive for early cave dwellers. In times of scarcity, a greedy caveman who refused to share his food stores during an ice age or at the onset of winter would have been more likely to survive and hence would have enjoyed higher fitness (reproductive success) than a generous one who shared his limited resources with the less fortunate. Natural selection programmed us to be selfish. Greed is a natural human instinct -- we are all selfish and greedy at heart, and for sound evolutionary reasons. Humans invented money and institutionalized runaway greed, allowing others to become billionaires -- what sense does it make to have more than you can actually use?

75. According to the passage, our instinctive behaviours ----.

- A) still raise the odds for survival and reproduction in modern man-made life
- B) have not turned into perilous obstacles putting our very survival into risk
- C) are the reason why we stayed alive and even proliferate
- D) lead our brains to be extremely organized
- E) are plenty, but greed is the worst of all, causing selfishness

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

- A) end of hunter-gatherer era marks the finale for all the instinctive behaviours
- B) once life-saving instincts have now begun to work vice versa
- C) resistance and disapproval are the natural consequence of any attempt to behave instinctively
- D) the point where we have finally arrived embodies many new options
- E) early cave dwellers most unlikely experienced adaptive greed

77. According to the author of the passage, human instincts ----.

- A) must be certainly tailored by modern man
- B) cannot any longer shield us from serious threats
- C) like greed are not built-in, but artificially made
- D) almost always result in extravagant behaviours
- E) are the natural results of evolution

78-80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The railroad displaced the horse-drawn carriage as the preferred mode of passenger travel as early as the 1840s because it provided a faster, safer, and more comfortable ride under all weather conditions. It also largely outcompeted the canal-and-barge industry for the transport of bulk commodities such as ores, grains, gravel, lumber, chemicals, and petroleum. Rail travel, in fact, proved so superior to all previous modes of transportation that by the 1870s it had achieved a near monopoly on the movement of persons and goods in all the major industrial countries. Monopoly led to price fixing, deceptive business practices, and rampant corruption—and eventually also to government regulations designed to restore a semblance of public trust and private competition. One of the earliest was the Interstate Commerce Act, passed by the U.S. Congress in 1887. Monopolistic practices also made the railroad one of the most hated symbols of foreign domination. “Nationalization” thus became one of the catchwords of anticolonial and anticapitalist movements in the colonial and developing world. Juan Peron, for instance, purchased Argentina’s railroad system from British investors shortly after coming to power in 1946.

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

- A) the horse-drawn carriages as a way of passenger travel were never abandoned
- B) the railroad barely rivalled the canal-and-barge industry for transportation of bulk commodities
- C) speed, comfort and safety are the features passengers seek for while travelling
- D) before the 1870s, there had been the monopoly of horse-drawn carriages, especially on the movement of goods
- E) Juan Peron symbolized the epic struggle against nationalization movement

79. The underlined word in the passage “rampant” is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) moderate
- B) plausible
- C) sparse
- D) lavish
- E) dormant

80. The railroad systems were once detested because ----.

- A) they became the hallmark of foreign hegemony due to monopolistic practices
- B) foreigners used to reach the dominated countries via railroads
- C) monopoly eradicated price fixation and fallacious businesses
- D) monopolistic practices would not exist if it were not for railroads
- E) British investors were reluctant to sell them to Argentina

TEST BİTTİ

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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