

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 11

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 - 11
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. Foreshadowing is an established literary ---- that adds layers of meaning to events or details in films and literary works.

- A) reference B) indication
C) device D) deception
E) appreciation

2. Due to its geographical position, ---- historical heritage, and strategic importance, Strasbourg was chosen as a seat for various European institutions.

- A) familiar B) rich
C) fluent D) elective
E) subsequent

3. The endlessly flat landscape and thousands of miles of well-maintained cycle tracks make cycling an ---- popular activity in the Netherlands.

- A) additionally B) effectively
C) ultimately D) extremely
E) accurately

4. The search for truth ---- rational guidelines, and, though some of our subjects may lie on the outer limits of scientific research, we examine them through science's lens.

- A) demands B) relates
C) reaches D) orders
E) establishes

5. The term "geography" ---- the English language in the 16th century from Latin and ultimately Greek, at the time when European navigators were beginning to explore Africa and the New World.

- A) broke into B) turned out
C) carried away D) went on
E) came into

6. If this business goes on in such an awful way, it will ---- hundreds of unemployed.

- A) do without B) hang around with
C) end up with D) go up against
E) make out for

7. Although there ---- some growth in the non-oil sector, Nigeria ---- dangerously reliant on hydrocarbon revenues.
- A) has been / remains
B) had been / would remain
C) was / would have remained
D) must be / has remained
E) is / had remained
8. In 1972, two collective burials ---- under an overhanging rock at Qilakitsoq, a small Inuit settlement on the west coast of Greenland, ---- to about A.D. 1475.
- A) are discovered / dated
B) were discovered / dating
C) have been discovered / having dated
D) had been discovered / having been dated
E) were being discovered / having to be dated
9. In 1989, Jennifer Johnson of Sanford, Florida, ---- the first woman ---- of transferring cocaine to her unborn baby through the umbilical cord.
- A) was becoming / having been convicted
B) has become / to convict
C) would become / to be convicting
D) became / to be convicted
E) had become / convicting
10. Smoking ---- in almost all segments of the American population, so that, in various polls, 60 to 65% of Americans ---- non-smokers today.
- A) declines / may have been
B) has declined / are
C) had declined / would be
D) could have declined / will be
E) declined / were
11. If a new environmental or safety rule ---- in the auto industry, executives warn that the company ---- money.
- A) were to be proposed / had lost
B) had been proposed / would have lost
C) will be proposed / is going to lose
D) were proposed / should lose
E) is proposed / will lose
12. Tibetan monks, who are experts ---- meditation, rid themselves of negativity ---- augmenting the brain's gamma waves, which can be measured in a lab.
- A) of / from
B) on / about
C) for / through
D) in / by
E) at / towards

13. One can see ---- a glance why small children are immediately attracted ---- these noisy, colourful toys.

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

14. Children can benefit from their experiences ---- they retain information from these experiences over time.

- A) that B) even though
C) so long as D) so
E) while

15. ---- fiction gives something more than pleasure, it hardly justifies itself as a subject of study.

- A) Because B) Unless
C) When D) If
E) After

16. ---- the average education level of the women in the United States is higher than that of their male counterparts, they are highly concentrated in underpaid and menial jobs.

- A) Although B) Now that
C) Until D) As if
E) In case

17. Despite the passage of a decade since its opening, the Maritime Museum in Istanbul remains undeservedly little-known today ---- a lack of publicity.

- A) instead of B) in spite of
C) contrary to D) as to
E) owing to

18. ---- in France, where it was a pleasure strictly limited to the aristocracy, in the British Isles drinking chocolate was made available to the middle classes from the outset.

- A) Except B) Rather
C) Unlike D) Just as
E) Besides

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

Statutes are usually framed in more or less general terms, and, in order to apply these general terms to particular cases, interpretation becomes necessary. (19) ---- the famous Byzantine Emperor Justinian but also the framers of the Prussian and Napoleonic Codes (20) ---- to take away this power of interpretation from the judiciary. But these efforts and similar ones all failed because interpretation is (21) ---- whenever a written formula has to be applied to a particular case. When interpreting the meaning of a legal rule, the judge must first discover the true facts of the case before him, and secondly, he must find out (22) ---- the legislator intended him to do (23) ---- the existing circumstances.

19.

- A) Not only B) Even if
C) The more D) Both
E) As

20.

- A) may have attempted
B) attempted
C) are attempting
D) have been attempting
E) could have been attempted

21.

- A) influential B) incomparable
C) impressive D) plausible
E) unavoidable

22.

- A) that B) which
C) why D) what
E) whoever

23.

- A) after B) towards
C) on D) over
E) under

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

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

24. ---- , but he had a reputation for blurring the line between fact and fiction.

- A) In the early twentieth century, some Americans were still hunting whales much as they had in Herman Melville's day
B) For "Moby-Dick", Herman Melville drew on scientific, historical, and journalistic accounts of whales
C) Once a whale washed ashore, it was bound to end up as someone's property
D) Whales entered early American law through the question of who owned them when
E) There is no shortage of whaling histories for a Melville aficionado to turn to

25. Whenever attitude researchers ask participants questions, ---- .

- A) researchers would have probably needed to demonstrate that the scientific benefits of the research outweighed the possible ethical costs
B) this is especially so when a person's attitude runs counter to a prevailing norm
C) researchers have devised several techniques to overcome such problems
D) the techniques often raised questions about research ethics, especially if participants did not know their attitudes were being measured
E) there is the possibility that participants will be reluctant to reveal their true feelings

26. Thanks to the popularity of nature documentaries on TV, ---- .

- A) many observers have noted high biological productivity around seamounts and islands
B) biologists know much less about the migration of marine species
C) the healthy populations of pelagic fish are in a worldwide decline because of over-harvesting
D) there has been an increase of environmental awareness among people from all walks of life
E) in Africa every year, hundreds of thousands of wildebeests and zebras leave their traditional habitats to avoid the dry season

27. ---- , whose drums marked the hours of the emperor's day.

- A) Most Chinese emperors in the past led a prosperous life
- B) In Beijing, during imperial times, no structure was permitted to be taller than the Drum Tower
- C) The female members of the imperial family in China were not allowed to take an interest in the affairs of the State
- D) Of the numerous gardens within the Forbidden City, the Imperial Garden is the most accessible
- E) The Forbidden City in modern Beijing has been extensively renovated and, thus, made more attractive for visitors

28. If teamwork were taught along with reading, writing and mathematics, ---- .

- A) some of the research in this area would centre on bad behaviours that degrade a team's performance
- B) it is only after a great tragedy or triumph that the importance of teamwork is drawn into the spotlight
- C) there would be enormous benefits to students and society alike
- D) a crucial question that should be asked before putting a team together is whether you need one at all
- E) a successful team would deal with its members who do not contribute anything to the group

29. As most businesses in Southeast Asia have remained as family enterprises and not attained a global dimension, ---- .

- A) in the wake of the 1997 financial crisis, Southeast Asia had been overtaken by China and India
- B) some are being left behind by foreign businesses
- C) across Southeast Asia, the impact of the 1997 crisis was closely related with the degree of corruption in the banking system
- D) today, South Korea and Taiwan are four times richer than Malaysia and ten times richer than Indonesia
- E) compared with other regions of the world, Asia's income gap is slowly decreasing

30. In a recently published paper, it is pointed out that China has produced much of the world's rice for many decades, ---- .

- A) but in these rice paddies, nitrogen-based fertilizer has, to a large extent, replaced animal manure
- B) so it is another change in agricultural practice that has the unintended side benefit of reducing methane emissions
- C) what is more, these rice farmers are using less water than they did before
- D) yet for the past 30 years, the area devoted to rice agriculture there has fallen from about 37 million hectares to about 27 million
- E) and this change in how rice is grown in China reduces the amount of methane given off

31. One of the first questions the archaeologist must face ---- is to decide the cause of death.

- A) since the area has been explored for remains
- B) whatever happens to bones between the time they are deposited and dug up
- C) on which a great deal of work is currently focused
- D) even though few scholars went further than labelling animals as either wild or domestic
- E) when he or she is interpreting animal remains

32. In 1993, the philanthropist Henry Buhl bought a rare gelatin-silver print of a Stieglitz photograph of Georgia O'Keeffe's hands, ---- .

- A) which was the beginning of a collection he continued to amass over the years
- B) if he would have had over a thousand images of hands
- C) so the Guggenheim is exhibiting more than a hundred and seventy of them
- D) when it is an interesting way to contemplate the history of photography, among other things
- E) and they include a shot by Robert Capa and a portrait of Nusch Eluard by Dora Maar

33. Muğla has always preserved its traditional cultural fabric, ---- .

- A) if you'd like to take a journey through its history
- B) yet it constitutes a unique model for Turkish traditional architecture
- C) although the luxury tourist centres that surround it have not
- D) so it has links to resort towns such as Bodrum, Köyceğiz, and Marmaris
- E) because it started to urbanize rapidly with the founding of Muğla University

34. Hierapolis was a famous spa in Roman times ---- .

- A) since the founder of the city was the emperor Antiochus II of the Seleucid dynasty
- B) when it was founded in the second quarter of the 3rd century B.C.
- C) because the only shrines that remain today are a temple of Apollo and the cave-sanctuary of Pluto
- D) just as Pamukkale is today
- E) even if these date from the Hellenistic period

35. In the 1950s, particularly in the United States, logistics as a business concept began to gain ground ---- .

- A) whereas the need for expert logisticians became imperative
- B) that it was a branch of military science
- C) because businesses expanded and reached out both to far-flung markets and sources of materials, creating complex supply chains
- D) when the world of commerce as we know it today would have been impossible without the logistics industry
- E) in that logistics companies have become more sophisticated with today's increasing globalisation

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. Due to high fertility and the high number of young people in the population, the proportion of adolescents in the total global population is likely to increase in the coming years.

- A) Doğurganlık oranı ve genç nüfusun sayısı dikkate alındığında, ergenlerin toplam küresel nüfus içindeki oranının önümüzdeki yıllarda artma olasılığı oldukça yüksektir.
- B) Yüksek doğurganlık ve nüfus içindeki gençlerin yüksek sayısı nedeniyle, toplam küresel nüfusta ergenlerin oranı, gelecek yıllarda muhtemelen artacaktır.
- C) Ergenlerin toplam küresel nüfus içindeki oranının önümüzdeki yıllarda artması, yüksek doğurganlığa ve nüfus içindeki genç sayısının yükselmesine bağlıdır.
- D) Yüksek doğurganlığın ve nüfustaki gençlerin yüksek sayısının sonucu olarak, gelecek yıllarda, toplam küresel nüfus içinde ergen oranı giderek yükselecektir.
- E) Yüksek doğurganlığa ve genç nüfusun artışına bağlı olarak, yetişkinlerin toplam küresel nüfus içindeki oranı, gelecek yıllarda kademeli bir şekilde yükselecektir.

37. It has been estimated that the number of tourists visiting China will grow by the end of this decade to about 50 million.

- A) On yıl sonra, Çin'i ziyaret eden turist sayısında meydana gelecek artışın 50 milyonun üstünde olacağı hesaplanmaktadır.
- B) Önümüzdeki on yılın içinde, Çin'i ziyaret eden turist sayısındaki artışın aşağı yukarı 50 milyon olacağı tahmin ediliyor.
- C) Tahmin edileceği gibi, bu on yılın sonunda, Çin'i ziyaret eden turist sayısı artarak yaklaşık 50 milyonu bulacaktır.
- D) Çin'i ziyaret eden turist sayısındaki artışın 50 milyona ulaşmasının yaklaşık on yılı bulacağı tahmin ediliyor.
- E) Çin'i ziyaret eden turist sayısının bu on yılın sonuna kadar yaklaşık 50 milyona yükseleceği tahmin edilmektedir.

38. All oil-producing African countries have agreed in principle to set aside a certain percentage of the revenues they earn from oil exports in order to establish a common investment fund.

- A) Petrol ihracatından sağladıkları gelirlerin belirli bir yüzdesini ayırarak ortak yatırım fonu kurmayı amaçlayan tüm petrol üreten Afrika ülkeleri ilke anlaşmasına varmışlardır.
- B) Ortak bir yatırım fonu oluşturmak için, petrol üreten Afrika ülkelerinin tümü, ilke olarak, petrol ihracatından sağladıkları gelirlerle belirli bir oranda katkı yapma konusunda anlaşmaya varmışlardır.
- C) Belirli bir oranın üzerinde petrol üreten Afrika ülkeleri, petrol ihracatından elde edilen gelirlerle ortak yatırım fonu oluşturmak için ilke anlaşmasına varmış bulunuyorlar.
- D) Petrol üreten tüm Afrika ülkeleri, ortak bir yatırım fonu kurmak amacıyla, petrol ihracatından elde ettikleri gelirlerin belirli bir yüzdesini ayırmak için ilke olarak anlaşmışlardır.
- E) Petrol üreten Afrika ülkelerinin tümü, petrol ihracatından elde ettikleri gelirlerin belirli bir yüzdesini ayırarak ortak bir yatırım fonu oluşturma ilkesinde de anlaştılar.

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. 930'dan Norveç'le birleştiği 1262'ye kadar bağımsız bir cumhuriyet olan İzlanda, bağımsızlığını 1944 yılında geri kazandı.

- A) Though an independent republic since 930, Iceland was taken over by Norway in 1262 and only regained its independence in 1944.
- B) Iceland, annexed by Norway in 1262, had been an independent republic since 930, and became independent again only in 1944.
- C) Iceland had been an independent republic between 930 and 1262, when it was invaded by Norway, becoming a republic again in 1944.
- D) Before it united with Norway in 1262, Iceland had, as it is today and has been since 1944, been an independent republic since 930.
- E) Iceland, which was an independent republic from 930 to 1262, when it joined with Norway, regained its independence in 1944.

40. İspanya’da on dokuzuncu yüzyıl sonları, yaygın siyasal yolsuzluklara bir tepki olarak gelişen anarşizmle birlikte ulusal bir çöküş dönemi idi.

- A) The later decades of the nineteenth century in Spain were a period of national decline as well as anarchism, which emerged as a reaction against extensive political malpractice.
- B) The late nineteenth century in Spain was a period of national decline, along with anarchism developing as a response to widespread political corruption.
- C) As a response to extreme political decadence, anarchism developed in Spain in the late nineteenth century, which was a period of national decline.
- D) Anarchism in Spain came into being in the late nineteenth century, also known as a period of national decline, as a response to widespread corruption in politics.
- E) The end of the late nineteenth century in Spain marked a period of national decline, which was also noted for anarchism developing as a struggle against extreme political corruption.

41. Öteki Avrupalılara kıyasla, Almanların daha uzun yıllık tatilleri olduğu ve yurt dışı gezilere daha çok para harcadıkları bir gerçektir.

- A) It is true that, compared with other Europeans, the Germans have longer annual holidays and spend more money on foreign travel.
- B) It is admitted that, comparatively, the Germans enjoy longer annual holidays than other Europeans and save a lot of money for their foreign travels.
- C) The fact that, unlike other Europeans, the Germans are entitled to longer holidays each year and put aside more money for their travels abroad is undeniable.
- D) Truly, contrary to other Europeans, the German people tend to have longer annual holidays and are prepared to spend more money on their travels abroad.
- E) When the Germans are compared with other Europeans, it is clear that their annual holidays are longer and the money they spend for their travels abroad is much more.

42. – 46. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

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

42. Unlike wine, whisky does not change after it has been bottled. ---- . The first rule to respect is to keep whisky bottles upright so that the alcohol is not in contact with the cork. It should also be kept away from all sources of heat in order to avoid drying out the cork, which would allow air to get into the bottle.

- A) Keeping a young whisky in a bottle and putting an old whisky in a decanter combines aesthetic pleasure with the joy of tasting
- B) One question which is often asked, and over which whisky lovers are divided, concerns whether or not to use a decanter
- C) However, it is advisable to take some precautions to assure its longevity
- D) The Classic Malts Collection owes its considerable success since its launch in 1988 as much to the quality of the whisky as to the excellent design of the six bottles that make up the range
- E) Marketing and design have revolutionized the whisky industry, especially the manufacture of containers

43. The scientific study of facial expression has largely focused on the way in which facial expressions communicate emotions. ---- . In fact, subsequent research generally identified six basic emotions (happiness, surprise, sadness, fear, disgust and anger) and their related facial expressions, from which more complex or blended emotions are derived.

- A) In this respect, Darwin suggested that there are only a small number of universal emotions and that these are associated with universal facial expressions
- B) Similarly, tears are an acceptable display of sadness at a funeral but not on hearing disappointing news in a business setting
- C) These rules exist because of the important communicative function of facial expressions
- D) People from a variety of Western, Asian and tribal cultures were remarkably accurate in identifying the six emotions
- E) For instance, the expression of emotion is encouraged for women in Mediterranean cultures but is discouraged for men in northern European and Asian cultures

44. Photo interpretation in archaeology is the process by which features photographed from the air, such as soil-marks, are analyzed in order to deduce the types of archaeological structures causing them. ---- . Such plans may guide excavation to key points in a structure, place field-collected data in context, or themselves be used as the starting point for new research.

- A) Archaeologists may use aircraft to search the ground for traces of former sites in the landscape
- B) Given that the visibility of features varies from year to year, photos taken over several years need to be studied to compile an accurate plan
- C) The aerial photograph also highlights an interesting earlier feature: a shallow Neolithic ditch running across the middle of the fort
- D) Soil-marks may reveal the presence of varied ditches, banks or foundations
- E) Those who take and use aerial photographs must understand the means by which the evidence is made visible in order to determine the type of feature that has been recorded

45. Near-death experiences are relatively stereotyped in format. ---- . They often describe sensations like "floating" or "flying". These experiences can also cause fear or a feeling of detachment, but they are usually described as intensely "real" – not at all like a dream or a hallucination.

- A) People who have had such experiences say that they seemed to be no longer in their own body but outside it, looking down on themselves from two or three metres above
- B) Survivors of these experiences may, weeks later, experience a surge of emotionality, as if emotions of every sort were being stimulated or released
- C) Sometimes, near-death experiences are followed by a sudden onset of musical or artistic interest
- D) Tony Cicoria reported seeing a bluish-white light that surrounded him and having a sense of ecstasy
- E) Similar near-death experiences have often been described by people who have been, or believed themselves to be, in great danger

46. Adults who abuse children were almost always abused themselves, but not all people who were abused during childhood become abusers. ---- . However, children who do not form such relationships are at high risk to become abuser themselves.

- A) Biological fathers are much more likely than mothers to abuse their children
- B) These children often grow to adulthood displaying aggressive behaviours, lacking the ability to adequately express emotions, and having inadequate cognitive and problem-solving skills
- C) Older children and adolescents are even more likely to be witnesses and victims of such violence
- D) Many have experiences that compensate for the abuse, forming relationships that allow them to feel valued and safe in some ways and grow up to become good parents
- E) School-age children and adolescents who are abused may exhibit symptoms of psychopathology or behaviour disorders

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

Başlangıç saati : 10:35

Bitiş saati : 10:45

Toplam süre : 10 dakika

47. Steve :

- It's clear that, during his time in office, former US President John F. Kennedy inspired many people to enter public service.

Gary :

- ----

Steve :

- Actually, some people think that his extramarital affairs and his elegant style made him more interesting, so that people wanted to follow his call to serve their country.

Gary :

- You may be right about that.

- A) What about his contribution to American civil rights?
- B) I've read he was a near-professional level golfer, but didn't want the public to know it.
- C) I think the public loved his wife Jackie as much as the president himself, didn't they?
- D) There's no strong evidence that he was assassinated as the result of a conspiracy.
- E) But what about his reputation as a wealthy womanizer? Didn't that work against him?

48. Geri :

- Did you know that there's a new kind of test that shows us our true ideas about certain topics?

Alfred :

- ----

Geri :

- It's more than that; this test can show us opinions and prejudices that we didn't even know we had!

Alfred :

- Well, it sounds interesting. Where did you find this test?

- A) What's the test called?
- B) Oh, you mean like a personality test?
- C) How do you know that the test is reliable?
- D) Have you taken the test yet? What were the results like?
- E) You're really interested in this kind of thing, aren't you?

49. Della :

- Did you know that Eugene O'Neill was the son of a Shakespearean actor?

Hector :

- ----

Della :

- That's right. Instead, he started acting in plays where he could make more money, and Eugene spent his first seven years travelling with him while he was acting in such a play.

Hector :

- I suppose that had an effect on the plays that Eugene O'Neill would write in the future.

- A) No, I didn't. Did Eugene O'Neill act as well?
- B) And he had a long and distinguished Shakespearean career.
- C) Didn't he have a brother who died at the age of two?
- D) Yes, but didn't his father give up acting Shakespeare?
- E) He won the Pulitzer Prize a year after his death, for Long Day's Journey into Night.

50. Marian :

- Do you remember China's "one child" policy, where each family was allowed to produce only one child in order to reduce the country's population?

Helen :

- Yes, of course I do. The policy has created a huge imbalance in the male-to-female population ratio, due to the fact that many couples abort their female fetuses.

Marian :

- ----

Helen :

- It did, but only recently, and many couples are still doing it even though it's against the law.

- A) I think that abortion should be allowed only in medical emergencies.
- B) How can they bring themselves to do that?
- C) Why don't they want to have a girl?
- D) Didn't the couples think before deciding to have a child?
- E) But I thought the Chinese government made abortion illegal.

51. Geneveive :

- Did you know that nuclear weapons are regularly transported by truck to inspection facilities in the US and the UK?

Carl :

- ----

Geneveive :

- Yes; it's extremely dangerous. If there were a traffic accident and some of the weapons were to explode, many people would die.

Carl :

- I suppose the trucks would also be a target for terrorist attacks, wouldn't they?

- A) Isn't that a bit risky?
- B) Why do they do that?
- C) What is your opinion of this practice?
- D) I don't support the idea of nuclear weapons, anyway.
- E) Can't the weapons inspectors travel instead of transporting the weapons?

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) Why do people pursue self-esteem? (II) Most people would answer that having self-esteem makes you feel good. (III) They found that participants who had their self-esteem raised had lower psychological arousal and reported less anxiety. (IV) There is probably a grain of truth here, but on the other hand, there are causality issues to be addressed. (V) So actually, rather than self-esteem producing happiness, feeling happy may inflate self-esteem.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
53. (I) A longstanding issue in European prehistory is that of the so-called megalithic monuments. (II) Similarly, in the 19th century, megaliths were seen as the work of a single group of people, who had migrated to western Europe. (III) These are impressive prehistoric structures built of large stones. (IV) In general, the stones are arranged to form a single chamber, buried under a mound of earth and entered from one side, and the chambers may be large with a long entrance passage. (V) Human remains and artifacts are usually found within these structures, and it is clear that most served as collective burial chambers, i.e., tombs for several people.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
54. (I) Why is it important for engineering students to study engineering ethics? (II) Several notorious cases that have received a great deal of media attention in the past few years have led engineers to gain an increased sense of their professional responsibilities. (III) Most engineers are, on the whole, motivated by the size and social impact of their projects. (IV) These cases have led to an awareness of the importance of ethics within the engineering profession as engineers realize how their technical work has far-reaching impacts on society. (V) Indeed, the work of engineers has always affected public health and safety and influenced business practices and even politics in society.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

55. (I) Good reading involves criticism, for choice necessitates judgement. (II) In a good story every element works with every other element for the accomplishment of the central purpose. (III) Yet there are no easy rules for literary judgement. (IV) Such judgement depends ultimately on our perceptivity, intelligence, and experience. (V) It is a product of how much and how alertly we have lived and how much and how well we have read.

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

56. (I) In the film Amistad, Steven Spielberg expresses his outrage at the institution of slavery. (II) That is, he makes something that enables the film audience to feel the same kind of outrage toward slavery that he feels. (III) Clearly, the artist at the start felt deeply about slavery. (IV) He then set out to give to his audience a similar feeling. (V) On the contrary, these configurations stimulate differing emotional states in the audience.

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.

We commonly speak of both law and laws, and these terms, though not used with precision, point to two different aspects under which legal science may be approached. The laws of a country are thought of as separate, distinct, individual rules; the law of a country, however much we may analyse it into separate rules, is something more than the mere sum of such rules. It is, rather, a whole, a system which orders our conduct and in which the separate rules have their place and their relation to each other and to the whole. Moreover, it is never completely exhausted by any analysis, however far the analysis may be pushed, and however much the analysis may be necessary to our understanding of the whole. Thus, each rule which we call a law is part of the whole we call the law. Lawyers generally speak of law; laymen more often of laws.

57. It is pointed out in the passage that, in legal science, the term "law" ---- .

- A) is very ambiguous and cannot be clearly defined due to the variety of meanings it has
- B) signifies a whole which, as a system, embodies all the separate rules referred to as laws
- C) refers to the different aspects of a country's legal system and, hence, is difficult to explain
- D) has always been controversial and, therefore, cannot be interpreted accurately
- E) has a limited meaning that does not deserve any analysis or understanding

58. As regards the use of the terms "law" and "laws", the writer claims that ---- .

- A) there needs to be a common approach among the lawyers of a country
- B) lawyers and the people outside the legal profession share the same view
- C) each country has a different approach because of its distinct legal system
- D) it is not lawyers but laymen who need to be more precise
- E) there is not much clarity since both terms are often confused

59. As is emphasized in the passage, there can be no limit to ---- .

- A) the political laws that constitute the totality of a country's legal system
- B) the number of the laws in a country that are distinct from each other
- C) an analysis of a country's law, however extensive the analysis may be
- D) what meanings and interpretations laymen can make of the laws of a country
- E) the variety of laws that can be included within the law of a country

60. As can be understood from the passage, the laws of a country, ---- .

- A) though varied and numerous, embody a common goal for the country's peace and prosperity
- B) which lawyers are expected to interpret precisely, indicate the efficiency of the legal system
- C) whether understood properly or misinterpreted, are necessary for the well-being of society
- D) which can also be understood accurately by laymen, are seldom related to each other
- E) though separate and distinct from each other, are essentially interrelated

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Four years ago in 2003, when Paul Barrett first began planning an ambitious book on Muslims in America, who would have thought that the topic would still be of such urgent interest by the time it was published early this year? But, if anything, intervening events have made Barrett's exploration of American Muslims more timely and important than ever. With the United States even more deeply embroiled in warfare in Iraq and Afghanistan, with sectarian conflict exploding within the Muslim world, with tensions high among Muslim populations in Europe, and with relations strained between some leaders of the Christian and Islamic religions, readers need as much information as they can get about Islam and its adherents. In his book, Barrett notes that, despite being targets of suspicion in the wake of the attacks of September 11, Muslims in America, as a group, offer a perfect illustration of old-fashioned American assimilation. Overall, they are prosperous, well-educated, politically active, and successful in business and the professions.

61. It is clear from the passage that Paul Barrett's book ---- .

- A) presents a socially, politically and economically very positive picture of Muslims in America
- B) focuses completely on the political achievements of Muslims in America
- C) seems to present a somewhat cynical view of the way of life of American Muslims
- D) is mainly concerned with how the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have affected American Muslims
- E) has failed to arouse any significant interest among American Muslim readers

62. As one understands from the passage, in the aftermath of September 11, Muslims in America ---- .

- A) experienced a wide range of economic handicaps and political setbacks
- B) formed a group that ambitiously pursued their professional objectives
- C) began to resist full assimilation into American society and culture
- D) began, according to Barrett, to be regarded as potentially dangerous
- E) were involved in sectarian conflicts that divided them politically

63. It is suggested in the passage that although Barrett's book was published four years after its initial planning in 2003, ---- .

- A) it has captured the attention of the reading public due to the events that took place during this period
- B) the facts that it relayed about Muslims in America had already been revealed to the reading public
- C) the war in Iraq was deliberately excluded from it because of the uncertainty about the outcome
- D) its predictions about the consequences of the American involvement in the Middle East were proven by the developments during this period
- E) it dwelt solely on a comparison of Christianity and Islam, leaving out a number of other important current issues

64. According to the passage, there are several reasons ---- .

- A) why the relations between the Christian and Muslim leaders in Europe have been broken
- B) that can be put forward for the American involvement in Iraq and Afghanistan
- C) for the sectarian conflicts that are taking place in Iraq and elsewhere in the Muslim world
- D) why readers should be attracted by any study, such as Barrett's, related to Islam and Muslims
- E) for the war in Iraq, which has already increased tensions between the United States and Europe

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Kierkegaard was one of the most original thinkers of the nineteenth century in Europe. He wrote widely on religious, philosophical, and literary themes. However, his peculiar manner of presenting some of his leading ideas initially obscured their fundamental significance. He developed his views in strong opposition to prevailing opinions, such as certain metaphysical claims about the relation of thought to existence. He reacted against the ethical and religious theories of Kant and Hegel. Moreover, he opposed the doctrines and ideas which were being advanced by some of his contemporaries like Feuerbach and Marx. His discussion of the human condition, which emphasizes the significance of individual choice, has arguably been his most striking philosophical legacy, particularly for the growth of existentialism.

65. It is clear from the passage that, in view of his focus on the question of individual choice, Kierkegaard can be regarded as ---- .
- A) the only thinker in the nineteenth century who was concerned with metaphysical matters
 - B) a follower of Kant and Hegel, whose ethical and religious ideas inspired him greatly
 - C) the philosopher who led the way for the development of existentialist philosophy
 - D) the philosopher who explained the religious and philosophical aspects of human existence
 - E) a major thinker who influenced his contemporaries, including Feuerbach and Marx

66. It is pointed out in the passage that much of Kierkegaard's most striking writings ---- .

- A) restate the views and theories which prevailed and were commonly shared in his time
- B) were based on the ethical and religious theories that had been formulated during earlier centuries
- C) were widely read and discussed by his contemporaries in Europe in the nineteenth century
- D) are limited to topics related to religion and philosophy
- E) deal with the idea of individual choice

67. It is suggested in the passage that because Kierkegaard expressed his major ideas in an unusual personal way, ---- .

- A) their essential importance was not recognized at first
- B) he was widely appreciated and fully understood by his contemporaries
- C) he immediately became famous as a philosopher in nineteenth-century Europe
- D) they were very influential on other philosophers, including Feuerbach and Marx
- E) most thinkers in Europe sensed that he was formulating a new philosophy

68. The point is made in the passage that Kierkegaard ---- .

- A) approved of certain metaphysical arguments concerning the relation of thought to existence
- B) relied heavily on Kant and Hegel for the development of his own philosophy
- C) was a thinker, some of whose ideas were unusual for his time
- D) clearly defined what existentialism meant for a full understanding of human existence
- E) benefited a great deal from the philosophical legacy of his predecessors

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

We have all heard people from other countries described in very general terms. For instance, it has been said that “Germans work hard” and “Americans are friendly”. Such generalizations or stereotypes are very crude, and common sense tells us that not all Germans work hard and not all Americans are friendly. At the same time, there appears to be some truth in these generalizations since people from different countries share different characteristics. What these crude statements acknowledge, however, is that people from different countries have distinctive cultures and social customs. A society’s culture includes its customs, values, beliefs, ideas and the artifacts it produces. Attitudes towards such things as work, leisure, wealth, the role of women, and the value of education in one society’s culture might be significantly different from the attitudes and values found in another society’s culture. This is also the case regarding attitudes found in different countries towards politics and the political system.

69. It is stressed in the passage that each country ---- .

- A) attaches much importance to its own social customs and educational system
- B) has developed a political system which may differ from its social and cultural values
- C) can be identified through its people’s attitudes towards other countries and peoples
- D) has its own special characteristics and, hence, is culturally and politically unlike the others
- E) shares with other countries a wide variety of values and attitudes

70. In the passage, the writer points out that while on the one hand, describing other countries or peoples in general terms may be misleading, on the other, ---- .

- A) generalizations of this kind may be true to some extent
- B) one must make an effort to appreciate and understand their culture
- C) it is important for us to have a friendly attitude towards them
- D) we must do our best to ignore the differences among them
- E) such generalizations are useful especially in understanding the value of education

71. The writer suggests that political attitudes ---- .

- A) in a country are fundamentally influenced by education
- B) vary greatly from country to country
- C) in a society have nothing to do with its cultural values
- D) towards women in society must be constructive
- E) in a country cannot be differentiated from the attitudes towards work and leisure

72. The writer states that the customs, values, and beliefs of a society ---- .

- A) may have some impact on its educational system
- B) are a poor guide to the nature of that society
- C) should be excluded from its political system
- D) must always uphold the role of women in that society
- E) are among the elements that make up its culture

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The way in which British people view Britain's role in the world is still influenced by its past. Today Britain is an important regional power, but in the recent past it was a world power. Until World War II, Britain ruled the largest empire that the world has ever known. Incredible as it may seem today, during the 1920s, almost one-fifth of the world's population lived under British rule. But the empire disappeared rapidly during the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s as the colonies that had made up the empire gained their independence. In the aftermath of the empire, British leaders were not very successful in adapting to play a much smaller part in world affairs. However, Britain's allies made it clear that they no longer saw Britain as a major force in world politics. The "special relationship" which was said to exist between Britain and the United States weakened as other European countries, particularly Germany, recovered after World War II. So, whereas London had been recognized by American leaders as the "capital" of Europe during the 1940s and the 1950s, Bonn was seen as the new capital of Europe during the 1960s.

73. The point is made in the passage that, during the period following World War II, ---- .

- A) London and Bonn were equally regarded by the world as the major political centres of Europe
- B) the American attitude towards Britain was still one of admiration and strong cooperation
- C) the Americans followed a policy of neutrality towards Britain and Germany
- D) Britain lost the empire and so ceased to be a leading power in the world
- E) Britain and the United States formulated a set of new policies to strengthen their relationship

74. The writer claims that British people ---- .

- A) do not share the policies adopted by other European countries towards the United States
- B) attach great importance to relations with the United States
- C) think of Britain's place in world politics today in terms of their imperial past
- D) still regard the former colonies, along with the United States, as their lasting and strongest allies
- E) no longer think that the political legacy of their empire has any significance whatsoever

75. The writer asserts in the passage that the demographic and territorial size of the British Empire ---- .

- A) remained unchanged right into the 1960s, when some colonies began to gain their independence
- B) was the cause of much hostility from Germany and other European countries
- C) led American leaders into thinking that Germany was not a major force in world politics
- D) was an indication of the fact that Britain had a large number of colonies seeking independence
- E) was so vast that no other empire in world history was ever a match for it

76. In the passage, the writer ---- .

- A) depicts a very distorted picture of Britain's colonies in their struggle for independence
- B) points to the fact that Britain is still an important European power
- C) explains how American political leaders deliberately undermined Britain's relations with Germany
- D) approves the political strategies formulated by British leaders in the aftermath of World War II
- E) discusses the economic reasons for the decline of the British empire

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Developing markets, historically the domain of hyperinflation and political manipulation, now enjoy high surpluses, thanks to record commodity prices and severe fiscal discipline. Since 2001 these economies have achieved three times the average annual per-capita economic growth of their developed counterparts and now represent a quarter of global output. Stocks in emerging markets are causing much excitement among investors. However, too much excitement invites peril. Emerging markets have undeniably changed in the past decade, but lately they are looking overgrown, and even a minor crisis could send them tumbling. And while the potential triggers for a fall have changed, they are still there. As economies in the developing world get stronger, governments are getting more assertive and meddling with both companies and neighbouring countries, increasing political risk.

77. It is clear from the passage that, over the last few years, ---- .

- A) the economies of the developed countries have had so much growth that its effects on emerging markets have been harmful
- B) stock prices in emerging markets have been relatively stable due to very harsh fiscal measures introduced by governments
- C) inflation rates in the developing world have shown an upward trend because of political manipulation and poor economic performance
- D) emerging economies have performed so well that their growth has been much higher than the growth achieved by the developed world
- E) governments of developing economies have taken every measure in order to avoid the kind of political crisis that may trigger an economic collapse

78. As one learns from the passage, despite their current economic success, ---- .

- A) emerging markets are not trusted by companies since there is always the possibility of political manipulation
- B) developing economies are still far from overcoming hyperinflation
- C) governments in the developing world have maintained their fight against hyperinflation
- D) developed economies remain unconcerned about the potential of a severe crisis
- E) the countries in the developing world have traditionally suffered from hyperinflation

79. It is emphasized in the passage that although investors are excited by the stock market situation in emerging markets, they ---- .

- A) are always prepared for a risk of hyperinflation which could send stock prices tumbling
- B) know that these markets now represent a quarter of global output
- C) must be aware of the fact that these markets can be risky since they are potentially very fragile
- D) feel that severe fiscal discipline introduced by governments puts their investments at high risk
- E) are very critical of governments' meddling with companies and neighbouring countries

80. According to the passage, as the economic strength of the developing world increases, one of the drawbacks this leads to is that ---- .

- A) prices of commodities and stocks reach higher levels, opening the way to hyperinflation and political manipulation
- B) governments begin to interfere in the affairs of their neighbours and, hence, may cause political risk
- C) governments get into fierce competition with each other in order to double their share in global output
- D) investors begin to be seriously concerned about the future of stock and commodity prices
- E) the annual per-capita growth slows down owing to high surpluses and record commodity prices

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 - 11
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 11
YABANCI KELİMELER

- Soru 1. **foreshadowing** = bir roman ya da filmde, olacaklar hakkında okur ya da izleyiciye önceden bazı ipuçları veren edebi sanat / anlatım tekniği, (bir şeyin) habercisi olma
layer = (anlam vs. açısından) derinlik, kat, tabaka
indication = belirti, delil, gösterge, işaret, **evidence, hint**
deception = aldatma, aldanma, hile, düzen, **deceit, fraud**, zıt anl.= honesty
appreciation = takdir, minnettarlık, **admiration**
- Soru 2. **heritage** = miras, kalıt
seat = (herhangi bir konuda otorite olan) merkez (şehir, kurum vs. gibi)
familiar = tanıdık, bildik, aşina
fluent = akıcı, açık, pürüzsüz
elective = seçime ait, seçimle ilgili; seçmeli (ders)
subsequent = sonraki, sonra gelen, (zaman ya da sıra olarak öncekini) takip eden
- Soru 3. **landscape** = arazi; arazi manzarası
well-maintained = iyi muhafaza edilmiş, iyi bakılmış, **well-kept**
track = (koşu veya bisiklet için) yol / parkur
ultimately = son / nihai olarak; esasen, **finally, fundamentally**
accurately = doğru, tam (olarak), **correctly, exactly**, zıt anl.= inaccurately, erroneously
- Soru 4. **guidelines** = (yol gösterici) ilkeler, kurallar, ana hatlar, **road map**
demand = gerektirmek, talep etmek, **call for**
- Soru 5. **navigator** = (bir deniz aracıyla) denizde gezen kişi; (gemilerde) haritacı, yön bulucu
the New World = Yeni Dünya (Kuzey ve Güney Amerika)
break into = 1) (zorla) girmek, **force an entry**; 2) birden (bir şey yapmaya) başlamak, **burst into**
turn out (that) / (to be) = (bir şey olduğu) ortaya çıkmak
carry away = götürmek; (get carried away = kendini kaptırmak)
- Soru 6. **awful** = berbat, korkunç, **terrible, horrible**, zıt anl.= beautiful, nice
do without = (bir şey) olmadan idare etmek; muhtaç olmamak
hang around with = 1) (birisi / bir şey ile) başıboş beklemek / dolanmak; 2) (birisi ile) vakit geçirmek / gezmek
end up with = sonunda (elde bir şey ile) kalmak; sonunda (beklenenden daha az / kalitesiz bir şey) elde etmek
go up against = karşı(sına) çıkmak
make out = 1) (bir şeyin ne olduğunu) kestirmek, çıkarmak, seçmek, anlamak, çözmek, **perceive, understand**; 2) başarmak, **be successful**
- Soru 7. **non-oil sector** = petrol dışı sektör
reliant (on) = (bir şeye) güvenen / güvenir bir halde
hydrocarbon = hidrokarbon (yalnızca hidrojen ve karbondan oluşan organik bileşik)
revenue = gelir, kazanç, hasılat, **income**
- Soru 8. **collective burial** = toplu gömü / mezar
overhanging = çıkıntı yaparak uçurum oluşturan
- Soru 9. **umbilical cord** = göbek bağı
convict = suçlu bulmak, mahkum etmek, **declare guilty**, zıt anl.= acquit, release

- Soru 10. **segment** = kesim
poll = gayri resmi anket
- Soru 11. **safety rule** = emniyet kuralı, emniyet yönergesi
executive = idareci, yönetimde yetki sahibi kişi
propose = ileri sürmek, önermek, teklif etmek, **suggest, recommend, offer**
- Soru 12. **monk** = keşiş
meditation = meditasyon, düşünceyi yoğunlaştırarak bilinç düzeyini yükseltmeyi veya zihni boşaltarak rahatlatmayı amaçlayan zihinsel aktivite
rid (oneself) of = (kendini) (bir şey)'den kurtarmak, **free, relieve**
augment = arttırmak, çoğaltmak, **grow, increase, amplify**
gamma wave = gamma dalgası (algı ve bilinç ile ilişkili bir çeşit beyin dalgası)
- Soru 13. **see at a glance** = ilk bakışta görmek / farkına varmak
- Soru 14. **retain** = edinmek, sahip olmak, akılda tutmak, **keep in one's mind**
- Soru 15. **fiction** = (kurgu) roman ve hikaye edebiyatı, zıt anl.= non-fiction
justify = doğrulamak, haklı çıkarmak, temize çıkarmak, **substantiate, validate**
- Soru 16. **counterpart** = akran, muadil, karşılık, **peer**; (bir başkası ile aynı işlev ve özelliklere sahip bir şey ya da kişi)
underpaid = (olması gerekenden) düşük ücretli
menial job = hizmet, ağır emek, zorluk içeren, genelde düşük ücretli iş
now that = artık şöyle olduğuna göre...
- Soru 17. **undeservedly** = hak etmediği şekilde
publicity = tanıtım, şöhret, **promotion**
- Soru 18. **strictly** = tartışmasızca, tamamen, **exclusively, entirely**
outset = başlangıç noktası, **beginning**
- 19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
statute = kanun, yasa, tüzük
frame = şekil vermek, tasarlamak, düzenlemek, **build, plan, compose**
more or less = aşağı yukarı, az çok
interpretation = yorum, yorumlama
code = kanun, yasa
take away = elinden almak, alıp götürmek
judiciary = yargıçlar, adliye
legislator = yasa yapıcı
circumstance = olay, vaka, durum, koşul, **situation, case, incident**
- Soru 21. **influential** = sözü geçen, nüfuzlu, **powerful**
incomparable = kıyaslanamaz; eşsiz, **uncomparable**
impressive = (iyi yönde) etkileyici, **remarkable, striking**, zıt anl.= ordinary
plausible = akla yakın, makul, **reasonable, logical**, zıt anl.= implausible, unlikely
unavoidable = kaçınılmaz, **inevitable, inescapable**, zıt anl.= avoidable, avertable
- Soru 24. **reputation** = itibar, ün, **credit, esteem**
blur = bulandırmak
draw on = (bir şey)'den yararlanmak
wash ashore = sahile vurmak
be bound to = (bir şey yapması) kesin / kaçınılmaz olmak, **(be) certain / sure to (do smth)**

property = mülkiyet, mal, mülk
shortage = eksiklik, kıtlık, **deficiency**, **scarcity**; zıt anl.= abundance
whaling = balina avcılığı
aficionado = birisini veya bir şeyi beğeni ile takip eden, onun hakkında birikim sahibi kişi, hayran
turn to = başvurmak, yardımını istemek, **invoke**, **refer to**, **resort to**

Soru 25. **attitude researcher** = davranış araştırmacısı, davranış bilimci
participant = katılımcı
outweigh = daha ağır basmak, **exceed**, **surpass**
ethical = ahlaki, ahlaka ait
run counter (to) = (bir şey)'in aksi yönünde olmak / seyretmek
prevailing = geçerli, yaygın, hakim olan, **dominant**, **current**, **widespread**, zıt anl.= unusual, rare
devise = tasarlamak, plan geliştirmek, düzenlemek, **formulate**, **invent**, **organise**, **design**
reluctant = isteksiz, gönülsüz, **unwilling**, **hesitant**, zıt anl.= willing, eager

Soru 26. **seamount** = zirvesi de dahil tamamı ile denizin altında bulunan dağ, sualtı dağı
migration = göç
marine species = (tekil ve çoğul) denizde yaşayan canlı türü / türleri
pelagic = açık denizlerde yaşayan
over-harvesting = aşırı avlanma
awareness = farkında olma, **perception**, **recognition**, zıt anl.= unawareness
all walks of life = hayatın her alanı (her meslek, her sosyal grup vb.)
wildebeest = Güney Afrika antilopu
habitat = doğal ortam

Soru 27. **drum** = davul
emperor = imparator
prosperous = refah içinde, müreffeh
imperial = imparatorluğa ait, emperyal
permit = izin vermek, ruhsat vermek
take an interest = ilgilenmek, alakadar olmak
affair = iş, mesele
numerous = sayısız, çok, pek çok, **many**, **several**, zıt anl.= few
forbidden = yasak
accessible = ulaşılabilir, yararlanılabilir, **available**, **usable**, zıt anl.= inaccessible, restricted
extensively = büyük ölçüde, **substantially**, **largely**, zıt anl.= partly
renovate = yenilemek, tadilat yapmak, **recondition**, **restore**

Soru 28. **degrade** = düşürmek, kötüleştirmek
triumph = zafer, **victory**
draw into the spotlight = göz önüne getirmek, gündeme getirmek, dikkat çekmek
enormous = muazzam, çok büyük, **tremendous**, **immense**, zıt anl.= little, insignificant
alike = 1) eşit şekilde; 2) hem..., hem..., **in the same way**, **both**
crucial = can alıcı, kritik, çok önemli, **pivotal**, **vital**, zıt anl.= trivial, insignificant
contribute (to) = katkıda bulunmak, **support**, **help**

Soru 29. **family enterprise** = aile şirketi
attain = (bir hedef vs)'e ulaşmak, elde etmek, kazanmak, **achieve**, **fulfil**, zıt anl.= fail
dimension = boyut
in the wake of = (bir felaketin) ardından, peşinden
overtake = (yönetimi / idareyi / mülkiyeti) devralmak, ele geçirmek

impact = 1) etki, **effect, influence**; 2) darbe, **hit**
corruption = yolsuzluk, bozulma, yozlaşma, rüşvetçilik, **dishonesty**
gap = açık; boşluk

- Soru 30. **paper** = 1) gazete, **newspaper**; 2) makale, **article**
paddy = çeltik (işlenmemiş pirinç) tarlası
fertilizer = gübre, **compost, manure**
to a large extent = büyük ölçüde, büyük oranda
manure = gübre, **muck**
unintended = istemeden gerçekleşen, **accidental**; zıt anl.= deliberate
side benefit = faydalı yan etki
methane emission = metan gazı çıkışı
what is more = dahası..., **furthermore, moreover**
devoted to = (bir şey)'e adanmış / ayrılmış, **dedicated to**
give off = dışarı vermek, salmak
- Soru 31. **face** = yüzleşmek, karşı karşıya kalmak, karşısına çıkmak, **confront**, zıt anl.= avoid, evade
remains = (çoğul kullanılır) kalıntı(lar)
deposit = depolamak, saklamak
dig up = kazıp çıkarmak
labelling = etiketleme
interpret = yorumlamak
- Soru 32. **philanthropist** = yardımsever, hayırsever
gelatin-silver print = jelatin-gümüş baskı (siyah-beyaz fotoğraf baskısında kullanılan bir teknik)
amass = toplamak, biriktirmek
exhibit = sergilemek, teşhir etmek
contemplate = düşünmek; tasarlamak; seyretmek
shot = fotoğraf
- Soru 33. **constitute** = teşkil etmek, oluşturmak, **comprise, make up**
unique = benzersiz, eşsiz, yegane, tek, **unparalleled**
- Soru 34. **spa** = ılıca, kaplıca
founder = kurucu
dynasty = hanedan
shrine = yatır, türbe
temple = tapınak
cave-sanctuary = mağara-mabet
- Soru 35. **logistics** = 1) lojistik (askerlikte personel ve teçhizatın nakledilmesi); 2) nakliyecilik
concept = konu, kavram
gain ground = yayılmak, rağbet kazanmak, **advance**, zıt anl.= lose ground
imperative = zorunlu, mecburi
expand = genişlemek, büyümek, **extend, broaden**, zıt anl.= shrink, contract
far-flung = çok yaygın, uzak yerlere yayılmış
chain = zincir
commerce = ticaret, **trade**
sophisticated = gelişmiş, komplike, **elaborated**
- Soru 42. **respect** = 1) (kurala) uymak, **obey**; 2) itibar göstermek, **regard highly**
cork = şişe mantarı
dry out = kuru(t)mak
decanter = (genellikle alkollü içkiler için) sürahi olarak kullanılan boyunlu şişe

concern = ilgili olmak, ilgilendirmek
advisable = akıllıca, makul, doğru, **appropriate**, **sensible**, zıt anl.= improper, unwise
precaution = tedbir, önlem, **safeguard**
assure = temin etmek, güvence vermek, **certify**, **guarantee**
longevity = uzun ömürlülük
malt = malt (genellikle bira yapmak için çimlendirilmiş tahıl)
owe = borçlu olmak
considerable = önemli, hatırı sayılır, büyük, hayli, fazla, **sizable**, **substantial**, zıt anl.= little, insignificant
launch = kuruluş, başlama, hizmete girme, **initiation**, **introduction**, zıt anl.= termination
make up = oluşturmak, **compose**, **form**
range = seri, dizi
revolutionize = tamamen değiştirmek, devrim niteliğinde değişiklik yaratmak
container = (şişe, sandık, varil gibi) her tür kap

Soru 43. **facial expression** = yüz ifadesi
emotion = duygu, his, heyecan, **feeling**, **sentiment**
disgust = iğrenme, tiksinti
blended = karıştırmak veya harmanlamak sureti ile oluş(turul)muş, **mixed**, zıt anl.= separated
derive (from) = türemek, elde etmek, çıkarmak, **obtain**, **originate**
in this respect = bu hususta, bundan yola çıkarak
universal = evrensel
associated with = (bir şey) ile ilişkili, **related to**
tear = gözyaşı
display = dışavurum, gösteri, gösterge
funeral = cenaze töreni
business setting = iş ortamı
communicative = iletişim ile ilgili
tribal culture = sosyal yapısı kabile düzeninde olan kültür
remarkably = dikkate değer bir şekilde, belirgin bir şekilde, **considerably**, **noticeably**, zıt anl.= slightly
for instance = örneğin..., sözgelimi...

Soru 44. **photo interpretation** = fotoğraf yorumlama
feature = (bir toprak parçası ya da harita üzerindeki yol, tümsek gibi) işaretler, özellik, **characteristic**, **element**
soil-marks = topraktaki izler
deduce = (anlam) çıkarmak, çıkarsamak, **infer**, **realize**
excavation = kazı
key point = anahtar nokta, önemli ayrıntı; (key points in a structure: bir yapının köşe, pencere, kapı gibi mimari detayları)
place field-collected data in context = (sorudaki anlam=) arazi çalışmasıyla (havadan) toplanmış verileri (arkeolojik) alandaki unsurlarla eşlemek / eşleştirmek
trace = iz, belirti
site = yer, yerleşim; sit alanı
given that = (bir şey)'i gerçek / gerçekleşmiş / olmuş kabul edersek
visibility = görünürlük, **detectability**
vary = değişmek, **change**, **differ**, **alter**, zıt anl.= remain, stay
compile = derlemek, oluşturmak
aerial photograph = hava fotoğrafı
highlight = öne çıkarmak, dikkat çekecek hale getirmek, **make prominent**
shallow = derin olmayan, sığ
ditch = hendek
bank = nehir / ırmak / hendek kıyısı
fort = kale, hisar; istihkam

reveal = göstermek, açığa vurmak, ortaya çıkarmak, **show**, zıt anl.= conceal, hide
presence = varlık, **existence**, zıt anl.= absence
foundation = temel
means = (tekil ve çoğul) yöntem, yol, vesile, **method, way**
evidence = delil, kanıt, **proof, clue**
make visible = görünür kılmak, açığa vurmak

- Soru 45. **near-death** = öleyazma, ölüme yakın
stereotype = klişe / basmakalıp olmak
format = format, genel biçim
sensation = duyu, duygu, duyarlık, **feeling, emotion**
floating = (havada veya sıvıda) yüzmek, havada asılı durmak, yüzeyde durmak
detachment = ayrılma, ayrılık
intensely = yoğun bir şekilde, **greatly**, zıt anl.= slightly
hallucination = sanrı, halüsinasyon, **head trip, illusion**
no longer = artık değil (bir durumun artık devam etmediğini anlatır)
survivor = (bir kaza, afet vs. sonrası) sağ kalan, kurtulan
surge of emotionality = duygusallığın aniden yükselmesi, duygusallık patlaması
stimulate = uyarmak, **excite**
release = salıvermek, serbest bırakmak, **discharge, liberate**, zıt anl.= detain, imprison
onset = (bir şeyin) başlangıcı, ilk adım, **beginning, start**, zıt anl.= end, termination
bluish = mavimsi
ecstasy = kendinden geçme; aşırı sevinç
- Soru 46. **abuse** = suiistimal / istismar etmek, **mistreat**, zıt anl.= defend, respect
abuser = suiistimal / istismar eden kimse
relationship = ilişki
aggressive = saldırgan, **offensive, hostile**, zıt anl.= passive, peaceful
adequately = yeterince, **enough, sufficiently**, zıt anl.= inadequately
cognitive = bilme / kavrama / idrak ile ilgili
skill = beceri
adolescent = ergen
witness = tanık, şahit
victim = mağdur, kurban
compensate for = telafi etmek, **make up for**
exhibit = sergilemek, göstermek
psychopathology = psikopatoloji (anormal davranışlar ya da akıl hastalıkları bilimi)
- Soru 47. **inspire** = ilham etmek, esinlemek, telkin etmek, **encourage, stimulate**
extramarital = evlilik dışı
elegant = zarif, şık; kibar
near-professional = profesyonele yakın
assassinate = suikast yapmak
wealthy = varlıklı, zengin
womanizer = zampara
work against = (birisi)'ne karşı (koz olarak) kullanılmak
- Soru 48. **prejudice** = önyargı, peşin hüküm
sound interesting = ilginç görünmek / kulağa ilginç gelmek
reliable = güvenilir, **trustworthy, dependable**, zıt anl.= unreliable
- Soru 49. **instead** = yerine, onun yerine...
distinguished = seçkin, güzide, **remarkable, prominent**, zıt anl.= common, ordinary
- Soru 50. **imbalance** = dengesizlik
ratio = oran

abort = çocuk düşürmek, gebeliği sonlandırmak
foetus = fetüs, cenin
abortion = kürtaj
emergency = acil durum, **urgency**

- Soru 51. **truck** = kamyon, tır
inspection facility = denetleme tesisi
weapon = silah
explode = patlamak, infilak etmek
inspector = müfettiş, denetleyici
- Soru 52. **pursue** = peşine düşmek, aramak, **seek**, zıt anl.= give up, quit
self-esteem = özsaygı, haysiyet
arousal = uyanış, canlandırılma, **activation, stirring**, zıt anl.= pacification
anxiety = endişe, kaygı, tasa, **worry, uneasiness**, zıt anl.= calmness, tranquillity
grain of truth = gerçek kırıntısı, küçük (bir) gerçeklik payı
causality = nedensellik, sebep-sonuç ilişkisi
issue = konu, Sorun, mesele, **point, matter, question**
address = değinmek, - ile uğraşmak, **deal with, handle**
inflate = şişirmek, **blow up**, zıt anl.= deflate
- Soru 53. **longstanding** = uzun zamandır gündemde / geçerli olan
so-called = denilen, adı verilen (fazlaca bilinmeyen şeyler için)
megalithic = çok büyük yekpare taşlardan yapıma
monument = anıt
megalith = megalit (anıtsal mimaride kullanılan çok büyük yekpare taş)
chamber = oda
bury = gömmek
mound = yığıma tepe
artifact = insan eliyle yapılan şey (özellikle ilk insanların eserleri)
i.e. = yani, başka şekilde ifade etmek gerekirse... (Lat. *id est*), **that is**
tomb = mezar
- Soru 54. **notorious** = dile düşmüş, aşikâr, **well-known, obvious**
media attention = medyanın ilgisi
on the whole = genel olarak, bütün olarak alındığında, generally, **by and large, overall**
far-reaching = geniş kapsamlı
indeed = gerçekten, doğrusu, **certainly**
- Soru 55. **necessitate** = gerektirmek, zorunlu kılmak, **require, call for**
judgement = yargı, değerlendirme, **assessment, evaluation**
accomplishment = başarı, üstesinden gelme, **success, achievement**, zıt anl.= failure
perceptivity = idrak kabiliyeti, anlayış
alertly = açığız / uyanık bir şekilde, tetikte olarak
- Soru 56. **outrage** = büyük öfke
institution = yerleşmiş gelenek, devamlı olan şey
slavery = kölelik
enable = sağlamak, imkân vermek, mümkün kılmak, **allow, let**, zıt anl.= hinder
set out = başlamak, yola koyulmak, **begin, commence**, zıt anl.= stay, halt
configuration = düzen(leme); şekil
differing = birbirinden farklı, **divergent**
57. - 60. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)
commonly = çoğunlukla, **usually**, zıt anl.= rarely, seldom
law = hukuk

precision = kesinlik, doğruluk, açıklık, **accuracy**, zıt anl.= imprecision, inaccuracy
aspect = açı, yön, görünüş, **view, facet**
approach = yaklaşmak, yanaşmak, **near**
separate = ayrı
distinct = ayrı, belirgin, farklı, müstakil, **separate, apparent, discrete**, zıt anl.= similar, associated
mere sum = sadece / yalnızca / basitçe (bir) toplam
exhaust = gücünü tüketmek, **wear out, impoverish**, zıt anl.= revive, invigorate
push = zorlayarak ileriye götürmek
layman = mesleği olmayan kişi

Soru 57. **ambiguous** = belirsiz, bulanık, muğlak, müphem, **unclear, vague**, zıt anl.= explicit, lucid

variety = çeşitlilik

signify = 1) göstermek, belirtmek, **show**; 2) anlamına gelmek, **mean, stand for**

embody = kapsamak, **include, combine**, zıt anl.= exclude, divide

hence = böylece, dolayısıyla, **thus, therefore**

controversial = hakkında konuşulan, tartışma konusu olan; tartışmalı, ihtilafli,

debatable, zıt anl.= uncontroversial, unquestionable

deserve = hak etmek, layık olmak, **earn**

Soru 58. **as regards** = (bir şey)'e gelince, konusunda, **considering**

clarity = açıklık, berraklık

confuse = 1) (kavramları) birbirine karıştırmak, **mix up**; 2) aklını karıştırmak,

şaşırtmak, **puzzle**, zıt anl.= clarify

Soru 59. **totality** = bütün, bütünlük

extensive = geniş, kapsamlı, **comprehensive**, zıt anl.= limited, narrow

Soru 60. **goal** = amaç, hedef, **aim, target, objective**

prosperity = refah

well-being = iyilik, saadet, refah

essentially = esas itibarıyla, aslında, **primarily, fundamentally**

interrelated = birbiriyle ilgili / ilişkili

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

ambitious = 1) iddialı; 2) (başarmak veya elde etmek için) tutkuyla dolu, **eager**,

zealous, zıt anl.= humble, indifferent

urgent = 1) ısrarlı, ısrar eden; 2) acil

if anything = eğer herhangi bir etki yarattıysa (o da şudur...)

intervening = araya giren, **interfering**

exploration = araştırma, inceleme

timely = uygun zamanda, vakitli, zamanında

embroiled = karışmış, karışıklık içinde

warfare = (genel kavram olarak) savaş (örn. nuclear warfare)

sectarian = mezhepler ile ilgili, mezhepsel (sect = mezhep)

conflict = anlaşmazlık, ihtilaf, çatışma, **disagreement, fight**, zıt anl.= accord, peace

tension = gerilim, gerginlik, **stress, strain**, zıt anl.= calmness, relaxation

strained = gergin, **stressed**

adherent = taraftar, **follower**

note = işaret etmek; dikkate almak

suspicion = şüphe, kuşku, **distrust**, zıt anl.= trust

illustration = resim, tasvir

old-fashioned = geleneksel, eski moda

assimilation = özümseme, sindirim

overall = genel olarak, **generally**

- Soru 61. **cynical** = alaycı
arouse = uyandırmak, **activate, stir, wake**, zıt anl.= pacify
- Soru 62. **aftermath** = (örn. bir felaketin) sonrası
handicap = engel, elverişsiz durum
setback = aksama, başarısızlık, **misfortune, disappointment**, zıt anl.= breakthrough
- Soru 63. **initial** = ilk, başlangıç, baştaki, birinci
capture = yakalamak
relay = aktarmak, nakletmek, **pass on, transmit**
reading public = halkın okuyan kesimi
deliberately = kasten, bile bile, özellikle, **intentionally**, zıt anl.= accidentally
exclude = hariç tutmak, dışında bırakmak
uncertainty = belirsizlik
outcome = sonuç, **result**
prediction = tahmin, öngörü
consequence = sonuç, semere, (ardından gelen) etki, **result, effect**, zıt anl.= cause, source
involvement = ilgi, ilişki, katılma, içinde yer / rol alma, karışma, bulaşma, **concern, engagement**
dwell on = (bir konu) üzerinde durmak
solely = sadece, tek başına, **only, merely**
leave out = dışarıda bırakmak, hariç tutmak
- Soru 64. **put forward** = öne çıkarmak, ileri sürmek, **propose**
elsewhere = başka yer(ler)(de)
- 65. - 68. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
theme = tema
peculiar = kendine has; garip, alışılmamış, **strange, odd**
obscure = örtmek, (örn. duman ile) örtterek gizlemek, (fotoğrafı / görüntüyü) bulandırmak
opposition = muhalefet, karşı koyma, direniş, **resistance**
metaphysical = metafiziksel, fizik ötesine ait
oppose = karşı koymak, karşı çıkmak, itiraz etmek, **protest, resist**, zıt anl.= support
doctrine = doktrin, (değişmez veya değişmesi zor) öğretisi
contemporary = (başka bir kişinin) çağdaşı, aynı çağda yaşayan (kişi)
emphasize = vurgulamak, altını çizmek, **stress, underline**
arguably = (tartışmaya açık olmakla birlikte) muhtemelen
striking = göze çarpan, dikkat çeken, göz kamaştırıcı, **astounding, outstanding**, zıt anl.= ordinary
legacy = miras
particularly = özel olarak, özellikle, **especially, specifically**, zıt anl.= generally
existentialism = varoluşçuluk
- Soru 65. **in view of** = (bir şey)i göz önüne alarak
influence = etkilemek, **lead, affect, shape**
- Soru 67. **unusual** = müstesna, alışılmadık, tuhaf, ender, **uncommon, strange**, zıt anl.= familiar
- Soru 68. **the point is made in the passage (that)** = parçada belirtilmektedir ki...
rely on = güvenmek, bel bağlamak, **depend, entrust**, zıt anl.= distrust
heavily = büyük ölçüde
predecessor = selef, aynı alanda daha önce çalışma yapmış kişi, **forerunner**

69. - 72. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**generalization** = genelleme**stereotype** = klişe**crude** = basit, kaba; cahil(ce)**acknowledge** = (bir gerçeği) kabul etmek, **admit**, **recognise**, zıt anl.= deny, ignore**distinctive** = tipik, kendine özgü, kolaylıkla ayırt edilebilen, **characteristic**, zıt anl.=

ordinary

custom = gelenek, adet**leisure** = boş zaman, (vakit geçirme ya da dinlenme amaçlı) eğlence**significantly** = önemli ölçüde, büyük oranda, **considerably****regarding** = ile ilgiliSoru 69. **attach much importance to** = (bir şey)'e büyük önem vermek**differ from** = (bir şey)'den farklı / değişik olmak, **diverge from**, zıt anl.= conform to, resemble**through** = aracılılıkla, sayesindeSoru 70. **on the one hand ... on the other** = bir yandan ... diğer yandan**to some extent** = bir yere kadar, **to a certain extent****appreciate** = değerini anlamak, takdir etmek, **take account**, **be fully aware of****do one's best** = elinden geleni(n en iyisini) yapmak, **do the best one can****ignore** = aldırmamak, boş vermek, görmezden gelmek, **disregard**, **overlook**, zıt anl.= care for, noticeSoru 71. **have nothing to do with** = ilgisi / bağlantısı olmamak, **have no connection with****constructive** = yapıcı, yardımcı, **positive**, **helpful**, zıt anl.= destructive**differentiate** = ayırmakSoru 72. **uphold** = tarafını tutmak, desteklemek, onaylamak, **back up**, **advocate****73. - 76. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)****view** = görmek, bakmak**incredible as it may seem today** = bugün inanılmaz / akıl almaz görünse de...**adapt to** = adapte olmak, alışmak**ally** = müttefik, zıt anl.= enemy, foe**make it clear (that)** = açıklıkla ifade etmek, açıkça belirtmek**weaken** = zayıflamak, güçsüzleşmek, **lessen**, zıt anl.= strengthen, build upSoru 73. **one** = *zamir* : bir (tavır); (Amerika'nın Britanya'ya olan tavrı hala takdir dolu **bir tavır** idi)**admiration** = takdir, beğeni**neutrality** = tarafsızlık**cease** = durmak, devam etmemek, sona ermek, **stop**, **end**, **quit**, zıt anl.= begin, continue**strengthen** = güçlendirmek, sağlamlaştırmak, **reinforce**, **invigorate**, zıt anl.= weaken, undermineSoru 74. **adopt** = benimsemek, **accept**, **assume**, zıt anl.= reject**in terms of** = ilgili olarak, açısından, bakımından, **on the basis of**, **in relation to****lasting** = kalıcı**whatsoever** = hiçbir surette, **at all**Soru 75. **assert** = öne sürmek, **put forward****demographic** = demografik (nüfus ile ilgili değişkenlere ait)**territorial** = toprak / bölge ile ilgili**hostility** = düşmanlık, husumet, **enmity**, **antagonism**

lead into = (bir şey)'e yönlendirmek / yöneltmek
seek = peşine düşmek, aramak, **pursue**, **inquire**
vast = çok geniş, engin, çok büyük, **huge**, **immense**
match for = (bir şey) ile denk; (bir şey) ile karşılaştırılabilir olan

Soru 76. **depict** = betimlemek, anlatmak, resmetmek, **describe**, **picture**
distorted = çarpıtılmış, **deformed**
struggle = mücadele
undermine = zayıflatmak, **weaken**, zıt anl.= strengthen, build up

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

domain = nüfuz bölgesi
hyperinflation = hiperenflasyon (kontROLSÜZ, çok şiddetli enflasyon)
manipulation = 1) (bir çıkar veya amaç için) kullanma, **fiddling**; 2) dalavere
surplus = fazlalık, artakalan miktar, **excess**, zıt anl.= shortage
thanks to = sayesinde, **owing to**
record = rekor
commodity = mal, eşya, **goods**
fiscal discipline = mali disiplin
per-capita = kişi başı, **per head**
output = randıman, çıktı, üretim, verim, **product**, **yield**, zıt anl.= input
emerging = yükselen, gelişen, **arising**, zıt anl.= fading
investor = yatırımcı
peril = tehlike
undeniably = inkâr edilemez surette
overgrown = aşırı büyümüş
send (them) tumbling = (onları) devirmek / yıkmak
trigger = tetik, bir şeyin tetikleyicisi / nedeni
assertive = iddiacı, (agresiflik derecesinde) kendinden emin
meddle with = (birisi) ile uğraşmak; (işine) karışmak / burnunu sokmak

Soru 77. **stock** = hisse (senedi); mal
relatively = göreceli olarak, nispeten, **comparatively**
stable = istikrarlı, kararlı, sabit, sağlam, **steady**, zıt anl.= variable
harsh = sert, acımasız, **rough**, **bitter**, zıt anl.= mild
measure = önlem, tedbir, **precaution**
trend = eğilim, meyil, akım, **tendency**, **current**
trigger = tetiklemek, harekete geçirmek, başlatmak, ateşlemek, **activate**, **spark**
collapse = göçme, çökme, yıkılma, **downfall**, **failure**, zıt anl.= success, triumph

Soru 78. **maintain** = sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, **sustain**
unconcerned = ilgisiz, umursamaz, **indifferent**, **inattentive**, zıt anl.= concerned, interested

Soru 79. **fragile** = nazik, narin, kırılgan, **delicate**, **brittle**, zıt anl.= sturdy, strong

Soru 80. **fierce** = şiddetli, sert, **brutal**, **violent**, zıt anl.= tame, gentle
competition = yarışma; rekabet