

Fakülte / Yüksekokulu / Enstitü (Faculty/School/ Vocational School/ Institute)	YDYO	Sınav Tarihi / Exam Date	
Akademik Yılı / Academic Year	2025-2026	Sınav Süresi / Duration of the Exam	1 hours 20 mins (80 mins.)
Dersin Adı / Kodu / Course Title / Code		SINAV NOTU / Exam Grade	
İlgili Dönem / Term	GÜZ (FALL)		

Öğrenci Tarafından Doldurulur / Filled by the Student			
Öğrenci Adı-Soyadı Student Name - Surname		Öğrenci No Student ID Number	
Bölümü-Programı Department			
Öğrenci Bilgi Sistemimde Yazan Sınav Kurallarını OKUDUM ve ANLADIM / I HAVE READ the exam rules written in my student information system.			
Öğrenci İmza (İmzası olmayan sınav kâğıtları geçersizdir.) Exam paper WITH NO SIGNATURE will be invalid.		İMZA/SIGNATURE:	

**ERASMUS EXAM
READING PART**

How Fashion Has Changed Throughout History

Fashion has always been an important part of human life. It is more than just clothing. It reflects culture, social class, technology, and even political ideas. Throughout history, fashion has changed a lot, and these changes tell us a great deal about the people of each period.

In ancient civilizations, clothing was mainly practical, but *it* also showed status. In Ancient Egypt, for example, people wore light clothes made from linen because of the hot climate. Wealthy people often wore more detailed clothing and jewelry to show their importance. In Ancient Rome and Greece, long robes and tunics were common. The style of clothing often depended on a person's gender, role in society, and wealth. Even in these early times, fashion was connected to identity.

During the Middle Ages, fashion became more closely related to social class. Rich people wore expensive fabrics such as silk and velvet, while poor people wore simple wool or linen. Clothes were often long, heavy, and designed to cover most of the body. In Europe, bright colors and decorative details became popular among nobles. At that time, clothing was not only about comfort but also about showing power and respectability. In some places, laws even controlled what people could wear, so lower classes could not dress like the upper classes.

SINAV KAĞIDI / EXAM PAPER

The Renaissance brought major changes to fashion. This period focused on art, beauty, and human expression, and clothing became more colorful and creative. Men and women in wealthy families wore richly decorated outfits with embroidery, lace, and fine materials. Large sleeves, fitted bodices, and detailed accessories became common. Fashion became a way for people to express wealth, elegance, and taste. As trade increased between countries, new fabrics and styles also spread more quickly.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, fashion continued to develop. In the 18th century, especially in Europe, women's dresses became larger and more elaborate, while men wore formal coats, waistcoats, and wigs. However, the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century changed fashion in an important way. Because machines could produce fabric and clothing more quickly, clothes became more available to ordinary people. Fashion was no longer only for the rich. At the same time, styles changed several times during the century, moving from highly decorative clothing to simpler and more practical designs.

The 20th century saw some of the fastest changes in fashion history. New technologies, world wars, cinema, and youth culture all influenced the way people dressed. In the 1920s, women began to wear shorter dresses and looser styles, which reflected changing roles in society. In the 1950s, fashion became more elegant and polished, while the 1960s and 1970s brought bold colors, new patterns, and more freedom of expression. Jeans, for example, became popular around the world. Fashion was no longer only decided by designers; music, film stars, and social movements also had a strong influence.

Today, fashion is more global and diverse than ever before. People can follow trends from different countries through the internet and social media. At the same time, many people are becoming more interested in sustainable fashion because of environmental concerns. **Some** choose second-hand clothes or support brands that produce clothing ethically. Modern fashion allows people to express their personality in many different ways, and there is more acceptance of individual style than in the past.

In conclusion, fashion has changed greatly throughout history, from simple practical clothing to a powerful form of self-expression. These changes have been influenced by culture, technology, class, and social values. By looking at the history of fashion, we can better understand how people lived, what they believed, and how societies developed over time.

603 words

QUESTIONS

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Please answer True/False questions according to the text (2 pts. Each, total 10 pts.)

1. In ancient times, clothing was used not only for protection but also to show a person's position in society. T / F
2. During the Middle Ages, people from all social classes were generally free to wear the same kinds of luxurious clothes. T / F
3. The Renaissance period made fashion simpler, with fewer colors and less decoration than before. T / F
4. Because of the Industrial Revolution, fashionable clothing became harder for ordinary people to buy. T / F
5. Today, many people are paying more attention to environmentally friendly fashion choices. T / F

_____ / 10

Please choose the correct answer according to the text (2 pts. Each, total 20 pts.)

6. What does the text mainly suggest about fashion in ancient civilizations?
A) It was mainly designed to follow artistic trends.
B) It served practical needs and showed social identity.
C) It was mostly influenced by international trade.
7. According to the text, why did clothing become especially important in the Middle Ages?
A) It became easier and cheaper to produce.
B) It became a clear sign of class differences.
C) It became less connected to public image.
8. What was one important effect of the Renaissance on fashion?
A) Clothing became more expressive and decorative.
B) Clothing became darker and more reserved.
C) Clothing became simpler for noble families.

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9. Why does the text mention the growth of trade during the Renaissance?
A) It made fashion less important in daily life.
B) It reduced interest in luxury clothing completely.
C) It helped new fabrics and styles spread faster.
10. What change did the Industrial Revolution bring to fashion?
A) Clothing became more accessible to ordinary people.
B) Clothing became more formal in every country.
C) Clothing became less practical than before.
11. According to the text, what made fashion change rapidly in the 20th century?
A) War, media, technology, and youth culture.
B) Religion, farming, climate, and family life.
C) Tradition, monarchy, trade, and education.
12. What does the text imply about the role of fashion today?
A) It follows only traditional social expectations.
B) It depends only on luxury designers now.
C) It supports both personal style and global influence.
13. Which statement best reflects the overall message of the text?
A) Fashion history mainly repeats the same patterns.
B) Fashion history reflects changes in society itself.
C) Fashion history is unrelated to cultural values.
14. In paragraph **two**, ***it*** refers
A) Ancient Egypt
B) hot climate
C) clothing.
15. In paragraph **seven**, ***some*** refers
A) clothes
B) trends
C) people

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R I _____ / 30

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WHILE LISTENING PART

QUESTIONS

Please answer True/False questions according to the text (2 pts. Each, total 10 pts.)

16. The speaker says that people started using coins well over 5,000 years ago.

T / F

17. According to the speaker, barter was a dependable system that continued to meet people's needs effectively.

T / F

18. The lecture explains that one major strength of money is its ability to support extremely large transactions.

T / F

19. The speaker argues that money is less useful when people want to trade beyond their own local communities.

T / F

20. The lecture states that although a currency may rise or fall in value, the change applies equally to all users of that currency.

T / F

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Please choose the correct answer according to the text (2 pts. Each, total 20 pts.)

21. What does the speaker suggest was the most significant change when money became paper-based?

- A) It started to replace farming in most societies.
- B) It shifted from having physical value to representing trust.
- C) It became easier to carry than metal in daily trade.

22. According to the lecture, why was paper money considered a major evolutionary step?

- A) It turned money into a symbolic and abstract system.
- B) It made gold and silver more useful in trade.
- C) It allowed people to avoid using coins entirely.

23. How did money contribute to the growth of commerce in cities?

- A) It kept wealth mainly in agricultural communities.
- B) It reduced the need for skilled workers in trade.
- C) It made wider exchange of goods and services possible.

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24. What does the speaker imply about the relationship between money and social mobility?

- A) Money helped weaken the link between wealth and birth.
- B) Money made inherited land more important than before.
- C) Money prevented ordinary people from rising socially.

25. What is the speaker's main point in the conclusion of the lecture?

- A) Money is powerful mainly because it exists physically.
- B) Money has value because people create meaning for it.
- C) Money works best when it is tied to gold.

_____ / 10
WL _____ / 20

WRITING PART

SORULAR / QUESTIONS

Instructions:

Please write an opinion essay of about 350 words. Please elaborate on your ideas by giving reasons for the topic below.

TOPIC: *"Do you think friendship is meaningful only when people help each other improve?"*

BRAINSTORMING*

**This section is not going to be graded, please start your essay from the next page.*

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