

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 4

A

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 - 4
CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü : A B

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C | D | E | 51. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 2. | A | B | C | D | E | 52. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 3. | A | B | C | D | E | 53. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 4. | A | B | C | D | E | 54. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 5. | A | B | C | D | E | 55. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 6. | A | B | C | D | E | 56. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 7. | A | B | C | D | E | 57. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 8. | A | B | C | D | E | 58. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 9. | A | B | C | D | E | 59. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 10. | A | B | C | D | E | 60. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 11. | A | B | C | D | E | 61. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 12. | A | B | C | D | E | 62. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 13. | A | B | C | D | E | 63. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 14. | A | B | C | D | E | 64. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 15. | A | B | C | D | E | 65. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 16. | A | B | C | D | E | 66. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 17. | A | B | C | D | E | 67. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 18. | A | B | C | D | E | 68. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 19. | A | B | C | D | E | 69. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 20. | A | B | C | D | E | 70. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 21. | A | B | C | D | E | 71. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 22. | A | B | C | D | E | 72. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 23. | A | B | C | D | E | 73. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 24. | A | B | C | D | E | 74. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 25. | A | B | C | D | E | 75. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 26. | A | B | C | D | E | 76. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 27. | A | B | C | D | E | 77. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 28. | A | B | C | D | E | 78. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 29. | A | B | C | D | E | 79. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 30. | A | B | C | D | E | 80. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 31. | A | B | C | D | E | 81. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 32. | A | B | C | D | E | 82. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 33. | A | B | C | D | E | 83. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 34. | A | B | C | D | E | 84. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 35. | A | B | C | D | E | 85. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 36. | A | B | C | D | E | 86. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 37. | A | B | C | D | E | 87. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 38. | A | B | C | D | E | 88. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 39. | A | B | C | D | E | 89. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 40. | A | B | C | D | E | 90. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 41. | A | B | C | D | E | 91. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 42. | A | B | C | D | E | 92. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 43. | A | B | C | D | E | 93. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 44. | A | B | C | D | E | 94. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 45. | A | B | C | D | E | 95. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 46. | A | B | C | D | E | 96. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 47. | A | B | C | D | E | 97. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 48. | A | B | C | D | E | 98. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 49. | A | B | C | D | E | 99. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 50. | A | B | C | D | E | 100. | A | B | C | D | E |

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 4

A

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

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

1. Niche figures, carved ---- stone, are a distinctive feature ---- a great many medieval churches.

- A) in / of
B) through / over
C) into / for
D) out of / onto
E) with / for

2. Many famous people, including Charles Dickens and Marie Curie, had childhoods blighted ---- financial disasters ranging ---- debt to the collapse of family businesses.

- A) in / at
B) with / in
C) by / from
D) for / through
E) through / of

3. Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has decided to ---- the 22-member Arab League in response to its inefficiency in dealing with the crises in the Middle East.

- A) put up with
B) pull out of
C) be concerned about
D) get away with
E) fall in with

4. It is feared that the new social policies introduced by the government of Singapore may ---- the sensitive issue of race relations.

- A) stir up
B) make out
C) pay off
D) hold up
E) put off

5. The question of whether heredity or environment is more important in determining the course of human development has been constantly ---- through the centuries.

- A) conditioned
B) prevailed
C) debated
D) confirmed
E) regulated

6. So far, the United States has detained over 350 ---- in relation to the terrorist attacks of September 11th.

- A) natives
B) prisoners
C) colleagues
D) suspects
E) captives

7. As a matter of fact, water infrastructure is so ---- that most governments in underdeveloped countries find it extremely difficult to invest for safe water or sewerage.

- A) offensive
B) conclusive
C) obsessive
D) exclusive
E) expensive

8. The words engraved on a gladiator's tomb are almost ---- "I share the common destiny".

- A) refutedly
B) successively
C) decisively
D) invariably
E) discretely

9. Unions in their traditional role were pro-worker ---- anti-consumer: they wanted high prices because they could extort a share of the profits.

- A) as
B) still
C) or
D) but
E) even

10. ---- psychologists use live subjects in their studies, they need to be sensitive to ethic issues that can arise in the conduct of their research.

- A) Whether
B) Just as
C) Even if
D) Yet
E) Since

11. The last company chairman, ---- killers were never positively identified, was shot and subsequently died in New York three years ago.

- A) whose
B) who
C) that
D) which
E) whom

12. Apparently, ---- leader has the courage, to risk even short-term unpopularity by embarking on a programme that will ensure economic revival.

- A) some B) either
C) neither D) both
E) any

13. According to a country-wide survey, people living in the North East of England are ---- likely to claim psychic powers ---- those living elsewhere in the country.

- A) most / as B) more / than
C) not only / but also D) so / that
E) less / but

14. This particular company, rightly or wrongly, regards ---- as Europe's largest manufacturer of black-lead and coloured pencils.

- A) itself B) each other
C) the others D) themselves
E) one another

15. Europe appears ---- a new period of labour militancy, but appearances ---- deceptive.

- A) entering / could be
B) to be entering / would have been
C) having entered / could have been
D) to enter / will be
E) to have entered / can be

16. In 1973 Le Duc Tho ---- to accept the Nobel Prize for peace, insisting that peace ---- in South Vietnam and didn't seem likely to be so.

- A) refused / had not been established
B) refuses / was not established
C) was refusing / has not been established
D) would have refused / will not be established
E) had refused / would not be established

17. There was a similar case in May of a man, ---- in Paris, who ---- his shoes with drugs.

- A) to board / would pack
B) having boarded / has packed
C) to have boarded / would have packed
D) boarding / had packed
E) to be boarded / packed

18. Later on in the article he points out that the creation of the single currency ---- out the competitive advantage that German companies ---- enjoy over their European neighbours.

- A) wipes / were used to
B) has wiped / used to
C) had wiped / had used to
D) would wipe / are used to
E) is wiping / have been used to

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

Charles Fort, though he died in 1932, still attracts considerable attention. (19) ---- a journalist and writer, he was fascinated by all manner of unexplained stories. He was a (20) ---- writer of both fiction and non-fiction, but it is believed that he (21) ---- many of his manuscripts before they ever came to publication. One of his friends (22) ---- the Fortean Society, which published Fort's articles before and after his death; and the Fortean Society Magazine, which (23) ---- became the Fortean Times, is still being published.

19. A) For B) As
C) Even D) Like
E) Just

20. A) various B) confidential
C) loyal D) vague
E) prolific

21. A) would destroy B) was destroyed
C) destroys D) destroyed
E) would have destroyed

22. A) set up B) fixed up
C) put on D) brought on
E) made up

23. A) generally B) eventually
C) completely D) frequently
E) exceptionally

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

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

24. Gertrude Stein's optimism pervades her autobiography, ---- .

- A) unless Picasso actually painted her portrait
- B) so the story of her life has the character of a fairy tale
- C) because she had continued to experiment with language and draw new meaning out of old words
- D) though she had hoped to win the approval of the conventional reading public
- E) when she had driven supplies to regional French hospitals during World War I

25. Clearly a successful ascent of the south-west face of Everest could only be achieved ---- .

- A) until a leader willing and able to shoulder full responsibility could be found
- B) whether extra oxygen alone might have resulted in success
- C) if climbing techniques and technical aids alike were absolutely faultless
- D) though the organization of such a project would take a heavy toll of any leader
- E) that technically it was one of the hardest climbs ever to be achieved "alpine style"

26. ---- , the scores of Oxford's MBA candidates already compare favourably with the top schools in the world.

- A) Until the controversies surrounding the opening of the school have died down
- B) As they were well aware of the mounting jealousy
- C) Since the major initial effort would be to establish their reputation
- D) Unless other European schools have established formal alliances with American counterparts
- E) Although the school was only established in 1994

27. France will undoubtedly be reducing its competitive advantage ---- .

- A) until even the smaller French businesses had to struggle to keep going
- B) since the minimum wage would be calculated hourly
- C) that workers are feeling cheated out of valuable overtime
- D) if it continues with the 35-hour week
- E) though the legislation would be difficult to implement

28. The troubles in Peru began a month ago ---- .

- A) why the president imposed a state of emergency on almost half of the country
- B) if there has been a wave of particularly violent strikes and protests
- C) when truck owners blocked main roads, thus threatening food supplies
- D) until health workers and court clerks began their own strikes
- E) so several unions would soon be going back to work

29. Mr Clarke, the education secretary, seems increasingly to be swept along by a system ---- .

- A) that he only nominally controls
- B) since there ought to be further increases in the sizes of classes
- C) while the number of children skipping school has risen by a third
- D) where there has been an improvement in some schools
- E) that the improvement in some schools has been offset by a decline in others

30. ---- where the need for education is constantly increasing.

- A) They now plan to produce coloured pencils for children in developing regions
- B) They would soon begin to sell design activity kits for young children
- C) The chairman of the company also plans to branch out into children's stationery
- D) He has certainly given the company a sparklingly new image
- E) Throughout the world this brand name invariably conjures up an image of high quality

31. ---- that even the best-run companies can fall on difficult times.

- A) Undoubtedly the aim was to reduce costs as rapidly as possible
- B) There is a mass of evidence to show
- C) Separate sales forces are required for consumer and enterprise divisions
- D) The parent companies will provide the necessary support
- E) The company was founded at an unfortunate time

32. If trade unions were to close down, ---- .

- A) their members can only be paid what the market can afford
- B) they have no further functions to serve
- C) there is no longer any need for them
- D) they might still play a useful role in the modern economy
- E) it would actually be a great pity

33. When female monkeys that had been deprived of early social contact were successfully mated, ---- .

- A) they usually show various types of bizarre behaviour in motherhood
- B) none of them seem to have any normal maternal instincts
- C) they haven't done as well as those that were allowed to interact with their peers during the first 6 months of life
- D) there is evidence that they rarely engaged in normal interaction with other animals later on
- E) they made poor mothers, tending to neglect and even abuse their first-born infants

34. Even when they are behind bars, ---- .

- A) the criminal gangs of Brazil were all engaged in drug-trafficking
- B) several new, top-security jails have recently been built in Brazil
- C) a new anti-crime plan has already been launched by Brazil's president
- D) the powers of Brazil's criminal hands remain uncurtailed
- E) longer prison sentences have failed to improve the situation

35. ---- whom he rightly sees as the touchstone of the country's prosperity.

- A) Unfortunately he had failed to bring relief to the unemployed
- B) He lacks both the warmth and the courage requisite for a leader
- C) His sudden rise to the forefront would have disconcerted even his opponents
- D) He couldn't face the problem of the over-protected workforce
- E) He does, however, have the support of Germany's small and middling businessmen

36. - 38. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:10

Bitiş saati : 10:15

Toplam süre : 5 dakika

36. Biyografi, ilk kez onyedinci yüzyılda İngiltere'de, edebiyatın önemli bir dalı olarak kabul edildi.

- A) For the first time in the seventeenth century in Britain, biography was recognized as an important branch of literature.
- B) Biography was only recognized as an important branch of literature in Britain during the seventeenth century.
- C) The recognition of biography as a worthwhile branch of British literature occurred as early as the seventeenth century.
- D) For the first time in Britain in the seventeenth century, biography became a major branch of literature.
- E) Biography first emerged as a worthwhile branch of literature during the seventeenth century in Britain.

37. Tayvan ve Çin, iki ülke arasında doğrudan ticaret, iletişim ve ulaşım bağlantılarını sağlayacak bir anlaşmaya doğru yavaş yavaş ilerlemektedir.

- A) Direct business, communications and transport links are slowly coming into being between the two countries following the agreement reached between Taiwan and China.
- B) The agreement that has been reached between Taiwan and China is slowly beginning to produce direct business, communications and transport links between the two countries.
- C) Taiwan and China have been slowly moving towards an agreement that will make possible direct business, communications and transport links between the two countries.
- D) Taiwan and China are gradually moving away from the agreement that would have made possible direct business deals, communications and transport links between the two countries.
- E) Once the agreement between China and Taiwan is signed, the two countries will soon develop direct business links and a shared communications and transport system.

38. Uluslararası Müzik Yarışması adıyla 1939'da başlayan Cenevre Yarışması, şu anda dünyanın en eski ve en saygın müzik yarışmalarından birisidir.

- A) The Geneva Competition grew out of the International Music Competition, which dates back to 1939 and is now one of the oldest and most prominent of the world's music contests.
- B) The Geneva Competition, which started in 1939 under the name of the International Music Competition, is now one of the world's oldest and most prestigious music contests.
- C) The International Music Competition, originally known as the Geneva Competition, started in 1939 and is still one of the world's oldest and most renowned music contests.
- D) The Geneva Competition, which dates back to 1939 when it was generally known as the International Music Competition, is now regarded as the world's oldest and most reputable musical contest.
- E) After 1939 the International Music Competition merged with the Geneva Competition to become one of the world's oldest and most acclaimed musical contests.

39. - 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

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

39. For a quarter of a century now, drug trafficking in South America has not only spread violence and corruption in the region but has also undermined the already weak judicial system.

- A) Son çeyrek yüzyıl içinde, Güney Amerika'daki uyuşturucu kaçakçılığı, bir yandan bölgede şiddetin ve yolsuzlukların yayılmasına neden olmuş, öte yandan da yargı sisteminin zayıflamasına yol açmıştır.
- B) Güney Amerika'daki uyuşturucu kaçakçılığının çeyrek yüzyıldan beri yaygınlaşması sonucu şiddet ve yolsuzluğun artması, bölgede zaten zayıf olan yargı sistemini daha da zayıflatmıştır.
- C) Güney Amerika'da şiddetin ve yolsuzluğun çeyrek yüzyıldan beri yayılmasının nedeni sadece uyuşturucu kaçakçılığı değil, bölgede zaten zayıf olan yargı sisteminin daha da zayıflamasıdır.
- D) Çeyrek yüzyıldan beri, Güney Amerika'daki uyuşturucu kaçakçılığı, sadece bölgede şiddeti ve yolsuzluğu yaymamış, aynı zamanda zaten zayıf olan yargı sistemini daha da zayıflatmıştır.
- E) Çeyrek yüzyıldan beri Güney Amerika'daki uyuşturucu kaçakçılığı zaten zayıf olan yargı sistemini daha da zayıflattığı için, bölgede şiddetin ve yolsuzluğun yaygınlaşmasına yol açmıştır.

40. At the party conference held on June 1st in Berlin, the German Chancellor easily got a vote of confidence.

- A) Almanya Başbakanının kolayca güvenoyu aldığı parti kongresi 1 Haziran'da Berlin'de toplanmıştır.
- B) Almanya Başbakanı, 1 Haziran'da Berlin'de düzenlenen parti kongresinde, beklenmedik bir şekilde güvenoyu almıştır.
- C) Almanya Başbakanı, güvenoyunu 1 Haziran'da Berlin'de yeniden düzenlenen parti kongresinde almıştır.
- D) 1 Haziran'da Berlin'de düzenlenen parti kongresinde, Almanya Başbakanı, kolayca güvenoyu almıştır.
- E) Berlin'de 1 Haziran'da düzenlenen olağan parti kongresinde, Almanya Başbakanı yeniden güvenoyu almıştır.

41. The first modern unions of workers were founded in the nineteenth century when class warfare had some meaning.

- A) Ondokuzuncu yüzyılda sınıf savaşının bir anlam kazanması nedeniyle, ilk çağdaş işçi sendikaları kurulmuştur.
- B) Çağdaş işçi sendikalarının ilk kez kuruluşu, sınıf savaşının belli bir anlam kazandığı ondokuzuncu yüzyılda olmuştur.
- C) Sınıf savaşının giderek anlam kazandığı ondokuzuncu yüzyılda, ilk çağdaş işçi sendikalarının kuruluşu gündeme gelmiştir.
- D) İlk çağdaş işçi sendikalarının kurulması da, sınıf savaşının bir anlam taşıması da ondokuzuncu yüzyıl içinde gerçekleşmiştir.
- E) İlk çağdaş işçi sendikaları, sınıf savaşının bir anlam taşıdığı ondokuzuncu yüzyılda kurulmuştur.

42. - 46. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:20
Bitiş saati : 10:35
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

42. The attack on the World Trade Center has changed perceptions of risk. ---- . The likelihood of terrorist attacks may not necessarily be any higher. But the fear of them certainly is. So, too, is the demand for insurance cover.

- A) On the other hand, a few insurers say they will be prepared to offer the necessary insurance against terrorist attacks
- B) Cover against terrorist acts was only possible at a high price
- C) Indeed, some insurance companies still refuse to consider the risks of war
- D) Some insurers were reluctant to be the ultimate guarantor for terrorist risk
- E) It was the worst terrorist assault ever on American soil, and produced the biggest insurance losses in history

43. Anja Silja, who remains one of the most exciting and controversial figures in opera, was born in Berlin in 1940. Her childhood was spent in the home of her grandfather, who was a painter and amateur musician. With him she studied voice and piano from the age of five. ---- . Everyone in the family was frightened of him, except her. By the age of 12 she was giving concerts, and was not yet 16 when she made her stage debut as "Rosina" in Rossini's Barber of Seville.

- A) Her performances are vivid and emotionally charged
- B) Her performances have been compared to those of Greta Garbo, the screen idol of the 1930s
- C) Off-stage, she is quite a withdrawn, shy person
- D) He was, as Ms Silja recalls, a very dominating personality
- E) She says that singing alone does not interest her and that she is fully committed to the drama

44. In the making of a great mind, parental influence emerges as vastly important, although its impact is not as simple as it may seem. Some clearly inherit the abilities of their intellectual forebears. ---- . Mozart, for instance, was robbed of his childhood by his ambitious and overbearing father, while Newton was abandoned by his mother at an early age.

- A) Moreover, some showed an almost pathological devotion to their work
- B) Childhood unhappiness is very rarely encountered
- C) Sometimes the intellectual superiority is apparent at an early age
- D) If such people had not lived, the lives of all of us would be poorer
- E) But for some the parental influence is less positive or engaging

45. Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, was born in Staffordshire, in the Midlands. Following the success of his first novel, he gave himself entirely to creative writing. *The Old Wives' Tale* is the book by which he is best known to posterity. ---- . These are life in the industrial Midlands of England and European cultural influences.

- A) For a few years he worked with his father who was a solicitor
- B) He became the most influential critic of his day
- C) Between 1902 and 1908 he lived in France and married a Frenchwoman
- D) It combines the two principle sources of his interest
- E) Though he spent much of his life in London, he continued to be a man of the Midlands

46. The terrorist threat to maritime traffic, oil and gas tankers in particular, is the most immediate problem. ---- . The suicide attacks have heightened concern about the vulnerability of maritime traffic to terrorist attacks. The scourge of piracy in Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea has demonstrated how easy it is to hijack ships at sea.

- A) Destroying or paralyzing refineries and loading terminals would be far more effective in disrupting energy supplies
- B) The high seas, many fear, could become the new battleground in the war on terror
- C) The Red Sea connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Middle East with the Indian Ocean
- D) Another danger zone is the Strait of Hormuz, the only way in and out of the Gulf
- E) During the 1980-88 War between Iran and Iraq, both sides attacked shipping in the Gulf in an effort to cut off the other's oil exports

47. - 51. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:35
Bitiş saati : 10:45
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

47. Clare : I'm looking for a book on Kütahya tiles. What do you recommend?

Assist. : It really depends on what you are looking for. Is it largely photographs of the tiles that you want?

Clare : ----

Assist. : In that case, I think this is the book you are looking for. It really gives a very good account of all aspects of tiles and tile-making.

- A) That's right. And they must be in colour.
- B) Yes it is. It's the designs I'm interested in.
- C) Well, that too. But I want something about the history and art of tile-making.
- D) Yes, of course. The individual tiles and the way they are used in decoration.
- E) Yes. But it's only the old tiles that I'm really interested in.

48. Jane : Why is Ireland called "the emerald isle": Are emeralds found there?

Mother : ----

Jane : Why is that?

Mother : It rains a great deal and that makes for lovely green vegetation.

- A) Not that I know of. They are found in the Ural Mountains though.
- B) No, they aren't. It refers to the colour. Everywhere is gorgeously green.
- C) No, thank goodness!
- D) No. Emeralds are a very valuable stone, you know.
- E) One never knows. One day they may find them there.

49. Sophie : Do you consider yourself overworked?

Gerald : I don't think so. I really haven't thought about it. Why do you ask?

Sophie : ----

Gerald : No! Certainly not! Have you ever known me to take work home?

- A) I'm trying to decide whether or not you are a workaholic.
 B) Because you make all of us work far too hard!
 C) Because by the end of the day you always look terribly tired.
 D) I wish you wouldn't work so hard. It's not good for you.
 E) Because I wanted to know!

50. Brian : According to this article, Germany is trying to cut down on health-care expenditure.

Terry : ----

Brian : Do they really? That's an awful lot!

Terry : It certainly is. And they reckon that a lot of the services provided are quite unnecessary.

- A) That won't be at all popular!
 B) Well, they need to! They spend nearly a third more per head than the EU's average.
 C) I hope Britain doesn't decide to do the same!
 D) I suppose people are starting to expect too much. Free education, for instance.
 E) People are starting to expect everything to be free.

51. Amy : The editorial board has decided to bring out new editions of the old classics.

Peter : So I hear. And they really are going to update them.

Amy : ----

Peter : Yes, and the new covers will be decorated with contemporary paintings.

- A) Do you think they'll sell well? I'm rather doubtful.
 B) Which ones will they be publishing first?
 C) The argument is that people like reading old books just as they like listening to old music.
 D) Yes indeed. There will be new introductions written by modern writers.
 E) They are working very hard to make a success of the scheme, which actually suggests they are not too sure it will be successful!

52. - 56. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:45

Bitiş saati : 10:55

Toplam süre : 10 dakika

52. (I) Abstract Expressionism in US painting was the dominant force in the country's art in the late 1940s and 1950s. (II) It was characterized by the sensuous use of paint, often on very large canvases, to convey powerful emotions. (III) Ornamental art without figurative representation occurs in most cultures. (IV) Some of the artists involved painted pure abstract pictures, but others often used figures in their work. (V) Most of the leading Abstract Expressionists were based in New York during the height of the movement, and their critical and financial success helped New York to replace Paris as the world's leading centre of contemporary art.

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

53. (I) The history of the Red Cross began with the personal experience of one man. (II) In June 1859, Henri Durant, a businessman and philanthropist, was travelling in Italy where chance led him to the battlefield of Solferino. (III) He was horrified by the sight of the wounded left to die by thousands. (IV) That is why "voluntary aid societies" came into being. (V) He immediately set to work to care for them and was soon joined by the local people.

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

54. (I) Although punishment can suppress an unwanted response, it has several disadvantages. (II) Its effects are not as predictable as the results of reward. (III) This is why an extreme punishment may lead to aggressive behaviour. (IV) Punishment says, "Stop it!" but fails to give an alternative. (V) As a result, the offender may substitute an even less desirable response.

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

55. (I) A soldier's job used to be to kill the enemy. (II) Now, however, the global system is more complex and modern troops are often deployed in Operations Other Than War (OOTW). (III) For the British Army recent OOTW have included collecting weapons from ethnic Albanian guerrillas and peacekeeping in former Yugoslavia. (IV) These kinds of operations have become increasingly common since the end of the Cold War, as the UN takes on international policing missions. (V) If the marines had opened fire on unarmed citizens, there would have been an international outcry.

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

56. (I) Your face is the most distinctive part of your body. (II) It allows you to explore the outside world. (III) The shape and size of your eyes, ears, nose and mouth are what make you look so different from everyone else. (IV) However, the primary purpose of your facial features is not to make you recognizable. (V) Their main function is to enable you to sense the world.

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

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 4 soruyu cevaplamak için toplam 10 dakika ayırınız.

57. - 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The German economy isn't getting any healthier. Growth remains stagnant and businesses remain pessimistic about the future. Real gross domestic product in the third quarter grew by 0.3%, after a 0.2% rise in the previous quarter. Household spending was the main engine of growth in the period. Exports also helped, rising 2.7%. The weakness came largely in business investment, and construction spending also fell again. Government loans slowed. Companies' views of current conditions have stabilised. However, future expectations worsened, with the index dropping to 95.8. That doesn't promise well for a rebound in business spending. And recent rises in taxation and spending cuts by the government could weigh on consumers.

58. From the passage, the general picture we get of the German economy ---- .

- A) is that of a slow but sure growth
- B) is one of decline that could lead to recession
- C) seems to be reasonably promising
- D) suggests that all necessary measures to improve it are being taken
- E) contradicts the expectations of the majority of businesses

59. In the gloomy picture of the German economy outlined in the passage, ---- .

- A) government loans are not even sufficient to help any one sector
- B) it is clearly the construction sector that has been hit hardest
- C) the main blame rests with the German government's financial policy
- D) many companies seem to be in danger of bankruptcy
- E) there are one or two positive signs, including the rise in exports

57. It is pointed out in the passage that the higher taxes recently imposed in Germany ---- .

- A) have hit the companies far more than the consumers
- B) have aroused a great deal of discontent among the consumers
- C) are generally regarded as having been inevitable
- D) seem likely to have an adverse effect upon the consumers
- E) were necessitated by the need for an increase in public spending

60. It is clear from the passage that the German government ---- .

- A) was particularly disturbed by the figures for real gross domestic product
- B) has taken firm measures to boost exports
- C) has introduced cuts in public expenditure
- D) is determined to encourage an increase in household spending
- E) plans to play a leading role in developing businesses

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Non-lethal weapons are typically given names that make them sound acceptable; for example, the term "rubber bullet" was adopted to suggest something soft and harmless. Jelly batons, sponge grenades and bean bags sound like something from a children's party, and you need to be aware that these "bean bags" are canvas bags of lead shot. Similarly, the very term "stink bombs" makes them sound like a practical joke instead of a chemical warfare agent. Sometimes language is deliberately used to mislead, as in the case of "rubber-coated bullets". These are steel balls the size of marbles with a thin rubber coat, able to penetrate the skull. There are also so-called "plastic bullets", which are high velocity bullets made of PVC.

61. An important point made in the passage is that many non-lethal weapons ---- .

- A) have been inspired by children's toys
- B) are weapons of chemical warfare
- C) are carefully described in a misleading terminology
- D) have recently been banned by the authorities
- E) are only used to break up demonstrations

62. It is clear from the passage that "stink bombs" are ---- .

- A) the most deadly of all the bombs
- B) used as a joke by children
- C) used in all kinds of warfare, including the conventional
- D) not something to be laughed at
- E) generally used in conjunction with sponge grenades and jelly batons

63. We understand from the passage that so-called "plastic bullets" ---- .

- A) refer to the bullets that have been falsely called "plastic"
- B) are actually weapons of chemical warfare
- C) are not capable of travelling at any great speed when fired
- D) are far less lethal than rubber bullets
- E) can shatter the skull as effectively as rubber-coated bullets

64. Throughout the passage, there is a sharp contrast drawn between ---- .

- A) the purpose of non-lethal weapons in war time and in peace time
- B) rubber-coated bullets and plastic bullets
- C) non-lethal and lethal weapons
- D) chemical warfare and conventional warfare
- E) the innocent label and the damaging effects of non-lethal weapons

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Postal Service has the longest history of monopoly power in the country and has the distinction of being mentioned in the US Constitution. In the past, the post office was impressive in using its widespread reputation for poor service. But these past accomplishments have been severely diminished by its inability to control the entry of competitors. First came FedEx Corp. And its associates, then the fax machine, and then, most destructively, the Internet and e-mail. The Postal service has failed to get Congress to classify all these innovations as first-class mail and therefore the exclusive domain of the Postal Service demonstrates a tremendous loss of muscle. Therefore, this contestant fails to measure up and should probably not even be nominated in the future.

65. According to the passage, the introduction of the Internet and the use of e-mail in America ---- .

- A) has contributed immensely to the efficiency of the US Postal Service
- B) is regarded by the US Congress as a major technological accomplishment
- C) has had a negative effect upon the postal services of the country
- D) has enlarged the US Postal Service's monopoly power
- E) has led to an on-going constitutional controversy

66. According to the passage, the US Postal Service seems to be ---- .

- A) relieved that there are new communication services to share its load
- B) uncertain that Congress should have put the new communication techniques under its monopoly
- C) proud that the US Congress has always recognized its superiority
- D) unable to reach the standard required
- E) sure that the new communication technologies will soon be replaced

67. According to the passage, the US Postal Service ---- .

- A) enjoyed, at one time, a privileged status but offered poor services
- B) is the oldest public institution in the country's history
- C) is still in fierce competition with its rival FedEx Corp.
- D) is still in the forefront as regards the payment of high wages
- E) will always be remembered with respect even if it ceases to exist in the future

68. Clearly, this passage ---- .

- A) describes the current great achievements of the US Postal Service
- B) accounts for the decline of the US Postal Service
- C) deals with the benefits of the Internet
- D) expresses a considerable degree of sympathy for the US Postal Service
- E) is critical of the US Congress and its attitude towards monopolies

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Modern psychology considers childhood an extremely important period of human development. Western culture views children as vulnerable and requiring a great deal of attention, care and shelter from harm. Many laws are designed to protect children from dangerous toys, dangerous substances and even dangerous parents. Our belief that all children ought to have a free public education and that they should remain in school until adolescence similarly reflects the view that childhood is a special and important time. But these attitudes toward children reflect a relatively recent conception of early development. The Greek and Roman civilizations, for instance, which extended from about 600 B.C. to about 400 A.D., are usually regarded as periods of great enlightenment. Yet the status of children during those times was hardly enviable. Although such great Greek thinkers as Plato and Aristotle wrote of the importance of education, they also defended practices that today would seem unthinkable. Infanticide, the killing of newborns, was routine and viewed as an appropriate way to deal with babies who were illegitimate, unhealthy or simply unwanted.

69. According to the passage, in modern society, children ---- .

- A) are the responsibility more of the state than of their parents
- B) are given more freedom than is good for them
- C) enjoy no special privileges
- D) receive less consideration and protection than in ancient times
- E) are protected by law from a variety of harmful practices

70. We understand from the passage that the civilizations of Greece and Rome ---- .

- A) accepted certain practices to do with children, that today we find horrifying
- B) do not deserve the respect that they are constantly being given
- C) are largely remembered because of the writings of Plato and Aristotle
- D) treated children with great kindness even though they did practise infanticide
- E) recognized the fact that infanticide was inhuman

71. It is emphasized in the passage that present-day western culture ---- .

- A) does not seek to prolong free education after adolescence
- B) regards free schooling as the right of every child
- C) does not regard Greek and Roman times as periods of enlightenment
- D) is over-protective of its children
- E) regards children in much the same way as did the ancient Greeks

72. It is clear from the passage that Plato and Aristotle ---- .

- A) helped to improve the conditions of children in their age
- B) disapproved of the way children were treated in their times
- C) would have disliked the modern approach to education
- D) both recognized the importance of education
- E) tried hard to put an end to the practice of infanticide

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

For more than ten years, Russia's relations with the advanced countries of the western world had been a torrid and unsatisfying mixture of unrequited love, misunderstanding and dashed hopes. Actually recently there have been big shifts on both sides. The West is no longer trying to recast Russia in its own image. The days are gone when politicians in the US used the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a foreign policy fund to promote particular policies and politicians in Russia. These days, Russia runs itself more or less as it likes. Its economic growth may be slow but it is encouraging: Russia registered its third consecutive year of real growth in 2001, with the average income up by 5% and at a time when the world's big economies were sluggish. Although good official connections in business still matter hugely, the days of central planning are gone for good, as is the wild era of looting and barter that followed the collapse of communism. Russia delivers its oil and gas on time and is steadily paying off its foreign debts. Compared with what might have happened, the outside world finds that cheering.

73. As we understand from the passage, what is interesting about Russia's recent economic performance is that it ---- .

- A) has caused considerable unease in the US
- B) has largely been achieved by the export of oil and gas
- C) has been largely aided by IMF funding
- D) has improved to a certain extent while the economies of many big countries have deteriorated
- E) has led to an intensification of the strain in relations between Russia and the western world

74. According to the passage, the signs that things are improving in Russia ---- .

- A) have been confirmed by IMF's economic reports
- B) are not really credible in the eyes of western countries
- C) seem likely to prove very temporary
- D) are gratifying but its relations with the West continue to be tense
- E) include a steady reduction in foreign debts and reliability in the meeting of commitments

75. As it is pointed out in the passage, in the recent past, Russia ---- .

- A) experienced many difficulties in its relations with the West
- B) achieved a rapid rate of economic growth that surprised the western world
- C) introduced a policy of central planning which has aided its economic growth
- D) finally paid off all of its debts to the West
- E) exported all its surplus oil and gas to the West

76. It is clear from the passage that, formerly, the US ---- .

- A) depended upon the IMF for the funding of all its foreign policy projects
- B) greatly encouraged economic cooperation between Russia and the West
- C) was in the habit of using certain international bodies to influence politics in Russia
- D) was exceedingly worried about Russia's economic instability
- E) had done all in its power to bring about the collapse of communism

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Behavioural scientists have identified many powerful factors that drive us to war-factors so numerous and so compelling that it is hard to imagine how we will ever overcome them. Evolution seems to have equipped us with strong tendencies to organize and kill. As General John J. Pershing stated, "Men go to war because they enjoy it." Like many mammals, we also possess the natural tendency to protect our territory. Society is capable of suppressing genetically-based tendencies, but when it comes to war, most cultures actually fuel the flames. We deliberately instil nationalistic pride in our children, and we teach them to assume roles and follow orders which are all characteristics of the good soldier. In addition we reduce the individuality of people by giving them uniforms; we diffuse responsibility by having them use weapons in teams; we dehumanize enemies by labelling them heathens, animals and so on. Throw in financial incentives, some propaganda and a charismatic leader or two, and we become more prone to war than ever.

77. According to the passage, people ---- .

- A) are no longer easily motivated by financial incentives
- B) are conditioned for war from childhood onwards
- C) want their sons to become professional soldiers
- D) can be persuaded to do anything by a charismatic leader
- E) can seldom manage to control their tendency to kill

78. It is pointed out in the passage that human beings resemble many other mammals ---- .

- A) in their urge to defend their own domain
- B) in their readiness to fight for the pleasure of fighting
- C) because they share the same tendencies
- D) though mammals lack a sense of pride
- E) since they possess the same genes

79. An important point made in this passage is that the tendency in man to go to war ---- .

- A) is aroused by all types of uniform
- B) is strong and unlikely ever to be subdued
- C) has nothing to do with a sense of national pride
- D) bears no relation to the way a child is brought up
- E) has decreased as war has become more terrible

80. In the passage, the underlined phrase "dehumanize enemies" means to ---- .

- A) refer to the enemy's less-known qualities
- B) present the enemy in favourable terms
- C) depict the enemy as something inhuman
- D) put the emphasis on the enemy's power
- E) represent the enemy through its unpopular attributes

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 - 4
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

1. **A** B C D E
2. A B **C** D E
3. A B C D E
4. **A** B C D E
5. A B **C** D E
6. A B C **D** E
7. A B C D **E**
8. A B C **D** E
9. A B C **D** E
10. A B C **D** E
11. **A** B C D E
12. A B **C** D E
13. A B C D E
14. **A** B C D E
15. A B C **D** E
16. **A** B C D E
17. A B C **D** E
18. A B C **D** E
19. A B C **D** E
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21. A B C **D** E
22. **A** B C D E
23. A B C **D** E
24. A B C **D** E
25. A B **C** D E
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29. **A** B C D E
30. **A** B C D E
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33. A B C **D** E
34. A B C **D** E
35. A B C **D** E
36. **A** B C D E
37. A B **C** D E
38. A B C **D** E
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46. A B **C** D E
47. A B **C** D E
48. A B C **D** E
49. **A** B C D E
50. A B **C** D E
51. A B C **D** E
52. A B **C** D E
53. A B C **D** E
54. A B **C** D E
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57. A B C **D** E
58. A B C **D** E
59. A B C **D** E
60. A B C **D** E
61. A B **C** D E
62. A B C **D** E
63. **A** B C D E
64. A B C **D** E
65. A B **C** D E
66. A B C **D** E
67. **A** B C D E
68. A B C **D** E
69. A B C **D** E
70. **A** B C D E
71. A B C **D** E
72. A B C **D** E
73. A B C **D** E
74. A B C **D** E
75. **A** B C D E
76. A B **C** D E
77. A B C **D** E
78. **A** B C D E
79. A B C **D** E
80. A B **C** D E
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97. A B C **D** E
98. A B C **D** E
99. A B C **D** E
100. A B C **D** E

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 4
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **niche** = niş (duvar içinde bırakılan oyuk, göz, hücre)
- Soru 2. **blight** = soldurmak, berbat etmek, mahvetmek, **ruin, damage, spoil**
disaster = felaket, yıkım, afet, **catastrophe, tragedy**
range (from — to) = (— ile — arasında) değişmek, (—den —ye kadar) değişmek, oynamak
collapse = göçme, çökme, yıkılma, **downfall, failure**, zıt anl. = success, triumph
- Soru 3. **league** = birlik
in response to = —e tepki/karşılık olarak
inefficiency = etkisiz olma, verimsizlik, randımsızlık, **ineffectiveness**, zıt anl. = efficient, effective
pull out of = —den ayrılmak/çıkılmak, **quit, leave**, zıt anl. = join
get away with = yanına kar kalmak
fall in with = 1) — ile aynı fikirde olmak, **agree with**; 2) — ile ilişkisi olmak, **have a relationship with**
- Soru 4. **sensitive** = duyarlı, hassas, alıngan; duygulu, **delicate; emotional**, zıt anl. = insensitive; thick-skinned
stir up = kışkırtmak, bulandırmak, karıştırmak, **provoke**
hold up = geciktirmek, engellemek, **delay, obstruct**
- Soru 5. **heredity** = kalıtım, soyaçekim, **genetics, inheritance**
course = gidişat, süreç
condition = şartlandırmak, etkilemek, **equip, adapt**, zıt anl. = incapacity
debate = tartışmak, müzakere etmek, **argue, discuss**
confirm = teyit etmek, doğrulamak, **validate, affirm**, zıt anl. = deny, disprove
regulate = düzene sokmak, düzenlemek, ayarlamak, denetim altında tutmak, **adjust, arrange, monitor**, zıt anl. = upset, confuse, mess up
- Soru 6. **native** = yerli
prisoner = mahkum, tutuklu; esir, tutsak
colleague = meslektaş, iş arkadaşı
captive = esir, tutsak
- Soru 7. **as a matter of fact** = aslında, aslına bakılırsa
infrastructure = altyapı
sewerage = kanalizasyon
obsessive = saplantılı; aşırı, **compulsive; excessive**
exclusive = dışta bırakan, tam/bütün, (bölünmemiş veya paylaşılmayan), (kişiye, kuruluşa vs.) özel, sadece belli bir zümreye açık, **restricted, complete**, zıt anl. = open, public, shared
- Soru 8. **engrave** = kazımak, oymak
tomb = mezar, lahit, türbe
destiny = kader, yazgı, talih, kismet, **fate**
reputedly = sözde, güya, rivayete göre, **according to general belief**
successively = peş peşe/üst üste/arka arkaya gelen, olan, **consecutively**
decisively = kesin olarak, kararlı bir biçimde, **certainly, determinately**
discretely = farklı bir şekilde, (birbirinden) ayrı olarak, **distinctly, separately**

- Soru 9. **pro-** = lehinde, —den yana
anti- = aleyhinde, —e karşı
extort = (para) sızdırmak, (haraç) almak; zorla veya gözdağı vererek almak, **squeeze**
- Soru 10. **live** = canlı
subject = kobay
- Soru 11. **chairman** = başkan
subsequently = sonraları, daha sonra, **afterwards**, zıt anl. = previously
- Soru 12. **short-term** = kısa vadeli
- Soru 13. **country-wide** = ülke çapında
claim = talep/iddia etmek, **demand, request**, zıt anl. = disclaim, deny
psychic = psişik, ruhsal
- Soru 15. **militancy** = militanlık
appearance = görünüş, görünüm, **image, feature**
deceptive = aldatıcı, yanıltıcı, **false, misleading**, zıt anl. = straightforward, upright
- Soru 16. **insist** = diretmek, direnmek, ısrar etmek, **assert**
establish = 1) kurmak, tesis etmek, oturtmak, **form, found, constitute**; 2) saptamak, tespit etmek, **authenticate, verify**
- Soru 17. **drug** = 1) uyuşturucu madde; 2) ilaç, ecza
board = (uçak, tren, otobüs, gemi gibi büyük taşıt araçlarına) binmek
pack = sıkı sıkıya doldurmak
- Soru 18. **wipe out** = silip süpürmek, ortadan kaldırmak, **destroy**
- 19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
be fascinated by/with = —e kendini kaptırmak, **be wrapped up in**
all manner of = her çeşit
non-fiction = kurgusal olmayan düz yazı
fortean = olağandışı ve tuhaf olaylarla ilgili
various = çeşitli, **miscellaneous**
confidential = gizli, **secret**, zıt anl. = open, public
loyal = sadık, vefalı, **faithful**, zıt anl. = disloyal
- Soru 22. **fix up** = 1) ayarlamak, **arrange**; 2) bulmak, temin etmek, **provide**
put on = 1) (üzerine) yüklemek, **exert**; 2) giymek
bring on = ortaya çıkarmak, sebep olmak, **produce**
- Soru 23. **eventually** = sonunda, **at last, finally**
exceptionally = istisna olarak, fevkalade, **extraordinarily**
- Soru 24. **optimism** = iyimserlik
pervade = istila etmek, kaplamak, yayılmak, bürümek, sarmak, **spread**
draw new meaning = yeni anlam çıkarmak
- Soru 25. **ascent** = çıkış, tırmanış; yükseliş, yokuş
shoulder = sırtlamak
faultless = kusursuz, **flawless, perfect**, zıt anl. = faulty, imperfect
take a heavy toll of = çok zarar vermek, büyük bir kayba neden olmak

- Soru 26. **compare favourably with** = — ile karşılaştırıldığında daha iyi/üstün durumda olmak
die down = hafiflemek, sönmeye yüz tutmak, azalmak, **fade away**
mount = tırmanmak, yükselmek, artmak, çoğalmak, **climb, rise, soar**, zıt anl. = descend
jealousy = kıskançlık
initial = ilk, başlangıç, baştaki, birinci
alliance = ittifak, birleşme, **association, accord**
- Soru 27. **keep going** = devam etmek, sürdürmek, **carry on**, zıt anl. = discontinue
overtime = fazla mesai
implement = uygulamak, yerine getirmek, **put through, carry out, perform**
- Soru 28. **state of emergency** = acil durum
strike = grev
- Soru 29. **sweep along** = (rüzgar, akıntı vs. sayesinde) kolayca ilerlemek, akıp gitmek
nominally = önemsiz/düşük oranda
skip = (gidilmesi gereken bir yere) gitmemek, (okul) asmak, **avoid, escape**
by a third = üçte bir oranında
offset = karşılamak, dengelemek, **counterbalance**
- Soru 30. **stationery** = kırtasiye
sparkingly = pırıltılı bir şekilde, **brilliantly, glowingly**
conjure up = akla getirmek, anımsatmak, uyandırmak, **evoke**
- Soru 31. **fall on** = karşılaşmak, **encounter**
mass = yığın
division = bölüm, departman
parent company = ana şirket (başka şirketlere sahip olan veya onları kontrol eden şirket)
- Soru 32. **afford** = (bir şey) yapmaya gücü/parası yetmek, (maliyetini) karşılayacak durumda olmak
- Soru 33. **deprive (of)** = yoksun bırakmak, mahrum etmek, **strip of**
mate = çiftleştirmek
bizarre = garip, tuhaf, acayip
maternal = anneliğe özgü
interact = birbirini etkilemek, birbiriyle ilişkide olmak, **relate to**
peer = akran, emsal
infant = bebek, yavru
- Soru 34. **bar** = çubuk
be behind bars = demir parmaklıklar arkasında olmak (hapiste olmak)
gang = çete
drug-trafficking = uyuşturucu taşıma
top-security = üstün güvenliğe sahip
launch = (yeni bir iş, proje vs.) başlatmak, **initiate**
band = takım, zümre
remain uncurtailed = azalmadan kalmak
- Soru 35. **rightly** = haklı olarak, **correctly**
touchstone = denek taşı, mihenk taşı, kriter, ölçüt, **benchmark, criterion**
relief = 1) ferahlama, rahatlatma, **alleviation**; 2) yardım, **help**
lack = —den yoksun olmak, **be without**, zıt anl. = have, own
requisite = gerekli, (isim=) gerekli şey, **necessary, necessity**
disconcert = 1) şaşırtmak, **perplex**; 2) düzenini bozmak, altüst etmek, **disturb, upset**

opponent = rakip, düşman, **competitor**, **enemy**
over-protected = aşırı korunan
workforce = işgücü
middling = orta (büyüklükte), **medium**

- Soru 42. **perception** = algılama, algı, idrak, sezgi, **understanding**, **apprehension**, **viewpoint**
insurance cover = sigorta kapsamı
insurer = sigortacı
guarantor = kefil, garantör
assault = saldırı, (fiil=) saldırmak, **attack**
soil = toprak(lar)
- Soru 43. **controversial** = hakkında konuşulan, tartışma konusu olan; tartışmalı, ihtilafli, **debatable**, zıt anl. = uncontroversial, unquestionable
debut = (sahneye) ilk çıkış, başlangıç
emotionally charged = duygu yüklü
idol = ilah, tanrıça, tapılması şey
off-stage = sahne dışında
withdrawn = çekingen, içine kapanık, **unsociable**, zıt anl. = sociable, outgoing
recall = anımsamak, hatırlamak, **remember**, zıt anl. = forget
be committed to = kendini adanmak/vermek, bağlı olmak, **be devoted/loyal**
- Soru 44. **parental** = ebeveyne ait
vastly = çok, **highly**, **greatly**
inherit = —den (kalıtımla) almak, miras almak, **acquire**, **receive**
forebear = ata, cet
rob of = elinden almak, çalmak, yoksun bırakmak, **take**, **steal**
overbearing = otoriter, zorba, ezici, **despotic**, **oppressive**, zıt anl. = democratic
pathological = patolojik
devotion = sadakat, içten bağlılık; adama
superiority = üstünlük, **dominance**, **supremacy**, zıt anl. = inferiority
engaging = sevimli, hoş, çekici, **charming**, **attractive**, zıt anl. = repellent
- Soru 45. **posterity** = gelecek kuşaklar, **next generation**
solicitor = avukat
combine = birleş(tir)mek, **unite**, **embody**, zıt anl. = separate
principle = ana, esas, **main**, **major**
source = kaynak, köken, **origin**, **root**
- Soru 46. **immediate** = acil, yakın, şimdiki, **urgent**, **current**
suicide attack = intihar saldırısı
vulnerability = saldırıya açık olma, **susceptibility**, **weakness**
scourge = bela, felaket; kırbaç
piracy = korsanlık
hijack = (uçak, gemi) kaçırmak
paralyze = felç/kötürüm etmek, sakatlamak, çalışamaz hale getirmek, **cripple**, **disable**
high seas = enginler, açık deniz
zone = bölge, mıntıka
strait = boğaz
in an effort to = çabasıyla
cut off = (yolunu) kesmek, **block**
- Soru 47. **tile** = seramik, fayans, kiremit
largely = büyük ölçüde, **greatly**, **mostly**

- Soru 48. **emerald** = zümrüt
isle = ada
not that I know of = bildiğim kadarıyla yok/değil
gorgeously = harika bir şekilde, **beautifully**
thank goodness! = Allah'a şükür
- Soru 49. **overworked** = aşırı çalışmış
workaholic = işkolik
terribly = son derece, **awfully**
- Soru 50. **expenditure** = harcama, masraf
an awful lot = çok fazla
per head = adam başı, kelle başı
- Soru 51. **editorial board** = editörler kurulu
bring out = yayımlamak, ortaya çıkarmak, **publish, produce**
edition = baskı
doubtful = şüpheli, kuşkulu, **farfetched, dubious**, zıt anl. = undoubted, certain
argument = sav, iddia; tartışma; çekişme, **assertion; debate; controversy**
introduction = giriş, önsöz
scheme = hareket planı, proje, düzen, tertip, **strategy**
- Soru 52. **expressionism** = dışavurumculuk
sensuous = duylara hitap eden, **exciting, sensual**
canvas = tuval
ornamental = dekoratif, süs olarak kullanılan
figurative = temsili, tasviri; mecazi
representation = tasvir, betimleme
height = doruk
replace = yerine geçmek, yerini almak, **supplant**
- Soru 53. **philanthropist** = yardımsever, hayırsever
battlefield = savaş alanı
horrify = korkutmak, dehşete düşürmek, **scare, terrify**
voluntary = gönüllü, isteğe bağlı, **willing**, zıt anl. = involuntary, obligatory
suppress = bastırmak, durdurmak, çıkmasını önlemek, **restrain, withhold**, zıt anl. = encourage
predictable = önceden söylenebilir, öngörülebilir, **foreseeable**
reward = ödül, **prize**, zıt anl. = punishment
offender = suçlu
substitute = yerine koymak, ikame etmek, **exchange, replace**
- Soru 54. **surpress** = baskılamak
offender = saldırgan
substitute = yerine (yedek olarak) koymak, ikame etmek
desirable = istenen, arzu edilen
- Soru 55. **troop** = askeri birlik
deploy = konuşlanmak, mevzilenmek, bir plana göre yerleştirmek, **position**
operation = hareket, operasyon
peacekeeping = barışı koruma
policing mission = polislik görevi
marine = deniz piyadesi
unarmed = silahsız
outcry = protesto, haykırış, bağırma, **protest, uproar**

Soru 56. **facial** = yüzle ilgili

recognizable = tanınabilir, ayırt edilebilir, **discernible**, **distinguishable**
sense = algılamak, anlamak, sezmek, **perceive**, **grasp**

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

stagnant = durgun

pessimistic = kötümser, karamsar

gross domestic product = gayri safi milli hasıla

household = evsel, eve ait

stabilize = sabitle(n)mek, dengele(n)mek, otur(t)mak, **settle**, **balance**

expectation = beklenti

promise = (belli bir duruma) işaret etmek, **point out**

rebound = düzelme, **recovery**

cut = kesinti

weigh on = endişelendirmek, endişeye sevk etmek, **cause to worry**

Soru 57. **hit** = vurmak, zarar vermek, **strike**

discontent = hoşnutsuzluk, **dissatisfaction**, zıt anl. = contentment, satisfaction

inevitable = kaçınılmaz, **unavoidable**, zıt anl. = avoidable

necessitate = gerektirmek, zorunlu kılmak, **require**, **call for**

Soru 58. **promising** = umut verici, geleceği parlak, **hopeful**, **bright**, zıt anl. = unfavourable

contradict = çelişmek, ters düşmek

Soru 59. **gloomy** = karanlık, kasvetli, hüznü

outline = taslağını çizmek, ana hatlarıyla belirtmek, **lay out**, **describe**

blame = suç, suçlama, kabahat, töhmet

rest with = (birisinin) sorumluluğunda olmak, **be the responsibility of**

firm = sıkı, sert, sağlam, **rigid**, **solid**, zıt anl. = flexible

boost = artırmak, çoğaltmak, **increase**, **raise**, zıt anl. = decrease, cutback

61. - 64. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

non-lethal = öldürücü olmayan

rubber bullet = plastik kurşun

jelly = jöle, pelte

baton = değnek

sponge = sünger

grenade = el bombası

canvas = branda bezi

lead shot = kurşun saçma

stink bomb = kötü koku bombası

warfare agent = savaş aleti

mislead = yanıltmak, **misguide**

rubber-coated = plastik kaplı

marble = bilye, misket; mermer

penetrate = girmek, içine işlemek, nüfuz etmek, **enter**, **get in**, **go through**

skull = kafatası

velocity = hız

Soru 61. **misleading** = yanıltıcı, **deceptive**

break up = 1) (gösteri vs.) dağıtmak, bitirmek, sona erdirmek; 2) (daha küçük) parçalara ayırmak

demonstration = gösteri

Soru 62. **deadly** = öldürücü

in conjunction with = ile bir arada, birlikte, **together with**

Soru 63. **so-called** = 1) sözde; 2) denilen, adı verilen (fazlaca bilinmeyen şeyler için)
lethal = ölümcül
shatter = 1) paramparça etmek, tuzla buz etmek, **smash**; 2) bozmak, harap etmek, **ruin**
effectively = etkili bir şekilde

Soru 64. **innocent** = masum, suçsuz
label = etiket

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

distinction = üstünlük, prestij, **superiority, prestige**, zıt anl. = mediocrity
reputation = itibar, ad, ün, **credit, esteem**
accomplishment = başarı, üstesinden gelme, **success, achievement**, zıt anl. = failure, defeat
severely = ciddi bir şekilde, **seriously**
inability = beceriksizlik, yeteneksizlik, güçsüzlük, yetersizlik, **incapability, weakness**, zıt anl. = ability
associate = iş ortağı, bağlı kuruluş
destructively = yıkıcı olarak, yıkıcı bir şekilde, **damagingly, harmfully**, zıt anl. = constructively
classify = sınıflandırmak, **break down, sort out**
tremendous = muazzam, **enormous**
loss of muscle = güç kaybı
contestant = yarışmacı
measure up = istenilen ölçülere/kriterlere uygun olmak
nominate = 1) aday göstermek; 2) atamak, görevlendirmek, **appoint**

Soru 65. **enlarge** = büyü(t)mek, genişle(t)mek, **amplify, broaden**, zıt anl. = reduce, diminish
on-going = devam eden, süregelen
constitutional = anayasal

Soru 66. **communication** = iletişim, haberleşme
load = yük
frustrated = engellenmiş, hüsrana uğramış, kösteklenmiş, **thwarted, discouraged**, zıt anl. = encouraged

Soru 67. **privileged** = ayrıcalıklı, imtiyazlı, **advantaged, favoured**, zıt anl. = underprivileged
rival = rakip, **opponent, competitor**
cease = dur(dur)mak, sona er(dir)mek, **stop, end, quit**, zıt anl. = begin, continue

Soru 68. **be critical of** = —e karşı eleştirel olmak, eleştirmek, **criticize**

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

shelter = sığınak, barınak, korunak
view = görüş, fikir, düşünce, inanç; bakış, **opinion, conception**
conception = kavram, düşünce, görüş, **concept, idea, notion**
extend = uza(t)mak, sürmek, **prolong, run on**, zıt anl. = shorten, shrink
enlightenment = aydınlanma (çağı), bilgilenme
enviable = gıpta edilecek, **desirable**, zıt anl. = unenviable, unfavourable
infanticide = bebeklerin öldürülmesi
illegitimate = 1) evlilik dışı, gayri meşru, **adulterine**; 2) yasadışı, **illegal**

Soru 69. **consideration** = ilgi, düşünce, **solicitude**, zıt anl. = unconcern, disregard
protection = koruma, **shelter, security**

Soru 70. **horrifying** = korkunç, dehşete düşürücü
kindness = sevecenlik, iyilik
inhuman = insanlık dışı

Soru 71. **over-protective** = aşırı koruyucu

Soru 72. **disapprove** = doğru bulmamak, onaylamamak, **find unacceptable**, zıt anl. = approve
put an end to = —e (bir) son vermek

73. - 76. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

torrid = ateşli, **sensuous**, **hot**, zıt anl. = cold, frigid

unsatisfying = tatmin etmeyen

unrequited = karşılık görmeyen, karşılıksız

misunderstanding = yanlış anlama/anlaşılma

dashed = suya düşmüş

recast = yeniden biçim vermek

encouraging = umut verici, özendirici, yüreklendirici, **favourable**, **promising**, zıt anl. = discouraging, unfavourable

consecutive = art arda, peş peşe, **successive**

sluggish = yavaş, durgun, kesat, **dragging**, zıt anl. = active, energetic

hugely = büyük oranda, geniş çapta, **greatly**, zıt anl. = slightly

for good = temelli, bir daha dönmemesine, **permanently**

era = devir, çağ

looting = yağmalama

cheering = keyif verici

Soru 73. **unease** = huzursuzluk, endişe, kaygı, **unrest**, **worry**

funding = finansman

to a certain extent = bir yere kadar, **to some extent**

intensification = yoğunlaşma, şiddetlenme, büyüme

strain = gerginlik, **tension**

Soru 74. **credible** = inanılır, güvenilir, **believable**, **reliable**, zıt anl. = incredible, unreliable

gratifying = memnun/tatmin edici

tense = gergin

reliability = güvenilirlik, **credibility**

commitment = vaat, taahhüt, söz, yükümlülük, **pledge**, **obligation**

Soru 75. **surplus** = fazlalık, artakalan miktar, **excess**, zıt anl. = shortage

Soru 76. **be in the habit of** = alışkanlığında olmak

body = organ, kurum, teşekkül

exceedingly = fazlasıyla, son derece, **extremely**, zıt anl. = little, mildly

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

behavioural = davranışçı, davranışla ilgili

drive = sevk etmek, tahrik etmek, **urge**, **impel**, zıt anl. = inhibit

compelling = zorlayıcı

evolution = evrim

equip = donatmak, **furnish**

mammal = memeli

possess = sahip olmak, **own**

suppress = bastırmak, durdurmak, çıkmasını önlemek, **restrain**, **stifle**, zıt anl. = encourage

genetically-based = genetik temelli

fuel the flames = ateşe körükle gitmek
instil = aşılama, telkin etmek, **inject**, **inspire**
assume = (görev, rol vs.) üstlenmek, **take on**, **take over**
diffuse = yay(ıl)mak, dağıtmak, dağılmak, **spread**
dehumanize = insanlıktan çıkarmak, insani özelliklerden sıyırmak
label = etiketlemek
heathen = kafir
throw in = eklemek, **add**
incentive = özendirici şey, **bonus**, **inducement**
prone (to) = eğilimli, yatkın, **sensitive**, **susceptible**, zıt anl. = immune, resistant

Soru 77. **from ... onwards** = —den itibaren
seldom = nadiren, pek az, seyrek, **rarely**, zıt anl. = often

Soru 78. **readiness** = hazır olma, çabukluk, isteklilik, **preparedness**

Soru 79. **subdue** = (bir korkuyu, isteği vs.) bastırmak, **suppress**

Soru 80. **attribute** = sıfat, nitelik, vasıf, **property**