

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

1. **Safeguarding the rainforests that are home to indigenous tribes is a critical ---- because of the ecosystem's planetary and cultural importance.**  
A) protection B) adherence  
C) priority D) territory  
E) domestication
2. **Today's economic challenges require a ---- from 'food insecurity' to 'nutrition insecurity' to catalyse appropriate focus and policies on access not just to food but to healthy, nourishing food.**  
A) shift B) proof  
C) bias D) prompt  
E) realm
3. **During the Middle Ages, European society was defined by the system of feudalism, under which societal classes were hierarchically divided based on their position in the ---- agricultural economy.**  
A) finite B) exaggerated  
C) sufficient D) relative  
E) prevailing
4. **The American Revolution, by inspiring a search for independence all over the world, ---- impacted not only the American colonists but the rest of the world as well.**  
A) expansively B) profoundly  
C) restrictively D) courageously  
E) formally

5. **Firms determine the amount of labour that they ---- according to several considerations such as how much the labour will cost, and how much of it they feel they need.**  
A) distribute B) destroy  
C) establish D) demand  
E) consume
6. **When a country ---- military force as a threat to warn another state, the aim is to deter the other side from following a particular course of action.**  
A) breaks down B) takes off  
C) builds up D) calls off  
E) puts out
7. **Qualitative Sociology, which Albion Small ---- towards the end of 1800s, is concerned mainly with trying to obtain an accurate picture of a group and how it ---- in the world.**  
A) developed / operates  
B) had developed / operated  
C) develops / was operating  
D) will develop / has operated  
E) has developed / had operated
8. **The European nations that ---- in World War I emerged economically and socially crippled as they ---- the infrastructure destroyed during the war due to lack of financial resources.**  
A) have fought / cannot rebuild  
B) had fought / could not rebuild  
C) fought / should not have rebuilt  
D) were fighting / may not have rebuilt  
E) would fight / must not rebuild

9. Segregationist policies and the need ---- more skilled workers in the North drove blacks to northern cities in the U.S. ---- the 1930s, which came to be known as the Great Migration.

- A) through / below      B) at / into  
C) of / over      D) for / during  
E) across / without

10. Fake news stories can be hard to control for several reasons such as mistrust ---- established news sources and the difficulty of policing them ---- internet.

- A) around / by      B) on / into  
C) within / from      D) below / from  
E) in / over

11. In an attempt to inject some positivity ---- their feedback, many managers benefit ---- sandwiching negative feedback between two positive comments.

- A) about / for  
B) between / beneath  
C) above / among  
D) against / over  
E) into / from

12. Spain has numerous incentives in place to attract foreign investment, ---- unemployment in some regions, especially rural ones, is quite high.

- A) though      B) because  
C) before      D) unless  
E) whether

13. When the income distribution becomes unequal, politicians start looking for ways to justly redistribute some of the income ---- the poor are not as poor, and the rich are not as rich.

- A) When      B) Although  
C) As long as      D) Imagine that  
E) Now that

14. A large part of Chicago was destroyed by fire in 1871, ----, it turned to be a great stimulus to architects as it showed them the need to design modern buildings and allowed them to put their theories into practice.

- A) thus      B) for instance  
C) however      D) indeed  
E) instead

15. ---- Achilles, in Homer's The Iliad, has superhuman strength and a close relationship with the gods, he is not an ideal hero as his flaws constantly hinder his ability to act with nobility and integrity.

- A) When      B) Although  
C) As long as      D) Imagine that  
E) Now that

16. For some, globalisation imposes a single model on the whole world for the benefit of rich countries, ----, for others, it is the way forward to a better world, where everyone will ultimately be better off.

- A) rather      B) furthermore  
C) in contrast      D) likewise  
E) or else

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17. ---- growing criticism by consumers against the huge amounts of plastic waste generated, most supermarkets are now trying to transform packaging and cut plastic wastage.

- A) On behalf of                      B) In return for  
C) Along with                      D) Similar to  
E) In response to

18. ---- the twenty-two regional languages used locally, India has two national languages for central administrative purposes: Hindi and English.

- A) Despite                      B) In case of  
C) As opposed to                      D) Instead of  
E) In excess of

19. Apparently, rising violence and population rates mean that humans are ---- killing each other in ever larger numbers ---- being born at rates the world's resources cannot sustain.

- A) just as / so                      B) such / that  
C) so / that                      D) both / and  
E) whether / or

20. Plagiarism is to submit any document, ---- has been copied either in whole or in part from someone else's work without identifying that person to satisfy an academic requirement.

- A) when                      B) whom  
C) which                      D) which  
E) where

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

Most of us have the impression that rocket scientists and brain surgeons are super-brainy. (21) ----, research suggests that members of the general public are actually just as smart as those high-flyers. Researchers asked aerospace engineers and neurosurgeons to complete tests designed to assess six different areas of cognition. Then, the researchers (22) ---- their data with those from 18,257 respondents who had taken the tests previously. The results indicate that only two differences are significant: the neurosurgeons' problem-solving speed is quicker, and their memory recall speed is slower. (23) ---- the research, the validity of using English phrases such as "this isn't rocket science" or "that isn't brain surgery" was questioned. We use these expressions to suggest something is actually quite easy to understand. Therefore, the researchers say it might be more correct (24) ---- 'It's not brain surgery' in situations that do not require rapid problem solving, but in situations where rapid information recall is needed, this phrase should be avoided. This gives us the hope that we can embark on careers we once disregarded (25) ---- "genius-level" requirements.

21.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) Yet         | B) Therefore |
| C) Otherwise   | D) Similarly |
| E) Furthermore |              |

22.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| A) denied   | B) compared  |
| C) suffered | D) surpassed |
| E) altered  |              |

23.

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| A) Into    | B) About |
| C) Through | D) Over  |
| E) Beneath |          |

24.

- |                     |
|---------------------|
| A) to use           |
| B) to be used       |
| C) having used      |
| D) having been used |
| E) using            |

25.

- |                   |
|-------------------|
| A) despite        |
| B) in relation to |
| C) aside from     |
| D) because of     |
| E) besides        |

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

Migration has always been a regular feature of human existence, but these days it is more visible and politicized than ever. Research has found the vast majority of people (26) ---- refugees, in agreement with the 1951 UN refugee convention that those fleeing wars or at serious risk of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion have the right to cross borders and seek asylum. (27) ----, there is much less consensus about those fleeing poverty to seek a better future. We are all familiar (28) ---- the negative narratives about so-called economic migrants, coming to steal our jobs, scrounge off the state, overburden the system, or undermine our culture and values. Even those who oppose such misplaced stereotypes may still be uncomfortable with easing border and visa restrictions (29) ---- economic concerns. Migrants who attempt to reach other countries by "illegal" means are also often branded (30) ---- for embarking on dangerous journeys with vulnerable children.

26.

- A) would welcome
- B) had to welcome
- C) should welcome
- D) could have welcomed
- E) must have welcomed

27.

- A) In addition
- B) Thus
- C) However
- D) Similarly
- E) Rather

28.

- A) along
- B) above
- C) beyond
- D) off
- E) with

29.

- A) except for
- B) in contrast to
- C) unlike
- D) despite
- E) because of

30.

- A) decent
- B) alleged
- C) external
- D) irresponsible
- E) enormous

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

31. ----, the massacre on the road should be regarded as a social problem and dealt with accordingly.

- A) Although most people now know that driving is a task requiring constant care and concentration
- B) Considering that the accidents have more to do with weather and road conditions than hazardous drivers
- C) Given that there has been much improvement in the way drivers behave in the last three decades
- D) Unless safety standards for vehicles are ensured both at the point of manufacture and through periodic road-worthiness inspections
- E) Because most of the accidents on the roads are caused by uncivil behaviour of drivers who refuse to respect the legal and moral rights of others

32. Although some people believed that coffee would replace tea as Britain's favourite beverage in the late 20th century, ----.

- A) from the Royal Family down to the humblest of the homeless and the out-of-work, tea is more than just a pleasure
- B) tea is one of those things that distinguishes life in Britain from life anywhere else
- C) the average Briton over the age of 10 drinks two and a half cups of tea per day, over 900 cups per year
- D) tea still remains as Britain's favourite drink, accounting for over two-fifths of all the drink consumed in Britain
- E) the popularity of tea in the United Kingdom has a long history, starting in the seventeenth century

33. ----, given that nearly every individual is able to afford to purchase a smartphone.

- A) Over the last decade, the impact of the digital gap on the educational system has become obvious
- B) The digital gap in usage is particularly large for certain types of services such as social media
- C) The digital gap persists in Europe despite the availability of access to mobile broadband
- D) The digital gap in terms of accessing technology and the internet is minimal in developed countries
- E) The digital learning gap has, unfortunately, been widening over the last few decades

34. Since they protect shorelines from storms, provide food for millions and create revenue in the tourism industry, ----.

- A) the Earth's coral reefs attract millions of tourists from all over the world with their beauty
- B) coral reefs are hardly likely to replace local industries as a main source of income for the locals
- C) coral reefs play a vital role in maintaining Earth's marine biodiversity and are economically and culturally valuable
- D) the livelihoods of millions of people depend on the food derived from coral reefs
- E) most coral reef products are made by labour-intensive and costly diving expeditions

35. Even if it is usually associated with African Americans as a musical style today, ----.

- A) "the blues" today is generally understood as being a type of music expressing the feeling of depression
- B) the origin of the expression "the blues" is not black and American, but English
- C) it is unclear whether "the country blues" originated from the Mississippi Delta
- D) it is quite clear that today "the blues", as an independent genre, is no longer very fashionable
- E) the easy-to-learn three-chord structure, makes "the blues" a convenient foundation for musical learning

36. ----, but the value of helping kids develop financial literacy should never be underestimated.

- A) Children who learn money management tips like budgeting and saving are more likely to carry those habits to adulthood
- B) Children are more likely to have healthy financial behaviours like saving and budgeting when taught about money
- C) Teaching kids about money can have relational consequences for them as they grow more conscious
- D) Those learning financial literacy during youth enjoy a more flourishing romantic relationship in adulthood
- E) It is true that teaching children proper money management and budgeting habits takes both time and patience

37. ----, some scholars assume a series of droughts resulted in starvation and depopulation of their cities.

- A) Though some of the toughest plants the Maya turned to included cassava with its edible tubers
- B) As the Maya were mostly dependent on drought-sensitive corn, beans, and squash
- C) Just as the Maya had nearly 500 edible plants available to them, many of which are highly drought resistant
- D) As long as maintaining a diversity of resilient crops enabled the Mayans to survive
- E) Now that researchers do not have a clear answer about why ancient Maya society failed

38. While the just-below price such as 39.99 makes a product itself seem like a good bargain, ----.

- A) it may also backfire as it can create a feeling of being deceived in customers
- B) consumers realise that their perceptions are often flawed
- C) it can lead consumers into thinking a product is less expensive than it really is
- D) some consumers tend to think that a higher price signals a higher quality
- E) people often do not have a good idea of what the "right" price of a product or service should be

39. Many of the commonalities between languages such as Japanese, Korean, Tungusic, Mongolic and Turkic are due to borrowing, ----.

- A) moreover, the history of all languages, cultures, and peoples is one of extended interaction and mixture
- B) yet, the relatedness of these languages raises questions as to where the earliest speakers lived
- C) indeed, the descendant languages sustain themselves and interact with one another
- D) in other words, Transeurasian languages share a common ancestry driven by agriculture
- E) however, recent studies have shown that these languages emerged from a common ancestor

40. Tourists' expectations when visiting a particular place are related to features such as culture, architecture, gastronomy, events and shopping, ----.

- A) yet, a destination's competitiveness refers to the ability of the brand to successfully occupy a niche in the market in the long term
- B) thus, studying the choices of travellers regarding destinations is very important due to its impact on the economic development of cities
- C) likewise, cities use their most attractive features to compete in the market and to stand out from other competing cities
- D) in addition, transport, landscape, natural resources, events and sports also seem to influence tourists' decisions while choosing a destination
- E) however, these features attract people to the destination and contribute to the overall satisfaction related to the trip

41. Although humans' herbivorous cousins spent most of the day idling around chewing on their fibre diet, ----.

- A) both hunter-gatherers and forager-horticulturalists gathered food from wild plants and animals
- B) food-sharing allowed some members to rest while food was being acquired
- C) humans were able to enhance their diet with plants and fruit of various types to feed their ever-growing brain
- D) being wired to finding and sharing energy bombs was a winning strategy
- E) these early humans made high-risk, high-energy investments in finding big calories and shared with the group

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

42. Though women have made progress in academic areas as well as in pay and occupations men once largely dominated, the pace of gains in many areas has slowed in recent decades.

- A) Bir zamanlar büyük ölçüde erkeklerin egemen olduğu mesleklerde ve ücretin yanı sıra akademik alanlarda da ilerleme kaydetmiş olan kadınların birçok alandaki kazanımlarının hızı, son yıllarda yavaşlamıştır.
- B) Kadınlar, bir zamanlar büyük ölçüde erkeklerin egemen olduğu mesleklerde ve ücretin yanı sıra akademik alanlarda da ilerleme kaydetmiş olsalar da, son yıllarda birçok alanda kazanımların hızı yavaşlamıştır.
- C) Son yıllarda birçok alanda kazanımların hızı yavaşlamış olsa da, kadınlar, bir zamanlar büyük ölçüde erkek egemen mesleklerde ve ücretin yanı sıra akademik alanlarda da ilerleme kaydetmiştir.
- D) Bir zamanlar büyük ölçüde erkeklerin egemen olduğu mesleklerde ve ücretin yanı sıra akademik alanlarda da ilerlemeler yavaşlamış olsa da, kadınlar son yıllarda birçok alanda kazanımlar elde etmiştir.
- E) Ücretin yanı sıra akademik alanlarda da ilerleme kaydetmeleriyle, kadınların bir zamanlar büyük ölçüde erkeklerin egemen olduğu mesleklerde, son yıllarda elde ettiği kazanımlar da hız kazanmıştır.

43. Natural disasters can destabilise the linguistic landscape and diversity of an area since some people may never return to their home villages, just as many Nepalese did after a 2015 earthquake.

- A) Doğal afetler, bir bölgenin dilsel yapısını ve çeşitliliğini istikrarsızlaştırabilir ve 2015 depreminden sonra birçok Nepallinin yaptığı gibi bazı insanlar kendi köylerine asla geri dönmeyebilir.
- B) 2015 depreminden sonra birçok Nepallinin yaptığı gibi bazı insanlar kendi köylerine asla geri dönmeyebileceği için, doğal afetler, bir bölgenin dilsel yapısını ve çeşitliliğini istikrarsızlaştırabilir.
- C) 2015 depreminden sonra birçok Nepallinin yaptığı gibi bazı insanlar kendi köylerine asla geri dönmeyebilir çünkü doğal afetler, bir bölgedeki dilsel yapıyı ve çeşitliliği istikrarsızlaştırabilir.
- D) Doğal afetlerin bir bölgenin dilsel yapısını ve çeşitliliğini istikrarsızlaştırması 2015 depreminden sonra birçok Nepallinin yaptığı gibi bazı insanların kendi köylerine asla geri dönmemesinin sonucudur.
- E) 2015 depreminden sonra birçok Nepallinin yaptığı gibi bazı insanlar kendi köylerine asla geri dönmeyebileceği için, bir bölgenin dilsel yapısı ve çeşitliliği doğal afetler yüzünden istikrarsızlaşabilir.

44. As children believe the Earth is flat and draw conclusions accordingly, when they become aware the otherwise is true, they have to update their knowledge and the conclusions they have.

- A) Çocuklar dünyanın düz olduğuna inandıkları ve buna göre sonuçlar çıkardıkları için, aksinin doğru olduğunun farkında olduklarında, bilgilerini ve sahip oldukları çıkarımları güncellemek zorunda kalırlar.
- B) Dünyanın düz olduğuna inanan ve buna göre sonuçlar çıkaran çocuklar, aksinin doğru olduğunun farkında olduklarında bilgilerini ve sahip oldukları çıkarımları güncellemek zorunda kalırlar.
- C) Dünyanın düz olduğuna inanmaları ve buna göre sonuçlar çıkarmaları, aksinin doğru olduğunun farkında olduklarında, çocukların bilgilerini ve sahip oldukları çıkarımları güncellemek zorunda kalmasıyla sonuçlanır.
- D) Çocuklar dünyanın düz olduğuna inanıp buna göre sonuçlar çıkarırlar ve bu yüzden aksinin doğru olduğunun farkında olduklarında bilgilerini ve sahip oldukları çıkarımları güncellerler.
- E) Aksinin doğru olduğunun farkına olduklarında çocukların bilgilerini ve sahip oldukları çıkarımları güncellemek zorunda kalması, dünyanın düz olduğuna inanmaları ve buna göre sonuçlar çıkarmaları nedeniyledir.

45. Perfectionism is a personality trait including the tendency to have extremely high standards and overly critical attitude, which can lead to a desire to prove yourself and a fear of inadequacy.

- A) Mükemmeliyetçilik, yetersizlik korkusunun yanı sıra kendini kanıtlama arzusunun da yol açabilen bir kişilik özelliğidir ve son derece yüksek standartlara ve aşırı eleştirel tutuma sahip olma eğilimini içerir.
- B) Son derece yüksek standartlara ve aşırı eleştirel tutuma sahip olma eğilimini içeren bir kişilik özelliği olan mükemmeliyetçilik, kendini kanıtlama isteğine ve yetersizlik korkusuna yol açabilir.
- C) Mükemmeliyetçilik, kendini kanıtlama arzusunun ve yetersizlik korkusuna yol açabilen, son derece yüksek standartlara ve aşırı eleştirel tutuma sahip olma eğilimini içeren bir kişilik özelliğidir.
- D) Mükemmeliyetçilik, son derece yüksek standartlara ve aşırı eleştirel tutuma sahip olma eğilimini içeren bir kişilik özelliği olduğundan, kendini kanıtlama isteğine ve yetersizlik korkusuna yol açabilir.
- E) Kendini kanıtlama isteğine ve yetersizlik korkusuna yol açabilmekle birlikte, mükemmeliyetçilik, son derece yüksek standartlara ve aşırı eleştirel tutuma sahip olma eğilimini içeren bir kişilik özelliğidir.

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46. The culture of immigrants' new home may be a key factor in whether the move is successful and they will ultimately remain in their new home.

- A) Taşınma ister başarılı olsun ister olmasın, göçmenlerin hayatında, yeni vatanın kültürü nihayetinde yeni yurtlarında kalıp kalmayacakları konusunda, kilit bir etmen olabilir.
- B) Taşınmanın başarılı olup olmaması ve göçmenlerin nihayetinde yeni yurtlarında kalıp kalmayacakları, kilit bir etmen olan yeni vatanın kültürüne bağlıdır.
- C) Taşınmanın başarılı olup olmayacağı ve nihayetinde göçmenlerin yeni yurtlarında kalıp kalmayacakları konusunda kilit bir etmen olan şey, yeni vatanın kültürüdür.
- D) Göçmenlerin yeni vatanının kültürü, taşınmanın başarılı olup olmadığı ve nihayetinde yeni yurtlarında kalıp kalmayacakları konusunda kilit bir etmen olabilir.
- E) Yeni vatanının kültürü, göçmenlerin başarılı olup olmayacakları ve nihayetinde yeni yurtlarında kalıp kalmayacakları konusunda kilit bir etmen olabilir.

47. Since micro-celebrities have a voice in a community as a consequence of competence, it is very likely that they are listened to because members of that community regard them as experts.

- A) Mikro ünlüler bir toplulukta yeterliliklerinin bir sonucu olarak söz sahibi olduklarından, o topluluğun üyeleri onları uzman olarak gördükleri için dinlenilmeleri çok olasıdır.
- B) Mikro ünlüler bir toplulukta yeterliliklerinin bir sonucu olarak söz sahibi olurlar ve bu da o topluluğun üyeleri onları uzman olarak gördükleri için dinlenme olasılıklarının yüksek olma nedenidir.
- C) Mikro ünlülerin bir toplulukta yeterliliklerinin bir sonucu olarak söz sahibi olması, o topluluğun üyeleri onları uzman olarak gördükleri için dinlenilmelerini çok olası hale getirir.
- D) Yeterliliklerinin bir sonucu olarak bir toplulukta söz sahibi olan mikro ünlüler, büyük olasılıkla o topluluğun üyeleri onları uzman olarak gördükleri için dinlenirler.
- E) Mikro ünlülerin bir toplulukta yeterliliklerinin bir sonucu olarak söz sahibi olması, o topluluğun üyeleri onları uzman olarak gördükleri için dinlenilmeleri olasılığını çok artırır.

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

48. İnsan kaynakları müdürleri, çoğu zaman kendilerine gelen her başvuruyu baştan sona okumaya vakit bulamazlar; bu yüzden göze çarpan küçük ayrıntılara dayalı varsayımlarda bulunmaya başvururlar.

- A) Since human resources managers often do not spend time reading every application they receive thoroughly, they may resort to making assumptions based on small details that stand out.
- B) Human resources managers often do not have time to read every application they receive thoroughly; thus, they resort to making assumptions based on small details that stand out.
- C) Managers working in human resources department often do not have time to read every application they receive thoroughly; as a result, they resort to small details that stand out to make assumptions.
- D) Human resources managers often do not have time to read every application they receive thoroughly, and thus, they may resort to making assumptions according to the small details that stand out.
- E) Human resources managers often do not have time to read every application they receive thoroughly; thus, they make assumptions based on small details that stand out.

49. Modern insanlar, yaklaşık 10.000 yıl önce araziye tarıma hazırlamak için önemli ölçüde değiştirmeye başlarken, Neandertaller araziye avcılık ve toplayıcılık faaliyetleri için daha faydalı olsun diye değiştirdiler.

- A) While modern humans began significantly altering the land approximately 10,000 years ago to prepare it for agriculture, the Neanderthals who changed the land benefited more from their hunting-and-gathering activities.
- B) Modern humans greatly altered the land approximately 10,000 years ago in order to prepare it for agriculture; nevertheless, the Neanderthals changed the land so that their hunting-and-gathering activities would be more useful.
- C) While modern humans began significantly altering the land approximately 10,000 years ago to prepare it for agriculture, the Neanderthals changed the land so that it would be more useful for their hunting-and-gathering activities.
- D) Whereas the land was significantly altered by modern humans to prepare it for agriculture approximately 10,000 years ago, the Neanderthals made some changes so as to make the land more useful for their hunting-and-gathering activities.
- E) Unlike modern humans who began significantly altering the land approximately 10,000 years ago to prepare it for agriculture, the Neanderthals changed the land so that it would be more useful for their hunting-and-gathering activities

50. Okuma, insanların erken yaşta öğrendikleri hayati bir beceridir; ancak, öğrenmeye gelince, okuyucuların okuduklarını daha derin bir düzeyde anlamalarını sağlama girişimi olan eleştirel okuma olarak bilinen daha aktif bir okuma biçimi vardır.

- A) Reading is a vital skill that people learn at an early age; however, when it comes to learning, there is a more active form of reading that is known as critical reading, which is an attempt to get the readers to understand what they are reading on a deeper level.
- B) Although people learn reading, which is a vital skill, at an early age, when it comes to learning, there is a more active form of reading known as critical reading, which is an attempt to have the readers understand what they are reading on a deeper level.
- C) Reading is a skill that people learn at an early age; yet, when it comes to learning, there is a more active form of reading that is known as critical reading, an attempt readers make to understand what they are reading on a deeper level.
- D) Reading is a vital skill that people can learn at an early age; though, when it comes to learning, an active form of reading, known as critical reading, matters more when readers attempt to understand what they are reading on a deeper level.
- E) A vital skill that people learn at an early age is reading; although, when it comes to learning, a more active form of reading that is known as critical reading is needed, which is an attempt readers make so that they can understand what they are reading on a deeper level.

51. Kronik devamsızlık çeşitli olumsuz sonuçlarla ilişkilendirildiği için, okulların okula devamı artırmak için aile katılımı gibi programlara öncelik vermesi gerektiği açıktır.

- A) As chronic absenteeism is associated with various negative outcomes, it is obvious that programs such as family involvement programs must be prioritised by schools to increase attendance at schools.
- B) It is obvious that schools must prioritise programs to involve parents so that school attendance will increase, as chronic absenteeism is associated with various negative outcomes.
- C) With chronic absenteeism's being associated with various negative outcomes, it is obvious that schools must give priority to programs such as family involvement in order to increase school attendance.
- D) It is obvious that schools must prioritise programs, like family involvement so that school attendance can be increased, since it is the chronic absenteeism that is associated with various negative outcomes.
- E) Because chronic absenteeism is associated with various negative outcomes, it is obvious that schools must prioritise programs such as family involvement to increase school attendance.

52. 15 Haziran 1215'te Kral John, din adamlarının ve soyluların temel özgürlüklerini, haklarını ve ayrıcalıklarını koruyan ve tacın gücüne sınırlar koyan bir belge olan Magna Carta'yı imzaladı.

- A) A document that safeguarded the basic freedoms, rights and privileges of the clergy and the nobles, Magna Carta was signed by King John on 15 June 1215, which placed limits on the power of the crown.
- B) On 15 June 1215, King John signed a document called Magna Carta so as to safeguard the basic freedoms, rights and privileges of the clergy and the nobles as well as place limits on the power of the crown.
- C) Magna Carta, a document King John signed on 15 June 1215, both safeguarded the basic freedoms, rights and privileges of the clergy and the nobles and limited the power of the crown.
- D) On 15 June 1215, King John signed Magna Carta, a document that safeguarded the basic freedoms, rights and privileges of the clergy and the nobles and placed limits on the power of the crown.
- E) On 15 June 1215, King John signed Magna Carta, which was a document safeguarding the basic freedoms, rights and privileges of the clergy and the nobles while limiting the power of the crown.

53. 11. Yüzyılın sonlarında başlayan haçlı seferleri, Batı Avrupalı Hristiyanlar tarafından Kutsal Toprakları fethetmek amacıyla düzenlenen bir dizi askeri seferdi.

- A) The crusades, a series of military expeditions launched by western European Christians at the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> century, was aimed at conquering the Holy Land.
- B) Beginning in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, the crusades were a series of military expeditions launched by western European Christians with the aim of conquering the Holy Land.
- C) The crusades started as a series of military expeditions launched by western European Christians in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century in order to conquer the Holy Land.
- D) The aim of the crusades, a series of military expeditions western European Christians launched at the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> century, was to conquer the Holy Land.
- E) In order to conquer the Holy Land, western European Christians launched the crusades, a series of military expeditions that began in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century.

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

54. At six o'clock p.m. on Tuesday 14 November 1922, the BBC broadcast for the first time. Some people might think of this as a defining moment in cultural history but, at the time, it made almost no impact on the world. ---- Only *The Times* mentioned it briefly on one of its inside pages; the fact that inverted commas were placed around the word "broadcasting" was ample proof of just how unknown the term was. Nor was the broadcast itself especially exciting. For the few people who tuned in, the first thing they heard through the hiss and crackle of the ether was a short news bulletin and a weather forecast.

- A) By 1930, nearly half the homes in Britain had a radio.
- B) This is because its first broadcast was hardly mentioned in any newspaper.
- C) The BBC World Service began in 1932, mostly for the British people living in Africa and Asia.
- D) Television broadcasting, on the other hand, began in 1936, but stopped during the Second World War.
- E) Later on, the British could also listen to dramas, and classical music as well as weather forecast.

55. A few decades ago, when twin studies were the hallmark of behavioural science, the question of nature versus nurture was at the top of the agenda. At that time, the legitimacy of entire disciplines of behavioural, social, and cultural sciences hinged on the idea that nature or nurture alone was more important than the other. ---- Since then, more and more research has verified that an interaction of nature and nurture accounts for most of human behaviour. This applies to virtually every real-life behaviour, and almost everything we do is a product of an interaction between the two.

- A) Yet, after a while, it turned out that one is incredibly difficult to separate from the other.
- B) Typically, the most characteristic trait of the human mind is its ability to learn and adapt.
- C) As with most human traits, intelligence is now understood to be the result of some combination of both nature and nurture.
- D) The debate over whether the strengths and weaknesses of people are the result of nature or nurture continues to rage on among scholars.
- E) Such different theoretical frameworks caused controversy over the two fields.



56. The Cahokia Mounds and the people who lived among them belonged to what is known today as the Mississippian culture. While the Cahokia site is the largest settlement found to date, archaeologists have also found the remains of Mississippian settlements in the Southeast and into the Midwest. It is difficult to pinpoint the exact origin of the Mississippian culture, but many experts place it around A.D. 800. Around that time, villages began to form along the central Mississippi River Valley, and farmers began growing maize and beans. ---- In these fertile lands, Mississippian peoples, for the most part, enjoyed a mild climate, plentiful water, and abundant natural resources.

- A) Similar settlements appeared in other river valleys across the Southeast and Midwest.
- B) It remains a mystery why the Cahokia people sought more inhabitable lands and left their city.
- C) The artefacts found at other Mississippian sites demonstrate the existence of large trade networks.
- D) Cahokia's demise is perhaps an even greater mystery than its emergence.
- E) These resources also helped Cahokia create ambitious building projects.

57. The Germanic Scandinavians of the Viking Age, often called "Vikings" for the part of their population that went seafaring abroad, did not leave any written records of their music. ---- Archaeological excavations have unearthed numerous musical instruments from the Viking Age, which can be categorised as woodwind, brass, string, and percussion instruments. From the various locations where these instruments were buried, it can be gathered that music and musical instruments were likely played on a variety of occasions and served multiple functions, such as for religious, entertainment, and perhaps trading purposes.

- A) To understand what Viking music actually sounded like, it is necessary to reconstruct melodies.
- B) Norwegian Medieval Ballads might have contained musical elements from medieval times.
- C) As they did not have a flourishing writing culture, it is necessary to consult foreign sources.
- D) Scandinavian music tended to be conservative, but they sang and chanted before battles.
- E) Nevertheless, this does not necessarily mean that they did not have music.



58. Several ethnic groups inhabit the Serengeti ecosystem. But none is more associated with this landscape than the Maasai, the cattle-herding people who have lived in parts of Kenya and Tanzania since migrating from the lower Nile Valley during the 16th and 17th centuries. ---- This is where the Maasai turn out in their colourful cloaks, and pose for pictures holding traditional spears and performing their famous jumping dance. The Maasai are proud of these traditions, but they also point out that what the tourists see represents a narrow aspect of their culture, one that bears little resemblance to their everyday concerns—schooling for their children, clean water for their communities and animals, among others.

- A) The Maasai are pastoralists and have resisted the urge of adopting a sedentary lifestyle.
- B) Over the years, safari operators have brought foreign tourists to showcase Maasai villages.
- C) Many ethnic groups in the region were forcibly displaced by the incoming Maasai.
- D) Other tribes of Kenya have adapted more readily to the "progress" of modern times in this region.
- E) Maasai is the correct spelling of this tribe, which means people speaking maalanguage.

59. Research reveals that our friends and acquaintances are similar to us. The people we know resemble us in the most basic social characteristics, such as gender, age, race, and educational background. But they also resemble us in more complex attitudes, such as political views, cultural tastes, and humour. However, many people are unaware of this, as they did not pick their friends for their similarity. Our social connections depend first and foremost on whom we get to meet. ----. If you play a team sport, you will primarily meet people of your own gender. Similarly, when you study at a university, you will meet people who share your educational background.

- A) For instance, securing your job, house or even marriage partner might depend on whom you know.
- B) The problem is that not everyone has the same chances to build up valuable social connections.
- C) And this probably stems from the social contexts and the activities we engage in.
- D) Choosing our friends is among the most personal decisions we can make.
- E) These meeting opportunities have the power to create social connections between similar people.

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

60. (I) Norse warriors, leading the Viking expedition to the Mediterranean in 859-860, sailed across Europe in bands to fight wherever they could get paid. (II) The Vikings' expansion west, south, and east was facilitated by longboats. (III) These narrow vessels, powered by oar and sail, could resist the fury of the Atlantic while their shallow draft enabled them to travel vast distances along rivers. (IV) Ship burials, such as that excavated at Oseberg, Norway, in 1904, provide clues on this kind of Viking ship engineering. (V) Buried circa 834, this craft was a high-status ship, adorned with intricate carvings.

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

61. (I) Cultural heritage sites are a non-renewable resource with hundreds of important archaeological sites and works of monumental sculpture or painting. (II) When they disappear, they are gone forever, which is a loss akin to the extinction of plant or animal species. (III) Nowadays, most architectural and archaeological heritage sites are being destroyed or imperilled at an alarming rate. (IV) So, it is usually difficult to decide what part of the past is worth preserving and transmitting to future generations. (V) They are threatened by various factors such as rising seas, pollution, over-tourism, encroaching development and conflict.

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

62. (I) The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World served a variety of purposes. (II) Some were decorative, like the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, whereas others, like the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, were spiritual. (III) Today only one of the original wonders still exists, and there is some doubt whether all seven ever existed. (IV) Similarly, the Lighthouse of Alexandria also had a practical function in addition to its beauty compared with the other structures at the time. (V) It safely guided ships into the Egyptian harbour for centuries, placing the port city at the centre of trade in the ancient world.

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

63. (I) Humans have been marking time on calendars for at least 10,000 years. (II) It is likely that the calendar developed from other dating systems designed by the Babylonians, Etruscans, as well as ancient Greeks. (III) However, the methods they benefitted from varied widely from the very beginning. (IV) The Mesolithic people of Britain tracked the phases of the moon, whereas Ancient Egyptians looked to the sun. (V) On the other hand, the Chinese combined both methods into a lunisolar calendar that is still used today.

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

64. (I) Public bathhouses, or *senjo*, have long been important establishments in Tokyo. (II) However, since the second half of the 20th century, these communal bathhouses have been decreasing in numbers, as most Japanese residences now have baths. (III) Over 400 *senjo* all over the city serve not only as inexpensive relaxation spots, but also as centres for socialisation. (IV) Here, while people have bath, they leave status indicators like suits and expensive watches in the changing room behind them. (V) Thus, bath time allows people to talk on the same level without worrying about social status, meaning that everyone is different but equal.

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

65. (I) Archaeologists rarely find the bones of ancient human children, especially the bones of newborns, as they are often too small and fragile to remain intact over millennia. (II) Few human remains this old have usable DNA, and it is in a gap where scientists do not have much of anything at all. (III) It is generally more common to find the remains of adults, yet the archaeological record of prehistoric burials has large gaps that cover thousands of years. (IV) And when ancient burials of children are found, it is usually impossible to determine their sex because any DNA in their bones has deteriorated. (V) However, the remains of a baby girl unearthed in a cave were exceptional as they survived more than 10,000 years and contain enough DNA for scientists to analyse.

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

## TÜRKİYE GENELİ YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - DENEME SINAVI - II

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The scale of immigration was much smaller in antiquity, but the suffering was just as great as now. Before the Persian invasion of Greece in 480 BC, the Athenians evacuated some 100,000 women, children, and elderly to the Peloponnese. When they arrived at their destinations, there were no medical services, no reception centres, no supplies of clothing, bedding or clean water to greet them. The evacuees returned to their homes to find them burned down. Had the Persian invasion been successful, they would have been either enslaved or massacred. The Greeks also exported their surplus population to Libya when the island of Santorini experienced a severe famine. The enterprise failed, and the would-be settlers sailed home. Sending out boatloads of refugees was always a hazardous enterprise at that time as now, no doubt, many thousands perished at sea. To make matters worse, when they returned to their homelands, their own people showered them with rocks and ordered them not to land – such was the extremity of their hunger. Both Greek and Roman civilisations were dependent upon the movement of displaced persons, though this was rarely mentioned in ancient accounts, largely because no one much cared. Greek civilisation spread because of the willingness of its population to be displaced, whereas Roman civilisation grew because of the willingness of its population to accept outsiders. Migration was fundamental to both civilisations and that is no less true for the growth and sustainability of modern societies.

66. Which of the following is true about immigration in ancient times, according to the passage?

- A) Most immigrants sent to African countries were reluctant to go to these countries.
- B) There were plenty of historical documents showing the scale of immigration in ancient times.
- C) Some immigrants fell victim to slavery in the countries they were sent to.
- D) The conditions for immigrants were often much worse than those in their own countries.
- E) The number of immigrants fleeing from wars was higher than those escaping from famine.

67. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) immigration was commonplace throughout the world due largely to wars rather than other reasons
- B) there was a large-scale exchange of immigrants between the Greek and Roman civilisations
- C) immigration was vital to the growth and sustainability of the Greek and Roman civilisations
- D) majority of immigration efforts proved unsuccessful owing to a lack of careful planning
- E) Greek immigrants often returned to their homelands as they had difficulties adjusting to another culture

68. It is clear from the passage that----.

- A) some of the immigrants were not welcomed when they went back to their own countries
- B) overpopulation was the main reason for many immigrants to abandon their countries
- C) some immigrants chose to travel by land as journey by sea was perilous
- D) many nations were willing to accept immigrants from others as they lacked labour force
- E) the historical references showing the volume of immigration in ancient times were cautiously kept

## TÜRKİYE GENELİ YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - DENEME SINAVI - II

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Belief in astrology, the unfounded belief that big balls of gas millions of miles away are influencing your Tuesday, is on the rise for reasons that are unclear now. A new study investigated whether some personality traits could predict belief in astrology. The researchers collected responses of the participants using an online questionnaire. The participants were assessed for belief in astrology using a shortened version of personality traits test and a test of intelligence. The results showed that the higher the narcissism, the higher the belief in astrology, and also, the higher the level of intelligence, the lower the belief in astrology. The team noted that the participants were asked to rate the statement that astrology is supported by science, with narcissists more likely to agree with this statement, suggesting that they are more "fact-resistant". Researchers also note that during times of stress, people tend to turn to baseless beliefs, and so it might not be surprising that belief is rising during recent years – given the climate crisis and COVID-19 pandemic. Though embracing astrology might seem innocent, it is possible that it facilitates uncritical thinking and favours biases. Furthermore, belief in astrology correlates with belief in multiple other pseudo sciences as well as with belief in conspiracy theories, which indicates that it might not be all that harmless.

69. Which of the following is one of the outcomes of the study mentioned in the passage?

- A) It was determined that the reasons behind the increase in belief in astrology were misunderstood.
- B) The assessment methods the researchers utilised have been found controversial as they disregarded narcissism and intelligence levels.
- C) Most people believe that astrology is considered a field of science supported by facts.
- D) People who experienced crises or diseases are less likely to believe in astrology than narcissists and people with low intelligence.
- E) There is a positive correlation between the belief in astrology and narcissism and low intelligence.

70. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) astrology might not be harmless since it is favoured by people with a low-intelligence level
- B) uncritical thinking and biases that astrology facilitates are not as innocent as conspiracy theories
- C) majority of people are of the opinion that belief in astrology is destructive
- D) belief in astrology might pave the way for some other groundless beliefs to emerge
- E) some narcissist people think astrology should be accepted as a field of science

71. The author's attitude towards astrology is ----.

- A) satirical
- B) informative
- C) impartial
- D) optimistic
- E) apprehensive

**72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

"Rural brain drain" refers to the movement of talented and bright young people who leave their communities, usually in search of better economic opportunities. However, recent research reveals that college graduates are more likely to return to the rural communities where they grew up if they have a strong attachment to their public schools. Feeling like their teachers cared or that they were part of the school community and had close friends were significant drivers. Participants who attended a school with more than 350 students were 74% less likely to return home than participants who attended a school with fewer than 125 students. It is already known that rural schools are not usually as good as their urban counterparts, but here is an example where they are in a unique position to foster strong relationships and a sense of belonging, which can have long-term impacts. It was also found that college graduates were more likely to return to the rural communities where they lived as teens if the communities had lower population densities. When asked, most say that they believe they could have a bigger impact in smaller hometowns, whether through volunteering, filling leadership roles, or bringing in new ideas.

**72. The research mentioned in the passage reveals that ----.**

- A) the number of reasons why talented and bright people leave their hometowns are higher than previously thought
- B) contrary to the common perception, the quality of education in rural schools is far better than in urban places
- C) the size of the school where college students were educated mattered for their decision to return to their hometowns
- D) almost one in four college students tend to make an impact on rural places where they used to live when they were children
- E) college graduates return to the rural communities with lower population densities believing that they are the best candidates for the leadership

**73. It is clear from the passage that college graduates ----.**

- A) are more likely to pursue careers that might have a long-term impact on small communities
- B) turn back to their hometowns to make their rural schools as good as their urban counterparts
- C) are usually aware of the challenges that people living in rural areas might face
- D) can have long-term impacts on rural communities regardless of the lack of economic opportunities
- E) hope they can make a useful contribution to the small communities where they were raised

**74. The passage is mainly about ----.**

- A) several factors that deter college graduates from working in large cities
- B) the role of the size of the communities in the preferences of college graduates
- C) why some college graduates return to their towns whereas others do not
- D) various reasons that encourage college graduates to return to their small hometowns
- E) why smart and skilful people who grew up in rural places abandon their hometowns

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Can you imagine a map without neighbourhoods, cities, borders, or territories? This is what our world might look like if humans had never stopped searching for food and started planting and raising their own food, instead. However, there is no record of the defining moments when people realised that they could enrich soils and seeds could be planted. Certainly, the transition away from wild harvesting was slow, but about 12,000 years ago, a move towards agriculture triggered a major transformation in the way humans lived. When we moved from nomadic, hunter-gatherer traditions in favour of permanent settlements and farms, not only did it mean a more reliable food supply and more constant sources of nutrition, but it changed the shape of civilisations. Some argue that this movement planted the seeds of private ownership and capitalism. Permanent structures and settlements led to the formation of towns and cities. The ability to meet the population's need for more crops and meat led to population explosions. Having permanent, reliable food sources freed up some time for modern people to do things besides always thinking about finding food, such as building things, creating new inventions, making art or medicine, forming religion, doing science, and so on.

75. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) sudden surge in human populations resulted in tendency towards living in permanent settlements
- B) the agricultural methods early farmers used were more advanced than previously thought
- C) the ability to control food sources through agriculture had an impact on today's civilisation
- D) the shift from a nomadic lifestyle to a sedentary lifestyle took place rather swiftly
- E) the rise of private ownership brought about various disputes among peoples of the ancient world

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

- A) every hunter-gatherer group in the world stopped searching for food and started planting their food about 12,000 years ago
- B) the ability to meet people's need for more crops and meat was the result of population explosions
- C) the need to believe in a creator forced hunter-gatherers to adopt agricultural practices
- D) some people believe that the move towards agriculture did harm since it led to the emergence of capitalism
- E) the rise of the religions might have to do with the transition from nomadic traditions to a sedentary lifestyle

77. Which of the following could be the best title for this passage?

- A) A Brief History of Agrarian Societies
- B) The Dawn of Private Ownership and Capitalism
- C) The Development of Agricultural Practices
- D) The Shift from Hunting-Gathering to Farming
- E) Factors That Led to Agricultural Development



## TÜRKİYE GENELİ YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - DENEME SINAVI - II

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A lot of what laymen learn about psychopaths is through cinema. How movies represent psychopaths shape people's view of them as a whole, but how accurate are the portrayals we see on screen? A group of psychiatrists, forensic scientists and movie critics have spent three years watching 400 movies containing characters who could be described as psychopaths to determine which of them shows accurately the clinical condition of psychopathy. They found some excellent and **compelling** examples of psychopathy in these films that they believe could be used for teaching and illustrating several aspects of forensic psychiatry. These, however, were in the minority. Well-known examples of these are found in the films *Psycho* (Norman Bates) and *Taxi Driver* (Travis Bickel). These characters are, in varying ways, disconnected from reality and suffer from delusional ideation. However, some of the most famous film psychopaths do not live up to what we would see in real life. For instance, Hannibal Lecter, in *the Silence of the Lambs*, is described as having many personal characteristics that are not generally found in everyday clinical practice. Still, some of these fictional characters can be of value for lecturers teaching and illustrating personality disorders, expert witness characteristics, portrayal of the legal system, behaviours of the lawyers, and courtroom procedures.

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

- A) Hannibal Lecter is considered by experts the least successful character displaying psychopathic traits
- B) experts watching the movies experienced various difficulties when deciding on the best movie
- C) the fictional psychopaths mirroring real people in our society are only important for the cinema itself
- D) movies featuring psychopaths have adverse effects on the audience, particularly laymen
- E) most characters in the movies experts watched are inaccurate to clinical descriptions of psychopaths

79. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word 'compelling' in the passage?

- A) solid
- B) arbitrary
- C) unique
- D) abstract
- E) contradictory

80. According to the passage, fictional psychopaths in movies ----.

- A) could have been based on some characters in real life
- B) have been created thanks to the advice from eminent psychiatrists and movie critics
- C) have been all found unrealistic by the academicians who lecture on psychopaths
- D) could be utilised for instructional purposes even if they are unrealistic
- E) embody most of the traits that psychopaths might possess in real life