

# MASTER SET

## Reading Comprehension

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YDS

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100  
Özgün  
Soru



Sevgili Adaylar,

Meslek hayatımın 20 yılı aşkın birikim ve tecrübesiyle, sınavların belirleyici ve çokça puan getiren alanlarından olan okuma-anlama becerisi için tamamen özgün 25 metin ve 100 özgün sorudan oluşan bu özel reading paketini sizler için hazırladım. Tamamı ÖSYM tarzına yakın ve güncel akademik standartlara uygun olarak sentezlenen bu özgün parçalar ve sorular sınav öncesinde okuma hızınızı artırmak, analiz gücünüzü keskinleştirmek, daha fazla pratik yapmanıza destek olmak ve eksiklerinizi tespit edip giderebilmeniz için tasarlandı. Eğitimin paylaşmak olduğuna inanan birisi olarak bu özel çalışmayı sınav yolculuğunuzda netlerinizi artırmanıza destek olacak bir pusula olarak sizlere armağan ediyorum, başarılar diliyorum.

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The ability of birds to navigate during migrations cannot be fully explained by endogenous programming, even with the help of responses to environmental cues. The ability to successfully perform long-distance migrations can probably only be fully explained with an accounting for the cognitive ability of the birds to recognize habitats and form mental maps. Satellite tracking of day migrating raptors such as ospreys and honey buzzards has shown that older individuals are better at making corrections for wind drift. Birds rely for navigation on a combination of innate biological senses and experience, as with the two electromagnetic tools that they use. A young bird on its first migration flies in the correct direction according to the Earth's magnetic field, but does not know how far the journey will be. It does this through a radical pair mechanism whereby chemical reactions in special photo pigments sensitive to short wavelengths are affected by the field. Although this only works during daylight hours, it does not use the position of the Sun in any way. With experience, it learns various landmarks and this "mapping" is done by magnetites in the trigeminal system, which tell the bird how strong the field is. Because birds migrate between northern and southern regions, the magnetic field strengths at different latitudes let it interpret the radical pair mechanism more accurately and let it know when it has reached its destination. There is a neural connection between the eye and "Cluster N", the part of the forebrain that is active during migrational orientation, suggesting that birds may actually be able to see the magnetic field of the Earth. Some migratory birds appear to use specific properties of Earth's magnetic field not just to find direction, but also to judge their location, including how far east or west they are.

**1. According to the passage, what is the most complete explanation for birds' successful long-distance migration?**

- A) Their dependence on the position of the Sun
- B) Their ability to fly faster than other animals
- C) Their use of only innate biological senses
- D) Their dependence on weather conditions
- E) Their ability to recognize habitats and create mental maps

**2. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?**

- A) Older birds are less successful in correcting wind drift.
- B) Birds use only environmental cues for navigation.
- C) The radical pair mechanism functions both day and night.
- D) Experience allows birds to learn landmarks and improve navigation.
- E) Birds cannot determine east-west location through magnetic fields.

**3. Why are magnetites in the trigeminal system important for migratory birds?**

- A) They allow birds to see ultraviolet light.
- B) They help birds calculate wind speed.
- C) They enable birds to detect magnetic field strength and map locations more accurately.
- D) They replace the radical pair mechanism during night flights.
- E) They help birds communicate with each other during migration.

**4. What can be inferred from the connection between the eye and "Cluster N" in birds?**

- A) Birds navigate mainly through hearing abilities.
- B) Birds may visually perceive Earth's magnetic field.
- C) Cluster N controls only physical movement during migration.
- D) The magnetic field affects birds only in southern regions.
- E) Birds use the Sun's position directly for magnetic navigation.



In psychoanalytic theory, the id, ego, and superego are three distinct, interacting agents in the psychic apparatus, outlined in Sigmund Freud's structural model of the psyche. The three agents are theoretical constructs that Freud employed to describe the basic structure of mental life as it was encountered in psychoanalytic practice. Freud himself used the German terms das Es, Ich, and Über-Ich, which literally translate as "the it", "I", and "over-I". The Latin terms id, ego and superego were chosen by his original translators and have remained in use. The structural model was introduced in Freud's essay Beyond the Pleasure Principle (1920) and further refined and formalised in later essays such as The Ego and the Id (1923). Freud developed the model in response to the perceived ambiguity of the terms "conscious" and "unconscious" in his earlier topographical model. Broadly speaking, the id is the organism's unconscious array of uncoordinated instinctual needs, impulses and desires; the superego is the part of the psyche that has internalised social rules and norms, largely in response to parental demands and prohibitions in childhood; the ego is the integrative agent that directs activity based on mediation between the id's energies, the demands of external reality, and the moral and critical constraints of the superego. Freud compared the ego, in its relation to the id, to a man on horseback: the rider must harness and direct the superior energy of his mount, and at times allow for a practicable satisfaction of its urges. The ego is thus "in the habit of transforming the id's will into action, as if it were its own."

**5. Which of the following best describes the function of the superego?**

- A) Regulating biological urges
- B) Ignoring social limitations
- C) Maintaining unconscious desires
- D) Representing internalized rules
- E) Encouraging impulsive behavior

**6. Freud's comparison of the ego to "a man on horseback" emphasizes the idea that -----.**

- A) the ego possesses greater power than the id
- B) instinctual drives are insignificant in human behavior
- C) the ego must direct forces stronger than itself
- D) social norms are more influential than unconscious desires
- E) rationality always dominates human action

**7. In the passage, the phrase "transforming the id's will into action, as if it were its own" most nearly suggests that the ego ----- .**

- A) unconsciously imitates parental expectations
- B) disguises instinctual demands in a socially acceptable form
- C) suppresses all irrational tendencies permanently
- D) operates without awareness of the superego
- E) rejects the influence of unconscious motivation



**8. In Freud's structural model, the ego can be best understood as an agency that -----.**

- A) mediates competing demands from the id, reality, and superego
- B) functions without any influence from social or moral constraints
- C) operates exclusively according to unconscious instinctual wishes
- D) eliminates instinctual drives through repression alone
- E) exists independently of both internal and external pressures

Mercury is commonly used in small scale gold mining. To do this, large amounts of mercury are usually mixed with gold-containing materials to create a gold-mercury alloy called amalgam. To separate the gold, the amalgam is heated in a furnace causing the mercury to vaporize. During this process, miners are directly exposed to mercury vapors, and surrounding communities may be indirectly exposed through contaminated air, water, and soil. Continuous high levels of mercury vapor inhalation can cause a variety of health effects. Inhalation may result in tremors, mood swings, muscle weakness, memory loss, or headaches. Prolonged exposure can lead to kidney damage, respiratory failure, and even death. Ingestion of mercury through contaminated water, food, or soil pose great risk to pregnant women and their developing fetuses. When born, this can **impair** the infants' cognitive functions, memory, language development, and fine motor skills. Despite its widespread use across countries, mercury exposure in artisanal small-scale gold mining is preventable. Mercury-free techniques like direct smelting result in gold recovery without the need of mercury resulting in the elimination of mercury. In this method, borax is used to decrease the viscosity and melting temperature of non-gold minerals so they can be easily separated from the gold. This not only results in improved worker and community health but also lower in cost and eco-friendly.

**9. It can be understood from the passage that artisanal small-scale gold mining ----.**

- A) is entirely harmless to the environment
- B) cannot function without mercury
- C) may continue while reducing health risks through alternative techniques
- D) is more expensive when mercury is not used
- E) mainly affects experienced miners

**10. The author mentions direct smelting in order to emphasize that ----.**

- A) gold mining should completely stop
- B) furnaces are unnecessary in mining
- C) borax is harmful to miners
- D) mercury-free methods are safer and cheaper
- E) mercury is the only effective method

**11. The word "impair" in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) improve
- B) simplify
- C) protect
- D) increase
- E) damage

**12. The passage suggests that the continued use of mercury in mining is mainly due to ----.**

- A) the limited availability of mining equipment in poor regions
- B) its widespread acceptance despite the serious health risks involved
- C) international organizations encouraging traditional mining practices
- D) miners' unwillingness to learn safer production techniques
- E) strict environmental laws restricting the use of borax



Kleptomania is classified as an impulse control disorder characterized by the uncontrollable urge to steal items that are not needed for personal use. It affects an estimated one to three percent of the global population, with a higher prevalence in women, though fewer than five percent of individuals who shoplift meet the criteria for this disorder. Kleptomania is often associated with other psychological issues such as depression and anxiety, and it lacks clearly defined causes and treatments. Historically, perceptions of such impulsive behaviors have evolved, with various theories proposed over time, from ancient beliefs about bodily humors to modern psychological frameworks. Diagnosis of kleptomania involves specific criteria, including the experience of significant tension before theft and pleasure or relief during the act, without motivations such as revenge or material gain. Treatments can be challenging, as many individuals do not seek help due to shame or secrecy. Common approaches include behavioral therapy, medication (often antidepressants), and support groups, although responses to treatments may vary. Understanding the underlying emotional turmoil may be crucial for effective intervention, making therapy and self-help support vital components in managing the disorder.

**13. It can be inferred from the passage that many individuals with kleptomania do not receive treatment because they ----.**

- A) believe the disorder improves naturally
- B) are ashamed to reveal their behavior
- C) cannot afford medical care
- D) are unaware of available therapies
- E) consider stealing socially acceptable

**14. The passage mainly emphasizes that kleptomania ----.**

- A) should primarily be considered a criminal behavior rather than a serious psychological disorder
- B) can usually be cured completely through the regular use of antidepressant medication without therapy
- C) involves complicated emotional and psychological factors that make diagnosis and treatment challenging
- D) affects the majority of individuals who engage in shoplifting activities in different societies
- E) can only be controlled effectively through self-help groups instead of professional psychological support

**15. According to the passage, kleptomania is NOT motivated by ----.**

- A) emotional tension before the act
- B) pleasure or relief during the act
- C) psychological distress
- D) impulse control difficulties
- E) financial gain or revenge



**16. Which of the following can be inferred about treatment methods for kleptomania?**

- A) Their success may vary depending on individual cases.
- B) They are unnecessary because the disorder is extremely rare.
- C) They are uniformly effective across all patients.
- D) They are based only on historical medical theories.
- E) They eliminate all symptoms permanently in most cases.

Obsessions are stress-inducing thoughts that recur and persist, despite efforts to ignore or confront them. People with OCD frequently perform tasks, or compulsions, to seek relief from obsession-related anxiety. Within and among individuals, initial obsessions vary in clarity and vividness. A relatively **vague obsession** could involve a general sense of disarray or tension, accompanied by a belief that life cannot proceed as normal while the imbalance remains. A more intense obsession could be a preoccupation with the thought or image of a close family member or friend dying, or intrusive thoughts related to relationship rightness. Other obsessions concern the possibility that someone or something other than oneself—such as God, the devil, or disease—will harm either the patient or the people or things the patient cares about. Others with OCD may experience the sensation of invisible protrusions emanating from their bodies or feel that inanimate objects are ensouled. Another common obsession is scrupulosity, the pathological guilt/anxiety about moral or religious issues. In scrupulosity, a person's obsessions focus on moral or religious fears, such as the fear of being an evil person or the fear of divine retribution for sin, for example going to Hell. Mysophobia, a pathological fear of contamination and germs, is another common obsession theme.

**17. According to the passage, people with OCD perform compulsions mainly because they -----.**

- A) enjoy repetitive actions
- B) fear social isolation
- C) want to relieve anxiety
- D) seek attention from others
- E) try to improve memory

**18. A "vague obsession" in the passage is best described as -----.**

- A) a fear of punishment after death
- B) a disturbing sense that something is wrong
- C) repeated thoughts about contamination
- D) anxiety caused by family conflicts
- E) a belief in supernatural powers

**19. The author mentions invisible protrusions and ensouled objects to emphasize that OCD obsessions can be -----.**

- A) predictable
- B) scientifically proven
- C) physically dangerous
- D) unusual and irrational
- E) limited to adults



**20. It can be inferred from the passage that OCD patients often -----.**

- A) recognize the irrationality of their obsessions
- B) completely lose awareness of reality
- C) avoid all social interaction
- D) develop violent tendencies
- E) refuse psychological treatment

Caravaggio trained as a painter in Milan before moving to Rome when he was in his twenties. He developed a considerable name as an artist and as a violent, touchy and provocative man. He killed Ranuccio Tommasoni in a brawl, which led to a death sentence for murder and forced him to flee to Naples. There he again established himself as one of the most prominent Italian painters of his generation. He travelled to Malta and on to Sicily in 1607 and pursued a papal pardon for his sentence. In 1609, he returned to Naples, where he was involved in a violent clash; his face was disfigured, and rumours of his death circulated. Questions about his mental state arose from his erratic and bizarre behavior. He died in 1610 under uncertain circumstances while on his way from Naples to Rome. Reports stated that he died of a fever, but suggestions have been made that he was murdered or that he died of lead poisoning.

**21. The passage implies that doubts about Caravaggio's mental state were mainly based on his -----.**

- A) inability to complete paintings
- B) obsession with religious themes
- C) increasingly irrational behaviour
- D) refusal to return to Rome
- E) conflict with other painters

**22. The violent clash in Naples in 1609 was significant because it -----.**

- A) permanently ended Caravaggio's career
- B) led to the destruction of several paintings
- C) forced him to remain in Sicily
- D) resulted in his immediate imprisonment
- E) intensified uncertainty surrounding his condition

**23. According to the passage, Caravaggio was famous not only for his art but also for his -----.**

- A) unstable and aggressive character
- B) strong religious commitment
- C) interest in scientific studies
- D) peaceful relationships with rivals
- E) support for social reforms



**24. Despite fleeing Rome after receiving a death sentence, Caravaggio's later actions suggest that he -----.**

- A) failed to adapt to life outside Italy
- B) remained unable to escape conflict and danger
- C) gradually abandoned his artistic ambitions
- D) became increasingly dependent on papal support
- E) regretted devoting his life to painting

After the fall of the Western Roman Empire largely severed the connection between Europe and lands further east, Christian Europe was largely a backwater compared to the Muslim world, which conquered and incorporated large territories in the Middle East and North Africa. The Christian Crusades to retake the Holy Land from the Muslims were not a military success, but they did bring Europe into contact with the Middle East and the valuable goods manufactured or traded there. From the 12th century, the European economy was transformed by the interconnecting of river and sea trade routes. Before the 12th century, an obstacle to trade east of the Strait of Gibraltar, which connected the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean, was Muslim control of territory, including the Iberian Peninsula, as well as the trade monopolies of Christian city-states on the Italian Peninsula, especially Venice and Genoa. Economic growth of Iberia followed the Christian reconquest of Al-Andalus in what is now southern Spain and the siege of Lisbon (1147 AD), in Portugal. The decline of the Fatimid Caliphate's naval strength, which started before the First Crusade, helped the maritime Italian states, mainly Venice, Genoa and Pisa, dominate trade in the Eastern Mediterranean, with merchants there becoming wealthy and politically influential. Further changing the mercantile situation in the eastern Mediterranean was the waning of Christian Byzantine naval power following the death of Emperor Manuel I Komnenos in 1180, whose dynasty had made notable treaties and concessions with Italian traders, permitting the use of Byzantine Christian ports. The Norman conquest of England, in the late 11th century, allowed for peaceful trade on the North Sea. The Hanseatic League, a confederation of merchant guilds and their towns in north Germany, along the North Sea and Baltic Sea, was instrumental in the commercial development of the region.

**25. According to the passage, after the fall of the Western Roman Empire, Europe was generally considered -----.**

- A) economically dominant in world trade
- B) isolated from all eastern regions
- C) less developed compared to the Muslim world
- D) the center of global maritime activity
- E) unified under strong political control

**26. One major factor limiting early European trade with the East was -----.**

- A) lack of navigational knowledge
- B) extreme weather conditions in the Mediterranean
- C) Muslim control of key territories and trade routes
- D) absence of valuable goods in the East
- E) isolation of European rivers from seas

**27. The author's attitude toward European economic development is best described as -----.**

- A) highly critical and dismissive
- B) neutral and descriptive
- C) emotional and subjective
- D) strongly nationalist
- E) ironic and sarcastic

**28. It can be inferred that European economic transformation from the 12th century was mainly driven by -----.**

- A) agricultural innovation alone
- B) political unification of Europe
- C) expansion of inland mining industries
- D) changes in trade routes and maritime power shifts
- E) complete independence from eastern markets



Relative poverty views poverty as socially defined and dependent on social context. It is argued that the needs considered fundamental are not an objective measure and could change with the custom of society. For example, a person who cannot afford housing better than a small tent in an open field would be said to live in relative poverty if almost everyone else in that area lives in modern brick homes, but not if everyone else also lives in small tents in open fields (for example, in a nomadic tribe). Since richer nations would have lower levels of absolute poverty, relative poverty is considered the "most useful measure for ascertaining poverty rates in wealthy developed nations" and is the "most prominent and most-quoted of the EU social inclusion indicators". Usually, relative poverty is measured as the percentage of the population with income less than some fixed proportion of median income. This is a calculation of the percentage of people whose family household income falls below the Poverty Line. The main poverty line used in the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the European Union (EU) is based on "economic distance", a level of income set at 60% of the median household income. The United States federal government typically regulates this line to three times the cost of an adequate meal.

**29. The passage primarily suggests that relative poverty is best understood as a concept that -----.**

- A) depends on biological survival thresholds across societies
- B) reflects income inequality within a given social framework
- C) measures universal deprivation regardless of context
- D) focuses only on extreme starvation and homelessness
- E) is identical to absolute poverty in all analyses

**30. The tent example is used to emphasize that poverty is -----.**

- A) determined by climate and geography
- B) defined by absolute living conditions only
- C) unrelated to housing quality differences
- D) shaped by comparative standards within a society
- E) caused primarily by nomadic lifestyles

**31. Relative poverty is described as particularly useful in wealthy nations because it -----.**

- A) eliminates the need to measure income inequality
- B) replaces all forms of economic measurement
- C) highlights disparities within developed societies
- D) focuses on global starvation rates
- E) standardizes living conditions internationally

**32. It can be inferred that the main distinction between relative and absolute poverty is that -----.**

- A) relative poverty depends on social comparison while absolute poverty does not
- B) absolute poverty is primarily designed to measure economic conditions in wealthy societies
- C) relative poverty completely ignores differences in living standards among social groups
- D) both measures rely on identical income thresholds regardless of social conditions
- E) absolute poverty is entirely shaped by cultural expectations and social perceptions



Stigma is a Greek word that in its origins referred to a type of marking or the tattoo that was cut or burned into the skin of people with criminal records, slaves, or those seen as traitors in order to visibly identify them as supposedly **blemished** or morally polluted persons. These individuals were to be avoided particularly in public places. Stigma may also be described as a label that associates a person with a set of unwanted characteristics that form a stereotype. It is also affixed. Stigma may affect the behavior of those who are stigmatized. Those who are stereotyped often start to act in ways that their stigmatizers expect of them. It not only changes their behavior, but it also shapes their emotions and beliefs. Members of stigmatized social groups often face prejudice that causes depression. Members of stigmatized groups start to become aware that they are not being treated the same way and know they are likely being discriminated against. Studies have shown that "by 10 years of age, most children are aware of cultural stereotypes of different groups in society, and children who are members of stigmatized groups are aware of cultural stereotypes at an even younger age."

**33. The passage suggests that stigmatized individuals may eventually -----.**

- A) ignore social expectations completely
- B) become unaware of discrimination
- C) reject all forms of social interaction
- D) behave according to existing stereotypes
- E) develop resistance to emotional pressure

**34. The word "blemished" in the passage is closest in meaning to -----.**

- A) respected
- B) unfamiliar
- C) permanent
- D) isolated
- E) flawed

**35. It can be inferred from the passage that stigmatized individuals often -----.**

- A) remain unaware of negative social attitudes
- B) recognize unequal treatment from an early age
- C) successfully avoid discriminatory environments
- D) completely reject cultural stereotypes
- E) develop stronger social confidence over time



**36. The author's main purpose is to -----.**

- A) criticize ancient systems of punishment
- B) defend the role of stereotypes in society
- C) explain the origins and social effects of stigma
- D) compare different forms of discrimination historically
- E) analyze legal solutions to social inequality

Soon after leaving the Edison company, Tesla was working on patenting an arc lighting system, possibly the same one he had developed at Edison. In March 1885, he met with patent attorney Lemuel W. Serrell, the same attorney used by Edison, to obtain help with submitting the patents. Serrell introduced Tesla to two businessmen, Robert Lane and Benjamin Vail, who agreed to finance an arc lighting manufacturing and utility company in Tesla's name, the Tesla Electric Light and Manufacturing Company. Tesla worked for the rest of the year obtaining the patents that included an improved DC generator, the first patents issued to Tesla in the US, and building and installing the system in Rahway, New Jersey. The investors showed little interest in Tesla's ideas for new types of alternating current motors and electrical transmission equipment. After the utility was up and running in 1886, they decided that the manufacturing side of the business was too competitive and opted to simply run an electric utility. They formed a new utility company, abandoning Tesla's company and leaving the inventor penniless. Tesla even lost control of the patents he had generated, since he had assigned them to the company in exchange for stock. He had to work at various electrical repair jobs and as a ditch digger for \$2 per day. Later in life, Tesla recounted that part of 1886 as a time of hardship, writing "My high education in various branches of science, mechanics and literature seemed to me like a mockery".

**37. The passage suggests that Tesla's relationship with the investors eventually became problematic because they -----.**

- A) believed Tesla's patents were scientifically invalid
- B) refused to continue supporting his broader technological ideas
- C) considered Edison a greater financial threat
- D) wanted Tesla to focus entirely on arc lighting research
- E) were unable to operate the utility successfully

**38. It can be inferred from the passage that Tesla's investors were primarily motivated by -----.**

- A) scientific innovation rather than profit
- B) long-term technological experimentation
- C) immediate commercial practicality
- D) loyalty to Tesla's inventions
- E) competition with European industries

**39. The main idea of the passage is that -----.**

- A) Tesla's early business ventures resulted in financial hardship despite his inventions
- B) Edison prevented Tesla from achieving scientific recognition
- C) alternating current systems rapidly became commercially successful
- D) electrical utility companies dominated the American economy
- E) Tesla's inventions were immediately appreciated by investors

**40. Tesla's statement that his education "seemed to me like a mockery" indicates that he felt -----.**

- A) unwilling to continue working in technology
- B) ashamed of lacking formal scientific training
- C) frustrated by the decline of electrical engineering
- D) uncertain about the value of scientific research
- E) disappointed that his knowledge brought little practical benefit



Ever since its construction, the Taj Mahal has been the source of an admiration transcending culture and geography, and so personal and emotional responses have consistently **eclipsed** scholastic appraisals of the monument. A longstanding myth holds that Shah Jahan planned a mausoleum to be built in black marble as a Black Taj Mahal across the Yamuna river. The idea originates from fanciful writings of Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, a European traveler and gem merchant, who visited Agra in 1665. It was suggested that his son Aurangzeb overthrew Shah Jahan before it could be built. Ruins of blackened marble across the river in the Mehtab Bagh seeming to support the argument were, however, proven false after excavations carried out in the 1990s found that they were discolored white stones that had turned black. A more credible theory for the origins of the black mausoleum was demonstrated in 2006 by archaeologists who reconstructed part of the pool in the Mehtab Bagh. A dark reflection of the white mausoleum could clearly be seen, befitting Shah Jahan's obsession with symmetry and the positioning of the pool itself. No concrete evidence exists for claims that describe, often in horrific detail, the deaths, dismemberment and mutilations which Shah Jahan supposedly inflicted on various architects and craftsmen associated with the tomb. Some stories claim that those involved in construction signed contracts committing themselves to have no part in any similar design.

**41. The “Black Taj Mahal” idea is mainly associated with -----.**

- A) archaeological evidence discovered in the 1990s
- B) historical records written by Mughal architects
- C) imaginative accounts of a European traveler in the 17th century
- D) verified architectural remains across the Yamuna river
- E) official Mughal court documents describing imperial plans

**42. The word “eclipsed” in the passage is closest in meaning to -----.**

- A) supported
- B) replaced
- C) outweighed
- D) clarified
- E) eliminated

**43. The author’s attitude toward the myths surrounding the Taj Mahal can best be described as -----.**

- A) supportive and approving of traditional narratives
- B) neutral but critical and evidence-oriented
- C) emotional and nostalgic toward Mughal history
- D) strongly defensive of European travel accounts
- E) dismissive of all archaeological research



**44. The main focus of the passage is to -----.**

- A) prove that the Taj Mahal was originally designed as two identical structures facing each other
- B) evaluate the artistic value of Mughal architecture in South Asia
- C) describe the construction techniques used in building the Taj Mahal
- D) explain the political conflict between Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb in detail
- E) discuss and critically examine myths and unverified claims about the Taj Mahal

According to time capsule historian William Jarvis, most deliberately created time capsules offer very little valuable historical insight. They are often filled with brand-new, ordinary objects that reveal almost nothing meaningful about the everyday lives of people from that era. Many capsules contain items with limited importance for future historians. Jarvis argues that including materials such as personal letters, photographs, videos, and documents would make them far more useful for understanding the past. Time capsules are also criticized because, unlike museums, they remain sealed for long periods of time. As a result, generations living between the time the capsule is buried and the time it is opened cannot access or learn from its contents. In this sense, time capsules function like “inactive museums,” preserved for a distant future when even the original buildings or locations may no longer exist. Historians also point out several preservation challenges. Technology can become outdated, electronic and magnetic storage devices may deteriorate over time, a problem often called the “digital dark age”, and future generations may even struggle to understand the language used inside the capsule. In addition, many buried time capsules are eventually lost because people forget their exact locations or because they are damaged by environmental factors such as groundwater.

**45. It can be inferred from the passage that historians value artifacts which -----.**

- A) are expensive enough to survive for centuries
- B) focus mainly on political developments
- C) are protected by advanced digital technology
- D) are discovered shortly after being buried
- E) reflect the authentic experiences of ordinary people

**46. Which of the following best expresses the author’s attitude toward time capsules?**

- A) Completely supportive, since they preserve history permanently
- B) Neutral, because they have no real historical purpose
- C) Mostly critical, although they may still have some potential value
- D) Enthusiastic about their educational benefits
- E) Concerned only with their technological limitations

**47. The passage implies that the main contradiction in the idea of time capsules is that they -----.**

- A) attempt to preserve culture while simultaneously preventing access to it for generations
- B) are designed for historians although historians rarely study them
- C) contain objects that are too modern to survive physically
- D) depend entirely on technologies that have already become obsolete
- E) are usually buried in places that cannot be geographically identified

**48. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A) Time capsules are highly reliable
- B) Time capsules have major limits
- C) Museums are unnecessary
- D) Technology solves preservation issues
- E) History cannot be preserved



Immunization happens in various ways, both in the wild and as done by human efforts in health care. Natural immunity is gained by those organisms whose immune systems succeed in fighting off a previous infection, if the relevant pathogen is one for which immunization is even possible. Natural immunity can have degrees of effectiveness, partial rather than absolute, and may fade over time, within months, years, or decades, depending on the pathogen. In health care, the main technique of artificial induction of immunity is vaccination, which is a major form of prevention of disease, whether by prevention of infection, prevention of severe disease, or both. Vaccination against vaccine-preventable diseases is a major relief of disease burden even though it usually cannot eradicate a disease. Vaccines against microorganisms that cause diseases can prepare the body's immune system, thus helping to fight or prevent an infection. The fact that mutations can cause cancer cells to produce proteins or other molecules that are known to the body forms the theoretical basis for therapeutic cancer vaccines. Other molecules can be used for immunization as well, for example in experimental vaccines against nicotine or the hormone ghrelin in experiments to create an obesity vaccine.

**49. The passage mainly emphasizes that immunization -----.**

- A) is only effective when it provides lifelong protection
- B) can occur naturally or through medical intervention
- C) completely eradicates most infectious diseases
- D) is ineffective against rapidly mutating pathogens
- E) mainly depends on genetic resistance in organisms

**50. According to the passage, natural immunity may not always provide full protection because it -----.**

- A) only develops after vaccination
- B) disappears immediately after infection
- C) can vary in strength and duration
- D) is limited to bacterial infections
- E) prevents the immune system from adapting

**51. The author mentions therapeutic cancer vaccines in order to illustrate that -----.**

- A) vaccines are no longer limited to infectious diseases
- B) cancer cells are resistant to immunization
- C) mutations always trigger immune responses
- D) artificial immunity is more reliable than natural immunity
- E) obesity vaccines are more successful than cancer vaccines

**52. One point emphasized in the passage is that natural immunity -----.**

- A) is always superior to vaccine-induced immunity
- B) can completely prevent all future infections
- C) only exists in organisms living in the wild
- D) may decline after a certain period of time
- E) depends entirely on medical treatment



In the natural course of events, species become extinct for a number of reasons, including but not limited to: extinction of a necessary host, prey or pollinator, interspecific competition, inability to deal with evolving diseases and changing environmental conditions which can act to introduce novel predators, or to remove prey. Recently in geological time, humans have become an additional cause of extinction of some species, either as a new mega-predator or by transporting animals and plants from one part of the world to another. Such introductions have been occurring for thousands of years, sometimes intentionally and sometimes accidentally. In most cases, the introductions are unsuccessful, but when an invasive alien species does become established, the consequences can be catastrophic. Invasive alien species can affect native species directly by eating them, competing with them, and introducing pathogens or parasites that sicken or kill them; or indirectly by destroying or degrading their habitat. Human populations may themselves act as invasive predators. According to the "overkill hypothesis", the swift extinction of the megafauna in areas such as Australia, North and South America, Madagascar, Hawaii, and New Zealand, resulted from the sudden introduction of human beings to environments full of animals that had never seen them before and were therefore completely **unadapted** to their predation techniques.

**53. According to the passage, one reason species may naturally become extinct is that they -----.**

- A) are always replaced by genetically superior species
- B) fail to adapt to environmental and biological changes
- C) cannot survive without human protection
- D) reproduce more slowly than invasive alien species
- E) intentionally migrate to unsuitable habitats

**54. The word "unadapted" in the passage is closest in meaning to -----.**

- A) unchanged
- B) unaffected
- C) unnoticed
- D) unrestricted
- E) unprepared

**55. It can be inferred from the passage that native species are particularly vulnerable to invasive species because they often -----.**

- A) lack effective defenses against unfamiliar threats
- B) occupy identical ecological niches
- C) share the same predators and parasites
- D) reproduce at slower rates than alien species
- E) depend entirely on human intervention

**56. According to the passage, invasive alien species may harm native species indirectly by -----.**

- A) encouraging interspecific cooperation
- B) preventing environmental degradation
- C) reducing the spread of pathogens
- D) altering or damaging their natural habitats
- E) increasing genetic diversity among populations



According to Erik Erikson's "Stages of Psychosocial Development", the human personality is developed in a series of eight stages that take place from the time of birth and continue on throughout an individual's complete life. He characterises old age as a period of "Integrity vs. Despair", during which people focus on reflecting back on their lives. Those who are unsuccessful during this phase will feel that their life has been wasted and will experience many regrets. The individual will be left with feelings of bitterness and despair. Those who feel proud of their accomplishments will feel a sense of integrity. Successfully completing this phase means looking back with few regrets and a general feeling of satisfaction. These individuals will attain wisdom, even when confronting death. Coping is a very important skill needed in the aging process to move forward with life and not be 'stuck' in the past. The way people adapt and cope, reflects their aging process on a psycho-social level. For people in their 80s and 90s, Joan Erikson added a ninth stage in The Life Cycle Completed: Extended Version. As she wrote, she added the ninth stage because the Integrity of the eighth stage imposes "a serious demand on the senses of elders" and the Wisdom of the eighth stage requires capacities that ninth stage elders "do not usually have".

**57. The passage suggests that the ninth stage differs from the eighth stage mainly because it involves -----.**

- A) reduced mental and physical capacities
- B) a return to childhood development patterns
- C) a complete absence of psychological conflict
- D) greater social interaction and activity
- E) stronger identity formation processes

**58. It can be inferred that coping in aging is important because it helps individuals -----.**

- A) avoid all physical diseases
- B) stop the aging process completely
- C) remain psychologically engaged with life
- D) eliminate past memories permanently
- E) achieve financial independence

**59. Joan Erikson added a ninth stage primarily because she believed that -----.**

- A) the original theory underestimated childhood development
- B) aging continues to present new psychological challenges
- C) most people reach perfect wisdom after age 80
- D) personality stops developing after old age
- E) the first eight stages are scientifically inaccurate



**60. Which of the following best captures the idea implied about "wisdom" in the passage?**

- A) It is a fixed trait that remains unchanged once acquired.
- B) It depends mainly on educational level and intelligence.
- C) It is unrelated to how individuals reflect on their lives.
- D) It requires psychological capacities that may weaken in extreme old age.
- E) It develops only in the earlier stages of adulthood.

Wildlife crime is a global crisis driven by powerful international criminal networks. These syndicates traffic wild animals and their parts much like illegal drugs and weapons, making wildlife crime one of the most lucrative illicit markets in the world. Though exact figures are hard to pin down due to the **covert** nature of the trade, estimates suggest it generates over \$20 billion annually. Much of the profits sustain crime groups and have been linked to funding armed militias and insurgency. This illegal activity not only undermines the rule of law and fuels corruption but also poses a serious threat to nature and the survival of countless species. At the heart of wildlife crime lies the illegal wildlife trade, which targets a wide range of species—from iconic animals like elephants, rhinos, and tigers to lesser-known but equally vulnerable species such as sea turtles and rare trees. It's the largest direct threat to the future of many of the world's most threatened species, second only to habitat destruction in overall threats to species survival. While legal wildlife trade can support livelihoods and conservation when properly managed, illegal wildlife trade is often unsustainable and devastating. It strips ecosystems of key species, disrupts ecological balance, and pushes many animals and plants closer to extinction. The crisis escalates when demand outpaces nature's ability to replenish, turning exploitation into extinction.

**61. The author mentions "illegal drugs and weapons" in order to ----**

- A) suggest that wildlife crime is often overlooked despite its severity
- B) argue that wildlife trafficking is easier to prevent
- C) compare the environmental effects of different crimes
- D) explain why wildlife products are difficult to transport
- E) show that wildlife crime is legally punished more severely

**62. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?**

- A) Wildlife crime poses no threat to ecosystems.
- B) Habitat destruction is considered less harmful than illegal wildlife trade.
- C) Rare trees are not targeted as frequently as animal species.
- D) Wildlife crime contributes to corruption and instability.
- E) Most wildlife trafficking networks operate independently of organized crime.

**63. The tone of the passage can best be described as ----.**

- A) sarcastic and dismissive
- B) optimistic yet humorous
- C) neutral and unconcerned
- D) emotional but inconsistent
- E) analytical and alarming



**64. The word "covert" in the passage is closest in meaning to ----**

- A) profitable
- B) illegal
- C) hidden
- D) violent
- E) international

There is a direct correlation between the geographic distribution of ultraviolet radiation (UVR) and the distribution of indigenous skin pigmentation around the world. Areas that receive higher amounts of UVR, generally located closer to the equator or at higher altitudes, tend to have darker-skinned populations. Areas that are far from the tropics and closer to the poles have lower intensity of UVR, which is reflected in lighter-skinned populations. By the time modern Homo sapiens evolved, all humans were dark-skinned. Some researchers suggest that human populations over the past 50,000 years have changed from dark-skinned to light-skinned and that such major changes in pigmentation may have happened in as little as **100 generations** through selective sweeps. Natural skin color can also darken as a result of tanning due to exposure to sunlight. The leading theory is that skin color adapts to intense sunlight irradiation to provide partial protection against the ultraviolet fraction that produces damage and thus mutations in the DNA of the skin cells.

**65. The main purpose of the passage is to -----.**

- A) criticize theories about human evolution and environmental adaptation
- B) explain the relationship between UV radiation and skin pigmentation
- C) prove that early humans originally lived near the equator
- D) compare ancient and modern migration patterns across the world
- E) argue that tanning is mainly determined by genetics rather than sunlight

**66. It can be inferred from the passage that skin pigmentation -----.**

- A) remained mostly unchanged throughout human history
- B) changes only because of artificial environmental influences
- C) developed independently of exposure to sunlight
- D) cannot be explained through natural selection and evolution
- E) evolved partly as an adaptation to environmental conditions

**67. The author mentions "100 generations" in order to emphasize -----.**

- A) how slowly evolutionary changes occur
- B) that human migration stopped long ago
- C) the relatively rapid pace at which pigmentation may evolve
- D) why lighter skin is genetically dominant
- E) the exact age of modern Homo sapiens



**68. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?**

- A) Early Homo sapiens are believed to have been light-skinned.
- B) UV radiation intensity is greatest near the poles.
- C) Darker skin may help reduce DNA damage caused by UV radiation.
- D) Skin color has no biological function.
- E) Human pigmentation changed only after modern civilization emerged.

Dystopias are often characterized by fear or distress, tyrannical governments, environmental disaster, or other characteristics associated with a cataclysmic decline in society. Themes typical of a dystopian society include: complete control over the people in a society through the use of propaganda and police state tactics, heavy censorship of information or denial of free thought, worship of an unattainable goal, the complete loss of individuality, and heavy enforcement of conformity. Despite certain overlaps, dystopian fiction is distinct from post-apocalyptic fiction, and an undesirable society is not necessarily dystopian. Dystopian societies appear in many sub-genres of fiction and are often used to draw attention to society, environment, politics, economics, religion, psychology, ethics, science, or technology. Some authors use the term to refer to existing societies, many of which are, or have been, totalitarian states or societies in an advanced state of collapse. Dystopias, through an exaggerated worst-case scenario, often present a criticism of a current trend, societal norm, or political system.

**69. It can be inferred from the passage that dystopian fiction -----.**

- A) is written mainly for entertainment purposes
- B) focuses only on imaginary future worlds
- C) avoids discussing religion or technology
- D) often reflects concerns about current social or political issues
- E) presents optimistic predictions about humanity

**70. The main purpose of the passage is to -----.**

- A) explain the major characteristics and functions of dystopian societies in fiction
- B) argue that dystopian societies are more realistic than modern democracies
- C) compare dystopian fiction with fantasy and science fiction genres
- D) prove that totalitarian governments inevitably collapse over time
- E) criticize readers who confuse dystopian and post-apocalyptic fiction

**71. The passage states that dystopian fiction differs from post-apocalyptic fiction because -----.**

- A) post-apocalyptic fiction never includes political criticism
- B) dystopian societies always exist after global disasters
- C) not every undesirable society can be considered dystopian
- D) dystopian fiction is limited to science fiction novels
- E) post-apocalyptic fiction focuses more on technology than politics

**72. The tone of the passage can best be described as -----.**

- A) humorous and sarcastic
- B) objective and explanatory
- C) emotional and personal
- D) critical yet optimistic
- E) uncertain and contradictory



Romanticism was an influential intellectual and artistic movement that emphasized emotion, imagination, and individual freedom over reason and strict classical rules. Emerging partly as a reaction against the Industrial Revolution and the rational spirit of the Enlightenment, it celebrated nature, the beauty of the past, and especially the medieval world rather than classical antiquity. Romantic thinkers and artists believed that intense feelings such as awe, wonder, sympathy, and even terror were essential elements of human experience and true sources of artistic inspiration. The movement strongly affected literature, music, visual arts, politics, education, and even the social sciences. Romantics valued originality and spontaneity, placing the artist's imagination above traditional forms and conventions. At the same time, they admired folk traditions, ancient cultural practices, and heroic individuals, while criticizing the rapid urbanization and social transformation brought by industrialization. Through its deep appreciation of emotion, nature, and individuality, Romanticism reshaped both art and modern thought in lasting ways.

**73. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?**

- A) Romanticism had little influence outside literature.
- B) Romantics admired the social effects of industrialization.
- C) The movement emphasized individuality and spontaneity.
- D) Romantic thinkers rejected medieval themes completely.
- E) Romanticism was unrelated to political ideas.

**74. The main purpose of the passage is to -----.**

- A) explain the major characteristics and influence of Romanticism on society and the arts
- B) argue that the Industrial Revolution completely destroyed artistic creativity
- C) compare Romanticism with modern political ideologies in Europe
- D) prove that medieval culture was superior to classical civilization
- E) criticize Enlightenment thinkers for ignoring emotional values

**75. It can be inferred from the passage that Romantics -----.**

- A) completely rejected imagination in favor of strict discipline and rigid order
- B) considered intense emotions an important and central source of artistic experience
- C) strongly believed classical forms should never be questioned or altered in any way
- D) largely avoided political and social issues in their artistic works and writings
- E) actively supported industrial development and technological progress without criticism

**76. The author mentions "folk art and ancient cultural practices" in order to show that Romanticism -----.**

- A) valued traditional and authentic cultural expressions
- B) aimed to eliminate social differences in Europe
- C) focused only on aristocratic forms of art
- D) rejected all forms of political radicalism
- E) promoted scientific innovation above cultural heritage



Following the revival of the novel, critical interpretations of *The Great Gatsby* increasingly centered on F. Scott Fitzgerald's disillusionment with the American Dream during the hedonistic Jazz Age, a term he is often credited with popularizing. Scholars such as Roger L. Pearson have argued that Fitzgerald's work is more deeply connected to the concept of the American Dream than many other twentieth-century novels, tracing its roots back to Colonial America and its promise that any individual, regardless of origin, can achieve political, social, or economic success. However, Fitzgerald's treatment of this ideal is notably stripped of the optimism found in earlier American literature, presenting instead a vision in which the pursuit of success leads not to fulfillment but to disappointment. In this reading, Gatsby himself becomes a kind of false prophet of the American Dream, as his relentless pursuit ultimately exposes its unattainable nature. Symbolically, the green light across the water represents Gatsby's distant and unrealizable hopes, particularly his desire for Daisy, while also reflecting the broader illusion of the American Dream. Furthermore, critics such as Sarah Churchwell suggest that the novel's themes of adultery and betrayal reinforce this moral decline, linking broken personal relationships to the wider corruption and loss of faith at the heart of the American Dream.

**77. The main purpose of the passage is to -----.**

- A) prove that the green light is the only important symbol in the novel
- B) argue that Fitzgerald created the American Dream concept in literature
- C) compare Jazz Age literature with Colonial American writings in detail
- D) explain how *The Great Gatsby* critiques the American Dream and its symbolism
- E) defend the optimism of early American authors against modern critics

**78. It can be inferred from the passage that earlier American writers -----.**

- A) rejected the idea of opportunity in America
- B) completely ignored the idea of social mobility
- C) viewed the American Dream as unattainable from the beginning
- D) criticized Fitzgerald's novels directly
- E) presented a more optimistic view of the American Dream

**79. According to the passage, Gatsby can be described as -----.**

- A) a successful achiever of the American Dream
- B) a symbol of scientific progress in modern society
- C) a figure whose pursuit of the dream ends in failure
- D) a critic of Colonial American values
- E) an unrelated character to the theme of the novel



**80. The tone of the passage can best be described as -----.**

- A) analytical and interpretive
- B) humorous and casual
- C) emotional and nostalgic
- D) aggressive and critical
- E) speculative and uncertain

Brain damage does not always mean that a damaged region is solely responsible for a lost cognitive ability, as neurological functions are often distributed across interconnected areas. For instance, in pure alexia, reading ability is impaired not because language comprehension is destroyed, but because the connection between visual processing regions and language areas is disrupted, particularly involving pathways linked to Broca's and Wernicke's areas. As a result, individuals with this condition cannot read normally, yet they may still be able to speak, write, and even copy letters without understanding their meaning, showing that language processing itself remains intact. Similarly, damage to the fusiform gyrus can lead to prosopagnosia, a condition in which a person loses the ability to recognize faces or distinguish complex visual forms. In another example, lesions in the amygdala alter emotional processing by removing typical brain responses to fear and changing activity patterns in distant visual regions. Together, these cases demonstrate that cognitive functions arise from networks of brain regions rather than isolated structures.

**81. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?**

- A) Brain regions function independently of each other.
- B) Pure alexia eliminates all language comprehension.
- C) Cognitive functions rely on distributed brain networks.
- D) The fusiform gyrus controls emotional responses.
- E) The amygdala is unrelated to visual processing.

**82. The author mentions the fusiform gyrus in order to show that damage there results in -----.**

- A) loss of emotional control
- B) inability to recognize faces and complex objects
- C) complete loss of language production
- D) improved visual memory
- E) enhanced reading ability

**83. It can be inferred that the relationship between brain damage and behavior is -----.**

- A) a straightforward correspondence between a single damaged region and a single lost ability
- B) independent of neural connectivity and distributed processing across brain areas
- C) more complex than a direct one-to-one mapping between structure and function
- D) mainly determined by the extent of physical tissue loss within one localized area
- E) exclusively explained by disruptions in emotional processing circuits such as the amygdala

**84. What can be inferred from the passage about brain function?**

- A) Each cognitive ability is controlled by a single and clearly localized brain region.
- B) Brain damage always produces identical symptoms in all individuals regardless of structure.
- C) Cognitive functions arise from interactions among multiple connected brain areas.
- D) Brain activity is more independent in healthy individuals than in patients with lesions.
- E) Cognitive abilities are determined more by experience than by neural organization.



Witch-hunts were a common phenomenon across early modern Europe, but they reached particular intensity in central and southern Germany. Although Germany later became one of the main centers of witch trials, large-scale **persecutions** had already begun earlier in regions such as southern France and Switzerland during the 14th and 15th centuries. In southwest Germany, witch-hunting reached its peak between 1561 and 1670, a period marked by frequent trials and executions. One of the earliest legal references to witchcraft persecution in Europe appeared in 1424 in the Catalan Pyrenees, within the Code of Ordinances of the Àneu Valleys. A notable early mass persecution occurred in 1563 in Wiesensteig in southwestern Germany and was documented in the pamphlet *True and Horrifying Deeds of 63 Witches*. Over time, witch-hunting practices spread throughout Europe, influenced by learned beliefs about demons and witchcraft, especially in northern regions. Historians also suggest that economic difficulties contributed to these persecutions, as regions experiencing financial pressure, such as Bavaria and Scotland, showed increased witch-hunting activity.

**85. According to the passage, Germany became significant in witch-hunting because -----**

- A) it was the first region where witchcraft beliefs emerged
- B) it had the earliest legal codes addressing witchcraft
- C) it stopped witch persecutions earlier than other European regions
- D) it completely avoided witch trials until the 17th century
- E) it experienced its peak witch-hunting period later but very intensely

**86. The 1424 Code of Ordinances of the Àneu Valleys is mentioned to show that -----.**

- A) witchcraft persecution had early legal recognition in Europe
- B) Germany was the first country in Europe to introduce written laws on witch trials
- C) witch-hunting practices were entirely based on oral traditions without legal support
- D) legal systems across Europe strongly rejected any form of witchcraft punishment
- E) witchcraft legislation developed uniformly and simultaneously in all European regions

**87. The word “persecution” in the passage is closest in meaning to -----.**

- A) protection
- B) punishment
- C) celebration
- D) migration
- E) education



**88. It can be inferred from the passage that witch-hunting activity -----.**

- A) was completely random and unrelated to any social, cultural, or economic conditions
- B) decreased only as a result of scientific progress and legal reforms in Germany
- C) was influenced by both cultural beliefs about witchcraft and economic pressures
- D) occurred exclusively in rural villages without any involvement of formal institutions
- E) was identical in intensity, timing, and scale across all regions of early modern Europe

Individual differences in motor development are common in early childhood and are influenced by several factors such as body structure, weight, and early motor experience. Infants with smaller and more proportionate builds often begin crawling earlier than those with larger physiques, while greater motor experience can also accelerate the development of crawling skills. However, not all infants pass through identical stages, and those who skip certain crawling phases may show less proficiency in later complex movements. After infancy, environmental factors such as practice, observation, and instruction play a major role in shaping motor skills. In some cases, delayed or atypical motor development may signal underlying conditions like cerebral palsy or other developmental disorders. Beyond physical development, children's growth is also shaped by engaging in activities that match their personalities and interests, such as sports, drama, or teamwork-based environments, which help build confidence, discipline, and social skills. Overall, both biological factors and life experiences contribute to the development of coordinated movement and well-rounded personal growth.

**89. The main purpose of the passage is to -----.**

- A) focus only on genetic causes of early motor skills
- B) explain factors affecting motor development in children
- C) compare developmental disorders in detail
- D) argue against environmental influence in development
- E) describe sports as the main cause of growth

**90. Infants with smaller and more proportionate builds -----.**

- A) usually begin crawling at an earlier stage
- B) never experience delays in movement development
- C) depend only on practice for motor skills
- D) show identical progress in all cases
- E) are unaffected by body structure

**91. It can be inferred that skipping crawling stages -----.**

- A) improves later coordination automatically
- B) has no effect on later motor ability
- C) may reduce later movement proficiency
- D) guarantees faster skill development
- E) is a required part of normal growth



**92. The tone of the passage can best be described as -----.**

- A) aggressive and critical
- B) emotional and personal
- C) humorous and informal
- D) explanatory and objective
- E) persuasive and biased

Extrinsic motivation comes from outside influences such as rewards, punishments, or social approval, and it drives behavior when people focus on the results of an activity rather than the activity itself; for example, a student doing homework to avoid parental punishment is acting due to extrinsic motivation. In contrast, intrinsic motivation comes from within the individual and is linked to genuine interest, enjoyment, autonomy, creativity, and personal meaning. It is generally considered more valuable because it leads to stronger persistence, deeper learning, and plays an important role in cognitive, social, and physical development, especially when supported by autonomy and positive feedback. In education, it often produces higher-quality learning outcomes. However, extrinsic motivation is still useful because it can push people to complete necessary or practical tasks that they may not find enjoyable. Some theories also suggest that these two types of motivation are not completely separate but exist on a spectrum, where higher autonomy in an activity usually means stronger intrinsic motivation.

**93. Intrinsic motivation is best described as motivation that comes from -----.**

- A) External pressure
- B) Financial incentives
- C) Internal interest and enjoyment
- D) Social obligation
- E) Fear of punishment

**94. According to the passage, intrinsic motivation generally leads to -----.**

- A) Lower engagement
- B) High-quality learning
- C) Dependence on rewards
- D) Avoidance behavior
- E) Mechanical memorization only

**95. Which statement about extrinsic motivation is TRUE?**

- A) It is always superior to intrinsic motivation.
- B) It depends only on internal satisfaction.
- C) It can help complete necessary but uninteresting tasks.
- D) It eliminates the need for any goals.
- E) It reduces all forms of learning.



**96. The relationship between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation is often seen as -----.**

- A) Completely unrelated systems
- B) Strictly biological
- C) Purely environmental only
- D) Fixed and unchangeable categories
- E) A spectrum depending on autonomy

Modern multiculturalism emerged as a response to major social and political transformations that reshaped Western societies after World War II. The devastating impact of the Holocaust exposed the dangers of racism and ethnic discrimination, encouraging societies to place greater emphasis on human rights and equality. At the same time, the collapse of European colonial empires allowed many nations in Africa and Asia to gain independence while also revealing the injustices and discriminatory foundations of colonial rule. In the United States, the civil rights movement challenged assimilation policies that favored Anglo-American cultural norms and often **marginalized** those who were different. This movement also inspired the creation of ethnic studies programs to recognize the overlooked contributions of minority groups. Overall, multiculturalism developed as an effort to fight racism, protect minority communities, and ensure equal access to the freedoms and opportunities promised by liberal democratic societies since the Enlightenment.

**97. According to the passage, one of the main reasons for the rise of multiculturalism was ----.**

- A) the strengthening of colonial empires
- B) the spread of industrialization in Europe
- C) the growing awareness of racism after World War II
- D) the decline of democratic values
- E) the increase in military conflicts

**98. According to the passage, the independence movements in Africa and Asia ----.**

- A) supported European colonial systems
- B) highlighted the unfair nature of colonialism
- C) slowed down social reforms in the West
- D) strengthened assimilation policies
- E) prevented the spread of multiculturalism

**99. The author's attitude toward multiculturalism can best be described as ----.**

- A) supportive because it promotes equality and inclusion
- B) critical of its influence on liberal values
- C) doubtful about its long-term social success
- D) indifferent to its possible social consequences
- E) concerned about its effects on national identity and unity



**100. In the passage, the word "marginalized" is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) supported by society
- B) protected from discrimination
- C) respected by governments
- D) educated in institutions
- E) ignored and excluded





# KEYS

1	E
2	D
3	C
4	B
5	D
6	C
7	B
8	A
9	C
10	D
11	E
12	B
13	B
14	C
15	E
16	A
17	C
18	B
19	D
20	A
21	C
22	E
23	A
24	B
25	C

26	C
27	B
28	D
29	B
30	D
31	C
32	A
33	D
34	E
35	B
36	C
37	B
38	C
39	A
40	E
41	C
42	C
43	B
44	E
45	E
46	C
47	A
48	B
49	B
50	C

51	A
52	D
53	B
54	E
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58	C
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61	A
62	D
63	E
64	C
65	B
66	E
67	C
68	C
69	D
70	A
71	C
72	B
73	C
74	A
75	B

76	A
77	D
78	E
79	C
80	A
81	C
82	B
83	C
84	C
85	E
86	A
87	B
88	C
89	B
90	A
91	C
92	D
93	C
94	B
95	C
96	E
97	C
98	B
99	A
100	E







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