

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 9 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 - 9
CEVAP KAĞIDI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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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. In the 1990s the Belgian government was involved in numerous scandals that contaminated it with a reputation for incompetence and ---- .
A) participation B) despair
C) corruption D) dislike
E) certainty
2. Queen Mary's attempts to restore Catholicism to England during her reign (1553-1558) resulted in ---- turmoil and much bloodshed.
A) internal B) reasonable
C) stable D) arrogant
E) versatile
3. In spite of the widespread effects of Christianity on the Anglo-Saxons, they clung ---- to many of the superstitions and customs from their pagan past.
A) hardly B) firmly
C) rapidly D) fairly
E) urgently
4. In 1968, Bermuda, which used to be a British colony, was ---- a new constitution and autonomy except for foreign relations, defence and internal security.
A) leased B) exploited
C) appropriated D) granted
E) abolished
5. The trouble with golf as a hobby is that it ---- too much of one's time.
A) turns over B) looks for
C) gives up D) puts out
E) takes up
6. The Council of Europe, the Continent's oldest political organization, was ---- in 1949 to defend, among other things, human rights and the rule of law.
A) set up B) pulled through
C) set aside D) put up
E) made out

7. The EU ---- that the establishment of the International Criminal Court ---- a milestone achievement in global human rights protection.
A) believed / may have represented
B) had believed / has represented
C) has believed / represented
D) believes / represents
E) would have believed / had represented
8. It ---- true that property prices in Ireland and Spain ---- by 208 and 150 per cent, respectively, since 1997.
A) may be / would increase
B) has been / had increased
C) was / increased
D) could be / would have increased
E) is / have increased
9. In Mozambique, the 1992 peace accord that ---- 15 years of civil war ---- a blanket amnesty for all those who had committed war crimes.
A) has ended / had mandated
B) had ended / would have mandated
C) ended / mandated
D) ends / will mandate
E) could have ended / has mandated
10. Many observers predict that as China ---- to open itself, state control ---- .
A) has continued / had eased
B) continues / will ease
C) continued / could have eased
D) will continue / has eased
E) had continued / may have eased
11. Although archaeological exploration of Tibet ---- , evidence of civilization in the region ---- back to at least 4000 B.C.
A) was limited / will have to date
B) is limited / had dated
C) had been limited / has dated
D) has been limited / dates
E) will be limited / must have dated
12. Economists take pride ---- the sophisticated statistical techniques ---- which they rely to analyze phenomena such as growth rates, inflation, unemployment, trade and fiscal practices.
A) at / for B) about / from
C) over / by D) out of / through
E) in / on

13. Much can be learned from a study ---- two Medicare bills that are currently working their way ---- Congress.

- A) in / at B) for / into
C) to / over D) of / through
E) from / for

14. ---- demand grows for graduate business degrees, schools are offering their students more options regarding the length and content of their programmes.

- A) If B) As
C) Unless D) Once
E) Whenever

15. For more than a decade, economists have maintained ---- the dollar was too expensive and its devaluation was unavoidable.

- A) whereas B) because
C) that D) since
E) as

16. Designed as a palace and fortress for the Moorish monarchs of Granada, the Alhambra is surrounded by a heavily fortified wall ---- a mile in perimeter.

- A) except for B) apart from
C) just as D) so long as
E) more than

17. In Renaissance England, though the European influence was strong ---- poetry was concerned, the native drama continued to develop and gain popularity.

- A) as well as B) in that
C) so that D) as far as
E) in case

18. The Symbolists explored the subtle changes in the human psyche and conveyed them through symbol and metaphor ---- by direct statement.

- A) including B) rather than
C) not so much as D) such as
E) as if

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 European Parliament is comprised of 626 members. It (19) ---- significantly stronger since its inception. (20) ---- , the Parliament was simply an advisory body, but its responsibilities were widened (21) ---- the Single European Act and Treaty of the European Union of 1993. Three major responsibilities of the Parliament are legislative power, control over the budget and supervision of executive (22) ---- . The European Commission (23) ---- community legislation to the Parliament. The Parliament must approve the legislation before submitting it to the Council for adoption.

19.

- A) became B) had become
C) has become D) would become
E) becomes

20.

- A) Further B) Consequently
C) Occasionally D) Initially
E) Accordingly

21.

- A) on B) at
C) over D) in
E) through

22.

- A) decisions B) reasons
C) obstacles D) results
E) commodities

23.

- A) determines B) requires
C) presents D) recognizes
E) approves

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

24. As he grew older, ---- .

- A) he grew less active and less dogmatic
- B) he'll start to interfere less with the affairs of the company
- C) he's not grown any wiser
- D) he now seems determined to assert his authority
- E) the more he plays the role of the big businessman

25. Although Russia's space technology is simpler than that of NASA in the US, ---- .

- A) the Shuttle is grounded for repairs
- B) it still manages to work reliably
- C) subsequent flights ran smoothly
- D) more than one flight had ended in disaster
- E) another one has flown more than 100 missions

26. ---- as long as the economy was good and the US remained strong abroad.

- A) The American people seem to have ignored Clinton's weaknesses in character during his presidency
- B) Clinton became the second president in American history to be impeached
- C) Clinton made history by becoming the first US president to testify in front of a grand jury
- D) In the second year of his presidency, Clinton faced persistent troubles on the domestic front
- E) Clinton's overall popularity among Americans remained high

27. ---- that the Celts once dominated the breadth of Europe from the Black Sea to the Atlantic.

- A) They will consult little known historians
- B) Some archaeological clues had been discovered
- C) The whole question may have sparked an academic debate
- D) Most of us are unaware of the fact
- E) Most historians will have denied

28. ---- since the break-up of the Soviet Union.

- A) Millions of Ukrainians have gone abroad in search of a living
- B) Ukrainian migrants often took on menial jobs
- C) Many Ukrainian women had been tempted overseas by promises of glamorous careers
- D) There were Ukrainian immigrants in Western Europe working on farms
- E) From time to time Ukraine felt threatened politically

29. ---- where you can read a book or meet with friends.

- A) Security at the new art museum is provided by young artists
- B) In Paris' new contemporary art space, the Palais de Tokyo, there is a salon
- C) The new contemporary museum is being built for the French collector François Pinault
- D) None of the French contemporary artists enjoys international prominence
- E) France never paid much attention to its own contemporary artists, beginning with the 19th-century impressionists

30. The UN insists ---- .

- A) even though China's economic growth must have had a perverse effect on democratization
- B) because China had underinvested in crucial social services, especially education and public health
- C) that China is under an unconditional obligation to prohibit torture and ill-treatment
- D) as Korea's political system is more likely to experience decay than democracy
- E) since civil wars have devastated African economies, leaving millions dead and millions more displaced

31. The European Central Bank can't raise rates ---- .

- A) just as they would have benefited Europe's largest economies
- B) because the Eurozone's two largest economies, France and Germany, need lower interest rates to spur growth
- C) since the European countries were particularly scared of an approaching crash
- D) while, in Spain, interest rates on mortgages were almost zero
- E) so long as real estate in Ireland and Spain had been overvalued by 15 and 13 per cent respectively

32. ---- , Afghanistan is still a country on edge.

- A) As the UN Security Council passed two resolutions in 1999 and 2000, demanding the Taliban cease their support for terrorism
- B) Unless President Hamid Karzai had an army of 20,000
- C) Since 50 per cent of voters braved threats of insurgent attacks to vote in the September parliamentary elections
- D) Ever since the Taliban seized control of Kabul in September 1996
- E) Four years after the US and its allies ousted the Taliban from power

33. ---- , he was well-read in both Latin and Greek, and excelled in swimming and boxing.

- A) When Lord Byron entered Cambridge at the age of 17
- B) However eager Lord Byron may have been to fight for the oppressed
- C) Since Lord Byron had left England in 1816, never to return
- D) Because, to his contemporaries, Lord Byron seemed more a colourful and scandalous personality than he was a poet
- E) As Lord Byron was a fiery rebel, an idealist and a conventional aristocrat

34. The aid package offered by the G8 may be wasted ---- .

- A) so the G8 summit in 2005 promised 100 per cent debt relief to an initial group of 14 countries
- B) if the rich world's governments made expansive promises about fostering development in Africa
- C) although it had not brought about a significant transfer of resources
- D) unless there are improvements in the management of public spending in sub-Saharan Africa
- E) but most aid is now conditional on good governance and structural reform in sub-Saharan Africa

35. Market research worldwide shows that football has attracted millions in some countries ---- .

- A) that there is also a desire for football in China and Japan
- B) where until a few years ago people were not interested in it
- C) which football is starting to compete with baseball in the USA
- D) who will be able to enjoy a fascinating battle in Europe for the Champions' League
- E) unless football enters people's homes through different media, but above all through television

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. Before privatization, Russia's oil and steel companies were thoroughly criminalized, and output fell day by day.

- A) Özelleştirme öncesi, Rusya'da yasadışı işlere bulaşan petrol ve çelik şirketleri üretimin her gün biraz daha düşmesine yol açtı.
- B) Özelleştirmeden önce, Rus petrol ve çelik şirketlerinin tümünde pek çok kanunsuzluk vardı ve günlük üretimleri giderek düşüyordu.
- C) Özelleştirmeden önce, Rusya'nın petrol ve çelik şirketleri tamamen yasadışı işlere giriştiler ve üretim günden güne düştü.
- D) Rusya'nın petrol ve çelik şirketleri, özelleştirme öncesi üretimlerini düşürmüş ve pek çok yasadışı uygulamalarda bulunmuştu.
- E) Rus petrol ve çelik şirketlerinde özelleştirmeden önce üretim giderek düşüyor ve pek çok kanunsuzluk oluyordu.

37. Speaking for 25 nations and bringing together their considerable voice and influence, the European Union is a leader in global efforts to protect human rights.

- A) Avrupa Birliği, 25 ulus adına konuşmaktadır ve onların güçlü sesini ve nüfuzunu birleştirerek insan haklarını korumaya yönelik küresel girişimlerin lideri durumuna gelmiştir.
- B) 25 ulus adına konuşan ve onların güçlü sesini ve nüfuzunu birleştiren Avrupa Birliği, insan haklarını koruma amaçlı küresel çabaların bir lideridir.
- C) İnsan haklarını korumaya yönelik küresel girişimlerin bir lideri olan Avrupa Birliği, 25 ulus adına konuşmaktadır ve onların güçlü sesi ile nüfuzunu birleştirmektedir.
- D) 25 ulus adına konuşan Avrupa Birliği, onların güçlü sesini ve nüfuzunu birleştirdiği için insan haklarını korumaya yönelik küresel çabalarda lider rolü oynayabilmektedir.
- E) Avrupa Birliği, 25 ulus adına konuşma yetkisiyle onların güçlü sesini ve nüfuzunu birleştirerek, insan haklarını korumayı amaçlayan küresel çabalarda bir lider olmuştur.

38. Undoubtedly, some intelligence services in the world know where every single high-ranking member of the largest terrorist groups is.

- A) Dünyadaki en büyük istihbarat örgütleri, bazı terörist gruplarının üst düzey üyelerinin nerede olduğunu kuşkusuz biliyordur.
- B) Kuşkusuz, bazı istihbarat örgütleri en büyük terörist gruplarının her bir üst düzey üyesinin dünyanın neresinde olduğunu bilmek istiyordur.
- C) Kuşkusuz, en büyük terörist gruplarının üst düzey üyelerinin bulunduğu yer dünyadaki bütün istihbarat örgütlerince bilinmektedir.
- D) Kuşkusuz, dünyada, bazı terörist gruplarının her bir üst düzey üyesinin nerede olduğu büyük istihbarat örgütlerince bilinmektedir.
- E) Kuşkusuz, dünyadaki bazı istihbarat örgütleri en büyük terörist gruplarının her bir üst düzey üyesinin nerede olduğunu bilmektedir.

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. Önemli olan, siyasi liderlerin uygun gördükleri gibi harcama yapmada özgür olup olmadıkları değil, yetkilerine ilişkin sınırların var olup olmadığıdır.

- A) The important thing is whether political leaders have freedom to spend as they wish, not whether their powers are limited.
- B) Important political leaders are free to spend as they think fit, but there are limits to their powers.
- C) It is whether political leaders have limited powers, not whether they are able to spend money on their own projects, that is important.
- D) What is important is not whether political leaders are free to spend as they see fit, but whether limits exist on their powers.
- E) Whether political leaders are important or not and whether they are free or not to spend as they see fit, they must be subject to limitations regarding their powers.

40. Çoğu Fransız siyasetçi, Avrupa Birliği Anayasası'nın halk tarafından ezici bir şekilde reddedileceğini sanmıyordu.

- A) The politicians, most of whom were French, were not expecting the European Union Constitution to be so overwhelmingly rejected by the people.
- B) Most French politicians did not think that the European Union Constitution would be overwhelmingly rejected by the people.
- C) The fact that the European Union Constitution was overwhelmingly rejected by the people surprised most French politicians.
- D) Some French politicians supposed that the European Union Constitution would be overwhelmingly rejected by the people.
- E) The firm rejection of the European Union Constitution by French politicians came as a surprise to the people.

41. Ukrayna, anayasaya dayalı demokrasi kurma yönünde sağladığı ilerlemeye karşılık olarak, 1995'te Avrupa Konseyi'ne kabul edildi.

- A) Ukraine, having made considerable progress towards establishing a constitutionally-based democracy, was accepted into the Council of Europe in 1995.
- B) Because it had made tremendous progress on its path to a constitutionally-based democracy, Ukraine was accepted into the Council of Europe in 1995.
- C) Ukraine made tremendous progress towards establishing a constitutionally-based democracy after being accepted into the Council of Europe in 1995.
- D) Before its acceptance into the Council of Europe in 1995, Ukraine had already made recognisable progress towards establishing a constitutionally based democracy.
- E) Ukraine was accepted into the Council of Europe in 1995, in recognition of the progress the country had made towards establishing a constitutionally-based democracy.

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. **At any point in time, some regions of a country may experience difficulties, while others prosper. For example, high oil prices will simultaneously benefit oil producers in Texas, but hurt businesses and consumers in northern states like Vermont that rely heavily on natural gas for heating. ---- .**

- A) Likewise, recessions can affect different parts of the country in different ways
- B) When unemployment is low, firms compete for workers and wages rise sharply
- C) Low employment and high employment have somewhat different effects on wages
- D) As a consequence, the greater the differences in unemployment across regions, the higher the natural rate of unemployment will be in the country as a whole
- E) What this means is that even if the total unemployment rate in the country is fairly normal, inflation can still occur

43. **It is straightforward, in principle, to determine who is employed: ---- . What is more difficult is to distinguish between those who are unemployed and those who are not in the labour force.**

- A) These two groups have very different characteristics
- B) The unemployed are those individuals who do not currently have a job, but who are actively looking for work
- C) The unemployed and employed comprise the labour force
- D) Just count the people who are working
- E) That person is classified as not being in the labour force

44. **A few years ago the price of a set of Encyclopaedia Britannica was \$1,600. ---- . Why did the price drop to such a great extent?**

- A) An encyclopaedia is an information good, and its production involves collecting information and packaging it for use by consumers
- B) Now you can get a CD version of the encyclopaedia, along with a dictionary, thesaurus and world atlas, for as little as \$80
- C) The cost of compiling the information for the first copy of an encyclopaedia is huge
- D) The move from book-form encyclopaedias to digital ones decreased the cost of production
- E) The cost of reproducing the encyclopaedia in digital format is small

45. **Many emergencies begin ambiguously, and it is difficult to understand the difference between, for example, a man who is drunk and one who is ill. ---- . What you are likely to see, of course, are other people who, for the same reasons, are also acting as if nothing is wrong.**

- A) One common way to deal with such dilemmas is to postpone action, to act as if nothing is wrong, and to look around to see how others are reacting
- B) We have all heard about crowds panicking because each person leads everybody else to overreact
- C) It was also difficult to tell whether a woman was being threatened by a stranger or arguing with her husband
- D) Despite this fact, we cannot tell at first glance whether what we see is smoke from a fire or just steam pouring out the window
- E) We would have been embarrassed if we had reacted as if the situation were an emergency when it actually was not

46. Psychologists argue over whether language influences how people think, but it could affect half of what they see. The view from the right eye is processed in the brain's left hemisphere, which also seems to handle language. Researchers have found that native English speakers, who have separate words for blue and green, are faster at distinguishing between these colours when they appear within their right visual field, in contrast to people whose language uses the same word to indicate either colour. ---- .

- A) Scientists planned to continue the research on these same lines using different colours
 B) Most of the world's languages use a single word to mean both blue and green
 C) Investigators tested how well the right and left fields of view distinguish between the colours known in English as blue and green
 D) This leads scientists to question the reason why, in some languages, there is no differentiation between the two colours
 E) This suggests that for English speakers, language influences the visual discrimination between the colours blue and green

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

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

47. Publisher:

- Academics like to write about Shakespeare's plays, you know.

Bookseller:

- ----

Publisher:

- What is the public interested in reading then?

Bookseller:

- Biographies. They want to learn about his life.

- A) That makes sense. Tell me more.
 B) I'm sure they do. It earns them a lot of money.
 C) Why is that? They don't sell well, do they?
 D) I know they do. But that's not what the public wants.
 E) Do you publish many of them?

48. Ron :

- Why don't we take a trip this summer?

Susan :

- Oh yes, I'd very much like to visit my friend Colleen in Chicago.

Ron :

- ----

Susan :

- So there'll be plenty for you to do while Colleen and I are chatting and catching up on old times.

- A) Have you really? Why didn't you say so sooner?
 B) And I know that the city has become a great place for cultural activities.
 C) Oh, no. Not Colleen!
 D) But there's nothing to do or see in Chicago!
 E) Let's call and book a flight right away! And what about dates? Shall we say mid-July onwards?

49. Mary:

- Have you heard the news that Colombia's cocaine production has been reduced by one-third to one-half?

Roy :

- No. How did they manage to do that?

Mary :

- The Colombian government used airplanes to spray weed-killer on areas they suspected were being used to grow coca plants.

Roy :

- ----

- A) Wow, that should reduce the amount of cocaine available on the market, and raise the price as well.
 B) Who is the president of Colombia?
 C) Would you like to visit Colombia?
 D) Did you know that Colombia has a large wildlife refuge that has many species of animals and plants not found anywhere else on earth?
 E) They are still having trouble with guerrilla forces and land mines in Colombia, according to this article.

50. Robert :

- Have you seen the French documentary film March of the Penguins?

Cherie :

- ----

Robert :

- Yes, and I've read an article that says that it was also really difficult to film because of the rough terrain and the harsh climate.

Cherie :

- Shall we go see it this evening?

- A) No, I haven't.
B) Yes, I have.
C) Not yet, but I've heard it's really fascinating.
D) How much does it cost these days to see a film?
E) I don't think it's playing in cinemas any longer.

51. John :

- It says here that there are some really good plays and musicals on Broadway this season.

Daniel :

- ----

John :

- Well, instead of mostly revivals of old plays and Andrew Lloyd Webber musicals, they've got some really great new dramas and musical comedies.

Daniel :

- Let me have a look at that article - maybe we'll find some that we want to see.

- A) Oh? What's the difference between this season and last season?
B) How long have you been so interested in Broadway theatre, anyway?
C) Too bad we don't live near New York City.
D) Let's call our friends and see if they want to go and see something.
E) I like films better than theatre.

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 face of education is changing rapidly as a direct result of innovative computer technology. (II) Gone are the days of studying repetitive grammar exercises from an old copy of A First Aid in English, while chalk dust floats in the air. (III) Teachers are becoming weary of teaching the same subjects in the same way year after year. (IV) The students of today are more likely to find themselves in front of a computer screen than a black board. (V) As the tools of education change, so does the nature of learning and acquisition of knowledge.

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

53. (I) Because a play is written to be performed, it uses certain conventions you do not encounter in short stories. (II) It contains stage directions that tell the actors how to speak and how to move upon the stage. (III) Most of the story is presented through dialogue, the words the characters speak. (IV) When you read a play do you try to imagine how it would appear on stage? (V) In addition, it is divided into short units of action called "scenes" and larger ones called "acts".

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

54. (I) Labour unions arose in the late 1800s and early 1900s largely in response to the awful working conditions in factories. (II) Unions try to increase the wages of their members in three ways. (III) In garment factories, iron plants and textile mills, labourers worked about 14 hours per day, seven days a week. (IV) The long workweek was not new to those who had worked on farms, but the working conditions were. (V) Men, women and children as young as 5 operated clattering machinery so dangerous that many workers lost their sight, hearing and limbs.

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

55. (I) After World War II, rock music quickly captivated audiences, especially young audiences, around the world. (II) It articulated an entire generation's frustrations with the traditions and values of the society of that day. (III) It even influenced hair styles, dress, language and political and social behaviour. (IV) Rock is believed to have got its name from the fifties' blues song "There is Good Rocking Tonight". (V) Further, it created international heroes like the Beatles, inspired numerous films and mushroomed into a multibillion-dollar industry.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

56. (I) In November 1859, British biologist Charles R. Darwin published one of the most important and controversial books ever written. (II) Entitled *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, Darwin's book was an immediate bestseller. (III) Darwin's second point was to propose a mechanism for evolution. (IV) This book soon made his name almost synonymous with the concept of evolution. (V) For this reason, Darwin stands out in history with people like Newton and Einstein, scientists who synthesized ideas with great explanatory power.
- 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 young child's reliance on visual impressions is made clear by an experiment on the conservation of number. If two rows of checkers are matched one for one against each other, young children will say, correctly, that the rows have the same number of checkers. If the checkers in one row are brought closer together to form a cluster, 5-year-olds say there are now more checkers in the straight row - even though no checkers have been removed. The visual impression of a long row of checkers overrides the numerical equality that was obvious when the checkers appeared in matching rows. In contrast, 7-year-olds assume that if the number of objects was equal before, it must remain equal. At this age, numerical equality has become more significant than visual impression.

57. The passage is mainly concerned with ---- .

- A) differences in counting ability between 5- and 7-year-old children
- B) the game of checkers
- C) the fact that older children are better at playing checkers than younger children
- D) an incorrect assumption made by most 7-year olds
- E) differences in perception between older and younger children

58. It can be inferred from the passage that, while very small children depend more on what they see to form a concept of their environment, older children ---- .

- A) depend more on their intellect
- B) never make a mistake when counting objects
- C) know that the experimenters are trying to trick them
- D) are more interested in their friends
- E) have a better understanding of games

59. By the words "conservation of number" in the passage is meant ---- .

- A) numbers should be used sparingly so as not to run out of them
- B) even when the members of a group move their places, the number of the members remains constant
- C) every child should learn how to play checkers
- D) when the members of a group move their places, the number of members may change
- E) the visual impression of a long row of checkers taking precedence over numerical equality, at least for very young children

60. According to the passage, the reason that 5-year-olds say that there are more checkers in a straight row than in a cluster with the same number is that they ---- .

- A) are trying to confuse the experimenter
- B) become confused when the experimenter moves the checkers
- C) have a counting ability on the same level with that of older children
- D) depend on the outward appearance of things to understand them
- E) are frustrated with the experiment and unwilling to carry on

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1964, Kitty Genovese was murdered outside her home in New York City late at night. She fought back, and the murder took over half an hour. At least 38 neighbours heard her screams for help, but nobody came to her aid. No one even called the police. The American public was horrified by this incident, and social psychologists began to investigate the causes of what at first was termed "bystander apathy". Their work showed that "apathy" was not a very accurate term, however. It is not simple indifference that prevents bystanders from intervening in emergencies. First, there are realistic deterrents such as physical danger. Second, getting involved may mean lengthy court appearances or other entanglements. Third, emergencies are unpredictable and require quick, unplanned action; few of us are prepared for such situations. Finally, one risks making a fool of oneself by misinterpreting a situation as an emergency when it is not. Researchers concluded that "the bystander to an emergency situation is in an unenviable position. It is perhaps surprising that anyone should intervene at all".

61. According to the passage, Kitty Genovese's murder is an example of what was at first called ---- .

- A) a realistic deterrent
- B) quick, unplanned action
- C) court entanglements
- D) misinterpretation of a situation
- E) bystander apathy

62. It is clear from the passage that ---- .

- A) whenever a person tries to offer help in an emergency, other bystanders will think he is foolish
- B) all people intervening in emergencies must testify in court
- C) the American public likes to get involved in emergencies
- D) there are so many obstacles to intervening in an emergency that most people are unwilling to do so
- E) simple indifference prevents most bystanders from intervening in emergencies

63. According to the passage, one thing that prevents witnesses from getting involved in emergencies is ---- .

- A) the fact that they are too busy
- B) their distrust of the legal system
- C) their surprise and horror at the incident
- D) their fear of the police
- E) the possibility of physical harm

64. It can be understood from the passage that although Kitty Genovese cried out for help when she was attacked, ---- .

- A) the police arrived too late to help
- B) the American public disregarded the incident
- C) none of her neighbours helped her
- D) her neighbours put themselves in danger trying to help her
- E) her neighbours had to appear in court because they did nothing to help her

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

During the "hunger winter" of 1944 in Amsterdam, over 20,000 people died of starvation. Many of the city's trees were cut down, and the interiors of abandoned buildings broken up for fuel. When peace came, this once most beautiful and urbane of cities was in urgent need of large-scale reconstruction. In the years following the end of World War II in Europe, modern architecture had an unprecedented opportunity to demonstrate a socially minded, urban style. The consensus today is that in most places it failed. The young Dutch architect Aldo van Eyck was one of the earliest critics of the mechanistic approach taken by his modernist colleagues to urban reconstruction. The failure of architecture and planning to recreate forms of urban community and solidarity has become a problem in post-war Europe, as so many acclaimed housing estates, new towns, or newly designed urban quarters, around Europe, have been troubled by vandalism, disrepair and abandonment. Van Eyck saw this coming. In 1947 at the age of 28, he went to work for the Office for Public Works in Amsterdam and, as his first project, built a small playground. This was in line with his belief that by promoting and shaping the daily "encounter" or "in-betweenness" of social space, architecture could humanize cities and create public trust.

65. We understand from the passage that, in the late 1940s, Europe was in need of massive reconstruction due to ---- .

- A) the destruction caused by World War II
- B) the mechanistic approach taken by post-war architects to urban reconstruction
- C) vandalism, disrepair and abandonment of property
- D) the unprecedented opportunity to demonstrate a socially minded, urban style
- E) the failure of modern architecture

66. It is stated in the passage that although ---- , it was mostly unable to do so.

- A) a small playground was the first project designed by van Eyck while at the Office for Public Works in Amsterdam
- B) modern European architecture had a chance after World War II to create an attractive new style in cities
- C) post-war architecture in Europe was greatly influenced by the ideas of Aldo van Eyck
- D) Amsterdam suffered major destruction during World War II
- E) post-World War II architecture in Europe took a mechanistic approach

67. It is clear from the passage that the new towns and residential areas built after World War II in Europe ---- .

- A) were the work of a very talented group of young architects
- B) immediately became popular and have remained so to this day
- C) became the most beautiful areas in and around the cities
- D) failed to provide a sense of community for the residents
- E) had playgrounds designed by van Eyck

68. According to the passage, Aldo van Eyck ---- .

- A) approved of the mechanistic design approach of his modernist colleagues
- B) thought that many post-war residential areas deserved acclaim
- C) viewed the post-war period as an opportunity to display his design ability
- D) thought the post-war period was a good opportunity to destroy older buildings and design modern cities
- E) believed that urban architecture had the power to create a sense of solidarity and trust in a city's residents

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Not long ago, football was not a good example of globalization. The labour market in international club football was highly protected. National leagues like Italy's Serie A and Spain's La Liga imposed quotas on their teams, allowing them to import only a limited number of players. Some teams could have only two foreign players on the field. This arrangement, however, began to crumble in 1995, when the European court ruled that the difference of treatment of nationals from other EU countries was anticonstitutional. This permitted players to move freely within the EU, and made the club teams much more multi-national. Now it is not unusual for a majority of the players on a successful league team to be foreign nationals.

69. It can be understood from the passage that the quotas imposed in the past by national leagues ---- .

- A) pushed their teams toward a more global approach
- B) allowed many foreign nationals to enter the labour market
- C) created a closed labour market in international club football
- D) were approved by the European court
- E) made the club teams quite multi-national

70. An example of football's globalization given in the passage is ---- .

- A) the large number of foreign players on many teams today
- B) the ruling by the European court in 1995
- C) the quotas that many national leagues still impose on their teams
- D) that the Italian teams exchange their players more frequently than the other teams do
- E) that the number of football teams in the EU countries has increased since 1995

71. According to the passage, the European court ruling of 1995 ---- .

- A) created a new constitution
- B) resulted in a complete reorganisation of the European football leagues
- C) restricted the number of foreign players a team could import
- D) made mandatory the inclusion of at least two foreign players from outside the EU on every national team
- E) made it illegal for EU teams to refuse to employ foreign players simply because they were foreign

72. As is understood from the passage, in the past, football was not a good example of globalization because ---- .

- A) there weren't many national football clubs playing internationally
- B) most players didn't want to leave their native country
- C) most teams weren't allowed to have many foreign players
- D) the number of clubs throughout Europe was limited
- E) foreign players could not cross the borders to play in other countries

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Despite various scientific advances, in the early 1900s the public still did not understand mental illness and viewed mental hospitals and their inmates with fear and horror. Clifford Beers undertook the task of educating the public about mental health. As a young man, Beers developed a bipolar disorder and was confined for 3 years in several private and state hospitals. Although chains and other methods of torture had been abandoned long before, the straitjacket was still widely used to restrain excited patients. Lack of funds made the average state mental hospital - with its overcrowded wards, poor food, and unsympathetic attendants - a far from pleasant place to live. After his recovery, Beers wrote about his experiences in the now-famous book *A Mind That Found Itself* (1908), which aroused considerable public interest. Beers worked ceaselessly to educate the public about mental illness and helped to organize the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. In 1950, this organization joined with two related groups to form the National Association for Mental Health. The mental hygiene movement played an invaluable role in stimulating the organization of child-guidance clinics and community mental health centres to aid in the prevention and treatment of mental disorders.

73. According to the passage, Clifford Beers' book, *A Mind That Found Itself*, ---- .

- A) became popular when it was published, but is not popular any more
- B) concentrates on the better aspects of life in a mental hospital
- C) did not gain much popularity among the public
- D) did little to inform the public about what went on inside mental hospitals
- E) made people more interested in mental health than they had previously been

74. It can be understood from the passage that, in the early 1900s, people feared mental hospitals and mental patients due to ---- .

- A) their lack of education about mental health
- B) the torture and chains that were still in constant use to cure mental illness
- C) the book Clifford Beers had written about his experiences in mental hospitals
- D) the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene
- E) the inmates who had escaped from the hospitals

75. It is pointed out in the passage that the part played by the mental hygiene movement in founding centres for child guidance and mental health was ---- .

- A) unwanted
- B) minimal
- C) not at all helpful
- D) extremely important
- E) short-lived

76. It can be inferred from the passage that Beers' desire to educate people about mental health resulted from ---- .

- A) the improvements he saw taking place in mental hospitals
- B) his three-year confinement in mental hospitals
- C) his having been chained for long periods of time
- D) his reading of the book *A Mind That Found Itself*
- E) various scientific advances

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Each year in the touristic town of Agrigento, Sicily, hundreds of illegally-built houses are bulldozed by the local government. New construction in Agrigento, home to many ancient temples which tourists come to see, has been banned since 1968. In spite of this, hundreds of new and half-built houses can be seen in the hills surrounding the archaeological park. Not only do these buildings spoil the landscape, but many are also unsafe and unsanitary. Some of the people living in these buildings pour sewage into the sea and pile garbage on roadsides since their houses are illegal and they aren't allowed to use the city sewage system and garbage service. Several of these houses are also built on dangerous cliffs, sites that would never be allowed by Italy's strict building codes.

77. It is made clear in the passage that pouring sewage into the sea and piling garbage on roadsides are examples of ---- .

- A) the reason these houses are built in the hills
- B) compliance with Italy's strict building codes
- C) why the illegally-built houses in Agrigento are unsanitary
- D) the beautification of Agrigento's archaeological park
- E) a protest against the Italian government

78. According to the passage, the building prohibition in Agrigento, Sicily, ---- .

- A) has meant that no new houses have been built there since 1968
- B) has not put a stop to the building of new houses
- C) has meant that there are no houses on the surrounding hills
- D) has caused the destruction of many ancient temples
- E) has led to the strict control of new construction

79. It can be inferred from the passage that the local government in Agrigento, Sicily, does not want new houses to be built near the archaeological park because ---- .

- A) the local government wants to use the land to build houses for its officials
- B) the local government cannot collect taxes from the owners of these houses as they are built on public land
- C) there is no water, sewage or garbage service available near the temples
- D) new houses spoil the landscape around the ancient temples
- E) the local government is planning to build several new hotels for tourists on the land

80. This passage is mainly concerned with ---- .

- A) the illegal construction of a new archaeological park in Agrigento, Sicily
- B) the beautiful ancient temples found in Agrigento, Sicily
- C) the pollution of the archaeological park in Agrigento, Sicily, which began in 1968
- D) the reasons why illegal construction is still continuing in Agrigento, Sicily
- E) the problem of illegally-built houses in Agrigento, Sicily

• Kalan 30 dakika sürenin 15 dakikasını hiç bakmadığınız sorular için kullanabilirsiniz. Daha önce üzerinde uğraştığınız sorulara tekrar geri dönmeyiniz.

• Son 15 dakikalık süreyi asla soru çözerek geçirmeyiniz. Bu süre zarfında seçeneklerinizi sayınız ve boş bıraktığınız soruları, cevap kağıdınızda sayıca en az çıkan seçeneğe göre işaretleyiniz.

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - 9
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

1. A B C D E
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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 9
YABANCI KELİMELER

- Soru 1. **Belgian** = Belçika ile ilgili, Belçika'ya ait
be involved (in) = (bir olaya) karışmak, işin içinde olmak
scandal = skandal, rezalet, kepezelik
contaminate = kirletmek, lekelemek, **pollute**, zıt anl.= cleanse, purify
reputation = itibar, ad, ün, **credit, esteem**
incompetence = yetersizlik, yeteneksizlik, **incapability**, zıt anl.= competence, capability
participation = katılma, yer alma, **taking part**
despair = üzüntü, keder, ümitsizlik, **hopelessness, desperation**, zıt anl.= hope
corruption = yolsuzluk, bozulma, yozlaşma, rüşvetçilik, **dishonesty**
certainty = kesinlik, zıt anl.= uncertainty
- Soru 2. **attempt** = deneme, girişim, teşebbüs, **effort, trial**
Catholicism = Katoliklik (Hristiyanlık'ta büyük bir mezhep)
reign = saltanat, hükümdarlık, **rule**
result in = (bir şey) ile sonuçlanmak, (bir şey)'e yol açmak, **cause**
turmoil = kargaşa, karışıklık, **chaos**
bloodshed = kan dökülmesi, kan dökme
internal = iç, dahili, zıt anl.= external
reasonable = makul, mantıklı, **fair, sound**, zıt anl.= unreasonable
stable = istikrarlı, kararlı, sabit, sağlam, **steady**, zıt anl.= unstable, variable
arrogant = kibirli, gururlu; küstah
versatile = çok yönlü, **adaptable, all-purpose, many-sided**
- Soru 3. **widespread** = yaygın, **extensive**, zıt anl.= limited
Anglo-Saxon = Anglo-Sakson (özellikle 5-11. yüzyıllar arasında güney ve batı Britanya'ya hakim olan ve modern İngiliz ve Amerikalılar'ın bir kısmının kökeninin dayandığı halklara verilen genel ad)
cling to = yapışmak, sıkıca sarılmak, zıt anl.= let go of
superstition = batıl inanç, hurafe, zıt anl.= scientific fact
custom = gelenek, adet, **tradition**
pagan = çoktanrılı dinlere inanan, putperest
firmly = kararlılıkla, ödün vermez biçimde, sıkıca, sağlam bir şekilde, **tightly, strongly**, zıt anl.= loosely
rapidly = hızla, çabucak, **quickly, fast**, zıt anl.= slowly
fairly = 1) oldukça, **somewhat, quite**, zıt anl.= extremely; 2) adilce, **justly, equally**, zıt anl.= unfairly
urgently = önemle, acilen, ivedilikle
- Soru 4. **colony** = koloni, sömürge
constitution = anayasa
autonomy = özerklik (otonomi), kendi kendini idare etme
foreign = dış, yabancı
lease = kiralama, kiraya verme, **rent**
exploit = 1) (kendi çıkarı için) kullanmak, yararlanmak, **utilize**; 2) sömürmek, **abuse**
appropriate = almak, kendine mal etmek; tahsis etmek, ayırmak
grant = vermek, bahşetmek, **give, concede**
abolish = kaldırmak, feshetmek, **cancel**
- Soru 5. **turn over** = 1) devirmek, çevirmek, **invert**; 2) düşünmek, akılda tartmak, **think about, consider**

give up = 1) vazgeçmek, terketmek, bırakmak, **let go**, zıt anl.= seize, stick to; 2) teslim olmak, pes etmek, **quit**, zıt anl.= go on
put out = 1) söndürmek, **extinguish**; 2) sınırlendirmek, **upset**
take up = (zaman) almak, (süre) doldurmak

- Soru 6. **continent** = kıta
the Continent = Avrupa Kıtası
rule of law = hukukun üstünlüğü, hukuk kuralı
set up = kurmak, **institute, found**, zıt anl.= abolish
pull through = (bir bela veya hastalıktan) kurtulmak / kurtarmak, paçayı kurtarmak
set aside = 1) bir tarafa koymak, kenara bırakmak; 2) feshetmek, iptal etmek
put up = 1) (çadır vs.) kurmak, zıt anl.= take down; 2) (poster, ilan, not vs.) asmak,
post
make out = 1) (bir şeyin ne olduğunu) kestirmek, çıkarmak, seçmek, anlamak,
çözmek, **perceive, understand**; 2) başarmak, **be successful**
- Soru 7. **establishment** = kur(ul)ma, tesis etme / edilme, **foundation**
International Criminal Court = Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi (soykırım, katliam gibi suçlar ile itham edilen kişileri yargılayan uluslararası mahkeme)
milestone = kilometre taşı, (önemli) aşama
achievement = başarı, elde etme, kazanma, **accomplishment, success**, zıt anl.= failure, defeat
protection = koruma, **shelter, security**
represent = 1) örneği olmak, **be an example of**; 2) temsil etmek, **act as**
- Soru 8. **property** = mülkiyet, mal, mülk
respectively = sırasıyla
- Soru 9. **accord** = mutabakat, anlaşma, **agreement**, zıt anl.= discord, disagreement
blanket amnesty = genel af
commit = (suç vs.) işlemek
mandate = (resmi olarak) emretmek, zorunlu kılmak, **command**
- Soru 10. **predict** = tahmin etmek, öngörmek, **anticipate, guess**
ease = gevşemek, baskıyı azaltmak
- Soru 11. **archaeological** = arkeolojik (eski insanları, geride bıraktıkları eserleri inceleyerek araştıran bilim dalı ile ilgili)
at least = en azından, zıt anl.= at most
B.C. = Milattan / İsa'dan önce, **before Christ**, zıt anl.= A.D., anno Domini
date = tarihle(n)mek
- Soru 12. **take pride in** = (bir şey)'den gurur duymak
sophisticated = ileri düzeyde, gelişmiş, komplike, **complex**, zıt anl.= simple
phenomenon = (çoğul: phenomena) önemli / olağanüstü olay, fenomen
rate = oran; hız
inflation = enflasyon (ülkedeki mal ve hizmet fiyatlarındaki genel artış)
unemployment = işsizlik
fiscal practices = maliye işleri (özellikle kamu harcamaları, vergiler vs.)
- Soru 13. **Medicare** = sağlık güvencesi (ABD ve bazı başka ülkelerde yaşlılar ve engelliler gibi kimi gruplar için devletin sağladığı ücretsiz sağlık hizmeti)
work one's way through = (bir şey)'in içinden kendine yol açarak ilerlemek, zorlukları / engelleri aşarak ilerlemek

- Soru 14. **option** = seçenek, seçim hakkı, opsiyon, **alternative, choice**
regarding = ile ilgili, **concerning, about**
length = 1) süre, **duration**; 2) uzunluk
content = içerik, **composition**
- Soru 15. **maintain (that)** = iddia etmek, (fikirsel) pozisyonunu korumak
devaluation = devaluasyon (paranın değer kaybetmesi)
unavoidable = kaçınılmaz, **inevitable, inescapable**, zıt anl.= avoidable, avertable
whereas = oysa, iken, **while**
- Soru 16. **fortress** = kale, hisar, **castle, stronghold**
Moorish = Mağribi (8 ile 15. yüzyıllar arasında Fas'ta yaşayan halka ait)
monarch = monark, kral, hükümdar, **king, emperor**
Granada = Gırnata (İspanya'nın Endülüs eyaletinde bir kent)
Alhambra = Elhamra (13. yy'da İspanya / Gırnata şehrinde Mağribiler tarafından yapılmış olan kale / saray)
fortify = (savunma duvarını, istihkamı) sağlamlaştırmak / kuvvetlendirmek, **strengthen**
perimetre = (sınır, sur vs. için) çevre, çevre ölçüsü, **circumference**
apart from = (bir şey)'den başka, (bir şey)'in haricinde, **other than**
so long as = sürece, müddetçe, **as long as**
- Soru 17. **influence** = etki, tesir, nüfuz, **effect**
as far as is concerned = söz konusu olduğunda, yi ilgilendirdiği kadarıyla
native = yerli
in that = yüzünden, dolayı, nedeniyle, **as, because, since**
- Soru 18. **symbolist** = simgeci, sembolist (bireyin duygusal yaşantısını simgelerle yüklü ve kapalı / dolaylı bir dille anlatmayı amaçlayan edebiyatçı ya da ressam)
subtle = fark edilmesi zor, incelikli
psyche = (felsefede) ruh, tin
convey = 1) iletmek, taşımak, **pass along**; 2) bildirmek, **express**
metaphor = mecaz
include = içine almak, kapsamak
rather than = (bir şey)'den çok / ziyade
as if = güya, sanki (öyleymişçesine), **as though**
- 19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
be comprised of = (bir şey)'den oluşmak, (bir şey)'den ibaret olmak, **consist of**
significantly = önemli ölçüde, büyük oranda, **considerably**
inception = başlangıç, başlama
advisory body = danışma organı, yetkisi tavsiye vermek ile sınırlı kurum
legislative = yasa yapma ile ilgili, yasamaya ait
approve = onaylamak, **authorise, ratify**, zıt anl.= disapprove, deny, reject
submit = arz etmek, sunmak, **present**
adoption = benimseme, **acceptance**, zıt anl.= rejection
- Soru 20. **consequently** = sonuç olarak, dolayısıyla, bu nedenle, **accordingly, subsequently**
occasionally = bazen, ara sıra, **now and then, from time to time, once in a while**, zıt anl.= frequently, often
initially = başlangıçta, önceleri, **in the beginning**
accordingly = dolayısıyla, bu nedenle, **so, consequently**
- Soru 22. **obstacle** = engel, **difficulty, hindrance**
commodity = (ticari) mal, **good**

- Soru 23. **recognize** = 1) farkına varmak, **realise, be aware of**; 2) tanımak, **identify, acknowledge**
- Soru 24. **grow older** = yaşlanmak
dogmatic = dogmatik, tartışma / sorgulama kabul etmeyen, zıt anl.= pragmatic
interfere with = (bir şey) ile çatışmak, engellemek, **hinder, prevent**, zıt anl.= facilitate
affair = iş, mesele, **business, matter**
wise = akıllı, bilge, **sensible**, zıt anl.= foolish
assert = 1) (zorla) kabul ettirmek, **insist, press**; 2) ileri sürmek iddia etmek, **put forward**
- Soru 25. **that** = *zamir* : (the space technology)
shuttle = mekik, (soruda = uzay mekiği)
reliably = güvenilir bir biçimde, **trustily**, zıt anl.= unreliably
subsequent = sonraki, sonra gelen, (zaman ya da sıra olarak öncekini) takip eden
smoothly = pürüzsüzce, sorunsuzca
end in = (bir şey) ile sonuçlanmak, **result in**
disaster = felaket, yıkım, afet, **catastrophe, tragedy**
fly a mission = (uçak, uzay mekiği vs. için) göreve gitmek, görevde yer almak
- Soru 26. **as long as** = sürece, müddetçe, **so long as**
remain = kalmak, durumunu korumak, **stay**
abroad = ülke dışında
seem to = (bir şey yapar) gibi görünmek, **appear to**
weakness = zaaf, güçsüzlük, **vice**
presidency = başkanlık (dönemi)
impeach = devlet memurunu mahkemeye sevk etmek; suçlamak, itham etmek
make history = tarihe geçmek, tarih yazmak
testify = ifade vermek
grand jury = yüce divan
face = karşı karşıya kalmak, yüz yüze gelmek, karşısına çıkmak, **confront, encounter**, zıt anl.= avoid, evade
persistent = ısrarlı, inatçı, sürekli, **determined, insistent, relentless**, zıt anl.= irresolute
domestic front = ülke içi, iç cephe
- Soru 27. **breadth** = (bir uçtan bir uca) tamamı; en, **width, broadness**
little known = fazla tanınmamış, az bilinen, zıt anl.= well-known, famous
clue = ipucu, **hint**
spark = tetiklemek, kışkırtmak, **trigger, provoke**
debate = tartışma, münazara, **argument, discussion**
unaware (of) = (bir şey)'in farkında olmayan, (bir şey)'den habersiz, **aware**
deny = yadsımak, yalanlamak, reddetmek, **refuse, reject**, zıt anl.= admit, accept
- Soru 28. **go abroad** = yurtdışına gitmek
in search of = (bir şeyin) arayışı içinde
migrant = göçmen
take on = (iş, sorumluluğu, görevi vs.) üstüne almak, kabul etmek, **undertake**
menial job = hizmet, ağır emek, zorluk içeren, genelde düşük ücretli iş
tempt = ayartmak, kandırmak, imrendirmek, cezbetmek, **lure, charm**
overseas = denizaşırı
promise = vaat, söz
glamorous = cazip, göz alıcı
impressionist = izlenimci, empresyonist (Fransa'da, 19 yy'da ortaya çıkmış bir resim akımının takipçisi olan kişi)
threaten = tehdit etmek, gözdağı vermek, **warn, jeopardise**, zıt anl.= relieve, protect

- Soru 29. **contemporary** = çağdaş, güncel, modern, **modern, current**, zıt anl.= archaic, ancient
salon = salon, sergi salonu
collector = koleksiyoncu
prominence = ün, şöhret, **fame, distinction**
impressionist = izlenimci, empresyonist
- Soru 30. **insist** = diretmek, direnmek, ısrar etmek, **assert**
perverse = ters, aksi
democratization = demokratikleştirme
underinvest = gereğinden az / eksik yatırım yapmak
crucial = can alıcı, kritik, çok önemli, **pivotal, vital**, zıt anl.= trivial
unconditional = koşulsuz, kayıtsız şartsız, zıt anl.= conditional
obligation = yükümlülük, zorunluluk, **responsibility, commitment**
prohibit = yasaklamak, **forbid, ban**
torture = işkence
ill-treatment = kötü muamele, zıt anl.= hospitality
likely = olası, muhtemel, **probable, expected**, zıt anl.= improbable, unlikely
decay = bozulma, çürüme, **corruption, degeneration**
civil war = iç savaş
devastate = harap / perişan etmek, mahvetmek, **destroy, ruin**, zıt anl.= construct, restore
displace = yerinden etmek
- Soru 31. **raise** = yükseltmek, arttırmak, **increase**, zıt anl.= lower, decrease
benefit = yaramak, yararına olmak, zıt anl.= harm
Eurozone = Avro Bölgesi (para birimi olarak Avro kullanan ülkeler), **Euro Area, Euroland**
interest rate = faiz oranı
spur = teşvik etmek, **incite, trigger**
particularly = özel olarak, özellikle, **especially, specifically**, zıt anl.= generally
be scared of = (bir şey)'den korkmak, **be afraid of**
approach = yaklaşmak, **near**
crash = (hisse fiyatları vs. için) ani ve kötü sonuçlar yaratan düşüş, yıkılma
mortgage = ipotek (alınacak olan evi teminat göstererek düşük faizli kredi ile ev alma)
real estate = gayrimenkul
overvalue = aşırı / ederinden fazla değerlendirilmek
- Soru 32. **resolution** = karar, **decision**
demand = talep etmek, istemek, **request**
cease = dur(dur)mak, sona er(dir)mek, **stop, end, quit**, zıt anl.= begin, continue
support = destek (verme), besleme
voter = seçmen
brave = cesaretle karşı koymak, göğüs germek
threat = tehdit
insurgent = asi, ihtilalci, **rebel**
vote = oy vermek
parliamentary = parlamento ile ilgili
election = seçim, (parliamentary election = genel seçim, milletvekili seçimi)
parliamentary election = genel seçim, milletvekili seçimi
seize = el koymak, ele geçirmek, **get, take, take over**, zıt anl.= relinquish
Kabul = Kabil (Afganistan'ın başkenti)
ally = müttefik, **cooperator, partner**, zıt anl.= enemy, foe
oust = yerinden etmek, çıkarmak, kovmak

- Soru 33. **well-read** = çok okumuş
excel = başarılı olmak; üstün olmak, **be successful**; **surpass**, **outperform**, zıt anl.= be inferior
However eager Lord Byron may have been = Lord Byron ne kadar hevesli olursa olsun..., Lord Byron'ın tüm hevesine rağmen....
oppressed = ezilmiş / baskı altında (the oppressed = ezilmiş / baskı altında olan kişiler), **exploited**
never to return = geri dönmek üzere
scandalous = skandallarla / kepezeliklerle dolu
poet = şair
fiery = ateşli, tutkulu
rebel = asi
conventional = geleneksel, adetlere uygun
- Soru 34. **aid** = yardım, **help**, **relief**
G8 = G8 ülkeleri (Almanya, ABD, Fransa, İngiltere, İtalya, Japonya, Kanada ve Rusya'dan oluşan bu grup dünya ekonomisinin ve askeri gücünün yarıdan fazlasını kontrol etmektedir ve toplantılarında tüm dünyayı etkileyecek güvenlik ve ekonomi konuları görüşülür), **Group of Eight**
waste = boşa harcamak, israf etmek
G8 summit = G8 zirvesi (G8 ülkelerinin hükümet başkanlarının bir araya geldiği yıllık toplantı)
debt relief = borcun hafifletilmesi, borç indirimi
initial = ilk, başlangıç, baştaki, birinci
expansive = geniş, engin, yayılıp genişlemeye elverişli
foster = teşvik etmek, hamilik etmek
resource = kaynak, olanak, **supply**, **means**
public spending = kamu harcamaları (kamu kuruluşlarınca yapılan harcamalar)
sub-Saharan = Sahra altı (Büyük Sahra Çölü'nün güneyi)
conditional = koşullara bağlı, **contingent**, zıt anl.= unconditional
governance = yönetim
- Soru 35. **desire** = arzu, istek
compete (with) = (bir şey ile) rekabet etmek, yarışmak, **rival**
baseball = beyzbol (atılan topa sopa ile vurularak oynanan, özellikle ABD'de çok popüler olan bir takım oyunu)
fascinating = çok ilginç, etkileyici, büyüleyici, **interesting**, **attractive**, zıt anl.= boring, dull
battle = mücadele
above all = hepsinden ziyade, en başta, **mostly**
- Soru 42. **at any point in time** = herhangi bir zamanda, zamanın herhangi bir noktasında
prosper = gelişmek, zenginleşmek, **flourish**, **thrive**, **develop**
simultaneously = aynı anda (olan / yapılan), eşzamanlı, **concurrently**, **synchronously**, zıt anl.= consecutively
hurt = zarar vermek, **damage**
consumer = tüketici
rely on = güvenmek, bel bağlamak, **depend**, **entrust**, zıt anl.= distrust
heavily = büyük ölçüde
recession = (ekonomide) durgunluk
wage = maaş, **salary**
sharply = keskin bir şekilde, aniden büyük miktarda
somewhat = biraz, bir dereceye kadar
as a consequence = sonuç olarak, **consequently**
occur = olmak, meydana gelmek, **happen**, **take place**

- Soru 43. **straightforward** = basit, kolay, **simple**, zıt anl.= complicated
distinguish (between) = (arasında) ayırım yapmak, ayırmak, ayırt etmek, **recognize, identify, tell (the difference)**
labour force = iş gücü, çalışan kesim
characteristic = karakteristik özellik, **feature**
classify = sınıflandırmak, **group**
- Soru 44. **to a great extent** = büyük miktarda, büyük oranda
information good = (kitap, yazılım gibi) ticari değerini, içerdiği bilgiden alan mal, bilgi / enformasyon ürünü
along with = ile birlikte, yanı sıra, **together with**
thesaurus = bir kelimeye yakın veya zıt anlamlı kelimeleri bulmaya yarayan sözlük benzeri referans kitabı
compile = derlemek, **collect, accumulate**, zıt anl.= disperse
- Soru 45. **emergency** = acil durum, **urgency**
ambiguously = belirsizce, muğlak bir şekilde, **unclearly, vaguely**, zıt anl.= explicitly, lucidly
drunk = sarhoş, içkili, zıt anl.= sober
deal with = ele almak, ilgilenmek, idare etmek, üstesinden gelmek, **get involved in, manage**, zıt anl.= disregard, ignore
dilemma = çıkmaz, açmaz, ikilem
postpone = ertelemek, **put off**
panic = paniğe kapılmak
lead (to) = yöneltmek, yönlendirmek
overreact = aşırı / kontrolsüz reaksiyon göstermek
stranger = yabancı
at first glance = ilk bakışta, **at first sight**
steam = buhar, **vapour**
pour out (of) = (bir yer)'den dışarı / (bir şey)'in dışına ak(ıt)mak / dök(ül)mek
embarrass = utandırmak
- Soru 46. **argue over** = (bir konu) üzerinde tartışmak, **debate**
view = (göz ile ilgili) görüş, görüntü
hemisphere = yarıküre, (beyin için) lob, **lobe**
handle = ilgilenmek, idare etmek, **deal with, manage**
native English speaker = anadili İngilizce olan kimse
separate = ayrı, farklı
visual field = görüş alanı
in contrast to = (bir şey)'in / (bir kişi)'nin tersine / aksine, **contrary to**
indicate = belirtmek, işaret etmek, göstermek, **denote, point to**
investigator = araştırmacı; müfettiş
distinguish between = (arasında) ayırım yapmak, ayırmak, ayırt etmek, **tell the difference**
differentiation = ayırım, farklılık
discrimination = ayırım yapma; ayrımcılık
- Soru 47. **make sense** = mantıklı gelmek, anlaşılır olmak
- Soru 48. **take a trip** = yolculuğa çıkmak, **travel**
plenty = pek çok (şey), **a lot**, zıt anl.= very little
catch up on old times = (iki ya da daha fazla kişi için) sohbet ederek, geçmişte yaşananları ya da kaçırılan olayları öğrenmek
book = (bilet, otel vs. için) rezervasyon yap(tır)mak
right away = hemen, derhal, **at once, immediately**
onwards = (bir zaman)'dan başlayarak / itibaren

- Soru 49. **one-third** = üçte bir, bir bölü üç
one-half = yarı, bir bölü iki
spray = fışkırtmak, yayarak püskürtmek
weed-killer = herbisit (istenmeyen bitkilerin yetişmesini önlemek amacı ile kullanılan tarımsal ilaç), **herbicide**
suspect = kuşkulanmak, şüphelenmek
available = (piyasada) bulunan
wildlife = yaban hayatı (insan hariç doğal ortamında yaşayan tüm canlılar)
refuge = koruma alanı, barınak, **preserve**
species = (hem tekil hem çoğul) cins, tür
anywhere else = başka hiçbir yer(de)
have trouble (with) = (bir şey ile) başı deritte olmak, sorun yaşamak
guerrilla = gerilla (genellikle devlet güçlerine karşı çete savaşı yürüten kimse)
land mine = kara mayını
according to = (bir şey)'e göre
- Soru 50. **documentary** = belgesel
march = yürüyüş
rough = engebeli
terrain = arazi, **landscape**
harsh = sert, acımasız, **rough, bitter**, zıt anl.= mild
these days = bu günlerde, **nowadays**
any longer = artık..., hala, **any more** (He doesn't come here any longer. = O artık buraya gelmiyor.)
- Soru 51. **revival** = yeniden canlandırma, (film, tiyatro oyunu için) geçmişte sahnelenmiş bir eseri (farklı oyuncular ve farklı yorum ile) yeniden sahneleme, **remake**
anyway = hem....ki, zaten....ki, (How long have you been so interested in Broadway theatre, anyway? = Hem sen ne zamandır Broadway tiyatrosu ile bu derece ilgileniyorsun ki?)
better than = (bir şey)'den daha çok, **more than**
- Soru 52. **innovative** = yenilikçi, yaratıcı, **creative**, zıt anl.= conservative
gone are the days = o günler geride kaldı
repetitive = tekrarlamalı, yinelemeli, **recurrent**
chalk = tebeşir
float = (havada) yüzmek / asılı durmak; (suda) yüzeyde durmak, yüzmek
weary = yorgun, usanmış, bıkkın, **bored**
year after year = yıl be yıl, her yıl, yıllarca
tool = araç, alet, **equipment**
acquisition = elde etme, sahip olma, **gain, earning**
- Soru 53. **convention** = uygulama, gelenek, **practice, tradition**
scene = sahne
act = (tiyatrodan) perde
- Soru 54. **labour union** = işçi sendikası, **trade-union**
arise = ortaya çıkmak, **emerge**, zıt anl.= disappear, fade
in response to = (bir şey)'e cevaben / karşılık vermek amacıyla, **as a reaction to**
awful = berbat, korkunç, **terrible, horrible**, zıt anl.= beautiful, nice
garment = giysi, elbise
plant = fabrika, tesis
mill = (genellikle kumaş, kağıt, kereste gibi ara ürünler için) imalathane / fabrika
labourer = işçi, **worker**
operate = çalış(tır)mak, işle(t)mek, **run, work**
clattering = (makine için) dişli, krank, pres gibi hareketli ve takırdayan parçalar

içeren, takırdayan
sight = görüş, görme yetisi, **vision**
limb = kol veya bacaklardan her biri

Soru 55. **captivate** = büyülemek, cezp etmek
audience = dinleyiciler, izleyiciler, hazır bulunanlar
articulate = açıkça beyan etmek, ifade etmek, **express**
entire = bütün, tamamı, (an entire generation = bütün bir nesil)
generation = nesil
frustration = (bir amaca ulaşamama veya uygunsuz koşullar sebebiyle) cesaretin kırılması, hayal kırıklığı, huzursuzluk, **discouragement**, **disappointment**
tradition = gelenek, adet, **custom**, **convention**
blues = ABD'de ortaya çıkmış olan, özellikle siyahlar arasında daha popüler olan, Afrika halk müzikleri kökenli bir müzik tarzı
hero = kahraman
inspire = ilham etmek, esinlemek, telkin etmek, **encourage**, **stimulate**
mushroom = büyümek, yükselerek genişlemek, **expand**, zıt anl.= collapse
multibillion-dollar industry = milyarlarca dolarlık endüstri

Soru 56. **controversial** = hakkında konuşulan, tartışma konusu olan; tartışmalı, ihtilafli, **debatable**, zıt anl.= uncontroversial, unquestionable
entitled = adlı, başlıklı
by means of = vasıtasıyla, yoluyla, **through**
natural selection = doğal seçim (güçsüz bireylerin doğada hayatta kalamayarak elenmeleri, bunun sonucunda güçlü bireylerin hayatta kalarak soylarını devam ettirmeleri)
immediate = anında, hemen o anda
bestseller = çok satan (kitap vb.)
point = gaye, maksat, **goal**
propose = önermek, teklif etmek, ileri sürmek, **recommend**, **offer**, **suggest**
evolution = evrim
synonymous = eş anlamlı, anlamdaş
stand out = öne çıkmak, göze çarpmak
synthesize = sentezlemek, üretmek
explanatory power = anlatım gücü

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

reliance = güvenme, bel bağlama, **dependance**
visual = görsel
impression = izlenim, etki, intiba, **sense**, **influence**
make clear = açıklığa kavuşturmak, **clarify**, **illuminate**
conservation = koruma, muhafaza etme
row = sıra, dizi
checker = dama taşı
match = eşleştirmek
one for one = bire bir
cluster = küme, grup, **group**
override = (önemce) üstüne çıkmak, (diğerini) ikinci plana itmek
numerical = sayısal
equality = eşitlik, denklik, zıt anl.= inequality
obvious = aşikar, açık, belli
appear = ortaya çıkmak, belirtmek, **emerge**, **arise**, zıt anl.= disappear, vanish
assume = farz etmek, varsaymak, **suppose**, **presume**

Soru 57. **be concerned with** = (bir şey) ile ilgili olmak, (bir şey)'i konu etmek, **be about**
counting = (sayı) sayma

ability = yetenek, kabiliyet, **capability, capacity**, zıt anl.= inadequacy, limitation
game of checkers = dama oyunu
incorrect = yanlış, hatalı, zıt anl.= correct
assumption = varsayım, farz etme
perception = algılama, algı, idrak, sezgi, **understanding, apprehension, viewpoint**

Soru 58. **infer (from)** = (bir şey)'den anlamak / sonuç çıkarmak, **gather, deduce**
depend on = güvenmek, dayanmak, **rely on**
concept = kavram
intellect = zeka, akıl
trick = kandırmak, tuzağa düşürmek

Soru 59. **sparingly** = tutumlu bir şekilde, **thriftily**, zıt anl.= extravagantly
run out of = bitirmek, tüketmek, **exhaust, deplete**
constant = sabit, **stable, fixed**, zıt anl.= variable
take precedence = önce gelmek, öncelikli olmak, **come first, be prior to**, zıt anl.= be secondary to

Soru 60. **confuse** = aklını karıştırmak, şaşırtmak, **puzzle**, zıt anl.= clarify
that = *zamir* : (the counting ability)
outward = dış, **outer**, zıt anl.= inward
frustrated = (başarısızlık veya olumsuz koşullar sebebiyle) hüsrana uğramış, kösteklenmiş, **thwarted, discouraged**, zıt anl.= encouraged
unwilling = isteksiz, gönülsüz, **reluctant, uneager**, zıt anl.= willing, eager, ready
carry on = devam etmek, sürdürmek, **continue, persevere**, zıt anl.= give up

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

murder = öldürmek, katletmek, **kill**
fight back = karşı koymak, direnmek, **resist**, zıt anl.= give in
take = (zaman) sürmek, **last**
come to (her) aid = (onun) yardımına gelmek
scream = çığlık
horrify = korkutmak, dehşete düşürmek, **scare, terrify**
incident = (genellikle kötü sonuçları olan) olay, hadise, **occurrence, event, happening**
social psychologist = sosyal psikolog (toplumsal şartların insanlar üzerindeki etkisini araştıran bilim insanı)
investigate = araştırmak, soruşturmak, teftiş etmek, incelemek, **inquire, inspect, examine**
term = isim vermek, adlandırmak, **call**
bystander = seyirci, olaya karışmadan kenarda duran kimse, **witness**
apathy = ilgisizlik, kayıtsızlık, **disinterest, listlessness**, zıt anl.= concern, involvement
accurate = doğru, yerinde, **precise**, zıt anl.= erroneous, inaccurate
indifference = aldırmazlık, umursamazlık, **disinterest**, zıt anl.= concern
intervene = araya girmek, **interfere, mediate**
deterrent = caydırıcı etmen
get involved (in) = (olaya) karışmak, **get pulled in**
lengthy = uzun, uzun uzadıya
court appearance = duruşmaya çıkma, duruşmada hazır bulunma
entanglement = vakit alıcı iş, formalite, karışıklık, (ağ, ip vs.)'ye dolaşma, **complication**
unpredictable = önceden bilinmez, kestirilemez, **unforeseeable, variable**, zıt anl.= predictable, unchanging
require = gerektirmek, **demand**
be prepared (for) = (bir şey için / bir şeye karşı) hazırlıklı olmak, **be ready**, zıt anl.= be unprepared
make a fool of = (birisini) aptal durumuna düşürmek, **humiliate**

misinterpret = yanlış anlamak, **misunderstand**
conclude = sonuç çıkarmak, **determine**
unenviable = istenmeyen, uygunsuz, kiskanılacak türden olmayan, **undesirable**, zıt anl.= enviable, desirable
at all = hiç mi hiç, hiçbir surette / şekilde, **whatsoever**

Soru 62. **foolish** = aptal(ca), ahmak(ça), **stupid**, **unwise**, zıt anl.= wise, sensible

Soru 63. **witness** = tanık, şahit
distrust = güvensizlik, zıt anl.= trust
legal system = hukuk / adalet sistemi
horror = büyük korku, dehşet, **terror**

Soru 64. **cry out for** = bağırarak (yardım vs.) çağırarak, **call for**
attack = saldırmak, **assault**, zıt anl.= defend
disregard = hiçe saymak, boş vermek, aldirmamak, **ignore**, **overlook**, zıt anl.= consider, pay attention

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

hunger = açlık
starvation = şiddetli açlık, açlıktan ölme
interior = iç, iç kısım, zıt anl.= exterior
abandoned = terk edilmiş, boş, (bina için) viran halde, **desolate**, zıt anl.= occupied
break up = (daha küçük) parçalara ayırmak
fuel = yakıt, **firewood**
once = (bu) sefer / kez, **time**
urbane = medeni, **civilized**
urgent = acil; zorunlu
large-scale = geniş çaplı, büyük ölçekli
reconstruction = yeniden inşa, yeniden yapma / düzene sokma
unprecedented = görülmemiş, emsalsiz, **exceptional**, zıt anl.= usual
opportunity = fırsat, **prospect**
demonstrate = göstermek, ortaya koymak, **illustrate**, **depict**
socially minded = sosyal kaygılar güden, insanları düşünen
urban = kentsel, zıt anl.= rural
a socially minded urban style = sosyal kaygılar güden bir kentleşme biçimi
consensus = oy / görüş birliği, **unanimous opinion**
mechanistic = mekanik, makine benzeri, sanatsal / estetik / insani yönü olmayan, zıt anl.= artistic
approach = yaklaşım, **stance**
take = (bakış, yaklaşım vs.) sahibi olmak / içerisinde olmak
colleague = meslektaş, iş arkadaşı, **peer**
recreate = yeniden yaratmak, **restitute**
community = topluluk; toplum, halk, **society**
solidarity = dayanışma, birlik
post-war = savaş sonrası, zıt anl.= pre-war
acclaim = bağırarak beğendiğini göstermek, alkışlamak, **applaud**, (soruda: acclaimed = beğenilen, beğeni toplayan)
housing estate = konut alanı, iskan edilecek alan / bina, **residential estate**
quarters = (genellikle çoğul) mahalleler, semtler; yaşanan mekanlar
vandalism = vandalizm, çevreye zarar verme (duvarları boyama, sokak lambalarını kırma vs.)
disrepair = (bina, makine için) bakımsızlık, ilgisizlik
playground = oyun parkı, çocuk bahçesi
in line with = (bir görüş vs.) ile aynı doğrultuda, **in conjunction with**

belief = inanış
promote = desteklemek, geliştirmek; (reklamla) tanıtmak, **advocate, encourage;**
publicise, zıt anl.= impede, obstruct
daily = gündelik, günlük, **day-to-day**
encounter = karşılaşma, yüz yüze gelme
in-betweenness = arada kalmışlık
social space = (parklar, alışveriş merkezleri gibi) sosyal mekanlar
humanize = insancillaştırmak
trust = güven, zıt anl.= distrust

Soru 65. **massive** = büyük çapta, muazzam, **enormous, immense**, zıt anl.= tiny
due to = nedeniyle, **because of, owing to, on account of**
destruction = yıkım, yok etme, imha, **extermination**, zıt anl.= construction, renovation

Soru 66. **attractive** = çekici, güzel, zıt anl.= repulsive
suffer (from) = (bir şey)'den zarar görmek; (bir hastalığın vs.) sıkıntısını çekmek
major = büyük, **great**, zıt anl.= minor, little

Soru 67. **residential** = ikamet ile ilgili, (residential area = ikamet alanı, konutlar için ayrılmış bölge)
talented = yetenekli, **skilled**
immediately = hemen, anında, **right away**
to this day = bugüne kadar, hala, **even today**
sense of community = topluluk hissi (bir gruba ait olma hissi)
resident = sakin, (bir yeri) iskan eden kimse, **dweller, inhabitant**

Soru 68. **deserve** = hak etmek, layık olmak, **earn**
display = göstermek, sergilemek, **show, illustrate, demonstrate**

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

club football = kulüpleşmiş / profesyonel futbol
protect = korumak, kollamak, **defend, keep safe**
league = 1) (spor için) lig; 2) birlik, **union**
impose (on) = zorla kabul ettirmek, dayatmak, (yasa, kural, yaptırım vs.) uygulamak, **assert**
quota = kota (alınmasına / satılmasına / üretilmesine vs. izin verilen en az ya da en çok miktar)
import = ithal etmek, (soruda = yabancı sporcu oynatmak), zıt anl.= export
foreign = yabancı, yabancı uyruklu
arrangement = düzenleme, **system**
crumble = parçalanmak, ufalanmak, dağılmak
court = mahkeme, **tribunal**
rule = karar vermek, hükmetmek, **judge, decide**
nationals from other EU countries = uyruğu başka AB ülkeleri olan kişiler
anti-constitutional = anayasaya aykırı
permit = izin / yetki vermek, **allow**, zıt anl.= forbid, ban
multi-national = çok uluslu
unusual = alışılmadık, tuhaf, ender, **uncommon, strange**, zıt anl.= familiar
majority = çoğunluk, büyük kısım, zıt anl.= minority

Soru 69. **labour market** = işçi piyasası

Soru 70. **ruling** = hüküm verme, karar alma

Soru 71. **reorganisation** = yeniden düzenle(n)me
restrict = kısıtlamak, sınırlamak, **limit**, **restrain**, zıt anl.= broaden, enlarge
mandatory = zorunlu
inclusion = dahil edilme / olma, zıt anl.= exclusion
illegal = yasa dışı, kanunsuz, **illicit**, zıt anl.= legal
employ = çalıştırmak, iş vermek, **hire**, zıt anl.= fire

Soru 72. **throughout** = (baştan başa) her yerinde, (bir şeyin) tamamında
cross = (sınır, nehir vs. için) (karşı tarafa) geçmek
border = (ülke için) sınır

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

despite = (bir şey)'e karşın, rağmen, **in spite of**
various = çeşitli, **miscellaneous**
advance = ilerleme, gelişme, **progress**, **development**, zıt anl.= regress
mental = zihinsel, akıl ile ilgili
inmate = hapisane veya akıl hastanesinde bulunan kimse, tutuklu
undertake = üstlenmek, taahhüt etmek, **take in charge**
bipolar disorder = bipolar bozukluk (manik depresyon da denen, depresyon içerisinde coşku, taşkınlık gibi duyguların da yaşandığı bir çeşit ruhsal bozukluk)
confine (to) = hapsetmek, (yatağa, eve vs.) bağlamak, **restrict**, **imprison**
state hospital = devlet hastanesi, **public hospital**, zıt anl.= private hospital
chain = zincir
straitjacket = deli gömleği
restrain = dizginlemek, kontrol altına almak, **control**, **suppress**, zıt anl.= set free
excited = heyecanlı; rahat durmayan, zıt anl.= calm
lack of = (bir şey)'den yoksunluk, (bir şey)'in eksikliği, **deficiency**, zıt anl.= abundance
overcrowded = aşırı kalabalık, çok dolu
ward = koğuş
poor = kötü, düşük kalitede
unsympathetic = itici, arkadaş canlısı olmayan, **unfriendly**, zıt anl.= sympathetic, friendly
attendant = (akıl hastanesi, huzurevi vs. için) bakıcı, görevli
a far from pleasant place to live = yaşamak için iyi / hoş bir yer olmaktan uzak
recovery = (hastalıktan, yok olmaktan vs.) kurtulma, iyileşme, **remedy**, zıt anl.= deterioration, worsening
arouse = uyandırmak, **activate**, **stir**, **wake**, zıt anl.= pacify
considerable = önemli, hatırı sayılır, büyük, hayli fazla, **sizable**, **substantial**, zıt anl.= little, insignificant
ceaselessly = durmaksızın
invaluable = paha biçilemeyen, çok önemli / değerli, zıt anl.= worthless
stimulate = teşvik etmek, canlandırmak, uyarmak, **spur**
child-guidance clinic = çocuklar için psikolojik rehberlik ve ruhsal hastalıkların tedavisi gibi hizmetler veren klinik
community mental health centre = halka açık akıl sağlığı merkezi
prevention = önleme, engelleme, **avoidance**, **protection**

Soru 73. **any more** = artık (değil), **any longer**
concentrate (on) = (bir şey)'e odakla(n)mak / yoğunlaşmak, **focus**
aspect = açı, yön, taraf, **feature**, **side**
gain popularity = popüler olmak, ün kazanmak
do little = pek az katkısı olmak
what goes on = olup bitenler, ne olup bittiği...
previously = önceden, daha önceleri, **earlier**, **formerly**, zıt anl.= subsequently

- Soru 74. **cure** = iyileştirmek, tedavi etmek, **remedy, relieve**
escape = kaçmak, fırar etmek, **flee, break out**
- Soru 75. **movement** = hareket, akım
found = kurmak, tesis etmek, **establish, institute**
unwanted = istenmeyen
minimal = en düşük seviyede, en az miktarda
not at all = hiç değil, (be not at all helpful = hiç yardımcı olmamak)
extremely = çok, son derece, **maximally**, zıt anl.= moderately
short-lived = kısa ömürlü
- Soru 76. **improvement** = gelişme, düzelme, ilerleme, **progress, advance**, zıt anl.= impairment, deterioration
take place = olmak, meydana gelmek, **happen, occur**
confinement = hapsedilme, kapatılma
- 77. - 80. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
Sicily = Sicilya (İtalya'ya bağlı bir ada)
bulldoze = (örneğin buldozer ile) yıkmak, dümdüz etmek
be home to = (bir şey)'e ev sahipliği yapmak, (bir şey)'in anavatanı olmak, **harbour**
ancient = antik, eski, **antique, archaic**, zıt anl.= modern
temple = tapınak
ban = yasaklamak, **forbid, bar**, zıt anl.= allow, permit
in spite of = rağmen / karşın, **regardless of, despite**
half-built = inşa halinde, yapımı tamamlanmamış
surround = çevrelemek, etrafında yer almak, **encircle**
spoil = boz(ul)mak, berbat etmek, **ruin, impair**, zıt anl.= enhance, help
landscape = arazi
unsafe = emniyetsiz, tehlikeli, **dangerous**, zıt anl.= safe
unsanitary = temiz olmayan, sağlıksız, **unhygienic**, zıt anl.= sanitary, hygienic
sewage = pis su, lağım suyu, **waste**
pile = yığmak, kümelemek
garbage = çöp, **waste**
cliff = uçurum, sarp kayalık
strict = sert, katı, sıkı, kurallara tam olarak uyan, **tight, rigorous**, zıt anl.= lax, relaxed
code = kanun, yasa, **law**
- Soru 77. **compliance** = (kanuna, kurala) uygunluk
beautification = güzelleştirme
- Soru 78. **prohibition** = yasak, **ban**
put a stop = bir son vermek, (kötü bir gidişe vs.) «dur» demek
- Soru 79. **official** = resmi memur
tax = vergi
owner = sahip
public land = kamu arazisi, zıt anl.= private property
- Soru 80. **pollution** = kirlenme, kirlilik, **contamination**