

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 6 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 - 6
CEVAP KAĞIDI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 6

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. The Maastricht Treaty, which laid down the rules for euro membership, says that governments may not have budget — of more than 3% of their GDP.

- A) deficits
B) restrictions
C) rates
D) allocations
E) assets

2. The European Commission is opposed to any — change in current banking practices.

- A) reluctant
B) emotional
C) relentless
D) crucial
E) resentful

3. For the information systems to work properly, you need to — the technology to suit the situation.

- A) convince
B) adjust
C) reduce
D) sustain
E) explain

4. Though it is fashionable to denounce negative campaigning, every political expert knows it can be — effective.

- A) defiantly
B) suitably
C) extremely
D) sensitively
E) lately

5. There were plenty of people willing to — the experiment as the subject, “controlling emotions”, attracted them.

- A) fill out
B) take part in
C) watch out for
D) make do with
E) open up

6. Finally, the commissioners settled on a short, simple, constitutional amendment granting Congress the authority to — guidelines for selecting temporary members in an emergency.

- A) hold up
B) bring down
C) call out
D) serve up
E) set up

7. Some Italian film-makers believe that once Americans — making films in Rome again, local films — as well.

- A) would start / had flourished
B) have started / will have flourished
C) will start / are flourishing
D) start / will flourish
E) started / would flourish

8. If things — according to plan, the book — by this time next year.

- A) go / will have been published
B) have gone / would have been published
C) went / was to be published
D) were going / has been published
E) will go / will be published

9. Included with the account of his journey down the Amazon there — engaging stories — by the unusual people he meets.

- A) have been / recounting
B) were / being recounted
C) are / recounted
D) will be / to have been recounted
E) would be / to be recounted

10. The US presidential election of 1800 — notorious on account of the unforeseen constitutional problems it — .

- A) is / has presented
B) has been / presented
C) would be / presents
D) had been / would present
E) was / presented

11. Having found the appropriate archives, it is now possible — with some degree of certainty what really — .

- A) reconstructing / happens
B) to reconstruct / happened
C) to have reconstructed / has happened
D) having reconstructed / had happened
E) to be reconstructed / was happening

12. Moreover, — its own statutes, the EU itself is obliged to consult the trade unions — a number of topics.

- A) under / on
B) with / at
C) from / for
D) on / against
E) to / over

13. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the opening of formerly closed borders, traders — Georgia and Armenia, crossed over the borders — Turkey to make a living.

- A) at / with B) of / about
C) from / to D) between / back
E) on / towards

14. They are installing a great deal of information technology, — the staff are quite incapable of using it.

- A) owing to B) whenever
C) as if D) even so
E) even though

15. She can have the job — she is willing to work on Saturdays.

- A) apart from B) owing to
C) except D) provided
E) whereas

16. Middle children are obviously affected by the fact that they never have their parents' attention all to — .

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

17. Today virtually all country and suburban weeklies and small dailies are produced by offset lithography, a procedure — photographs can be reproduced inexpensively.

- A) why B) that
C) which D) whether
E) by which

18. The belief that anyone can aspire to anything is — America's greatest gifts to the world.

- A) as much as B) some of
C) one of D) another
E) the other

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

The poet Robert Browning was lucky in his parents. His father, who (19) — in a bank, was a man (20) — genuine intelligence, who owned a library of six thousand volumes and seems (21) — them all. His mother, (22) — was a devoutly religious woman, gave Browning a tenderness and optimism he would need (23) — in life.

19.

- A) having been employed
B) has been employed
C) has employed
D) was employed
E) will be employed

20.

- A) from B) about
C) for D) in
E) of

21.

- A) reading B) to read
C) to have read D) to be reading
E) have read

22.

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

23.

- A) never B) hardly
C) scarcely D) frequently
E) fairly

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

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

24. Until fairly recently, management could have bought peace with generous increases in pay, — .

- A) but that is no longer an easy option
- B) since that was not to be recommended
- C) however ambiguous this had seemed
- D) as long as the profits would have remained steady
- E) unless fringe benefits were reduced

25. The most stunning recent museums, —, are art objects themselves.

- A) why they were designed by a Japanese architect
- B) of which the one in Bilbao must be the finest
- C) as the Pritzker is architecture's biggest prize
- D) since there were smooth glass and aluminium panels
- E) since space and proportion get flawless treatment

26. Why should astronauts be sent into space — ?

- A) so that life on earth will have been improved
- B) but the costs involved were especially horrific
- C) even if it were no longer dangerous
- D) as if no harm would have come of it
- E) if there is nothing meaningful for them to do there

27. No one event, —, can reorder politics in a country as populous as the US.

- A) as if there had never been a cold war
- B) whichever appears the more dangerous
- C) however shocking it may be
- D) even if the assassination attempt had succeeded
- E) since the impact was felt in far-off places

28. There is a museum in the centre of Bristol — .

- A) as one wants to spend a pleasant morning there
- B) that there are over 150 animal species
- C) as some of the strangest animals and plants on earth are to be found there
- D) so one could learn more about the natural world
- E) which is home to a living rainforest

29. — who built the world's first business computer.

- A) Everyone knows
- B) It wasn't to be expected
- C) It came as a surprise
- D) The question was unreasonable
- E) We took it for granted

30. Since he ignores certain fundamental facts about the past century, — .

- A) there will be many different kinds of authoritarian leaders
- B) the conclusions had been unreliable
- C) good and evil alike have to be judged
- D) he presents a distorted picture of reality
- E) someone should, nevertheless, still be blamed for the unjustifiable deaths

31. Although conventional IQ tests are good predictors of college grades, — .

- A) there are actually very few really exceptional individuals
- B) they are still the best single predictor of overall success
- C) they are less valid for predicting later job success
- D) some weaker students have become charismatic leaders
- E) brain damage does not necessarily impair certain types of intelligence

32. Because unemployment is rising and wages are falling, — .

- A) the government would soon be out-of-favour
- B) Americans are naturally worried about the state of the economy
- C) the state of panic was regarded as unfounded
- D) no one could lose on the stock market
- E) it would have been a good time to change your car

33. — that it produces national cohesion in the target countries.

- A) The single most important effect of terrorism is
- B) The bombing of resorts is a recent development
- C) In a globalised world small groups of people can cause big trouble
- D) Terrorists are at an inherent disadvantage
- E) Suicide-bomb attacks against ordinary citizens followed

34. Whatever Luhrmann's New York critics may think of his new production of 'La Bohème', — .

- A) people had waited in long queues for last-minute cancellations
- B) they claimed to have pursued creative freedom
- C) the beautiful side of life will have been expressed with beautiful music
- D) he has certainly breathed new life into this opera
- E) opera used to be characterised by unnatural, alienating conventions

35. — before he became a film-maker.

- A) The director of the Titanic now plans to make a film of the sinking of the Bismarck
- B) He is best known as the director of the film Titanic
- C) The director of the film Titanic was a scuba diver and wreck diver
- D) The film's director has always been fascinated by wrecks
- E) He is interested in why the Titanic sank

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

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

36. Charles Dickens is one of the few novelists whose works did not become unpopular after his death.

- A) Charles Dickens, ölümünden sonra eserleri popülerliğini kaybetmeyen birkaç romancıdan biridir.
- B) Charles Dickens, ölümünden sonra da popülerliğini koruyan eserler vermiş bir romancıdır.
- C) Ünlü bir romancı olan Charles Dickens'ın eserleri, ölümünden sonra bile popülerliğini kaybetmemiştir.
- D) Ölümünden sonra eserleri popülerliğini hep koruyan birkaç romancıdan biri de Charles Dickens'tır.
- E) Eserleri, ölümünden sonra bile popülerliğini hiç kaybetmeyen az sayıdaki romancıdan biri de Charles Dickens'tır.

37. Gorbachev came to power in 1985 in the former Soviet Union partly because he was promising to make sweeping changes.

- A) 1985'te eski Sovyetler Birliği'nde köklü değişiklikler yapmaya söz vermiş olan Gorbachev iktidara getirilmiştir.
- B) Eski Sovyetler Birliği'nde 1985'te Gorbachev'in iktidara gelmesinin nedeni, beklenen köklü değişikliklerin bir kısmını yapmaya söz vermiş olmasıdır.
- C) Gorbachev çok kapsamlı değişiklikler yapmaya söz verdiği için, Sovyetler Birliği'nde 1985'te iktidara getirilmiştir.
- D) Gorbachev, kısmen, geniş kapsamlı değişiklikler yapmaya söz verdiği için, eski Sovyetler Birliği'nde 1985'te iktidara gelmiştir.
- E) Gorbachev, eski Sovyetler Birliği'nde önemli değişiklikler yapmaya söz vererek 1985'te iktidarı ele geçirmiştir.

38. Many social psychologists have turned their attention to promoting health practices such as avoiding the abuse of alcohol, tobacco and other substances.

- A) Günümüz sosyal psikologları aşırı alkol, tütün ve diğer maddelerden kaçınma gibi sağlık uygulamalarını ilerletmeye çabılıyor.
- B) Birçok sosyal psikolog ilgisini aşırı alkol, tütün ve diğer maddelerden kaçınma gibi sağlık uygulamalarını ilerletmeye yöneltti.
- C) Günümüzde, sosyal psikologların çoğu alkol, tütün ve diğer maddelerden kaçınma gibi sağlık uygulamalarını ilerletmeye ilgilene başladılar.
- D) Aşırı alkol, tütün ve diğer maddelerden kaçınma gibi sağlık uygulamalarını ilerletmeye ilgilene birçok sosyal psikolog var.
- E) Aşırı alkol, tütün ve diğer maddelerden kaçınma gibi sağlık uygulamalarını ilerletmekle ilgilene sosyal psikolog sayısı artıyor.

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

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

39. Değişik sektörlerden büyük Avrupa ve Kore şirketleri Brezilya'nın daha yoksul olan kuzeydoğu bölgesine yatırım yapmaya karar verdi.

- A) The poorer north eastern region of Brazil is attracting the attention of large European and Korean companies of various sectors.
- B) Some of the large European and Korean companies from various sectors are eager to invest in the poor north eastern region of Brazil.
- C) Large European and Korean companies from various sectors have decided to invest in the poorer north eastern region of Brazil.
- D) The poor north eastern area of Brazil is attracting investors from various large companies in Europe and Korea.
- E) The poor north eastern part of Brazil would benefit from investments made by European and Korean large companies involved in a variety of fields.

40. Eğer Asya'daki diğer dev ekonomilerle karşılaştırırsak, Çin'in büyüme hızı istisnai değildir.

- A) Even compared with other giant economies in Asia, China's growth rate hasn't been exceptional.
- B) When we compare China's growth rate with other giant economies in Asia, it's obvious that her economic growth isn't exceptional.
- C) Only when it is compared with that of other giant Asian economies does China's economic growth rate appear exceptional.
- D) China's economic growth rate remains exceptional even when we compare it with that of other powerful Asian economies.
- E) China's economic growth rate isn't exceptional if we compare it with other giant economies in Asia.

41. Romantik akımın öncülerinden biri olan Jean-Jacques Rousseau, duyguyu akıldan daha yüksek bir düzeye koymuştur.

- A) Jean-Jacques Rousseau, one of the leaders of the Romantic Movement, regarded emotion as more important than reason.
- B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who was one of the forerunners of the Romantic Movement, put emotion at a higher level than reason.
- C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a forerunner of the Romantic Movement and so he rated emotion higher than reason.
- D) Another forerunner of the Romantic Movement was Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and he rated emotion higher than reason.
- E) Since he regarded emotion as higher than reason Jean-Jacques Rousseau is recognised as a forerunner of the Romantic Movement.

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. **There is something vital, even disturbing, about the buildings he has designed. His serene spaces are charged with emotion. — . And for all its subtlety and silence, his architecture is dynamic in unaccountable ways - hard as granite, fluid as water and airy as sunlight.**

- A) Here there is a shift to a grander and more transparent space
- B) All detractors can say is that he is too 20th century
- C) They blanket your mood the way a great abstract painting does
- D) Above the main gallery, the colours are brighter
- E) You employ stone, wood and concrete, and with these materials you build houses and palaces

43. **New and exciting links are fast being developed between the cities of Europe. In France, high-speed trains are providing the links. — . These breathe life into regional towns which have now, for the first time, become accessible in terms of time and money to millions of other Europeans.**

- A) The river-bank highways south of the river Seine have been converted into a giant beach
- B) As in the Renaissance-era urban boom, one of the driving forces behind this flowering is art
- C) The new energy is not confined to Europe's capitals
- D) More far-reaching is the extraordinary network of low-cost airlines that have suddenly come into being
- E) These growing links will accelerate the disappearance of national boundaries

44. **"If you want one year of prosperity, grow grain. If you want ten years of prosperity, grow trees. If you want 100 years of prosperity, grow people." — . It sums up how the entry of China's massive labour force into the global economy is bringing prosperity to the nation.**

- A) China certainly has a huge, cheap workforce
- B) Indeed, China has effectively doubled the global labour force
- C) Actually, China's growth rate is steadily increasing
- D) China is having a dramatic effect on the world economy
- E) This is an old Chinese proverb

45. **Over the past decade almost everyone tuned into American popular culture has heard the term emotional intelligence. — . It has been the subject of several books, including a best-seller, and of seminars for schools and organisations.**

- A) Since this is a new concept, it has attracted much attention
- B) What is your EQ?
- C) Some of the controversy arises from the fact that popular and scientific definitions of emotional intelligence differ sharply
- D) Despite these difficulties research on emotional intelligence has continued
- E) As early as the 1930s, psychometricians recognised the possibility that people might have a social intelligence

46. **There are seven euro banknote denominations, which can be recognised easily by their look and feel. — . On the other, they feature bridges, signifying co-operation between the nations of Europe and the rest of the world.**

- A) It is generally agreed that the euro has proved beneficial to businesses
- B) The eight euro coins have a common side and a national side
- C) Indeed, on January 1st 2002, twelve national currencies made way for just one
- D) On one side, the bank notes show windows and gateways, symbolising a spirit of openness
- E) Euro banknotes and coins have had a profound impact outside the participating countries

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

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

47. Mary : We ought to go and see this exhibition of rugs from a village in southern Turkey.

Helen : Yes; the reviews about them are astonishingly positive.

Mary : —

Helen : In a way, that's true. Certainly all the rugs have been made in the same village.

- A) I don't really think the exhibition will be as good as they say.
B) It's the colours that seem to impress most people, and they all come from natural dyes.
C) One even says it's as if there is a whole village of artists.
D) Many of the designs are traditional, but there are quite a lot of new designs.
E) They should hold more exhibitions of this kind.

48. Barry : Have you heard about the fish, black bass, that are killing off Japan's native fish?

Reg : No; tell me more.

Barry : —

Reg : I can believe it. There are many similar stories.

- A) During the 1970s, game fishing became popular in Japan.
B) They are still hoping to restore the ecological order.
C) No one knows how they got into the moats of the palace, but they are there now.
D) Well, someone imported some in 1925, and they flourished and now they are everywhere.
E) A large majority were in favour of this large-scale effort to exterminate the species.

49. Madge : I see ski-resort operators are growing active in combating global warming.

Derek : And so they should be; shorter winters and less snow will hit them hard.

Madge : —

Derek : I suppose they didn't want to give the impression that the sport is endangered.

- A) Then why have they waited so long before taking any action?
B) But what can they do about it?
C) It seems they are using wind power to run the lifts.
D) But they are not the only people to be adversely affected by global warming!
E) The amount of snow we've had this winter doesn't suggest any global warming!

50. Karen : The one-child-only ruling for couples in China must have brought family life to an end.

Jennifer : —

Karen : Just think about it. There are no brothers and sisters, so there are no aunts and uncles, and no cousins.

Jennifer : Yes; you're right. I hadn't thought about the implications.

- A) Why not?
B) I don't see why.
C) And a good thing too.
D) Was the population really growing very fast?
E) They can play with the neighbour's children.

51. Fred : Who translated this poem?

James : I don't know. It just appeared on my desk. Why do you ask?

Fred : —

James : Then in that case, forget about it. We certainly won't publish it.

- A) We include a poem most weeks so a lot of people send them to me.
B) Because whoever's done it has missed the point of the poem completely.
C) It's not so much a translation as an adaptation. I really like it.
D) It's not your translation then?
E) I don't really know. I was interested, that's all.

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) The Romantic Age is a term used to describe life and literature in England in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. (II) Many of the most important English writers of the period turned away from the values and ideas characteristic of the Age of Reason toward what they perceived as a more daring, individual and imaginative approach to both literature and life. (III) In general, they placed the individual rather than society, at the centre of their vision. (IV) The Industrial Revolution helped make England prosperous and powerful, but it involved exploitation of the workers. (V) They tended to be optimists who believed in the possibility of progress and improvement for humanity as well as for individuals.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
53. (I) Archaeologists have to bear in mind some points when working with early historical chronologies. (II) This system can be confirmed and refined using astronomy. (III) The chronological system requires careful reconstruction, and any list of rulers or kings needs to be reasonably complete. (IV) The list, although it may reliably record the number of years in each reign, has still to be linked with our own calendar if it is not to remain merely a "floating chronology". (V) The artifacts, features, or structures to be dated at a particular site have somehow to be related to the historical chronology, perhaps by their association with an inscription referring to the ruler of the time.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
54. (I) Transport yourself back to the early 1960s before the now-famous television series Star Trek first appeared. (II) At that time, only visionaries would have dared imagine that people of the 23rd century would be learning about the world on huge flat-panel video screens and talking to one another across the width of the planet using wireless devices. (III) Future weapons will dispense entirely with the clumsy darts and wires. (IV) Yet today these scenes are commonplace. (V) So it is fitting that new high-tech devices also have similarities with fictional technology as it was first presented on that famous science-fiction series.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
55. (I) America, more than any other country, needs a properly functioning airline system. (II) So it could be in the public interest to use taxpayers' money to help make the airlines function properly again. (III) The government had shut down American airspace for four days at enormous cost to the carriers. (IV) But such support cannot continue for ever. (V) In fact, taxpayers are already beginning to complain.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
56. (I) Writing, at its best, is a lonely life. (II) Organisations for writers may ease the writer's loneliness, but rarely help him to improve his writing. (III) Once a writer sheds his loneliness, he may grow in public stature, but his work often deteriorates. (IV) The writer should always try for something that has never been done or that others have tried to do and failed. (V) This is because he needs to do his work alone, and if he is a good writer, he must face eternity, or the lack of it, each day.
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 US Supreme Court is not a radical institution, nor is it likely to become one as a result of any particular presidential election. The risks for the judiciary in presidential elections are a lot lower than many people imagine. This is not because there are no significant ideological or methodological differences among judges. Differences do exist, and they display party affiliation to some extent. And they matter- not just on public issues such as abortion rights and racial discrimination but also in those procedures that actually guide the way lower courts handle a large variety of legal cases. That said, the courts have pretty strong institutional defences against radicalism of any kind. For one thing, the judiciary's power is spread among more than 800 federal judges, no one of whose views matter all that much in the broad scheme of things. Even on the Supreme Court the idiosyncrasies or ideological extremism of any one judge can have only a limited effect. Without four like-minded judges, his or her views are just noise.

57. It is pointed out in the passage that though there are differences of opinion within the judiciary, — .
- A) they play only a very small role in their deliberations
 - B) they are far fewer than they used to be
 - C) these in no way concern party politics
 - D) it is almost impossible to avoid radicalism
 - E) this only becomes apparent at election times

58. According to the passage, the Supreme Court of the US — .

- A) is feared by the lower courts
- B) is a breeding ground for radicalism
- C) is cut off from the lower courts of justice
- D) avoids, as far as possible, public issues like abortion
- E) can only be slightly affected by a presidential election

59. According to the passage, all rulings of the Supreme Court — .

- A) are reconsidered after an election
- B) can be influenced by the federal judges
- C) must have had the support of at least five judges
- D) aim at preventing ideological extremism
- E) are, to a very large extent, influenced by party affiliation

60. It is clear from the passage that the US judiciary system — .

- A) reflects the opinions of the president
- B) is well-protected against any kind of extremism
- C) consists of the Supreme Court and the various lower courts and all act independently of each other
- D) takes its character, not from the Supreme Court, but from the federal courts
- E) faces pressure from many quarters

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

American schools need more time if they are to teach efficiently. The school year is fixed at or below 180 days in all but a handful of states - down from more than 190 in the late nineteenth century, when Saturday-morning sessions were common. The instructional day is only about six hours, of which much is taken up with non-academic matters. In 1994, a national commission calculated that in four years of high school a typical American student puts in less than half as much time on academic subjects as do students in Japan, France and Germany. Extending the school day or the school year can get expensive and complicated, and reducing non-academic electives and physical education brings complaints from parents and students alike. But there is one quite cheap and uncomplicated way to increase study time: add more homework. You may not be surprised to learn that homework raises student achievement, at least in the higher grades. For young children homework appears not to be particularly helpful. Even among older students it is hard to be sure of the extent to which more homework may lead to higher achievement.

61. We understand from the passage that school programmes in America — .

- A) are of little concern to the parents, and so they tend to ignore them
- B) are at present being reviewed by a national commission
- C) do not put much emphasis on academic learning
- D) are run on similar lines to those in the rest of the world
- E) have been extensively revised since 1994

62. It is pointed out in the passage that in some countries, like Japan, France and Germany, — .

- A) the school curricula allow roughly equal time for academic and non-academic subjects
- B) the school year is far too long and this makes it unproductive
- C) students are given less homework than their American counterparts
- D) achievement correlates well with the length of the school day
- E) the amount of time students spend on academic learning far exceeds that spent by American students

63. According to the passage, any extension of the instructional day in American schools — .

- A) is not to be recommended on account of the expenses involved
- B) would arouse much discontent among parents and students
- C) needs to be reviewed by a national commission
- D) should aim to bring them up to the level of Japanese schools
- E) would have to have the approval of all the states

64. It is clear from the passage that the writer — .

- A) is urging schools to assign more homework to students of all grades
- B) is doubtful about the benefits of homework for lower-grade students
- C) believes that the school day should be extended
- D) is opposed to reducing the school year from 190 to 180 days
- E) is convinced of the need for more electives, including physical education

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

During the Renaissance, especially in the sixteenth century, it was customary to debate the pre-eminence of the arts, particularly as between painting and sculpture. The more commonly accepted opinion is represented by Benvenuto Cellini, who thought that sculpture is eight times as great as any other art based on drawing, because a statue has eight views and they must all be equally good. A painting, he said, is nothing better than the image of a tree, man, or other object. In fact, the difference between painting and sculpture is as great as between a shadow and the object casting it. Leonardo, on the other hand, thought that painting is superior to sculpture because it is more intellectual. By this he meant that as a technique it is infinitely more subtle in the effects that it can produce, and infinitely wider in the scope it offers to invention or imagination. Michelangelo, when the question was referred to him, in his wise and direct way said that things which have the same end are themselves the same, and that therefore there could be no difference between painting and sculpture except differences due to better judgement and harder work.

65. We understand from the passage that Michelangelo's view concerning the relative merits of painting and sculpture — .

- A) does not reflect his own position as an artist
- B) can be regarded as a humorous attempt to bring about a peace between Cellini and Leonardo
- C) is a light-hearted attempt to avoid the issue
- D) is unbiased and favours neither
- E) has no relevance outside the Renaissance period

66. As pointed out in the passage, according to Cellini — .

- A) the generally held belief on the pre-eminence of the arts was totally unfounded
- B) Leonardo's skills as a painter did not exceed those of Michelangelo
- C) the Renaissance debate on the pre-eminence of the arts should not be taken seriously
- D) the art of the sculptor is less demanding than that of the painter
- E) a painting is inferior to a work of sculpture because it has no solidity

67. It is clear from the passage that, during the 16th century, — .

- A) the art of Leonardo was more highly regarded than that of Cellini
- B) there was much discussion as to the hierarchy of the arts
- C) sculptors and painters liked to cooperate on major projects
- D) most artists were both sculptors and painters
- E) Leonardo and Michelangelo were keen rivals but each admired the work of the other

68. The point is made in the passage that, for Leonardo, — .

- A) painting provided a greater capacity for artistic creativity
- B) Cellini's understanding of the arts was a grossly distorted one
- C) painting came easily, but sculpture offered many challenges
- D) the practice of any art requires a great deal of invention and imagination
- E) the effects of a statue are far more subtle than those of a painting

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Governments have learned to value innovation these days for good reason. Far from being simply some missing factor in the growth equation, innovation is now recognised as the single most important ingredient in any modern economy. It actually accounts for more than half of economic growth in America and Britain. In short, it is innovation, more than the application of capital or labour, that keeps the world economy going. As a result, economists have decided that the innovators of the world are due some special recognition. It is not possible to recognise all the countless innovations that have helped to spread wealth, health and human happiness around the world. But a handful of people who have made the biggest contribution to the wealth-creation process in their own fields over the past few years have been nominated for awards.

69. One point made in the passage is that, due to innumerable innovations, — .

- A) the world economy has acquired a certain level of uniformity
- B) the American economy has under-performed
- C) capital has now returned to the fore in economic policies
- D) the quality of human life on earth has greatly improved
- E) countries like Britain have fewer labour problems than formerly

70. It is pointed out in the passage that government economic policies — .

- A) rely more and more on the management of the labour force
- B) now take into account the importance of innovation
- C) regard the wealth-creation process as the main target
- D) in Britain have undergone very little change over many decades
- E) throughout the world are undergoing many changes

71. It is pointed out in the passage that the American and British economies — .

- A) have been in the forefront in the creation of wealth
- B) have tended to ignore innovations
- C) have grown largely on account of innovation
- D) have had an adverse effect upon the world's growth equation
- E) have always been primarily concerned with the prosperity of their citizens

72. It is clear from the passage that, although a very large number of innovations have been made, — .

- A) only a few innovators have received awards for their work
- B) the majority of them have turned out to be economically unfeasible
- C) they have had no significant impact on the world economy
- D) none of them have received any special recognition
- E) there has been no noticeable improvement in the human condition anywhere

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A non-professional-class working mother, who has been forced unwillingly into the labour market, is oppressed by various unique forces. She is oppressed by the fact that her work is oftentimes physically exhausting, ill-paid, and devoid of benefits such as health insurance and paid sick leave. She is oppressed by the fact that it is impossible to put a small child in reliable day-care if you make only a minimum wage, and she is oppressed by the terrible child-care options that are available at an inexpensive rate. She is oppressed by the fact that she has nothing to fall back on. If she is out of work, and her child needs a visit to the doctor and antibiotics, she may not be able to afford those things and will have to treat her sick child with unprescribed medications, which themselves are far from cheap.

73. We understand from the passage that a working mother without a career, — .
- A) works so that her child can enjoy good day-care
 - B) is usually granted several fringe benefits
 - C) rarely stays in her job for a long period
 - D) faces a very hard life
 - E) has a great deal of choice in the kind of work she does

74. It is clear from the passage that, when a nonprofessional working mother loses her job — .
- A) she may neglect the child but not herself
 - B) there are always opportunities available on the labour market
 - C) and her child gets ill, she probably cannot get proper medical help
 - D) she has to be prepared to accept a lower-paid one
 - E) she invariably has a great deal of trouble finding a new one
75. We understand from the passage that very many nonprofessional working mothers — .
- A) enjoy health insurance which also covers their children
 - B) are, on the whole, satisfied with their jobs
 - C) feel their children are being suitably cared for
 - D) are paid far more than the recognised minimum wage
 - E) only work because they have to work

76. According to the passage, a nonprofessional mother's working conditions — .
- A) are far from satisfactory, and she enjoys no benefits
 - B) are being reviewed with the aim of improving them
 - C) are no worse than those of other workers
 - D) have only recently become difficult
 - E) have received a great of public attention

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Because a play presents its action through actors, its impact is direct, immediate, and heightened by the actor's skills. Instead of responding to words on a printed page, the spectator sees what is done and hears what is said. The experience of the play is registered directly upon his senses. It may therefore be fuller and more compact. Where the work of prose fiction may tell us what a character looks like in one paragraph, how he moves or speaks in a second, what he says in a third, and how his auditors respond in a fourth, the acted play presents this material all at once. Simultaneous impressions are not separated. Moreover, this experience is interpreted by actors who may be highly skilled in rendering nuances of meaning and strong emotion. Through facial expression, gesture, speech rhythm, and intonation, they may be able to make a speaker's words more expressive than can the reader's unaided imagination. Thus, the performance of a play by skilled actors, expertly directed, gives the playwright a tremendous source of power.

77. It is clear from the passage that unlike a staged play, a work of prose fiction — .

- A) mainly focuses on character and action
- B) is very effective in arousing the reader's emotions
- C) allows no possibility of multiple interpretation
- D) makes much use of various literary devices
- E) makes its impact slowly

78. It is emphasised in the passage that the effectiveness of a play's action — .

- A) disappears as soon as the performance is over
- B) is maintained only temporarily depending on the audience
- C) is largely created through facial expression and the playwright's skill
- D) is increased both through skilled performance and through professional direction
- E) can be further strengthened through character analysis

79. It is pointed out in the passage that the performance of a play on the stage — .

- A) enables the audience to be more closely involved
- B) has the same impact on the audience as that of the printed text
- C) depends much more on the director than on the actors for its success
- D) can best be accomplished through close attention to the playwright's instructions
- E) should not guide the way the audience feels

80. Clearly, the passage is mainly concerned with — .

- A) the techniques a director makes most use of in the staging of a play
- B) the sense of immediacy and the intensity that a well-staged play offers
- C) the role of imagination in prose fiction and drama
- D) the question of how a play can best be performed
- E) the relationship between the actors and the writer of a play

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 - 6
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

1. **A** B C D E
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11. A **B** C D E
12. **A** B C D E
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16. **A** B C D E
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42. A B **C** D E
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44. A B C D **E**
45. **A** B C D E
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49. **A** B C D E
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79. **A** B C D E
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98. A B C D E
99. A B C D E
100. A B C D E

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 6
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **allocation** = tahsis, ayırma, ödenek, **allotment, allowance**
- Soru 2. **relentless** = 1) bitmez tükenmez, **endless**; 2) acımasız, merhametsiz, insafsız, **pitiless**
resentful = küskün, dargın, gücenik, **offended**
- Soru 3. **adjust** = ayarlamak, **arrange, tune**, zıt anl. = confuse, upset
- Soru 4. **denounce** = kınamak, **condemn**, zıt anl. = praise
defiantly = cüretkar/küstah/meydan okuyan bir şekilde, **boldly, rebelliously**
- Soru 5. **fill out** = (form vs.) doldurmak, **fill in, complete**
take part in = —e katılmak, —de yer almak, **participate, join in**
watch out for = —e dikkat etmek, **look out**
make do with = ile yetinmek
- Soru 6. **commissioner** = komisyon/kurul üyesi
settle on = (konusunda) karara varmak, mutabık kalmak, **decide on**
constitutional = anayasal
grant = vermek, bahşetmek, **give, award**
call out = devreye sokmak, (yüksek sesle ad, numara vs.) söylemek
serve up = sağlamak, temin etmek, **provide**
- Soru 8. **by this time next year** = gelecek yıl bu vakte kadar
- Soru 10. **unforeseen** = beklenmedik, umulmadık, **unexpected**, zıt anl. = expected
- Soru 11. **reconstruct** = (kısmen bilinen bir şeyin) bütününe belirgin hale getirmek, (olayları) yerli yerine koymak, **restructure**
- Soru 12. **statute** = kanun, yasa, tüzük, kural
be obliged to = —e zorunlu olmak
- Soru 13. **cross over** = (sınır, nehir vs.) geçmek, **pass beyond**
make a living = hayatını kazanmak, **earn a living**
- Soru 14. **incapable** = ehliyetsiz, yeteneksiz, **unable, incompetent**, zıt anl. = capable
- Soru 16. **middle children** = ortanca çocuklar
- Soru 17. **suburban** = banliyöye ait, banliyöde bulunan
weekly = haftalık gazete veya dergi
daily = günlük gazete
lithography = taş basması, litografi
reproduce = 1) kopyalamak, taklit etmek, **imitate**; 2) üremek, çoğalmak, yavrulamak, **propagate**
- Soru 18. **aspire to** = (bir şeyi) şiddetle istemek, kuvvetle arzu etmek, **seek, desire**

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

- genuine** = gerçek, hakiki, içten, samimi, **real, true, sincere**
devoutly = içten, ciddi, kendini adanmış, **sincerely, devotedly**
tenderness = sevecenlik, şefkat, **kindness, affection**

- Soru 24. **generous** = cömert, eli açık, bol, **liberal**, **plentiful**, zıt anl. = tight-fisted
option = seçenek, seçim hakkı, opsiyon, **alternative**, **choice**
ambiguous = belirsiz, bulanık, muğlak, müphem, **unclear**, **vague**, zıt anl. = explicit, lucid
fringe benefits = sosyal haklar, ücret dışı ödemeler
- Soru 25. **stunning** = nefis, hayret verici
flawless = kusursuz, noksansız, **faultless**, **perfect**, zıt anl. = faulty, defective
- Soru 26. **horrific** = korkunç, tüyler ürpertici
- Soru 27. **reorder** = yeniden düzenlemek
populous = yoğun nüfuslu, kalabalık, **crowded**
assassination = suikast
far-off = uzak, sapa, **distant**, zıt anl. = close, near
- Soru 29. **take for granted** = doğal karşılamak, olmuş farz etmek
- Soru 30. **authoritarian** = otoriter
unreliable = güvenilmez, kuşkulu, **dubious**, zıt anl. = reliable
distort = biçimini bozmak, çarpıtmak, **deform**
distorted = çarpıtılmış
unjustifiable = gerekçesiz, haksız, yersiz, **inexcusable**, **indefensible**
- Soru 31. **conventional** = geleneksel, konvansiyonel
predictor = belirleyici, ölçü
impair = bozmak, zayıflatmak, **damage**, **hurt**, **weaken**, zıt anl. = enhance, improve
- Soru 32. **out-of-favour** = gözden düşmüş
unfounded = temelsiz, mesnetsiz, **grounless**
- Soru 33. **cohesion** = bütünlük, birleşme, bağlılık
inherent = doğasında var olan, doğuştan gelen, **intrinsic**, **innate**
- Soru 34. **queue** = sıra, kuyruk, **line**
pursue = izlemek, peşine düşmek, aramak, (bir uğraşı) sürdürmek, **chase**, **trail**, **seek**, zıt anl. = give up, quit
life will = yaşama isteği
alienating = yabancılaştıran, (gerçeklerden) uzaklaştıran
convention = gelenek
- Soru 35. **scuba diver** = balıkadam (oksijen tüpü ile dalan)
wreck = enkaz
- Soru 42. **serene** = berrak, durgun, dingin, huzurlu, **tranquil**, **peaceful**
subtlety = incelik, ince ayrıntı, **delicacy**, **detail**
unaccountable = açıklanamayan, anlatılamaz, anlaşılmaz, **inexplicable**, **peculiar**, zıt anl. = explicable
grand = büyük, görkemli, ulu, **majestic**, **impressive**
transparent = saydam
detractor = kötümseyen/küçümseyen kişi
blanket = üstünü örtmek, (bir duyguyu vs.) örterek bastırmak, kaplamak, **cover**, **suppress**, zıt anl. = uncover
employ = kullanmak, yararlanmak, **utilize**

- Soru 43. **breathe life into** = —e yaşam üfleme, (bir yeri) canlandırmak
convert (into) = değiştirmek, dönüştürmek, çevirmek, **transform, turn into**
urban = şehirlere ait, şehirlerde oturan
boom = canlılık, patlama, ani gelişme
driving force = itici güç
far-reaching = geniş kapsamlı
disappearance = ortadan kalkma, yok olma, **vanishing**, zıt anl. = appearance, emergence
- Soru 44. **sum up** = özetlemek, **summarize**
- Soru 45. **tune into** = yakından takip etmek, belli bir radyo istasyonuna ayarlamak
emotional intelligence = duygusal zeka
- Soru 46. **denomination** = birim
feature = takdim etmek, öne çıkarmak, **mark**
make way for = yol vermek, önünü açmak
spirit = ruh, anlam
- Soru 47. **astonishingly** = şaşırtıcı/hayrete düşürücü bir şekilde, **astoundingly, amazingly**
dye = boya
- Soru 48. **black bass** = kara levrek
game fishing = balık avlama
moat = kale/saray hendeği
get into the moats of the palace = korunan bir yere girmek
exterminate = imha etmek, yok etmek, **eradicate, destroy**
- Soru 49. **ski-resort** = kayak tatili beldesi
grow active = hareketlenmek, faaliyete geçmek
lift = teleferik, asansör
- Soru 50. **ruling** = yasa, kural, hüküm
- Soru 52. **turn away from** = —den uzaklaşmak, —e yüz çevirmek
daring = cüretkar, gözüpek
imaginative = yaratıcı, **creative**
exploitation = sömürme; kullanma, yararlanma
optimist = iyimser
- Soru 53. **bear in mind** = akılda tutmak, akıldan çıkarmamak
refine = saflaştırmak, arıtmak, düzeltmek, **purify, improve**
reconstruction = yeniden inşa, yeniden yapma/düzene sokma
reign = saltanat, hükümdarlık
artifact = insan eliyle yapılan şey (özellikle ilk insanların eserleri)
inscription = kitabe, yazıt
- Soru 54. **visionary** = hayalperest, ileriye gören kimse
dare = göze almak, —e cesaret etmek, **venture**
dispense with = —siz yapmak, ihtiyaç duymamak, **do away with**
clumsy = hantal, kaba, biçimsiz, **awkward, ungainly**
dart = pens
fictional = kurgusal, hayali, uydurma
- Soru 55. **in the public interest** = kamu yararına/çıkarına

- Soru 56. **at its best** = (mümkün olan) en iyi durumda
shed = (mecazi anlam) –den kurtulmak, üstünden atmak
deteriorate = bozulmak, kötüleşmek, **decline**, **worsen**, **wear out**, zıt anl. = recover
stature = 1) başarı sonucu kazanılmış önem, ün; 2) boy, pos, endam
grow in public stature = toplum gözünde yükselmek
eternity = sonsuzluk, ebediyet

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

- Supreme Court** = Temyiz Mahkemesi, Yargıtay
judiciary = adliye, yargıçlar
affiliation = yakın ilişki, bağlılık, yakınlık
abortion = kürtaj
racial discrimination = ırk ayrımcılığı
idiosyncrasy = yapısal özellik, mizaç, yaradılış
like-minded = aynı düşüncede olan, görüşleri birbirine benzeyen

- Soru 58. **breed ground** = zemin hazırlamak

- Soru 59. **reconsider** = tekrar ele almak, yeniden incelemek

- Soru 60. **consist of** = —den meydana gelmek, —den ibaret olmak, **be made up of**
quarter = yer, yön, çevre, topluluk (kendisinden bir şey gelen veya beklenen merci)

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

- handful** = bir avuç
session = oturum, celse
instructional = eğitime ait, eğitici
take up = (süre) doldurmak, kullanmak, **fill**, **use**
put in = (zaman) harcamak, **spend**
elective = seçmeli ders
physical education = beden eğitimi

- Soru 61. **review** = yeniden gözden geçirmek, yeniden incelemek, **go over**
revise = gözden geçirip düzeltmek, **modify**, (isim= revision)

- Soru 62. **curriculum** = (çoğul: curricula) ders programı
roughly = kabaca, aşağı yukarı, **more or less**
correlate = karşılıklı ilişkisi olmak

- Soru 64. **urge** = (birisini bir şey yapmaya) teşvik etmek, kışkırtmak, **encourage**, **incite**, zıt anl. = discourage, deter
assign = (ödev, görev, iş vs.) vermek, **give**, **allocate**
be convinced of = ikna olmak, inanmak

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

- pre-eminence** = üstünlük, seçkinlik, **superiority**, **dominance**, zıt anl. = inferiority
statue = heykel
cast = (gölge) yapmak/düşürmek
infinitely = sonsuz olarak, sınırsızca, son derece
intellectual = akla dayanan, zihinsel
subtle = ince, narin, fark edilmesi zor, **delicate**, **insidious**
judgement = yargı, değerlendirme, **assessment**, **evaluation**

- Soru 65. **humorous** = mizah yollu, şakacı, komik, **funny**, **comical**, zıt anl. = serious
light-hearted = telaşsız, endişesiz, kaygısız
unbiased = tarafsız, nesnel, objektif, **objective**
relevance = ilinti, (konuya) uygunluk, ilişki, **bearing**, **connection**

Soru 66. **demanding** = (çok çaba, ilgi vs.) isteyen, bekleyen
solidity = elle tutulur olma, belli bir şekle sahip olma

Soru 67. **regard** = önemsemek, saygı göstermek, takdir etmek, **respect, admire**
keen = hevesli, düşkün, meraklı, istekli

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

ingredient = içerik, öge, parça, eleman
be due = hak etmek, **deserve**
countless = sayısız, **innumerable**

Soru 69. **uniformity** = aynılık, tutarlılık, bir örnek oluş, **consistency, similarity**, zıt anl. = diversity
under-perform = (gereğinden veya olabileceğinden) az ilerleme kaydetmek
return to the fore = tekrar ön plana çıkmak

Soru 72. **unfeasible** = yapılamaz, gerçekleştirilemez, **impracticable**, zıt anl. = feasible, practicable
noticeable = belli, açık, fark edilir, **apparent, visible, detectable**, zıt anl. = ambiguous, hidden

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

unwillingly = isteksizce, gönülsüzce, **reluctantly**, zıt anl.= willingly, eagerly
oppressed = ezilmiş, baskı altında, **exploited**
oftentimes = sık sık, çokça, **often, frequently**
exhausting = yorucu, bitap düşürücü, **very tiring**, zıt anl. = refreshing
ill-paid = az ücretli, düşük maaşlı
devoid (of) = yoksun, mahrum, **lacking**
day-care = gündüz çocuk bakımı
fall back on = (son çare olarak) tutunacak dalı olmak, (yardım edecek birine) başvurmak, **turn to for help**
unprescribed = reçetesiz
medication = ilaç

Soru 75. **on the whole** = genel olarak, bütün olarak alındığında, **generally**
suitably = uygun bir şekilde, gereği gibi, **appropriately**

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

spectator = seyirci, izleyici
register = kayıt etmek, tescil etmek, **record**
prose = nesir, düzyazı
auditor = dinleyici, **listener**
simultaneous = aynı anda, eşzamanlı, **concurrent**
interpret = yorumlamak, açıklamak; sözlü çeviri yapmak
render = vermek, sağlamak, **give, provide, supply**
nuance = nüans, ince ayrıntı
facial expression = yüz ifadesi
gesture = el, kol hareketleri, jest
intonation = tonlama, diksiyon
unaided = yardım edilmeyen, yardım görmeyen
playwrite = oyun yazarı

Soru 77. **staged play** = sahnelenmiş oyun

Soru 78. **audience** = dinleyiciler, izleyiciler, hazır bulunanlar

Soru 79. **guide the way the audience feels** = izleyicilerin hislerini yönlendirmek

Soru 80. **immediacy** = vasitasızlık, arada bir zaman veya vasıta olmayış, doğrudan etki