

## READING TEST

## 1

1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A convection oven is an oven that has fans to circulate air around food to create an evenly heated environment. The increased air circulation causes a fan-assisted oven to cook food faster than a conventional non-fan oven. Fan-assisted convection ovens are commonly used for baking as well as non-food, industrial applications. Small countertop convection ovens for household use are often marketed as air fryers. In the context of ovens, the term "convection" is widely used to mean "fan-assisted", but this is perhaps not the most precise way to differentiate fan-assisted ovens from conventional ovens, since both types of oven cook using convective heat transfer. Conventional ovens circulate hot air using natural convection and fan-assisted ovens circulate hot air using forced convection, so scientifically the term "convection" applies equally to both conventional ovens and fan-assisted ovens.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true about fan-assisted convection ovens?

- A) They have been on the market heavily since they were named as air fryers.
- B) They have the same working principles as the ovens used centuries ago.
- C) As the technology develops, the time they spend for cooking decreases.
- D) They are utilized for not only cooking food but also industrial purposes.
- E) They break down much more easily and frequently than conventional ovens.

2. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) conventional and fan-assisted ovens both benefit from convective heat transfer to cook
- B) the heat that conventional ovens use is more environmentally friendly
- C) heat transfer type is the main distinction between conventional and fan-assisted ovens
- D) hot air circulation is made possible through natural convection in fan-assisted ovens
- E) forced convection brings about tasteless and unhealthy food

3. It can be understood from the passage that traditional ovens ----.

- A) force the hot air inside the oven to circulate artificially
- B) are wrongly marketed as air fryers since the two are totally different from each other
- C) convert the cold air outside into hot air by a process called convection
- D) have regained their popularity over the last decades
- E) lead the cooking process by circulating hot air naturally

## DICTIONARY

1. <b>evenly</b>	düz bir şekilde, eşit miktarda
2. <b>circulation</b>	dolaşım, akım
3. <b>commonly</b>	ortak olarak, sıradan biçimde
4. <b>household</b>	ev veya aileye ait, ev halkı
5. <b>differentiate</b>	ayırarak, farklı olamak

6. <b>utilize</b>	faydalanmak, kullanmak
7. <b>distinction</b>	ayırım
8. <b>artificially</b>	yapay olarak
9. <b>convert</b>	dönüştürmek
10. <b>regain</b>	geri kazanmak

4. - 6. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Agriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops, and raising livestock. It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets. It provides most of the world's food and fabrics. Cotton, wool, and leather are all agricultural products. Agriculture also provides wood for construction and paper products. Over centuries, the growth of agriculture supported the development of cities. Before agriculture became widespread, hunting and gathering was how people fed themselves. Between 10,000 and 12,000 years ago, people gradually learned how to grow cereal and root crops and settled down to a life based on farming. Eventually, much of Earth's population became dependent on agriculture. Scholars are not sure why this shift to farming took place, but it may have occurred because of climate change.

4. According to the passage, the reason for the changeover to farming ----.

- A) is certainly the fact that climate has been changing for thousands of years
- B) is considered to be the impossibility of a lifestyle based on hunting and gathering forever
- C) can be the high profit that agricultural activities have yielded
- D) hasn't been revealed by the scientists accurately yet
- E) had been established by the first humans who adopted permanent settlements

5. A life built upon farming ----.

- A) wouldn't be possible without the help of hunting and gathering
- B) came after people had managed to do agriculture
- C) meant losing physical abilities which humans had previously
- D) brought along problems such as overnutrition and malnutrition
- E) had the adverse effect of income injustice among people

6. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The disadvantages of agriculture for people
- B) The rise of agriculture in the history of humanity
- C) Comparison of hunting & gathering and farming
- D) Ways to avoid the side effects of farming
- E) Old and new methods exploited in farming

DICTIONARY

1. cultivate	ekip biçmek
2. livestock	hayvancılık
3. widespread	yaygın
4. eventually	eninde sonunda
5. yield	kazanç sağlamak

6. reveal	meydana çıkarmak
7. permanent	daimi
8. malnutrition	dengesiz beslenme
9. adverse	olumsuz
10. exploit	sömürmek, faydalanmak

## READING TEST

## 4

1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Herbert Spencer was one of the most popular and influential 19<sup>th</sup>-century sociologists. It is estimated that he sold one million books in his lifetime, far more than any other sociologist at the time. So strong was his influence that many other 19<sup>th</sup>-century thinkers, including Emile Durkheim, defined their ideas in relation to his. Durkheim's Division of Labour in Society is to a large extent an extended **debate** with Spencer from whose sociology Durkheim borrowed extensively. Also a notable biologist, Spencer coined the term "survival of the fittest". While Marxian ideas defined one strand of sociology, Spencer was a critic of socialism as well as a strong advocate for a free market economy. His ideas were closely observed by conservative political circles, especially in the United States and England.

1. Which of the following can be understood from the passage regarding Emile Durkheim?

- A) He had a big impact on his contemporaries, including Spencer.
- B) He copied Herbert Spencer's views on sociology.
- C) He wrote a biography of Herbert Spencer.
- D) He placed emphasis on Herbert Spencer's opinions.
- E) He lent his sociological point of view to Herbert Spencer.

2. The underlined word 'debate' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) discussion
- B) quotation
- C) refutation
- D) embarrassment
- E) battle

3. The author's primary purpose is to ----.

- A) compare Herbert Spencer with Emile Durkheim
- B) prove that Spencer is underrated in sociological community
- C) reveal that Durkheim owes all his fame to Spencer
- D) show how an influential sociologist Spencer was
- E) inform the reader about the birth of sociology

## DICTIONARY

1. coin	söz türetmek	6. quotation	alıntı
2. advocate	savunucu	7. refutation	red, yalanlama
3. conservative	muhafazakar, tutucu	8. underrated	küçümsenmiş
4. contemporary	çağdaş	9. community	topluluk
5. emphasis	vurgu	10. reveal	ortaya çıkarmak

**4. - 6. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

An archaeological investigation usually involves several distinct phases, each of which employs its own variety of methods. Before any practical work can begin, however, a clear objective as to what the archaeologists are looking to achieve must be agreed upon. This done, a site is surveyed to find out as much as possible about it and the surrounding area. Second, an excavation may take place to uncover any archaeological features buried under the ground. And third, the information collected during the excavation is studied and evaluated in an attempt to achieve the original research objectives of the archaeologists. It is then considered good practice for the information to be published so that it is available to other archaeologists and historians, although this is sometimes neglected.

**4. According to the passage, before anything else, ----.**

- A) archaeologists must decide on which tools they will use during the excavation
- B) legal procedures of an archaeological study should be fulfilled
- C) a consensus must be formed among historians, archaeologists, and authorities
- D) the goal to be obtained from the archaeological work needs to be determined
- E) findings of the excavation should be announced through a press statements

**5. The publication of the information collected in an excavation ----.**

- A) is compulsory by the law as it is useful for the other investigations
- B) means the work is approved in scientific terms
- C) helps those studying archaeology at university
- D) depends on the editors of archaeology journals
- E) is ignored in some cases

**6. What is the passage mainly about?**

- A) Tips on a well-organized excavation
- B) Advantages of a legal excavation
- C) Tools used in an archaeological work
- D) The phases of an archaeological study
- E) How to be a successful archaeologist

## DICTIONARY

1. <b>investigation</b>	oruşturma, araştırma	6. <b>evaluate</b>	değerlendirmek
2. <b>distinct</b>	belirgin, bariz	7. <b>neglect</b>	ihmal etmek
3. <b>survey</b>	araştırma, anket	8. <b>obtain</b>	elde etmek
4. <b>excavation</b>	kazı	9. <b>compulsory</b>	zorunlu
5. <b>uncover</b>	ortaya çıkarmak	10. <b>ignore</b>	görmezden gelmek

## READING TEST 11

## 1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Arabic-Persian philosophy arose in the early 9<sup>th</sup> century CE as a response to discussions in the Islamic theological tradition. Its classical period lasted until the 12<sup>th</sup> century CE and was strongly influenced by Ancient Greek philosophers. It employed their ideas to elaborate and interpret the teachings of the Quran. Al-Kindi is usually regarded as the first philosopher of this tradition. He translated and interpreted many works of Aristotle and Neoplatonists in his attempt to show that there is a harmony between reason and faith. Avicenna also followed this goal and developed a comprehensive philosophical system to provide a rational understanding of reality encompassing science, religion, and mysticism. Al-Ghazali was a strong critic of the idea that reason can arrive at a true understanding of reality and God. He formulated a detailed critique of philosophy and tried to assign philosophy a more limited place besides the teachings of the Quran and mystical insight.

## 1. According to the passage, Avicenna ----.

- A) was taught mostly by Greek philosophers like Platon and Aristotle
- B) is known by his works on medicine rather than philosophy
- C) aimed to indicate that reason and faith matches with each other
- D) wrote a book criticizing views of Al-Ghazali on understanding of reality and God
- E) was the first Muslim philosopher to translate the works of Aristotle into Arabic

## 2. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Aristotle supported the views related to reason and reality in Quran.
- B) Before Al-Kindi, no Greek work was translated into Muslim world.
- C) Al-Ghazali is deemed as the most influential philosopher in the Islamic world.
- D) Al-Kindi and Al-Ghazali had different opinions about the relationship between reason and faith
- E) Arabic-Persian philosophy was established by Avicenna and Al-Ghazali

## 3. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Reason vs. Faith in Several Aspects
- B) Roots of Arabic-Persian Philosophy
- C) Some of The Most Iconic Muslim Philosophers
- D) Comparison of Al-Ghazali and Al-Kindi
- E) Similarities between Greek and Islamic Philosophy

## DICTIONARY

1. <b>elaborate</b>	ayrıntılı, detaylı
2. <b>interpret</b>	yorumlamak
3. <b>regarded as</b>	olarak kabul edilen
4. <b>faith</b>	inanç
5. <b>comprehensive</b>	kapsamlı

6. <b>rational</b>	mantıklı
7. <b>assign</b>	tahsis etmek, atamak
8. <b>insight</b>	içgörü
9. <b>indicate</b>	işaret etmek, belirtmek
10. <b>deem</b>	saymak, görmek

4. - 6. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Have you ever seen a zombie movie? They are a bit scary. In some stories, dead things come back to life. In other stories, a virus (or something else) changes people's behaviour. They are not themselves anymore. Something similar happens in real life, although not to people. There are some fungi that can change insects' behaviour. Like all living things, these fungi want to spread. Fungi spread with tiny cells, called spores. They use tricks to control the insects so they can spread these spores better. For example, one fungus infects flies, making them climb and stick to plants. The fungus grows and releases spores from up high to spread in the wind. There are many types of fungi that infect insects. Sometimes the infection kills the insect quickly. But other fungi have a special relationship with their host, the insect. They live together for a while, and the fungus changes the insect's behaviour. These fungi wait until their host is in the right place before **eventually** killing the insect. These are called fungi zombie-making fungi.

4. Which of the following can be understood from the passage regarding zombie-making fungi?

- A) They kill not only the insects they live in, but themselves as well.
- B) They are called "zombie-making" because of their resemblance to a movie character.
- C) While sticking to and killing their host, fungi's motivation isn't different from other creatures.
- D) They become paralyzed as soon as they are infected by an insect like a fly.
- E) The underlying reasons for infecting behaviour of them are yet to be discovered.

5. The underlined word 'eventually' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) suddenly
- B) deliberately
- C) finally
- D) severely
- E) consciously

6. The author's primary purpose is to ----.

- A) give information about a special type of fungi
- B) show scientific background of zombie movies
- C) distinguish between poisonous and harmless fungi
- D) indicate how fungi have evolved
- E) teach how to avoid fungi infection

DICTIONARY

1. <b>fungi</b>	mantar, fungus	6. <b>underlie</b>	altında yatmak
2. <b>spread</b>	yayılmak	7. <b>deliberately</b>	kasten, bilerek
3. <b>infect</b>	bulaştırmak, bulaşmak	8. <b>severely</b>	ciddi olarak, sert bir biçimde
4. <b>resemblance</b>	benzerlik	9. <b>consciously</b>	bile bile, bilinçli olarak
5. <b>paralyzed</b>	felçli	10. <b>indicate</b>	belirtisi olmak, işaret etmek