

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

1. ----- its geographic position as a crossroads of Europe, Belgium has been a significant commercial center since the Middle Ages.
- A) Unlike
B) Because of
C) In spite of
D) Rather than
E) As if
2. Most artists need a good, well-paying second job ----- they are selling a large number of their works of art.
- A) provided
B) because
C) therefore
D) unless
E) similarly
3. Diversity of experience has created a separate Islamic world, ----- four geographically and culturally distinct blocks: Middle Eastern, Indian, Malay, and African.
- A) taken off
B) broken in
C) turned down
D) woken up
E) divided into
4. China's estimated space budget is still over-shadowed by NASA's, ----- is 19,3 billion dollars for this year alone.
- A) who
B) what
C) which
D) where
E) when
5. Many individuals think creative people are more self-sufficient; -----, there is no scientific study to support this idea.
- A) for instance
B) consequently
C) likewise
D) however
E) in other words
6. ----- the 1830s a major cholera epidemic sweeping through Europe from the Middle East killed about 31,000 ----- Britain alone.
- A) During / across
B) Under / in
C) By / for
D) At / at
E) In / under
7. ----- advertising's historic origins ----- its modern operations have been well understood by many traditional businesses.
- A) Much / more
B) Neither / nor
C) Not / only
D) Either / and
E) As / as

8. **Modern underwater archaeology ----- special methods to ----- shipwrecks and other archaeological sites that lie under water.**
- A) has used / studied
B) is using / having studied
C) used / being studied
D) will use / have studied
E) uses / study
9. **The principal ----- of the philosophy of science is to analyse the methods of enquiry used in various sciences.**
- A) complaint
B) society
C) task
D) memory
E) rescue
10. **Coffee houses ----- appeared in Istanbul with coffee entering through the cities of Aleppo and Damascus in 1555.**
- A) globally
B) originally
C) honestly
D) monthly
E) correctly
11. **There is a vital and clear distinction between the concepts of 'society' and 'state' ----- many political thinkers have ignored this fact.**
- A) because
B) as soon as
C) as long as
D) although
E) when
12. **Knowledge of a language ----- us to combine sounds to form words, words to form phrases, and phrases to form sentences.**
- A) enables
B) prefers
C) refuses
D) chooses
E) includes
13. **Recent research suggests that air pollution ----- to 1,2 million deaths and caused thousands of severe health cases only in China in 2010.**
- A) was contributed
B) contributes
C) has contributed
D) had been contributed
E) contributed
14. **Local governments should provide an effective safety net for the poor and for those who become sick or ----- at work.**
- A) crowded
B) decisive
C) injured
D) basic
E) wide
15. **Joyoti Roy, the consultant for the British National Museum, has worked ----- a team of experts in order to make the museum and its collection more accessible.**
- A) unlike
B) such as
C) in contrast to
D) along with
E) in terms of

16. Babylon ----- one of the cultural centres of the world before it ----- by revolt in 689 BC by the Assyrians.

- A) will be / is destroyed
- B) had been / was destroyed
- C) was / will be destroyed
- D) has been / has been destroyed
- E) is / had been destroyed

17. ----- the World Bank has been funded by the United States, its policies have been heavily influenced by Washington, the capital city of the USA.

- A) As
- B) Although
- C) Whereas
- D) By the time
- E) Unless

18. Military geography ----- military leaders with information about areas where they ----- to operate.

- A) had provided / will need
- B) is providing / had needed
- C) will provide / used to need
- D) provides / may need
- E) will be providing / needed

19. Among the measurements to calculate inflation, the consumer price index is by far ----- commonly used measurement in the world.

- A) as much as
- B) such a lot
- C) so much
- D) many more
- E) the most

20. ----- its split from Slovakia in 1993, Czechia has become one of Europe's most popular travel destinations.

- A) Over
- B) Since
- C) During
- D) Before
- E) Until

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

A common nationality ---21--- to create trusting feelings by forming a common identity that draws on a shared culture, history, and language. These commonalities supposedly create a/an ---22--- between people that reaches beyond their many differences of opinion and interests and enables them to cooperate with each other. First, people find it easier to engage with and ---23--- people whom they regard as similar in certain pertinent ways. Second, cooperative activities, ---24--- democracy and welfare, involve more than the humanitarian obligations we owe to people in general. Not only are such obligations difficult to create and sustain ---25--- all human beings, but also people of differing cultures will want to shape them in different ways.

21.

- A) says
- B) has said
- C) is said
- D) had said
- E) said

22.

- A) bond
- B) owner
- C) lecture
- D) queue
- E) row

23.

- A) explain
- B) decline
- C) expect
- D) compare
- E) trust

24.

- A) such as
- B) so that
- C) unlike
- D) due to
- E) as if

25.

- A) off
- B) below
- C) under
- D) among
- E) into

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

Historians of Africa ---26--- significant problems for a long time now. It is important to stress that many such problems are shared with historians ---27--- work in other parts of the world. The lives ---28--- ordinary working people, women or children, for example, can be difficult and often impossible to capture and interpret. However, Africa has its own challenges. ---29--- addressing these challenges, historians have developed a range of methods which have not only increased the sophistication of African historical studies, but have also added to the research techniques and the analytical style of the ---30--- of history.

26.

- A) were faced
- B) have faced
- C) were facing
- D) had faced
- E) will face

27.

- A) what
- B) in which
- C) who
- D) which
- E) whose

28.

- A) on
- B) of
- C) to
- D) from
- E) at

29.

- A) Though
- B) If
- C) Until
- D) Unless
- E) While

30.

- A) increase
- B) report
- C) break
- D) field
- E) change

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

- 31. Despite having vast fertile lands, -----.**
- A) Cuba imports 80 percent of its food at a cost of \$2 billion per year
 - B) farmers all agree that their country has great economic potential
 - C) much of the island's landscape is worth visiting
 - D) China has put a ban on using child labour in factories
 - E) it is known that almost 70 percent of the lands of Brazil are fertile
- 32. In societies where most people can earn a living only by working for others, -----.**
- A) air pollution is also recognized as an environmental problem in Europe
 - B) being unable to find a job is a serious problem
 - C) of the 6,000 people hoping to get jobs, 135 were hired
 - D) statistics for local areas are based partly on the same survey
 - E) export is becoming the major national income resource
- 33. Although cultural diversity is supposedly valued in many societies, -----.**
- A) it has been getting more and more popular since then
 - B) the country's political offices are run efficiently enough
 - C) many people still do not approve of interracial marriages
 - D) equal opportunities for all people are really valued
 - E) there are much better job opportunities than before
- 34. -----; for example, a person must have it to practise medicine and law.**
- A) Modern civil law systems were originally developed in Western European countries
 - B) Licenses may not be assigned to or inherited by a third party in the law
 - C) The term 'license' is always applied in property law, international law and tax law
 - D) Consumption taxes raise the prices of certain products for consumers
 - E) A license issued by a government agency is required for certain professions
- 35. The price for an American car is affected not only by American companies, -----.**
- A) thanks to foreign policies that have an impact on agriculture
 - B) due to the low price we pay for other local products
 - C) but also by Japanese and European auto manufacturers
 - D) in order to reduce competition for car manufacturing companies
 - E) so Asian companies are in competition with foreign companies
- 36. Although the major part of Aristotle's works is lost, -----.**
- A) their notes are mostly for the use of public officials
 - B) they are composed of essays and manuscripts
 - C) most of his writings were never intended to be read
 - D) we may still form some idea of his philosophical views
 - E) he was not as popular as most of his contemporaries

37. While humans have described the nature of social relations for centuries, -----.

- A) a new network of social relations is part and parcel of industrialization
- B) it was only in the 19th century that this became a scientific field of study
- C) the social relations involved exploitation, alienation, and domination
- D) different definitions of civil society reflect different theoretical orientations
- E) sociology is mainly concerned with social relations

38. Before paper and coins were introduced as permanent forms of money, -----.

- A) paper was later invented in China, which transformed the whole world irreversibly
- B) money is widely accepted in payment for goods and services and in settlement of debts
- C) coins have been around for more than five thousand years as a medium of exchange
- D) people used a variety of things like rice to serve as money for trading goods
- E) the value of the material used is usually much less than its value as money itself

39. -----, but the country has experienced considerable growth in industry since the 1950s.

- A) Large cities first appeared in Anatolia during the reign of the Hittites
- B) Today, 75 percent of Turkey's population lives in cities and towns
- C) Manufactured goods, especially textiles, now dominate the export sector
- D) Turkey has served as a bridge between Asia and Europe throughout history
- E) For centuries Turkey's economy was predominantly agricultural

40. When the novel *The Grapes of Wrath* was published on March 14, 1939, -----.

- A) it created an unexpected sensation across the world
- B) it can be read as a social comment on the economic disasters of the time
- C) the other masterpiece '*Of Mice and Men*' is set in California
- D) these chapters depict the atmosphere during the Great Depression
- E) John Steinbeck was born in 1902, in Salinas, California

41. Life is boring without fresh experience, -----.

- A) but they also need new experiences to enrich it
- B) so without such shocks to the system, they would become boring
- C) because new experience brings new information and forces us to learn
- D) that's why most people avoid trying new things
- E) even though what we call 'life' moves as slowly as a snail

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

42. **If the experiments do not support the scientific explanation, then alternative explanations must be proposed and tested.**

- A) Bilimsel veriler ileri sürülen açıklamayı desteklemezse, bu açıklama bilimsel olarak geçersiz sayılabilir.
- B) Deneyler önerilen açıklama ile uyumsuzsa, o zaman söz konusu açıklama tekrar gözden geçirilebilir.
- C) İleri sürülen açıklamalar farklı deneylerle desteklenmediği zaman, alternatif bilimsel çalışmalar yapılmalıdır.
- D) Bilimsel deneyler açıklamayı desteklemezse, alternatif deneyler yapılmalı ve açıklama gözden geçirilmelidir.
- E) Deneyler bilimsel açıklamayı desteklemezse, o zaman alternatif açıklamalar önerilmeli ve test edilmelidir.

43. **Knowing a language means being able to produce sentences never spoken before and to understand sentences never heard before.**

- A) Bir dili bilmek, daha önce hiç söylenmemiş cümleleri kurabilmek ve daha önce hiç duyulmamış cümleleri anlayabilmek anlamına gelir.
- B) İnsan bir dili tam anlamıyla biliyorsa, bu onun o dilde cümle kurabildiği ve daha önce hiç duymadığı cümleleri anladığı anlamına gelir.
- C) Hiç duymadığınız cümleleri üretiyor ve yeni duyduğunuz cümleleri anlıyorsanız, bu sizin o dili oldukça iyi bildiğinizi gösterir.
- D) Bir dili bilmek için, daha önce söylenmemiş cümleleri hatasız bir şekilde kurmak ve yeni duyduğu cümleleri iyi anlamak gerekir.
- E) İnsanın bir dili bilip bilmediğini anlamak için, daha önce söylenmemiş cümleleri kurma ve ilk kez duyduğu cümleleri anlama becerisine bakılmalıdır.

44. **By 2050, Nigeria is expected to become the third most populous country in the world, overtaking the United States of America.**

- A) 2050 yılına kadar Nijerya'nın, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'ni geçip, dünyadaki üçüncü en yoğun nüfuslu ülke olması bekleniyor.
- B) 2050 yılından önce Nijerya'nın, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'ni geçerek, en yoğun nüfuslu ülkelerinden biri olması bekleniyor.
- C) 2050 yılında, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri Nijerya'yı geçip, dünyadaki en yoğun nüfuslu üç ülkeden biri olacak.
- D) 2050 yılına kadar Nijerya, nüfus yoğunluğu bakımından çoktan Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'ni geçip, üçüncü sıraya yerleşebilir.
- E) 2050 yılında, Nijerya'nın Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nden sonra dünyadaki üçüncü yoğun nüfuslu ülke olacağı tahmin ediliyor.

45. **The type of music we prefer to listen to can have a significant effect on our emotions and behaviour.**

- A) Dinlemekten hoşlandığımız müzik türünün duygularımızı ve davranışlarımızı şekillendirdiği düşünülüyor.
- B) Hangi tür müzik türünü dinlemeyi tercih edersek edelim, duygu ve davranışlarımız bundan belli bir ölçüde etkilenir.
- C) Duygularımız ve davranışımız dinlemeyi tercih ettiğimiz müzik türlerinden tahmin ettiğimizden fazla etkileniyor olabilir.
- D) Duygularımız ve çoğu davranışımız, dinlemeyi tercih ettiğimiz müzik türünden önemli ölçüde etkilenmektedir.
- E) Dinlemeyi tercih ettiğimiz müzik türü, duygularımız ve davranışımız üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olabilir.

46. Dogs are highly social animals and certainly sense the situations in which we are unhappy or in pain.

- A) Köpekler oldukça sosyal hayvanlardır ve kendilerini mutsuz eden veya acı çektiren insanları kesinlikle hissederler.
- B) Köpekler oldukça sosyal hayvanlardır ve mutsuz veya acı içinde olduğumuz durumları kesinlikle hissederler.
- C) Son derece sosyal hayvanlar olan köpekler mutsuz olduğumuz ve acı çektığımız çoğu durumu hissedebilirler.
- D) Köpekler sosyal hayvanlardır ve acı çektiklerinde ya da mutsuz olduklarında, bizim ne hissettiğimizi daha iyi anlayabilirler.
- E) Çok mutsuz olduğumuz veya çok acı çektığımız durumların çoğunu hissedebilen köpekler sosyal hayvanlardır.

47. The sign languages are the best evidence to support the notion that all languages are shaped by the same universal values.

- A) Her dilin evrensel değerler tarafından şekillendirildiği tezinin en büyük kanıtlarından biri işaret dili olabilir.
- B) Tüm dillerin benzer evrensel değerlerden etkilendiğini gösteren unsurlar arasında işaret dili de bulunur.
- C) İşaret dilleri, tüm dillerin aynı evrensel değerler tarafından şekillendirildiği düşüncesini destekleyen en iyi kanıttır.
- D) Bazı dilbilimcilerine göre, dünya dilleri evrensel değerlerle şekillenir; bunun önemli kanıtı da işaret dilidir.
- E) İşaret dili, tüm dillerin benzer değerlere sahip olduğu düşüncesini destekleyen en önemli verilerden biridir.

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

48. Pers kralları tarafından gerçekleştirilen en önemli mimari projeler özenle planlanan ve inşa edilen saraylardı.

- A) The Persian kings considered palaces the most important architectural projects and they carefully planned and constructed them themselves.
- B) The Persian king attached great importance to the planning and construction of palaces as architectural projects.
- C) The most important architectural projects realised by the Persian kings were palaces which were carefully planned and constructed.
- D) Since they were considered to be the most important architectural projects, Persian kings carefully planned their palaces.
- E) As one of the most important architectural projects realised by the Persian kings, all palaces were carefully planned and constructed.

49. Ekonomi, işsizlik, enflasyon, kalkınma ve uluslararası para krizleri gibi geleneksel meselelerle ilgilenir.

- A) Economics deals with traditional issues such as unemployment, inflation, development and international monetary crises.
- B) Economics is not only related to traditional issues but also employment, inflation, development, and international monetary crises.
- C) Common problems including unemployment, inflation, development, and international monetary crises are the subjects of Economics.
- D) Economic studies include certain traditional problems like unemployment, inflation and international monetary crises.
- E) Traditional problems as well as unemployment, development and international monetary crises are issues related to economics.

50. Göç birçok ülkenin değişen nüfuslarında önemli bir rol oynayan demografik bir süreçtir.

- A) Migration is a demographic process that plays an important role in the changing populations of many countries.
- B) Migration, which is a demographic process, plays an important role by changing the population of every country.
- C) Changes in the populations of certain countries are caused by migration, which is a common demographic process.
- D) The most important role of migration as a demographic process is that it changes almost all countries' populations.
- E) Migration is one of the most important demographic processes as it changes many countries' populations.

51. İstanbul Deniz Müzesi, Türkiye'nin en büyük denizcilik müzesidir ve zengin koleksiyonları bakımından dünyanın en önemlilerinden biridir.

- A) The rich collections of the Istanbul Naval Museum have made it Turkey's largest museum and one of the most important museums in the world.
- B) The Istanbul Naval Museum is one of the most important museums in the world due to its size and its rich maritime collections.
- C) The Istanbul Naval Museum in Turkey has become the largest maritime museum in the world owing to its rich collections and unique location.
- D) The Istanbul Naval Museum is Turkey's largest maritime museum and is one of the most important in the world in terms of its rich collections.
- E) The Istanbul Naval Museum is one of the most significant maritime museums in the world and the most important one in Turkey due to its rich collections.

52. On dokuzuncu yüzyılın sonunda inşa edilen Pera Palas, Agatha Christie gibi birçok ünlü konuğa ev sahipliği yapmıştır.

- A) Many famous guests like Agatha Christie wanted to stay at Pera Palace, which was built at the end of the nineteenth century.
- B) Pera Palace, which was built at the end of the nineteenth century, has hosted a famous writer called Agatha Christie.
- C) Pera Palace, which was built at the end of the nineteenth century, has hosted many famous guests like Agatha Christie.
- D) Pera Palace, which was built in the nineteenth century, has hosted many famous writers such as Agatha Christie.
- E) Built before the end of the nineteenth century, Pera Palace was visited by many guests like Agatha Christie.

53. Haritalar, çeşitli kültürlerin çevrelerindeki dünyayı nasıl betimlediklerinin mükemmel örnekleridir.

- A) Various cultures use excellent maps in order to describe the world around them.
- B) Maps are examples of cultures, illustrating how they describe the world around them.
- C) Various cultures have been using maps to show the ways they describe their own world.
- D) Maps are examples of how various ancient cultures imagined the world around them.
- E) Maps are excellent examples of how various cultures describe the world around them.

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

54. The purpose of a research paper is to synthesize previous research and scholarship with your ideas on the subject. Therefore, you should feel free to use other people's words, facts, and thoughts in your research paper, but the material you borrow must not be presented as if it were your own creation. Otherwise, you end up committing plagiarism, presenting somebody else's ideas as your own. ----- . These notes should always distinguish among three types of material: your ideas, your summaries, and your paraphrases of others' ideas and facts.

- A) To avoid this during research and writing, keep careful notes about your sources
- B) Presenting an author's exact wording without marking it as a quotation is known as plagiarism
- C) When you copy and paste passages, make sure that you add quotation marks
- D) Unfortunately, some students continue to take this approach in high school
- E) For this reason, the best way of supporting your argument is to use quotations

55. In April 1601 the English East India Company sent its first expedition to the East. ----- . The success of this journey led to a second expedition by the same ships, which left London in March 1604. On the return, *Hector* and *Susan* set off first, but *Susan* was lost at sea and *Hector* was rescued by *Ascension* and *Dragon*, which found her in South Africa with most of her crew dead. *Ascension*, *Dragon*, and *Hector* made it back to England in May 1606 with a cargo of pepper, cloves, and nutmegs. The shareholders in these two voyages made a profit of 95% on their investment.

- A) Despite the success of the third expedition in 1607, the fourth one was a complete disaster
- B) A train run by steam power changed the history of transportation forever
- C) Rich London businessmen provided a lot of money for these farmers
- D) Its four ships returned from Sumatra and Java with a cargo composed mainly of pepper
- E) The cost of building such a ship and maintaining it is quite high these days

56. The term 'allegory' derives from Greek *allegoria*, which can be defined as 'speaking otherwise'. As a rule, an allegory is a story in verse or prose with a double meaning: a primary and a secondary meaning. ----- . The origins of allegory are ancient, and it appears to be a mode of expression so natural to the human mind that it is universal. For example, many myths are allegorical stories that explain universal facts and forces.

- A) However, we can take the old Arab fable of the frog and the scorpion
- B) The best known allegory in the English language is Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*
- C) In other words, an allegory is a story that can be read and interpreted at two levels
- D) It is difficult to classify such styles correctly as there are too many subcategories
- E) The whole work is a simplified representation of the average man's journey

57. Talking in our heads is referred to by psychologists as inner 'speech'. -----. However, there are notable differences too, with brain areas useful in inhibiting overt speech playing a greater role in inner speech. The exact brain mechanisms involved may come down to why we are talking in our heads in the first place. For example, when we read a book, brain regions involved in attention may be more active than when we are mentally preparing for a race.

- A) The Broca's and Wernicke's areas are active in overt speech
- B) It involves some similar processes to overt speech as it activates the brain regions involved in language
- C) For psychologists the resemblance between these two always requires the same brain mechanisms
- D) Talking in our heads may even be accompanied by small muscle movements
- E) Inner speech is thought to be healthy as the individual may get rid of the stress of the day in this way

58. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), a nongovernmental organization based in Manila, in the Philippines, was founded to provide aid, funding, and various forms of financial and technical support to countries in Asia and the Pacific. The organization also attempts to assist in the improvement of conditions that affect women and children. The ADB started operations in 1966 and initially represented a group of 31 states. As of 2006, it had grown to have 66 members. -----.

- A) This help can take several forms and affect regional, subregional, and local projects
- B) This is a major mistake despite the depths of poverty encountered in the country
- C) These financial programs can involve both public and private investments
- D) This included 47 states from inside the zone and 19 from elsewhere
- E) Most of these people in the region live on less than \$2,00 per day

59. -----. Unfortunately, it was not performed elsewhere during Mozart's lifetime. That is probably why devotees today of Mozart's *Idomeneo* assume that it was totally forgotten between 1791, when Mozart died, and 1951, when Fritz Busch and Carl Ebert brought it to Glyndebourne. However, a glance at Alfred Loewenberg's *Annals of Opera* will show you how many times it was produced between those years. Gramophone records also testify that *Idomeneo* was known about and sung during the first half of the twentieth century.

- A) Most remarkable of all, Mozart wrote graces into the vocal parts in his thirties
- B) For practical reasons he made other cuts shortly before the first performance
- C) Mozart did conduct a concert performance in Vienna in March 1786
- D) Mozart faced difficulties with all three singers, during rehearsals
- E) Mozart's *Idomeneo* was first performed in Munich in 1781

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

60. (I) Your goal in summarizing a text is to state the work's main ideas and key points simply, briefly, and accurately in your own words. (II) To summarize a written text, first find the author's central idea – the thesis. (III) A scientific paper should include an introduction and body paragraphs. (IV) Then, divide this whole idea into a few major and perhaps minor ones. (V) Since a summary must be fairly short, you must decide which of these ideas are important and should be included.
- A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V
61. (I) For many years, archaeologists have been determinedly working to solve one of the world's largest jigsaw puzzles: the Forma Urbis Romae. (II) It was an enormous marble map of ancient Rome created between the years AD 203 and 211. (III) From the fifth century, as the map fell into disuse, it was broken up into thousands of pieces, which were subsequently scattered throughout the city. (IV) The spectacular ruins that remain today are interesting examples of traditional Italian architecture. (V) Scholars have been searching for the map's fragments in locations around Rome and attempting to determine their original positions for the past 500 years.
- A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V
62. (I) The category of photographic 'art' is loaded with problems because there are at least two, and possibly three, traditions out of which this artistic endeavor has been put together. (II) In the last 25 years artists have become increasingly aware of the histories of fine arts. (III) Firstly, there is 'art photography', stemming from the 1860s, which involves photographers making pictures that claim the status of art. (IV) Secondly, there is abstract photography, in which it is hard to unfold the story behind at the first glance. (V) Thirdly, 'street photography' or 'auteur documentary' is often grouped within art-photography.
- A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V

63. (I) Aesthetics, the philosophy of beauty, comes from the Greek word *aisthetikos*, which means 'perceptive', especially with regards to feeling. (II) For example, there are still differences in its implications, one of the most significant being the status given to the body. (III) In philosophy, the word was first used in 1750 by A. G. Baumgarten to mean 'the science of sensuous knowledge', whose object is beauty. (IV) Kant rejected this use of the word 'aesthetics', and redefined it as the 'a priori principles of sensible experience'. (V) Hegel, in turn, redefined it as the philosophy of the fine arts and this definition is the one presently used.

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

64. (I) All developed nations maintain a variety of social welfare programs. (II) Governments establish them to provide a so-called safety net to prevent people from suffering the effects of poverty. (III) However, many people believe that welfare encourages its recipients to become dependent on government support and remain unemployed. (IV) As a result, welfare programs have always caused heated public debate. (V) Likewise, there are also non-profit organizations to help people who cannot support themselves fully or earn a living.

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

65. (I) The First Gulf War was fought by a coalition of forces from 34 countries against Iraq in 1991. (II) The war began because of several crises stemming from the Iran-Iraq War of 1980–88. (III) After the Iran-Iraq War ended, Iraq was left with huge debts, largely to other Arab nations that had helped to finance the war. (IV) The Kuwaiti government made the disastrous decision to increase its oil production. (V) However, the Iraqi military had benefited from the war by becoming the strongest military force in the Gulf region.

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

66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Advertising is the use of mass media to promote a specific product, service, or idea on behalf of a business or organization. Advertisers ordinarily use media such as television, radio, print sponsorship of cultural and sporting events, and the Internet. From the Industrial Revolution to the mid-twentieth century, advertising in Europe was generally straightforward and usually included only an image and description of the product's function, price, and the location from which it could be purchased. Ads were primarily directed toward women because they were responsible for the majority of consumer purchases, the exception being 'big ticket' products like cars and major appliances. Since World War II, however, industries have increasingly tried to attract the adult male consumer, and with the advent of youth culture, children, teenagers, and young adults have been targeted as well. A common strategy for advertisers is to create the idea that the given products will correct a specific problem or insecurity although most of them will not do so.

66. It is stated in the text that advertising in Europe -----.

- A) did not include too many details about the product until the mid-twentieth century
- B) used to be more interested in persuading the adult male consumer to buy
- C) uses the Internet as a tool more often than other forms of mass media
- D) mainly aims at promoting the sales of modern cars and major appliances
- E) is directed only towards women rather than men or young adults now

67. It can be inferred from the text that -----.

- A) the Industrial Revolution had a major effect on advertising methods
- B) new advertising methods have become a subject of controversy for many people
- C) advertisements try to persuade people to buy many products that they do not really need
- D) women used to spend more on big ticket products than men
- E) teenagers do not have as much influence on advertisement sector as adults do

68. It can be understood from the text that -----.

- A) advertisers usually use the same media rather than a variety of media forms
- B) the target group of advertisements has changed over time
- C) the Internet is the most effective medium of advertising of all time
- D) purchasers buy products though they know the products make them insecure
- E) since World War II, women have been the only target audience of advertisers

69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The famous French philosopher and mathematician René Descartes focused on rational thought. For Descartes, humans were able to know through reason, in contrast to animals that have no language, reason or soul. In his writings, humans and animals are seen as living machines, but humans are above animals because of their powers of (self-) consciousness. According to Descartes, the essence of being a human subject is this capacity for thinking. Descartes attached importance to rational thinking over bodily sensation in our understanding of the material world, and he was sure that his findings could be used for the progress of humankind. However, Descartes has been harshly criticised in recent times. Today, many scholars do not agree with the idea of a coherent, individual self, able to control the material world. They claim that a person does not really act on the world or shape society consciously. In contrast, they say that social 'texts' such as politics, law, religion and education shape individuals.

69. We understand from the text that -----.

- A) Descartes's ideas have not always been practical in politics
- B) Descartes believed that humans and animals were equal in all aspects
- C) Descartes's ideas are followed by most scientists today
- D) for Descartes, bodily sensation is more important than the capacity for thinking
- E) modern scholars and Descartes have opposing beliefs about our capacity to change the material world

70. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) a well-known philosopher's ideas about human reasoning
- B) the similarities between modern and ancient philosophers
- C) the reasons why humans are superior to animals
- D) a comparison between rational thinking and sensation
- E) different definitions and applications of various fields

71. According to the text, modern scholars suggest that -----.

- A) Descartes was right in his claims about human rationality
- B) humans can control the material world through rational thinking
- C) individuals mostly act consciously and coherently
- D) people cannot consciously shape social life but are rather shaped by it
- E) Descartes's ideas can help us understand the human mind

72 - 74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The term 'postmodernism' is often applied to the literature and art produced in the aftermath of World War II. It was a time when the effects World War I were greatly worsened by the experience of Nazi totalitarianism, the threat of total destruction by the atomic bomb, the progressive devastation of nature, and the obvious threat of over-population. Postmodernism involves not only a continuation of the counter-traditional experiments of modernism, but also diverse attempts to break away from modernist forms. Many works of postmodern literature –by Jorge Luis Borges, Samuel Beckett, Vladimir Nabokov, and many others– include such various genres and styles that they cannot be classified easily according to traditional literary norms. This is also true for other art forms such as pop art, and certain types of music.

72. According to the text, postmodernism -----.

- A) started as a reaction against Nazi totalitarianism
- B) is likely to lose popularity due to its complex style
- C) was born out of the pain and suffering caused by World War II
- D) is a term that is only applied to literature
- E) was mainly interested in visual arts rather than literature

73. According to the text, postmodernism can be considered to be -----.

- A) both a continuation of and a break from modernism and its forms
- B) a harsh criticism towards both pop art and musical composition
- C) a blind continuation of modernism and its literary forms
- D) a form of experimentation observed in contemporary cinema
- E) an attack against literature and art as well as modernism itself

74. According to the text, many postmodern works of literature are -----.

- A) classified as 'pop culture' by ordinary people
- B) said to defy the conventional models of 'mass culture'
- C) not easily classified as postmodern literature and art
- D) against being defined only as postmodernist art
- E) hard to classify according to conventional literary norms

75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Most businesses seek to make a profit—that is, they aim to get income that is more than the costs of operating the business. However, some businesses only seek to earn enough to cover their operating costs. Commonly called non-profits, these organizations are primarily nongovernmental service providers. Examples of non-profit businesses include organizations such as social service agencies, foundations and many hospitals. However, many people argue that businesses seeking profit also play a vital role in the life and culture of countries with free-market economies. In free-market systems, expenses and prices are primarily shaped by competition among businesses, not by governments. Businesses provide almost anything consumers want or need, including basic necessities such as food and housing, luxuries such as wide-screen televisions, and even personal services such as caring for children and finding companionship. As a result, both for-profit businesses and non-profits are of great importance within the society they exist in.

75. It is clear from the text that in free-market economies, -----.

- A) non-profit businesses are more important than for-profit ones
- B) social service agencies do not cooperate with for-profit businesses
- C) the cultural life of the population is negatively affected by business
- D) the operating costs of businesses are paid by local government
- E) the majority of public needs are provided by businesses

76. According to the text, -----.

- A) the primary goal of for-profit businesses is to earn more money than they spend
- B) the number of non-profit businesses is higher than that of for-profit businesses
- C) non-profit organizations are often run by governments
- D) businesses should not play a significant role in defining prices in free-market economies
- E) non-profit businesses do not make any money even for their operating costs

77. The text is mainly about -----.

- A) advantages of non-profit businesses over for-profit ones
- B) how businesses have changed over time
- C) the different roles of for-profit and non-profit businesses
- D) different products that businesses offer for customers
- E) examples of for-profit businesses and their products

78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Throughout much of human history, merchants who moved goods across long distances minimized their risks of loss to plunderers by acting together, travelling in caravans and carrying arms for protection. These caravanners who passed from the region of one political authority to another depended on local authorities to secure their protection, and in return they paid transit fees, generally in the form of gifts. While passing through stateless areas, armed caravans seemed to be as impressive as a small army. The cost of transporting goods by land was generally higher than by sea or river, and thus the number of caravans was high only in regions where these alternatives did not exist. Across dry deserts such as the Gobi, the camel was the only pack animal that could survive the rigors of the crossing. In the intense cold of the Himalayan Mountains, the yak was the perfect pack animal for carrying goods. In addition to their economic benefits, the caravan routes played an important role in world history, connecting people from different races and cultures.

78. It is clear from the text that caravanners -----.

- A) were quite individualistic and often looked for self-interest
- B) were armed and worked cooperatively to protect their goods from plunderers
- C) travelled in small numbers in order to minimize the risk of quarrels in the group
- D) carried arms to steal from the inhabitants of the towns they were travelling through
- E) had to fight some of the local authorities in order to carry on their journey

79. The animals that were used to carry caravanners' goods -----.

- A) were generally borrowed or hired from the local political authorities
- B) could not endure the hardships of the long journeys through deserts and mountains
- C) were not easy to find, particularly when the route was through a desert
- D) were selected according to the geographical features of the route
- E) were relatively faster compared to other forms of transportation

80. We can understand from the text that -----.

- A) the busiest and most profitable caravan routes were found in the Middle East
- B) caravan routes were beneficial to communities both economically and culturally
- C) caravans were economically more advantageous than other forms of transport
- D) caravanners had to pay ransom to each and every country they were travelling through
- E) rivalries between different caravanners caused long and painful disputes

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