

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 3

B

İçindekiler:

- Cevap Kağıdı
- Deneme Sınavı
- Cevap Anahtarı
- Sınavın Yabancı Kelimeleri

Uyarılar:

1. Bu testte 80 soru vardır. Bu sorular için toplam 3 saat (180 dakika) süre ayrılmıştır.
2. Soru türlerine ait giriş ve çıkış saatleri, sınavın sabah 9:30 - 12:30 arasında uygulanacağı varsayılarak belirlenmiştir. Soru türlerine giriş ve çıkış saatlerini, sınava başladığınız saati esas alarak değiştirebilirsiniz.
3. Düzeyinizi tam olarak belirlemek istiyorsanız, sınavı tek bir oturumda uygulayınız.
4. Önerilen süreleri aşmayınız.
5. Bir soru üzerindeki değerlendirmenizi bitirdikten sonra, o soruya tekrar dönmeyiniz.
6. Sorularınıza verdiğiniz cevapları daha sonra değiştirmeyiniz.
7. Cevabını iki seçeneğe kadar indirgediğiniz sorularda, size göre doğru çıkma ihtimali zayıf olan seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 3
CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 3

B

1. - 18. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:30
Bitiş saati : 09:48
Toplam süre : 18 dakika

1. So far they ---- enough tombs ---- at any clear understanding of the rituals and lives of these ancient people.

- A) would not excavate / arriving
B) have not excavated / to have arrived
C) could not have excavated / having arrived
D) had not excavated / to arrive
E) are not excavating / to have arrived

2. If the government ---- Britain to have world-class universities, it ---- about the continuing decline in quality that characterises so many of its universities.

- A) will want / will have worried
B) wanted / has worried
C) had wanted / is worried
D) has wanted / has worried
E) wants / ought to be worried

3. In parts of Nepal, hikers and campers ---- down so many trees for Himalayan campfires that the area ---- deforested.

- A) would cut / became
B) had cut / becomes
C) were cutting / had become
D) have cut / is becoming
E) cut / would become

4. When Charles II ---- king in 1660, the theatres, which ---- by Cromwell, were opened again and new dramatists appeared.

- A) would become / had closed
B) had become / have been closed
C) became / had been closed
D) was becoming / will have been closed
E) would have become / could have been closed

5. The ballet presents a dramatic vision ---- the ability of the human spirit to triumph ---- suffering.

- A) in / under
B) through / from
C) with / out of
D) from / through
E) of / over

6. Those emigrants who return are finding that even ---- good jobs they are less ---- ease in their homeland than they expected.

- A) with / at
B) in / by
C) through / in
D) under / in
E) on / over

7. ---- a rather lazy, traditional, sea-side holiday, a considerable number of people are going on rougher, more exciting "adventure holidays".

- A) According to
B) Just as
C) In spite of
D) Instead of
E) In case of

8. ---- the Roman legions withdrew in the 5th century A.D., Britain fell easy prey to the invading hordes of Angles, Saxons and Jutes from Scandinavia and northern Europe.

- A) Lest
B) Unless
C) When
D) Until
E) As long as

9. Great works of art seem to be ---- inexhaustible and unpredictable ---- real human beings.

- A) both / and
B) as / as
C) as well as / than
D) more / from
E) so / or

10. Italy declared its neutrality upon the outbreak of World War I ---- that Germany had embarked upon an offensive war.

- A) as soon as
B) owing to
C) in view of
D) on the grounds
E) such as

11. In 1789, France was in a serious financial position ---- corruption, royal extravagance, and the chaos that comes with revolution.

- A) according to
B) despite
C) whereas
D) so that
E) due to

12. The research project he had undertaken was ---- related to the problems of adolescence and ---- concerned with those of young children.

- A) such / so
B) too / any
C) so / rather
D) less / more
E) the most / the least

13. The ---- of capital punishment is another issue which has aroused widespread disagreement.

- A) consultation B) contest
C) abolition D) distinction
E) confiscation

14. When people think of democracy, they generally couple it with a ---- amount of liberty for individuals and groups.

- A) desolate B) considerable
C) delicate D) sincere
E) drastic

15. Galileo, Descartes and many other European thinkers helped to lay the foundations of today's ---- global education system.

- A) reluctantly B) constantly
C) repeatedly D) increasingly
E) selectively

16. The respectability that Britain ---- on America's actions is worth more to America than the provision of any amount of military aid.

- A) transmits B) proclaims
C) distributes D) commissions
E) confers

17. Out of the work of the great thinkers of the seventeenth century was developed a new outlook on the world, and it was this outlook which ---- the decay of the belief in witchcraft and other superstitions.

- A) got rid of B) drove off
C) made up D) brought about
E) kept out

18. In Italy, even judges and priests who have been brave enough to ---- the Mafia, have been brutally and indiscriminately murdered.

- A) stand up against B) put out of
C) strike up against D) run over
E) follow up

19. - 23. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:48
Bitiş saati : 09:53
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

Criminal activities occur all over the world. (19) ----, in different communities the (20) ---- of crime may be different. Indeed, (21) ---- that may be regarded as a criminal offence in one country may be regarded as perfectly acceptable behaviour (22) ---- . Similarly, when it comes to punishment, there are many (23) ---- in the degree of severity.

19. A) Wherever B) However
C) Which D) While
E) If ever

20. A) adjustment B) opinion
C) assessment D) condition
E) cooperation

21. A) whatever B) something
C) whether D) such
E) as

22. A) to others B) each other
C) by the others D) for one another
E) in another

23. A) disturbances B) exceptions
C) complaints D) discrepancies
E) deceptions

24. - 35. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:53
Bitiş saati : 10:10
Toplam süre : 17 dakika

24. ----, it is not surprising that it has a highly continental climate noted for its extremes of temperature.

- A) While agriculture remains the biggest single industry in Hungary
- B) As the fauna of Hungary is in no way remarkable
- C) However scattered the rural settlements in Hungary may be
- D) As far as the regions of Hungary are concerned
- E) Because Hungary is a lowland surrounded by hills in the middle of central Europe

25. Iran's behaviour abroad, while by no means exemplary, has improved ---- .

- A) although the country boasts of one of the largest oil reserves in the world
- B) that the reformists gathered round President Khatami
- C) since Mr Khatami came to power
- D) so long as the domestic power struggle was won by Islamic hardliners
- E) so that their relations with the rest of the world continue unchanged

26. Archaeological excavations at Alacahöyük have shown ---- .

- A) but, in fact, Kültepe, near Kayseri, had a large colony of Assyrian merchants
- B) that the people of that part of Cappadocia had reached a high level of civilisation in the third millennium B.C.
- C) whether the Hittites must have remained a considerable element in the population of Anatolia
- D) even though the downfall of the Hittite Empire was sudden and violent
- E) as very little is known of Hittite religion

27. Among the young architects of the eighteen-nineties ---- was the American Frank Lloyd Wright.

- A) who decided on this revolutionary course
- B) that they concentrated on the inside of the house, not the facade
- C) so they opposed the demand for strict symmetry
- D) since they were engineers as well as architects
- E) while they wanted to meet the needs of the people

28. Many of the creatures in these rainforests have an almost supernatural appearance ---- .

- A) as they climbed up 150 m to the canopy
- B) since it is hard to photograph them without disturbing them
- C) which they exploit for camouflage, intimidation or defence
- D) why you can feel them bite even through quite thick gloves
- E) that most people had never seen before

29. The 1985 treaty between Italy and the Vatican affirmed the independence of Vatican City ---- .

- A) but ended a number of privileges the Catholic Church had in Italy, including its status as the state religion
- B) as the relations with Eastern Europe have improved dramatically since the fall of communism
- C) although the Popes had consistently refused to recognise this arrangement
- D) even if the Catholic Church has always called for closer relations with the Orthodox Church
- E) so that the Pope had kept full legal, executive and judicial powers

30. ---- that, from the early Middle Ages to the beginnings of the nineteenth century, German literature had a recurrent cycle of florescence every six hundred years: 600, 1200 and 1800.

- A) Most German writers lack the universal quality
- B) It has been plausibly suggested
- C) Another aspect of Renaissance culture in Germany was
- D) The spread of humanism in Germany in the 15th century encouraged
- E) An important contribution of the Romantic age was

31. When your anxiety affects your family life and job performance ---- .

- A) this would have suggested that medical advice was called for
- B) some people seem to be natural worriers
- C) it may indicate a serious mental-health problem
- D) which should have been given first priority
- E) it has taken a long time to effect a cure

32. ---- whether the company would find enough fresh talent to survive.

- A) Throughout the 1990s sceptics wondered
- B) Even before their gifted choreographer died
- C) The executive committee will express its concern
- D) This had naturally answered the question of
- E) Thus a revitalised spirit emerged

33. As soon as the possibility of their joining the European Union arose, ---- .

- A) a great many young Norwegians came out strongly against the proposal
- B) several of the member countries are not even trying to hide their disapproval
- C) politicians everywhere have awaited the next stage with interest
- D) there is still a strong lobby among young people not to join
- E) Norway is now the only Scandinavian country outside the Union

34. As economic uncertainty threatens business and personal affairs alike, ---- .

- A) the consumers were even more conscious of a need for government support
- B) exposure to risk has continued to increase with the increase in the number of cars
- C) there is an increasing need for the protection offered by insurance
- D) insurance depends heavily on expert statistical studies
- E) long-term investments were to prove problematic due to the instability in the economy

35. Opposition politicians in Bangladesh say that the country's natural gas should not be sold abroad ---- .

- A) whether it would provide a respite from the country's pressing economic problems
- B) due to the fact that there is an enormous quantity of recoverable reserves
- C) since the entire economy will be transformed, benefiting everyone
- D) just as decisions about the best way to exploit this potential wealth had become entangled with politics
- E) unless the government can prove that it has 50 years of gas in reserve

36. - 38. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:10
Bitiş saati : 10:15
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

36. Brezilya topraklarında petrol arayan 37 yabancı şirket olmasına rağmen, herhangi birinin üretime başlaması birkaç yıl alacaktır.

- A) The 37 foreign companies in search of oil in Brazilian territories won't go into production for several years.
- B) There are 37 foreign firms exploring for oil in Brazilian territory, but they still haven't started producing.
- C) Although 37 foreign firms have been searching for oil in Brazil for several years, none has been produced.
- D) The 37 foreign firms that are seeking oil in Brazil have struck none for several years.
- E) Although there are 37 foreign firms exploring for oil in Brazilian territory, it will be several years before any starts producing.

37. John Steinbeck'in diğer eserleri içinde "Gazap Üzümleri" kadar ilginç olan tek eseri, Nazi karşıtı "Ay Battı" romanıdır.

- A) Of John Steinbeck's other works the only one to be as interesting as "The Grapes of Wrath" is his anti-Nazi novel "The Moon is Down".
- B) Among the other works of John Steinbeck, his anti-Nazi novel "The Moon is Down" is the only one with the power of "The Grapes of Wrath".
- C) Except for the anti-Nazi novel "The Moon is Down", John Steinbeck has written nothing as powerful as "The Grapes of Wrath".
- D) Apart from "The Grapes of Wrath", the only other of John Steinbeck's works of any importance is the anti-Nazi novel, "The Moon is Down".
- E) Along with John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath", the anti-Nazi novel "The Moon is Down" is another interest-loaded work.

38. Görünüşte zararsız bir icat, insanlar tarafından para veya güç elde etmek için yanlış veya kötüye kullanıldığında zararlı olabilir.

- A) Such inventions, though they appear harmless, often turn out to be harmful because they are misused and abused by people in pursuit of money or power.
- B) An apparently harmless invention may turn out to be harmful when misused or abused by people in pursuit of money or power.
- C) People in pursuit of money or power frequently misuse or abuse seemingly harmless inventions, making them harmful.
- D) In the race for wealth and power people misuse and abuse seemingly harmless inventions, so they become harmful.
- E) A harmless invention suddenly becomes harmful when misused and abused by people in the race for wealth and power.

39. - 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:15
Bitiş saati : 10:20
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

39. Angry Portuguese took to the streets against a decision taken by their new centre-right prime minister to revise the current budget by cutting public spending and raising VAT.

- A) Yeni merkez sağ başbakan mevcut bütçeyi yeniden düzenlemek amacıyla kamu harcamalarını kısıttı ve KDV'yi artırdığı için, öfkeli Portekizliler sokaklara döküldü.
- B) Kamu harcamalarını keserek ve KDV'yi yükselterek mevcut bütçeyi dengelemek amacıyla yeni merkez sağ başbakanı tarafından alınan karara karşı koymak için öfkeli Portekizliler sokaklara döküldüler.
- C) Kamu harcamalarını keserek ve KDV'yi artırarak mevcut bütçeyi dengelemeye çalışan yeni merkez sağ başbakanlarının bu kararına karşı koymak amacıyla Portekizliler öfke ile sokaklara döküldüler.
- D) Portekizlilerin öfkelenerek sokaklara dökülmeleri, yeni merkez sağ başbakanının mevcut bütçeyi yeniden gözden geçirmek için kamu harcamalarını kısma ve KDV'yi yükseltme kararına karşı koymak içindi.
- E) Yeni merkez sağ başbakanları tarafından alınan, kamu harcamalarını keserek ve KDV'yi artırarak mevcut bütçeyi gözden geçirmeyi amaçlayan karara karşı öfkeli Portekizliler sokaklara döküldü.

40. What matters most about the recent election in Sierra Leone is not who has won, but the fact that it was held at all.

- A) Sierra Leone'deki son seçimi kimin kazandığı değil, seçimin fiili olarak yapılmış olup olmadığı tartışılacaktır.
- B) Sierra Leone'deki son seçimle ilgili en önemli husus, kimin kazanmış olduğu değil, seçimin yapılmış olması gerçeğidir.
- C) Sierra Leone'deki son seçime ilişkin önemli nokta, kazananın çok seçimin nasıl gerçekleşmiş olduğudur.
- D) Kimin kazandığı önemli olmayan Sierra Leone'deki son seçime ilişkin esas nokta, seçimin gerçekten yapılabilmış olmasıdır.
- E) Sierra Leone'deki son seçimle ilgili en dikkat çekici husus, kimin kime karşı kazandığı değil, yapılmış olup olmadığıdır.

41. Things would be better if people took an interest in local politics, but unfortunately few do.

- A) İnsanlar yerel siyasetle ilgilendikleri takdirde, işler daha iyi yürüyecektir, ancak çok az kişi bunu yapabiliyor.
- B) Eğer insanlar yerel siyasete ilgi göstermiş olsalardı, işler çok daha iyi giderdi, ancak çok az kişi bunun farkındadır.
- C) İnsanlar yerel siyasete ilgi duysa her şey daha iyi olur, ancak ne yazık ki çok az kişi bunu yapıyor.
- D) Maalesef bir kaç kişi bunu yapabiliyor olsa da, insanlar yerel siyasetle ilgilendikleri sürece her şey yolunda gidecektir.
- E) Eğer insanlar yerel siyasete ilgi duyarlarsa, işler yolunda gider, ancak yazık ki bunu yapan kişi sayısı çok fazla değil.

42. - 46. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda, anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:20
Bitiş saati : 10:30
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

42. (I) American libraries in general have benefited greatly from private donations. (II) The largest and most important library in the US is the Library of Congress. (III) This was established in the year 1800 for the use of members of congress. (IV) Before long, it became the national library. (V) It holds a position of high repute for its efforts to organise its services in the interests of scholars and seekers of information.

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

43. (I) Students respond positively to being liked, and to being accepted and respected members of the class. (II) In some schools students help ascertain their own rights and responsibilities. (III) Everyone has a basic need for love and for belonging; students are no exception. (IV) They want to feel valued and cared about. (V) They want to be part of the group rather than outsiders.

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

44. (I) Many people mistakenly believe that sign language is just a loose collection of pantomime-like gestures. (II) But in truth, sign languages are highly structured linguistic systems with all the grammatical complexity of spoken languages. (III) Contrary to another common misconception, there is no universal sign language. (IV) Sign languages have several kinds of linguistic structure, including phonological, morphological and syntactic levels. (V) Deaf people in different countries use very different sign languages.

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

45. (I) If you travel across America, you will see some of the great sights of the natural world. (II) Between Alaska's forests and Florida's swamps you will cross the Rocky Mountains, the deserts of Arizona, the Mississippi and much else. (III) Vast areas of the world's largest temperate rainforest have been cut down. (IV) You will be struck by the magnificence of what you see. (V) You will be struck, too, by the battering that nature has taken.

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

46. (I) Economics is a social science that makes use of the same methods as such other sciences as biology, physics and chemistry. (II) Like these other sciences, it makes use of models or theories. (III) Economic models or theories are simplified representations of the real world. (IV) This is only one reason why economic theory has changed substantially over the years. (V) We use them to help us to understand, explain and predict economic phenomena in the real world.

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

47. - 51. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:30
Bitiş saati : 10:40
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

47. Malcolm : Didn't you learn one of your languages through a rather new but interesting method?

James : -----

Malcolm : What kind of a method is it?

James : It's a method which gives the learners the opportunity to practice their skills among native speakers.

- A) Yes, I did. I learnt Turkish through "Community Language Learning".
B) Yes, it was, and it was also a very humanistic one.
C) Why are you asking about it?
D) To tell the truth, I thought it was both useless and time-consuming.
E) No. I didn't. But there are several new methods I'd like to try.

48. Ben : What's the difference between an armistice and a peace treaty?
- Father : Well, an armistice simply brings a temporary end to the fighting.
- Ben : -----
- Father : Yes; in fact that is probably what one expects, or at least hopes for.
- A) Does that mean that a war can never end with a peace treaty?
- B) Why don't the local military commanders arrange an armistice?
- C) How long does an armistice usually last?
- D) Who arranges for an armistice?
- E) But I suppose it can be followed by a peace treaty, can't it?

49. Karen : Did you see that film the other night about the young musician and the old one?
- Helen : Yes, I did. And wasn't the old one superb?
- Karen : ----
- Helen : True; I suppose that's what made the film so fascinating.
- A) Actually, I preferred the young one!
- B) He certainly was! His whole approach to music was a revelation.
- C) The film should have ended with the death of the old musician.
- D) Yes indeed! But the women were all rather second-rate.
- E) The best scene was the one in the graveyard.

50. Michael : It says here that the really well-drawn character in a novel is capable of surprising the reader while still remaining consistent.
- Giles : That sounds fair enough to me.
- Michael : -----
- Giles : Not really. This is what happens in real life.
- A) I really can't follow the logic of it.
- B) Then please explain.
- C) But isn't there a contradiction here?
- D) In my opinion, the best characters are those that are drawn larger than life.
- E) Well, I'm not convinced at all.

51. Jenny : What does the expression "to have cold feet" mean?
- Ralph : It means you're nervous about doing something.
- Jenny : -----
- Ralph : You don't need to have. It's safe enough.
- A) But when people are worried they get "hot and bothered"!
- B) That doesn't seem like a very sensible explanation to me!
- C) I suppose that's because when your feet are cold you can't move fast.
- D) But they say that if you've got cold hands it means you've got a warm heart!
- E) Yes, that's what I thought. Well, I've got cold feet about this new project!

52. - 56. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:40
Bitiş saati : 10:55
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

- 52. The temple of Artemis at Ephesus is one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Built about 550 B.C., it is the largest and the most complex temple of ancient times. ---- . It was begun in honour of a non-Hellenic goddess who later became identified with the Greek goddess of the same name.**
- A) A further remarkable building to be found at Ephesus is the greatest library
B) Ephesus was one of the greatest of the Ionian cities
C) The temple is still undergoing restoration
D) Except for the tile covered wooden roof, it was made entirely of marble
E) The process of restoration is slow and costly
- 53. The White House has a fascinating history. ---- . Afterwards, when the building was being restored, the smoke-stained grey stone walls were painted white. The name "White House", however, was not used officially until the time of Roosevelt.**
- A) Over the years, there have been several additions to the main building
B) For a long time it was referred to as the "President's Palace"
C) The main building was burned by the British in 1814
D) The rooms for public functions are on the first floor
E) The design appears to have been influenced by Leinster House, Dublin
- 54. Indianapolis is at the centre of a rich agricultural region and is a major grain and livestock market. ---- . Some leading industries are electronics, pharmaceuticals and food processing. The financial sector is also growing rapidly.**
- A) The discovery of natural gas at about this time further hastened its industrial expansion
B) On the other hand, the city's growth began when the railroad reached it in 1847
C) It was settled in 1820 and 5 years later it was chosen as the state capital
D) It was another city to suffer badly during the Civil War
E) It is also a focal point of commerce, transportation and manufacturing for the region

- 55. ---- . In 1969 he came to Washington as a highly regarded but relatively unknown Harvard professor. By 1977 he was the pre-eminent statesman of the age, and his enormous influence continued for many years after leaving office.**
- A) Few American public figures have been as celebrated during their time in office as Henry Kissinger
B) From his studies of the 19th century Austrian statesman Mettemich, Kissinger learned that policy cannot be divorced from personality
C) Kissinger placed too much emphasis on power politics and too little on idealistic values
D) Kissinger always defended his emphasis on balance-of-power realism
E) Kissinger's foreign policy was always indexed to a vigorous pursuit of America's national interest
- 56. The origins of cinema as we know lie in a machine patented in 1891 by Thomas Edison, and known as the kinetoscope. ---- . Early films were only one or two minutes long but by the early 1900s, films started to tell stories. Gradually more technical innovations were introduced in the film industry, the most important of which was the introduction of sound in 1927.**
- A) Much European cinema focuses on issues such as violence, the psychology of marriage and racism
B) Various film companies had already started up in the USA in serious competition with each other
C) This machine showed different frames so rapidly that it gave the impression of a moving picture
D) Certain film directors have become as famous as some film stars
E) Some very impressive film industries soon developed in other countries

5 dakika dinlenme arası.

Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

57. - 80. sorular

Başlangıç saati : 11:00
Bitiş saati : 12:00
Toplam süre : 60 dakika

Her bir metin ve buna ait 3 soruyu
cevaplamak için toplam 7.5 dakika ayırınız.

57. - 59 soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre
cevaplayınız.

Cinema today is all too often just about plot or special effects. So really great films, successfully weaving together sound, image and time to tell a really cinematic story, are always special. On show in New York earlier this month was a remarkable example. Alexander Sokurov's "Russian Ark" explores the 300-year-long history of the Hermitage museum in St. Petersburg. It takes you on an uncut 90 minute walk through 35 of its historic rooms and halls. This has never been done before and the result demonstrates impressively how much film can achieve.

57. The writer of the passage clearly believes that ---- .

- A) what makes a film great is largely the special effects
- B) most films fail to make adequate use of the resources at their disposal
- C) Sokurov's film hasn't got an adequate plot
- D) film-making has steadily declined due to a shortage of creative talent
- E) the Hermitage museum in St. Petersburg was not the ideal setting for this film

58. In the first half of the passage, the writer deals with some basic elements of film-making, ---- .

- A) although his main preference is for purely documentary films
- B) and goes on to talk about the Hermitage museum in St. Petersburg
- C) in particular with the importance of plot structure
- D) while in the rest he illustrates his views with reference to a specific film
- E) including high-lighting with special effects

59. According to the passage, the effect created by Sokurov's film is ---- .

- A) the sense of the poverty of Russia's history
- B) one of vivid participation in the historic riches of the Hermitage museum
- C) mainly due to the masterly organisation of its plot
- D) derived mainly from the elaborate use of special effects
- E) in some ways related to the mysterious atmosphere of the museum itself

60. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

For more than 40 years the radical thinker William Philips edited "Partisan Review", a magazine of small circulation and little money but with a great deal of influence. Writers and commentators whose words later commanded audiences of millions first saw their names in print in a publication that might sell 15,000 copies if things were going well. Mary McCarthy, Bernard Malamud and Saul Bellow were apprentice contributors. Leading European writers such as Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus were introduced to American readers through the Review. The magazine was defending T. S. Eliot, Franz Kafka and James Joyce long before their acceptance as central to modern culture.

60. It is clear from the passage that one of the achievements of "Partisan Review" ---- .

- A) was that it gave Americans an early chance to get to know Sartre and Camus
- B) was the serialisation of some of Joyce's early works
- C) was to make Eliot and Kafka extremely popular among American readers
- D) was to invite various leading European literary figures to lecture in America
- E) was to show that small reviews could attract the interest of great writers

61. According to the passage, William Philips ---- .

- A) created and promoted Partisan Review as a purely literary magazine
- B) was a close friend and colleague of several of the leading European writers
- C) was the first editor to recognise the literary value of T.S. Eliot's works
- D) served as the editor of "Partisan Review" for close on half a century
- E) himself contributed extensively to the review that he edited

62. We understand from the passage that "Partisan Review" ---- .

- A) caught the public attention as a literary magazine when it defended Eliot, Kafka and Joyce
- B) was one of the wealthier of the American magazines and had an extremely wide audience
- C) always published works of established writers
- D) was the leading magazine for the cultural revival of the 1960s in America
- E) functioned as a kind of training ground for many writers who were later to become famous

63. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Southern Africa's food crisis looks like being the worst in a decade. Around 14.5 million people are dangerously hungry, and many have been reduced to eating wild leaves and herbs. One might then expect food aid to be welcomed. But Zambia is refusing to accept American donations because much of its corn and soya is genetically modified. Zambia's president, Levy Mwanawasa, calls the stuff "poison" and refuses to import, despite a warning from the UN World Food Programme, on September 16th, that relief supplies in his country could run out in two weeks.

63. It is emphasised in the passage that the southern states of Africa, such as Zambia, ---- .

- A) feel they can manage to feed their own people in a satisfactory manner, and do not need foreign interference
- B) are not in need of any outside aid to overcome their food crisis
- C) want to have no dealings of any kind with America
- D) are reluctant to meet the requirements of the World Food Programme
- E) are presently experiencing an unusually acute food shortage

64. It is pointed out in the passage that Zambia ---- .

- A) is prepared to cooperate with the UN on the subject of foreign food aid
- B) is worried about the rapid decline of its food supplies
- C) is convinced that the food donated by America isn't wholesome
- D) is the only country in southern Africa that enjoys adequate food supplies
- E) has started to grow corn and soya to meet the growing food needs of the people

65. As we understand from the passage, the food shortage in the southern African countries has reached such a stage that ---- .

- A) a growing number of people go hungry and, to survive, depend on what they can find in nature
- B) the president of Zambia, for example, is now asking America to send food aid urgently
- C) the growing of corn and soya has finally been accepted as essential
- D) even genetically modified food is welcomed as a solution to the famine
- E) people everywhere are putting pressure on their political leaders to accept American donations

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Afghanistan's terrain, climate and tradition of gardening make it a good place for growing fruit. In the 1970s, export of fruits and nuts provided about 40% of the country's foreign exchange. About 60% of the world's dried fruit came from Afghanistan. In the 1990s, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) helped to create over 300 fruit-tree nurseries throughout the country to replace orchards destroyed during a decade of occupation by the Soviet Union. Further fighting ruined more of Afghan agriculture, including the vineyards of the Somali plain. But it was the lack of water - and the lack of money - that devastated the country's orchards, most of which are now in a sorry state. Such fruits and vegetables that are being produced now are difficult to distribute or export because many of the country's roads and bridges have been destroyed.

66. It's clear from the passage that, several decades ago, Afghanistan ---- .

- A) began to build a network of roads across the country
- B) used to have a climate ideally suited to the growing of fruit trees, but now it has changed
- C) had some of the best vineyards in the world
- D) used to meet more than half of the world's need for dried fruit
- E) suffered from an acute shortage of foreign currency

67. It is emphasised in the passage that the destruction of Afghanistan's orchards ---- .

- A) was the result more of a lack of water than of wars and occupations
- B) was compensated for by the massive financial aid of the FAO
- C) did not seriously affect the economy of the country
- D) was intensified during the final months of the Soviet occupation
- E) gave the country the opportunity to introduce more modern methods of gardening

68. It is clear from the passage that one big problem currently facing the distribution and export of Afghanistan's agricultural produce ---- .

- A) is the lack of foreign exchange to finance exports
- B) is the disruption of the transport facilities in the country
- C) may be said to be the general state of uncertainty in the country
- D) is the huge debt the country owes to the FAO
- E) is the poor quality of this produce owing to climatic changes

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The global market for coffee has failed, and needs a complete overhaul so that farmers can get more for their beans. The plunging price of coffee over the past decade has certainly caused regrettable misery for many farmers. Big coffee companies now stand accused of placing profits before people. If efforts are made to cut down on the profits, the companies will almost certainly fight back to keep up their excessive profits. It is likely that they will win because the trade barriers set by rich countries means that it is hard for coffee farmers to change over and grow other crops.

69. According to the passage, one of the problems faced by coffee farmers is ---- .

- A) that the consumption of coffee around the world is declining rapidly
- B) the trade barriers fixed by wealthy countries
- C) the rising costs of labour and marketing
- D) that the supply of coffee on the global market is in excess of the demand
- E) the urgent need to update their methods of farming

70. As it is pointed out in the passage, over the past ten years or so, the condition of coffee farmers ---- .

- A) has worsened with the falling market price of coffee
- B) has fluctuated greatly as crops have varied so much
- C) has attracted a great deal of public attention
- D) has been sympathetically heeded by the big coffee companies
- E) has forced many of them to find other ways of making a livelihood

71. It is clear from the passage that the big coffee companies ---- .

- A) have mostly agreed to bring down the retail price of coffee
- B) recognise the need for massive changes in the production and marketing of coffee
- C) are not likely to yield to demands and pressure to reduce their profits
- D) cannot afford to pay the coffee farmers a higher price for their beans
- E) are largely responsible for the decline in coffee sales

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When economists try to explain why the Internet is more popular in one country than another, they usually point to factors such as the number of PCs, telephone lines or average years of schooling. But something less quantifiable may be more important: trust. This, at least, is the result of a recent study which compared 17 countries. The Internet's anonymity and vastness encourage misrepresentation and fraud. Thus, people who are normally suspicious (and there are a lot of them) tend to shun the medium, while more trusting ones embrace it.

72. One important point made in the passage is that ---- .

- A) without the Internet to help, education in schools could be less efficient
- B) the Internet could be used to prevent corruption and cheating
- C) an increasing number of people now do their business through the Internet
- D) to be effective, the Internet needs to be more easily accessible
- E) many people feel no confidence in the Internet

73. We understand from the passage that the Internet ---- .

- A) does not have the same appeal throughout the world
- B) has contributed enormously to the improvement of the world economy
- C) is being used more and more commonly in schools around the world
- D) enjoys great popularity in 17 countries in the world
- E) has failed to attain the world-wide popularity expected of it by economists

74. It is pointed out in the passage that trust ---- .

- A) in the Internet has been undermined by too many cases of fraud
- B) is only of secondary importance for the popularity of the Internet
- C) is of paramount importance for the spread of the Internet
- D) in the Internet cannot be restored in the near future
- E) in the Internet cannot exist so long as there are so many naturally suspicious people

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Which European country has the worst record for shoplifting? The answer is Britain and she holds the record now for the second year running, according to a survey released on September 19th. Britons not only steal more than their continental counterparts, they are also less competent employees on the shop floor, resulting in Britain having the worst overall rate of retail "shrinkage" - a measure of losses by retailers from theft, mispricing and other wastage. Continental Europeans are actually not much better. Shrinkage is increasing alarmingly in some countries and is generally on the rise. Denmark is a notable example. According to one survey, shrinkage there is 9% up on last year. Shrinkage costs the European economy a surprisingly large amount; in fact, the total annual cost has been estimated at around €30 billion which is equivalent to a shocking €80 per person in the region. That is more than the costs of the much-higher-profile car crime or domestic burglary.

75. We learn from the passage that during the last two years shoplifting in Britain ---- .

- A) has declined appreciably
- B) has had very little effect upon retail shrinkage
- C) costs the general public €30 billion a year
- D) is responsible for less retail shrinkage than mispricing
- E) has exceeded that of other European countries

76. According to the passage, in several countries in continental Europe, retail shrinkage ---- .

- A) is rising at a disturbingly fast rate
- B) is increasing at an annual rate of at least 9%
- C) is soon expected to exceed that of Britain
- D) has remained stable during the past two years
- E) has fallen noticeably as more efficient employees have been taken on

77. We understand from the passage that in Europe the economy is being adversely affected ---- .

- A) by the high-rate of retail shrinkage in Britain
- B) more by retail shrinkage than by domestic burglary
- C) to a very insignificant extent by the increase in shoplifting
- D) by a 9% increase in car crimes
- E) by the incompetent employees working in the big stores

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Sweden maintained a position of neutrality during both World Wars and this, in part at least, enabled her to build up an elaborate structure of welfare legislation that many larger nations were later to imitate. The first major step was the establishment, in 1911, of old-age pensions. Economic prosperity based on its neutralist policy enabled Sweden, together with Norway, to pioneer in public health, housing, and job security programs. Forty-four years of Socialist government were ended in 1976 with the election of a conservative coalition. Presently, the Socialists were again returned to power only to be ousted in September 1991. The new coalition of four conservative parties promised to reduce taxes and cut back on the welfare state but not alter Sweden's traditional neutrality. Under them, in a 1994 referendum, voters approved joining the European Union. Although supportive of a European monetary union, Sweden decided not to adopt the euro when it first appeared in 1999.

78. It is clear from the passage that, in the establishment of a welfare state, Sweden ---- .

- A) was actually imitating her neighbour, Norway
- B) had to sacrifice her economic prosperity
- C) was well ahead of most of the other European countries
- D) gave prime importance to job security, not to health
- E) led the way in Europe to start with but then fell behind most European countries

79. We understand from the passage that the neutrality of Sweden during the 20th century ---- .

- A) did not have the support of the young people in the country
- B) meant that none of the members of the European Union welcomed her inclusion in the Union
- C) was favoured by Socialists and Conservatives alike
- D) had an adverse effect upon her economy
- E) was in sharp contrast with the earlier history of the country

80. As is pointed out in the passage, Sweden entered the European Union at the end of the 20th century, ---- .

- A) when the Socialists were in power
- B) just a few years after Norway
- C) but strongly opposed the idea of a common European currency
- D) but retained her own monetary system
- E) after agreeing to make cuts in public health programmes and housing projects

Önemli Not:

- Kalan 30 dakika sürenin 15 dakikasını seçeneklerinizi saymak ve boş bıraktığınız soruları, cevap kağıdınızda sayıca en az çıkan seçeneğe göre işaretlemek için ayırınız.
- Son 15 dakikalık süreyi, sınavın normal süresi içinde bakmadığınız sorular için kullanabilirsiniz. Daha önce üzerinde uğraştığınız sorulara tekrar geri dönmeyiniz.

TEST BİTTİ !

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 3
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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| 2. | <input type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C | <input type="radio"/> D | <input checked="" type="radio"/> E | 52. | <input type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C | <input type="radio"/> D | <input type="radio"/> E |
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| 5. | <input type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C | <input type="radio"/> D | <input checked="" type="radio"/> E | 55. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C | <input type="radio"/> D | <input type="radio"/> E |
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| 17. | <input type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C | <input type="radio"/> D | <input type="radio"/> E | 67. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | <input type="radio"/> B | <input type="radio"/> C | <input type="radio"/> D | <input type="radio"/> E |
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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 3
YABANCI KELİMELER

- Soru 1. **excavate** = kazı/hafriyat yapmak, kazıp ortaya çıkarmak, **unearth**, zıt anl. = bury
- Soru 2. **characterize** = nitelendirmek, tanımlamak, karakterize etmek, **define**, **describe**
- Soru 3. **hiker** = uzun yürüyüş yapan kimse
deforested = ormansız kalmış
- Soru 5. **vision** = görüntü, hayal, düş, öngörü, **image**, **daydream**, **foresight**
triumph = zafer, yengi, (fiil=) zafer kazanmak, galip gelmek,
suffering = ıstırap, acı, dert, çile, cefa, eziyet, **misery**, **pain**
- Soru 6. **emigrant** = göçmen
be at ease = rahat olmak, **be comfortable/relaxed**
- Soru 7. **rough** = zor, sıkıntılı
exciting = heyecan verici
- Soru 8. **legion** = lejyon (Romalıların ordusu)
withdraw = 1) geri çek(il)mek, **retreat**, zıt anl. = attack, assault; 2) (para) çekmek
fall to = yenilmek, bozguna uğramak, **be defeated**
easy prey = kolay av
invade = istila etmek, saldırmak, **overrun**, **assault**, zıt anl. = withdraw
horde = kavim, aşiret, kalabalık
lest = —mesin diye, korkusu ile
- Soru 9. **inexhaustible** = tükenmez, **infinite**, **unlimited**, zıt anl. = exhaustible, finite
unpredictable = önceden bilinmez, kestirilemez, **unforeseeable**, **variable**, zıt anl. = predictable, unchanging
- Soru 10. **declare** = ilan etmek, bildirmek, **make known**, **announce**, zıt anl. = deny, revoke
neutrality = tarafsızlık
outbreak = 1) ortaya çıkma, baş gösterme, **happening**; 2) salgın, **epidemic**
embark on/upon = girişmek, başlamak, **begin**, **engage in**, zıt anl. = cease, end
offensive = saldırgan, **aggressive**, zıt anl. = defensive
on the grounds = nedeniyle, —e dayanarak
- Soru 12. **undertake** = girişmek; üzerine almak, üstlenmek, taahhüt etmek, **embark on**, **attempt**;
commit oneself
adolescence = ergenlik
- Soru 13. **widespread** = yaygın, **extensive**, zıt anl. = limited
consultation = danışma, müzakere, **conference**, **discussion**
contest = yarışma, mücadele, çekişme, **competition**, **challenge**, zıt anl. = cooperation
abolition = kaldırma, ilga, fesih, **cancellation**, **repeal**
confiscation = zorla el koyma, müsadere, haciz, istimlak, kamulaştırma, **seizure**
- Soru 14. **couple (with)** = bağlamak, birleştirmek, bağlantı kurmak, **connect**, **link**, zıt anl.= separate, detach
liberty = özgürlük, hürriyet, serbesti, **freedom**, zıt anl. = slavery
desolate = terkedilmiş, ıssız, boş; harap, perişan; yalnız, kimsesiz, **abandoned**;
destroyed; **solitary**

considerable = önemli, hatırı sayılır, büyük, hayli, fazla, **sizable**, **substantial**, zıt anl. = little, insignificant
sincere = içten, samimi, candan, **candid**, **frank**, zıt anl. = insincere, two-faced

Soru 15. **lay the foundations** = temelini atmak

increasingly = giderek artan (bir şekilde), giderek —leşen

repeatedly = tekrar tekrar

reluctantly = isteksizce, gönülsüzce, **unwillingly**, zıt anl.= willingly, eagerly

selectively = seçicilik gözeterek, titizlikle, **discriminatingly**, **carefully**

Soru 16. **respectability** = saygınlık, **dignity**, zıt anl. = vulgarity

provision = 1) sağlama, tedarik, **supply**; 2) hüküm

transmit = iletmek, aktarmak, (hastalık) bulaştırmak, **carry**, **convey**

proclaim = ilan etmek, açıklamak, **declare**, **announce**

distribute = dağıtmak, bölüştürmek, **allot**, **hand out**

confer = 1) (**on**) vermek, bahşetmek, **render**, **bestow**; 2) (**with**) danışmak, **consult**

Soru 17. **outlook** = bakış açısı, görünüm, gelecek, manzara, **viewpoint**

decay = yıkılma, çürüme, bozulma, azalma, **collapse**, **corrosion**, **degeneration**, **decline**

witchcraft = büyücülük

superstition = batıl inanç, hurafe

get rid of = elden çıkarmak, başından savmak, defetmek, kurtulmak, **abolish**, **eliminate**

drive off = kovmak, defetmek, **chase away**, **dispel**

Soru 18. **brutally** = vahşice, **cruelly**, **barbarously**, zıt anl. = gently, humanely

indiscriminately = ayırım yapmadan, rasgele

stand up to/against = karşısına dikilmek, korkusuzca karşı çıkmak

put out of = (bir yerden) çıkarmak, dışarı atmak

strike up = (bir şeye, özellikle müzik çalmaya) başlamak, **begin**

run over = ezmek, taşmak, tekrarlamak, gözden geçirmek

follow up = (daha önce başlanmış bir işi) bitirmeye veya daha etkin hale getirmeye yönelik işler yapmak

19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

criminal = 1) suç oluşturan, suça ait; 2) suçlu

offence = kusur, kabahat, suç

severity = sertlik, şiddet, **harshness**

Soru 20. **adjustment** = ayarlama, adapte olma, **regulation**, **setting**, **orientation**

assessment = değerlendirme, değer biçme, **evaluation**, **judgement**

Soru 23. **disturbance** = rahatsızlık, kargaşa, **annoyance**, **distraction**

complaint = şikayet, yakınma, **grievance**

discrepancy = farklılık, fark, ayırım, çelişme, tutarsızlık, uyuşmazlık, **conflict**,

distinction, **variance**, zıt anl. = agreement, consistency

Soru 24. **continental** = kıtasal

be noted for = ünlü/tanınmış olmak, **be famous/well-known**

fauna = fauna, direy, (belli bir bölgedeki) hayvan topluluğu

rural = kırsal, köye ait

lowland = düz arazi, ova

- Soru 25. **by no means** = asla, katiyen, hiçbir şekilde, **in no sense, certainly not**
exemplary = örnek/model oluşturan, tipik, örnek alınabilir
boast (of) = 1) (aşırı) övünmek, **brag**; 2) —e sahip olmak, **own, possess**
hardliner = uzlaşmaz tutucu kimse
- Soru 26. **downfall** = çöküş, yıkılış, düşüş, **collapse, destruction**
violent = yıkıcı, sert, şiddetli, zorlu, **destructive, strong**, zıt anl. = mild, passive
- Soru 27. **façade** = (yapılarda) ön yüz, ön cephe
strict symmetry = tam bir simetri
- Soru 28. **supernatural** = doğaüstü
canopy = gölgelik
camouflage = kamuflej
intimidation = gözünü korkutma, yıldırma, sindirme, gözdağı, **threatening**
- Soru 29. **affirm** = doğrulamak, onaylamak, **confirm, ratify**, zıt anl. = deny, annul
privilege = ayrıcalık, **concession**
arrangement = düzenleme, anlaşma, **plan, agreement**
call for = (bir şey) istemek, (bir şeyi) gerektirmek, **ask, require**
executive = yürütmeye ait,
judicial = yargıya ait
- Soru 30. **recurrent** = yinelenen, tekrarlayan, **repetitive**, zıt anl. = single, unique
florescence = çiçeklenme, başarı dönemi
plausibly = makul/akla yakın bir şekilde
- Soru 31. **anxiety** = endişe, kaygı, tasa, **worry, uneasiness**, zıt anl. = tranquillity
indicate = işaret etmek, göstermek, **point to, denote**
effect = yerine getirmek, gerçekleştirmek, başarmak, **carry out, actualise, perform**, zıt anl. = fail
cure = şifa, tedavi, çare, ilaç, **remedy, relief**
- Soru 32. **sceptic** = şüpheci kimse
revitalize = yeniden canlandırmak, diriltmek, **revive**
- Soru 33. **come out against** = karşı çıkmak, **oppose**
disapproval = onaylamama, doğru bulmama, itiraz, **objection**
await = beklemek, gözlemek, **expect**
- Soru 34. **conscious** = bilinçli, farkında, bilinci yerinde, **alert, aware**, zıt anl. = unconscious
prove = 1) çıkmak, — olduğu anlaşılacak, (proved problematic = problemlili çıktı); 2) kanıtlamak, ispatlamak
- Soru 35. **respite** = erteleme, soluk alma, **pause, relief**
pressing = acil, ivedi, sıkboğaz eden
enormous = muazzam, çok büyük, **tremendous, immense**, zıt anl. = tiny, little
recoverable = yeniden kazanılabilir
entangle = karıştırmak, dolaştırmak, karmakarışık etmek, **snarl, complicate**
- Soru 42. **donation** = bağış, hibe
repute = ad, şöhret
scholar = bilgin, akademisyen
seeker = arayan kişi

- Soru 43. **respond to** = tepki göstermek, **react**
ascertain = (araştırarak) tespit etmek, belirlemek, saptamak, **ensure**, **determine**, **verify**
belonging = ait olma duygusu
outsider = bir grubun dışında olan kimse
- Soru 44. **mistakenly** = yanlışlıkla, **incorrectly**
sign language = işaret dili
gesture = el, kol veya baş hareketi
structured = yapısal, yapılandırılmış
complexity = karmaşıklık, çapraşıklık, **complication**, zıt anl. = simplicity
misconception = yanlış kavram/yorum/kanı, **delusion**
phonological = sesbilimsel, fonolojik
morphological = morfolojik (bir dilde kabul edilebilir sözcükler türetilmesi ile ilgili)
syntactic = sözdizimsel
- Soru 45. **swamp** = bataklık
temperate = ılıman
be struck = (bir şeyin güzelliği, ilginçliği vs. karşısında) büyülenmek, şaşırarak
magnificence = ihtişam, görkem
battering = hırpalanma
- Soru 46. **make use of** = kullanmak, yararlanmak, **utilise**, **benefit from**
representation = simgeleyen şey
substantially = önemli ölçüde, oldukça çok, **considerably**
- Soru 47. **time-consuming** = zaman alıcı
- Soru 48. **armistice** = ateşkes
arrange for = ayarlamak, (bir şey için) hazırlık/plan yapmak, **organise for**
- Soru 49. **fascinating** = çok ilginç, **interesting**, zıt anl. = boring, dull
revelation = 1) açığa çık(ar)ma, keşif, **disclosure**, zıt anl. = covering up; 2) vahiy, ayet
second-rate = ikinci sınıf
graveyard = mezarlık
- Soru 50. **well-drawn** = iyi çizilmiş, tiplmesi iyi yapılmış
- Soru 52. **temple** = tapınak
goddess = tanrıça
tile = kiremit, fayans
- Soru 53. **stained** = lekelenmiş
be referred to as = — olarak anılmak, **be called**
- Soru 54. **grain** = tahıl
livestock = çiftlik hayvanları
leading = önde gelen, başlıca, **outstanding**, zıt anl. = secondary
hasten = acele et(tir)mek, hızlandırmak, **hurry**, **accelerate**, zıt anl. = delay, slow down
expansion = genişle(t)me, büyü(t)me, **development**, **growth**
be settled = yerleşim yeri olmak
focal point = odak noktası
- Soru 55. **pre-eminent** = üstün, seçkin, **superior**, **distinguished**, zıt anl. = inferior, second-rate
statesman = devlet adamı
leave office = görevi bırakmak

celebrated = ünlü, meşhur, şöhretli
in office = görevde, görev başında
divorce = ayırmak, ayrılmak, boşa(n)mak, **separate, sever**, zıt anl. = unite
be indexed to = —e endekslenmiş olmak
vigorous = kuvvetli, etkin, gayretli, enerjik, **zealous, energetic**, zıt anl. = impotent, inactive
pursuit = izleme, takip, peşinde olma, **chase, accomplishment**

Soru 56. **lie in** = bulunmak, mevcut olmak, yatmak, **exist in the form of focus (on)** = (üzerinde) odaklaşmak, yoğunlaşmak, **concentrate issue** = konu, sorun, mesele, **point, matter, question**
racism = ırkçılık
start up = (bir işe) başlamak, (iş) kurmak, **begin (a business)**
frame = (sinemada) kare, resim
impression = izlenim, etki, intiba, **sense, influence**

57. - 59. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

all too often = çoğunlukla
plot = (sinemada) olayların kurgusu veya ana öykü
special effects = özel efektler
weave together = birlikte örmek, değişik öğelerden bir bütün oluşturmak
Ark = 1) Musa Peygamber'in on emrinin bulunduğu levhaların taşındığı sandık; 2) Nuh'un Gemisi
uncut = kesintisiz
demonstrate = kanıtlamak, göstermek, **illustrate, depict**

Soru 57. **resource** = kaynak, olanak, **supply, means**
at someone's disposal = birinin emrinde/kullanımında/elinde (olma durumu)
steadily = tutarlı, istikrarlı, devamlı, **invariably, regularly**, zıt anl. = falteringly
shortage = eksiklik, kıtlık, **deficiency, scarcity**, zıt anl. = abundance
setting = mekan, dekor

Soru 58. **preference** = tercih
in particular = özellikle, **especially**
with reference to = —e ilişkin olarak, ile ilgili olarak
specific = belirli, **distinct, particular**, zıt anl. = general
highlight = vurgulamak, altını çizmek, dikkati çekmek, **emphasize, draw attention**

Soru 59. **masterly** = ustaca, ustalıklı
elaborate = karmaşık, girift, ayrıntılı, **intricate**, zıt anl. = simple
mysterious = gizemli, esrarlı

60. - 62. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

circulation = dağıtım miktarı, tiraj
commentator = yorumcu, eleştirmen
command = hakim olmak, etkisi altına almak, **influence**, zıt anl. = follow
audience = dinleyici, izleyici
contributor = (gazete, dergi vs.de) yazı yazan kimse

Soru 60. **get to know** = tanımak, tanışmak
serialization = tefrika halinde yayımlamak
literary = edebi, yazınsal

Soru 61. **purely** = yalnızca, sadece; tamamen, bütünüyle, **exclusively; completely**
close on = hemen hemen, yaklaşık (daha çok rakamlardan önce kullanılır), **close to**

Soru 62. **catch the public attention** = halkın dikkatini çekmek
established = oturmuş
training ground = eğitim alanı

63. - 65. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

be reduced to = duruma düşmek, yetinmek zorunda kalmak

herb = ot, şifalı bitki

genetically modified = genleriyle oynanmış

run out = 1) yit(ir)mek, bit(ir)mek, tükenmek, tüketmek, **exhaust, deplete**; 2) geçerliliğini yitirmek, **expire**

Soru 63. **interference** = müdahale

dealings = iş, alışveriş, iş ilişkisi, ilişki, **business, relations**

acute = ağır, vahim; (tıp) akut

Soru 64. **wholesome** = sağlığa yararlı, besleyici

Soru 65. **famine** = kıtlık, açlık

put pressure on = —e baskı yapmak

66. - 68. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

terrain = arazi, bölge, mıntıka

nursery = 1) fidanlık; 2) çocuk yuvası, kreş; çocuk odası

orchard = meyve bahçesi

ruin = harap/perişan etmek, yıkmak, **devastate, destroy**, zıt anl. = restore, construct

vineyard = bağ

plain = ova, düz alan

devastate = harap/perişan etmek, mahvetmek, **destroy, ruin**, zıt anl. = construct, restore

in a sorry state = hazin/üzücü bir durumda

Soru 66. **network** = ağ, şebeke

suited to = —e uygun

suffer (from) = —in sıkıntısını çekmek, —den zarar görmek

Soru 67. **compensate for** = telafi etmek, **make up for**

massive = büyük çapta, muazzam, **enormous, immense**, zıt anl. = tiny

Soru 68. **produce** = ürün, tarım ürünleri

disruption = aksama, kesilme, **failure, collapse**, zıt anl. = success

69. - 71. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

overhaul = onarım için elden geçirme

bean = kahve tanesi; fasulye

plunge = (fiyatlar vs.) aniden ve büyük oranda düşmek, baş aşağı gitmek, **drop**

regrettable = üzüntü veren, pişmanlık uyandıran, **unfortunate, pitiful**, zıt anl. = desirable

misery = perişanlık, sefalet, büyük üzüntü, **suffering, distress**

stand accused of = suçlanır durumda olmak, sorumlu tutulmak

cut down on = (bir şeyi) azaltmak, **decrease, economise**, zıt anl. = increase, waste

keep up = devam etmek, sürdürmek, **sustain, maintain**

change over (to) = tamamen değiştirmek

Soru 69. **consumption** = tüketim

in excess of = —den fazla, —i geçen

update = modernleştirmek, güncelleştirmek, **modernise, renew**

Soru 70. **worsen** = kötüleş(tir)mek, ağırlaş(tır)mak, **aggravate**, **deteriorate**, zıt anl. = facilitate, alleviate
fluctuate = inip çıkmak, değişmek, dalgalanmak, **alternate**, **vary**
heed = dinlemek, önemsemek, dikkate almak, **care**, **attend**, **pay attention**, zıt anl. = disregard
livelihood = geçim, geçim yolu, **subsistence**, **sustenance**

Soru 71. **yield to** = teslim olmak, boyun eğmek, yenik düşmek, **submit**, **capitulate**, **succumb**

72. - 74. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

quantifiable = miktarı belirlenebilir/ölçülebilir

trust = güven

anonymity = kimliklerin belirsiz oluşu

vastness = enginlik, büyüklük

misrepresentation = bilerek yanlış tanıtma

fraud = sahtekarlık, hile, aldatma, **deception**, zıt anl. = honesty

suspicious = kuşku, şüpheli

shun = —den uzak durmak, **avoid**, **evade**

medium = araç, medya (tekil)

embrace = sarılmak, kucaklamak, kabullenmek, **hug**, **accept**, zıt anl. = reject, shun

Soru 72. **cheating** = kandırma, aldatma

confidence = güven, itimat, **trust**, zıt anl. = distrust

Soru 73. **enormously** = büyük oranda, **greatly**, **immensely**, zıt anl. = not at all, slightly

improvement = gelişme, düzelme, ilerleme, **progress**, **advance**, zıt anl. = impairment, deterioration

Soru 74. **paramount** = üstün, en önemli, başlıca, **principal**

restore = onarmak, yenilemek, restore etmek, **fix**, **cure**, **renew**, **repair**, zıt anl. = neglect

75. - 77. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

shoplifting = dükkanlardan mal çalma

second year running = üst üste ikinci yıl

release = (haber, bildiri vs.) basıp yaymak, (film, albüm vs.) piyasaya çıkarmak, salıvermek, kurtarmak, **issue**, **discharge**, **liberate**, zıt anl. = detain, imprison

competent = ehil, yetenekli; yetkili, **capable**, **able**, zıt anl. = incompetent, unable

overall = genel, toplam, kapsamlı, **general**, **total**, **comprehensive**, zıt anl. = particular, specific

shrinkage = fire

mispricing = yanlış fiyatlandırma

wastage = zayıt

alarmingly = endişe verici bir şekilde, **shockingly**, **disturbingly**

be on the rise = yükselişe geçmek, yükselişte olmak

notable = dikkate değer; tanınmış, **marked**, **noteworthy**

high-profile = göze çarpan, dikkat çeken

burglary = ev/bina soyma

Soru 75. **appreciably** = fark edilir derecede, **considerably**, zıt anl. = negligibly

exceed = geçmek, aşmak, **surpass**

Soru 76. **disturbingly** = rahatsız edici bir şekilde, **alarmingly**, **dreadfully**

stable = istikrarlı, kararlı, sabit, sağlam, **steady**, zıt anl. = variable

take on = işe almak, **employ**

Soru 77. **to a very insignificant extent** = çok az/önemsiz bir oranda
incompetent = yetersiz, yeteneksiz; yetkisiz, **incapable, unskilled**, zıt anl. =
competent, capable

78. - 80. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

welfare = refah, **prosperity**

old-age pension = yaşlılık sigortası, emeklilik sistemi

pioneer = yol açmak, öncülük etmek, **initiate, lead**

return to power = iktidara dönmek

oust = yerinden etmek, çıkarmak, kovmak

cut back on = (özellikle tasarruf amacıyla) kısıntı yapmak, azaltmak, **cut down on**

supportive = destekleyici

Soru 78. **establishment** = 1) kurma, tesis etme, **foundation**; 2) kuruluş, **enterprise**

sacrifice = feda etmek, **give up, forfeit**

be well ahead of = —den çok ilerde olmak

prime = asıl, baş, başlıca; mükemmel, birinci kalite, **chief; perfect**

to start with = ilk başlarda

fall behind = geri kalmak, **lag behind**, zıt anl. = lead, outperform

Soru 79. **inclusion** = dahil edilme/olma

Soru 80. **be in power** = iktidarda olmak

retain = tutmak, alıkoymak, **keep, hold**, zıt anl. = give up