

# ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

## SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 12

### 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 olarak 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 indirmediğiniz sorularda, size göre doğru çıkma ihtimali zayıf olan seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI**  
**SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 12**  
**CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü :  A  B

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# A

## İNGİLİZCE

### ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 12

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

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

1. The process of economic and social reforms that began in the 1990s in some developing countries has had a profound ---- on the functioning and adjustment of their labour markets.

- A) dismissal                      B) recovery  
C) impact                          D) recognition  
E) distrust

2. Ever since the ---- remains of ancient states and cities were first discovered, the collapse of their civilizations has been a focus of debate and inquiry.

- A) consistent                      B) implicit  
C) vulnerable                      D) competent  
E) impressive

3. The Arawak Indians were the first to inhabit Grenada, but they were all ---- massacred by the belligerent Carib Indians.

- A) fairly                              B) previously  
C) eventually                      D) principally  
E) rarely

4. In the advertising industry, it is a maxim that a message needs to be ---- often in order to be both understood and appreciated.

- A) repeated                          B) engaged  
C) negotiated                      D) involved  
E) settled

5. In narrative poems, characters often ---- certain ideas or heroic qualities which the poet wishes to celebrate.

- A) head towards                      B) stand for  
C) show up                          D) carry out  
E) try on

6. Children can ---- different roles, work through conflicts, and attempt various methods of communication, all under the pretence of play.

- A) go along with                      B) give up  
C) get in                              D) try out  
E) fall back on

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

# A

## SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 12

7. In the US, the percentage of obese people ---- over the past two decades, and at present, 35% of the population ---- overweight.

- A) could have doubled / would be
- B) had doubled / was
- C) has doubled / is
- D) would double / will be
- E) doubled / has been

8. The Pyramid of the Sun ---- in stages in the second and third centuries A.D. and ---- about 200 feet high and 700 feet in length.

- A) was built / measures
- B) had been built / may measure
- C) could have been built / was to measure
- D) has been built / would measure
- E) could be built / had measured

9. Underwater archaeology is generally considered to ---- its first major encouragement during the winter of 1853-54, when a particularly low water level in a Swiss lake ---- bare enormous quantities of wooden posts, pottery and other artefacts.

- A) be receiving / has laid
- B) be received / would lay
- C) have been received / had laid
- D) receive / could have laid
- E) have received / laid

10. Sub-Saharan Africa ---- at a relatively stable rate since the mid-1990s, and its growth ---- in the following years.

- A) was growing / continues
- B) has been growing / should continue
- C) has grown / should have continued
- D) grew / has continued
- E) is growing / will have continued

11. In a clever experiment carried out during the 1980s, a team of psychologists at Cornell University ---- that being in a happy mood ---- people generate more creative solutions to problems.

- A) have found / will help
- B) had found / helped
- C) are to find / would help
- D) found / helps
- E) would find / has helped

12. Psychological studies show that Belgian and French workers place greater importance ---- personal independence than do workers ---- many other countries.

- A) in / of
- B) on / in
- C) about / by
- D) to / for
- E) of / within

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

# A

## SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 12

13. Ancient Pompeii, destroyed in A.D. 79 ---- an eruption of Vesuvius, lay buried ---- rock and ash until the 18th century.

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

14. During the second half of the 20th century, the fracture rates among high-risk European populations grew higher, ---- this increase was modest compared with that of the urbanized populations in Southern Asia.

- A) in case                            B) because  
C) unless                             D) but  
E) now that

15. Citizens of countries that are members of the EU, as well as citizens from the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, do not need a visa to visit Germany ---- their stay does not exceed three months.

- A) whereas                         B) as if  
C) so long as                       D) whether  
E) so that

16. Every Turkish citizen over the age of 25 is eligible to be a deputy in Parliament ---- he or she has completed primary education and has not been convicted of a serious crime.

- A) with the idea that  
B) from the point of view that  
C) despite the fact that  
D) by the fact that  
E) on condition that

17. The number of frauds in the US ---- the criminal uses someone else's credit card number doubled to 162,000 cases in 2002.

- A) in which                            B) by whom  
C) of which                            D) which  
E) with whom

18. Unlike many other European nations, Finland has not been the destination of large groups of foreign workers, ---- has it ever been a colonial power.

- A) and                                 B) nor  
C) or                                    D) also  
E) not

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

# A

## SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 12

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 Spanish people take particular pride in their cultural heritage. **(19)** ---- the traditional art form of flamenco dance and the three-act drama of the bullfight (corrida), the theatres and opera houses of Spanish cities provide one of the best ways of sharing the cultural experience **(20)** ---- Spain. Many activities **(21)** ---- well after midnight, and so taking full advantage of the afternoon siesta is a good way to **(22)** ---- for the evening ahead. Further, Spain's mountain ranges, woodlands and extensive coast offer great potential for scenic tours and sports vacations **(23)** ---- alternatives to sunbathing on the beach.

19.

- A) In opposition to                      B) As a result of  
C) In addition to                         D) Dependent on  
E) In spite of

20.

- A) at    B) for  
C) by     D) of  
E) from

21.

- A) begin                                        B) began  
C) are to begin                               D) have begun  
E) was to begin

22.

- A) maintain                                 B) prepare  
C) complete                                 D) identify  
E) participate

23.

- A) just                                         B) like  
C) such                                         D) even  
E) as

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

# A

## SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 12

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

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

**24. When a rise in civil-servant numbers resulted in economic problems in Tanzania, ---- .**

- A) newly emerged leaders often offered civil service jobs to their supporters in Africa
- B) the payment of civil servants is still problematic
- C) a painful cut in pay would be inevitable because of staff numbers
- D) the IMF forced the government to cut the total wage bill
- E) holding civil servants to account is another problem

**25. Since older people perform certain tasks better than the young do, ---- .**

- A) it is wrong to categorize them as generally less capable
- B) older people often are more socially competent
- C) an older employee might prove initially slower at a particular mental function
- D) it is exactly what employers worry about in quality-control jobs
- E) this insight has important implications for the workplace

**26. Although it is not known exactly when pottery making began in Cappadocia, ---- .**

- A) early pottery was generally shaped by the wrapping-rolling method
- B) it is still agreed that the art originated in Mesopotamia
- C) it dates back at least to Hittite times
- D) most archaeologists are keenly interested in the excavations that are going on
- E) pottery belonging to other cultures has been found in the townships of Hacibektaş and Güzelyurt

**27. As long as the inflation rate differs from what is expected, ---- .**

- A) there will always be winners and losers
- B) the same is true for unanticipated inflation
- C) it is called hyperinflation when rates exceed 50% per month
- D) the purchasing power of your wage would be less than you anticipated
- E) many people devoted their time to speculation in real estate

**28. On the issue of why men earn more than women, ---- .**

- A) various studies suggest the opposite is true
- B) some people are of the opinion that sex discrimination plays an important role
- C) American economists observed a gap of about 20% among workers aged 26-34
- D) a recent study suggests that Afro-American females earn 86% as much as white females
- E) others believe that the gender gap is smaller in Europe but much larger in Japan

**29. Even before the Walt Disney Company signed an agreement with the French government to open Euro Disney, ---- .**

- A) the park would employ thousands of people and attract a large number of tourists
- B) Disneyland Paris has more than twice as many visitors as the Louvre
- C) certain attractions are introduced to cater to French tastes
- D) critics began to refer to it as a cultural disaster
- E) the French are the largest European consumers of Disney products such as comic books

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**30. The most prominent ancient monument in İzmir is the ruined fortress of Kadifekale, ---- .**

- A) so successive reconstructions were made by the Romans, Byzantines and Ottoman Turks
- B) and all that survives are the fortifications on Kadifekale
- C) but the foundations and a few of the lower courses were built around 295 B.C.
- D) whereas the ruins that one sees there today are the remains of the citadel
- E) which was originally the acropolis of the Hellenistic city

**31. Small states in Africa like Senegal would probably integrate with the global production chains of multinationals ---- .**

- A) although Mali and Cameroon could be industrialized by processing foodstuffs
- B) while countries with large populations like Nigeria might develop their own national industries
- C) if ever South African firms expand aggressively across the region
- D) whereas such obstacles explain why sub-Saharan countries have only a marginal share in manufactured goods
- E) in that most African industries are classified as small-to-medium sized enterprises

**32. Some researchers have recently questioned ---- .**

- A) whether drug protocols used in American lethal injections produce death without pain
- B) that some people used to believe capital punishment was wrong
- C) which lethal injections replaced death by hanging
- D) because it is obliged to execute as humanely as it can
- E) when the time has come for renewed consideration of the death penalty

**33. Dutch was widely known in Europe in the 17th century, ---- .**

- A) since English has had much influence on Dutch since the Second World War
- B) as it has had an influence in Sri Lanka
- C) when Dutch-derived artistic terms such as "landscape" and "sketch" were adopted into English
- D) but there was a Low German influence on English starting with the later Middle Ages
- E) until scholars use the word "Netherlandic" as a historical term for the various dialects spoken in the Netherlands

**34. It was not until the middle of the 19th century ---- .**

- A) while some geologists were studying the stratification of rocks
- B) when there were significant achievements in the newly developing science of geology
- C) in which these guidelines were to be the basis of archaeological excavations
- D) that the discipline of archaeology became truly established
- E) before the term "prehistory" itself came into general use

**35. Most stutterers can recite poems or sing with relative ease, ----.**

- A) since they exhibit structural weaknesses in the brain's speech motor centres and auditory areas
- B) whether speculation about the causes of the speech problem has been widespread since ancient times
- C) so as late as the mid-19th century, physicians were using surgery to correct supposed defects in the tongue
- D) although stress may also influence the onset and durability of stammering
- E) but normal conversation can be a distressing exercise in frustration

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*



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. The Romans adopted from the Greeks not only epic and lyric poetry, but also rhetoric, philosophy, and the writing of history.

- A) Romalılar, Yunanlılardan sadece destanı ve lirik şiiri değil, aynı zamanda söylevi, felsefeyi ve tarih yazımını almışlardır.
- B) Romalıların Yunanlılardan aldıkları arasında sadece destan ve lirik şiir değil, aynı zamanda söylev, felsefe ve tarih yazımı bulunmaktadır.
- C) Romalılar, destan, lirik şiir, söylev, felsefe ve tarih yazımının hepsini Yunanlılardan almışlardır.
- D) Destan ve lirik şiirden başka, söylev, felsefe ve tarih yazımı da, Romalıların Yunanlılardan aldıkları arasındadır.
- E) Romalıların Yunanlılardan aldıklarını, hem destan ve lirik şiir, hem de söylev, felsefe ve tarih yazımı oluşturmaktadır.

37. Until the 1950s, Nepal was a closed society ruled by hereditary prime ministers, but since then it has had an open-door policy for integration with the outside world.

- A) 1950'lere gelinceye kadar aynı soydan gelen başbakanlarca kapalı bir toplum olarak yönetilen Nepal, o zamandan beri dış dünya ile bütünleşerek açık kapı politikası benimsemiştir.
- B) Aynı soydan gelen başbakanlar, 1950'lere kadar Nepal'i kapalı bir toplum olarak yönetmişlerse de daha sonra dış dünya ile bütünleşmek amacıyla, açık kapı politikası benimsenmiştir.
- C) Nepal'in, aynı soydan gelen başbakanlarca kapalı bir toplum olarak yönetilmesi 1950'lere kadar sürmüştür, fakat daha sonra, dış dünya ile bütünleşme hedeflenerek, açık kapı politikası benimsenmiştir.
- D) Her ne kadar 1950'lere gelinceye değin Nepal, aynı soydan gelen başbakanlarca kapalı bir toplum olarak yönetilmişse de daha sonra, açık kapı politikası izlenmiş ve dış dünya ile bütünleşme sağlanmıştır.
- E) 1950'lere kadar Nepal, aynı soydan gelen başbakanlarca yönetilen kapalı bir toplumdur; ancak, dış dünya ile bütünleşmek için, o zamandan beri açık kapı siyaseti izlemiştir.

38. Whereas the freedom of the press in America is guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution, the British press has never enjoyed such a right.

- A) Her ne kadar Birinci Anayasa Değişikliği ile Amerika'da basın özgürlüğü güvenceye kavuşturulmuş ise de, İngiliz basınının böyle bir haktan yararlanması söz konusu değildir.
- B) Amerika'da Birinci Anayasa Değişikliği sonucu basın özgürlüğünün tam bir güvence altına alınmış olmasına karşın İngiliz basınının böyle bir hakka sahip olması hiçbir zaman öngörülmemiştir.
- C) Basın özgürlüğü, Birinci Anayasa Değişikliği ile Amerika'da güvence altına alınırken, böyle bir hak İngiliz basını için hiçbir zaman gündeme gelmemiştir.
- D) Amerika'da basın özgürlüğü, Birinci Anayasa Değişikliği ile güvence altına alındığı halde, İngiliz basını hiçbir zaman böyle bir hakka sahip olmamıştır.
- E) İngiliz basınının hiçbir zaman sahip olmadığı basın özgürlüğü hakkı, Amerika'da Birinci Anayasa Değişikliği ile kayıtsız şartsız güvence altına alınmıştır.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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. Son derece saygın bir yazar ve muhalif olan Vaclav Havel, 1989'da Çekoslovakya cumhurbaşkanı seçilince, ülkedeki aşağı yukarı 42 yıllık komünist yönetim sona erdi.**

- A) The election in 1989 of Vaclav Havel, a much admired writer and rebel, as the president of Czechoslovakia ended the 42-year Communist regime in the country.
- B) In 1989 when Vaclav Havel, a highly respected writer and dissident, was elected president of Czechoslovakia, nearly 42 years of Communist rule in the country came to an end.
- C) Communist rule in Czechoslovakia had lasted for about 42 years before Vaclav Havel, who was admired greatly as a writer and political rebel, was elected president of the country.
- D) Vaclav Havel was so respected in Czechoslovakia as a writer and political figure that, when he was elected president in 1989, the Communist regime in the country, which had lasted for over 42 years, came to an end.
- E) As a dissident and an extremely admired writer, Vaclav Havel was elected president of Czechoslovakia in 1989, and this brought to an end the 42-year Communist rule in the country.

**40. I. Dünya Savaşının başında Romanya tarafsızlığını ilân etti; ancak, daha sonra Almanya ve müttefiklerine karşı savaşa katıldı.**

- A) Although Romania was neutral at the time World War I broke out, it soon decided to declare war on Germany and her allies.
- B) When World War I started, Romania was determined to remain neutral but, soon after, it declared war on Germany and her allies.
- C) At the start of World War I, Romania proclaimed its neutrality, but later joined the war against Germany and her allies.
- D) Romania's neutrality was declared at the start of World War I, but this did not last long since it later declared war on both Germany and her allies.
- E) Romania's declaration of war on Germany as well as her allies came later, since at the start of World War I it had decided to remain neutral.

**41. Yunan alfabesinden kendi alfabelerini geliştiren Akdeniz ulusları arasında, M.Ö. 9. yüzyılda İtalya'ya yerleşmiş olan Etrüskler de bulunuyordu.**

- A) The Etruscans, who had invaded Italy during the 9th century B.C., were one of the Mediterranean peoples who adopted their alphabets from the Greek alphabet.
- B) Among the Mediterranean peoples who developed their own alphabets from the Greek alphabet were also the Etruscans, who had settled in Italy in the 9th century B.C.
- C) It was from the Greek alphabet that, like other Mediterranean peoples, the Etruscans, who had conquered Italy in the 9th century B.C., developed their own alphabet.
- D) Like the other Mediterranean peoples, the Etruscans, who invaded and settled in Italy in the 9th century B.C., adapted the Greek alphabet and developed their own.
- E) The Etruscans were among the Mediterranean peoples who settled in Italy during the 9th century B.C. and created their own alphabet from the Greek alphabet.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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. Although difficulties with names are nothing new, the nature of name-giving changed with the introduction of computer technology. ---- . In the old days, a letter from overseas addressed to the "U.S." or the "U.S.A." or even the "E.U." would stand a chance of being delivered, but an e-mail for the corresponding geographic domain must have the exact designation "US"; no variation is tolerated.

- A) For example, the ticker symbols that identify securities on the New York Stock Exchange can be no more than three characters long
- B) Broadcast radio stations in the US have call signs of either three or four letters, and the first letter is always either K or W
- C) The names can get so long and intricate that only a computer can identify them
- D) It is not just the names that are scarce; we are even running out of numbers
- E) Place names - and abbreviations for them - offer a good example of how names have changed

43. Capturing your attention and holding it is the prime motive of most television programming, and this enhances its role as a profitable advertising vehicle. ---- . So the surest way to get audiences focused on a programme is to provide them with constant stimulation through variety, novelty, action and movement.

- A) It is difficult to escape the influence of television
- B) The advertisements are often more entertaining than the actual programmes
- C) The only things Americans do more than watch television are work and sleep
- D) Programmers live in constant fear of losing the attention of their audiences
- E) By the age of 20 an average person will have been exposed to at least 20,000 hours of television

44. The arts in Italy have enjoyed a long and glorious history, and Italians are very proud of this. ---- . Still, efforts are being made throughout the country to put as many art collections on show as possible. The performing arts such as opera and cinema are also underfunded, yet there are spectacular cultural festivals.

- A) A tradition of literary Italian was established back in the 13th and 14th centuries by Dante and Petrarch, who wrote in a cultured Florentine dialect
- B) In the land of Verdi and Rossini, opera is naturally well supported
- C) However, it does cost a lot to look after them
- D) It was the artists and scholars of 15th-century Florence who inspired the Renaissance in Europe
- E) On the other hand, Rome, Florence and Venice are naturally the main tourist destinations

45. In its first case concerned with global warming, the US Supreme Court ruled in April that greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide are air pollutants which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) can regulate. As a consequence, experts agree that greenhouse emissions from automobiles and possibly power plants will face regulation. The debate will now focus on how strict or flexible those rules will be. ---- . Moreover, the agency also stated that even if it did have the power to regulate these gases, it would not do so.

- A) If the agency were to refuse, there would be a lawsuit against it
- B) However, the EPA had long claimed to have no authority in regulating these gases
- C) Siding with the EPA were several industry groups and ten states, a number of which rely heavily on coal, electricity or motor vehicle production
- D) The Supreme Court ruling may represent a milestone in the legal battle over climate change
- E) Notably, 12 states had been seeking waivers from the Agency permitting them to pass laws requiring reduced car emissions of greenhouse gases from the 2009 model year onward

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

46. Whether or not the number of pilots increases in the long run, for the foreseeable future small planes could make a difference mainly if they constitute the operating fleet for a new national system of air taxis. ---- . And, in the race to create this fleet, two companies are deeply involved.

- A) They will be looking for jet planes priced at well under a million dollars apiece
- B) The people racing to create new systems of air transportation are nearly all men who learned to fly as teenagers
- C) Both these companies have already begun large-scale production of a genuinely new small airplane
- D) In fact, most airlines have introduced considerable reductions in their air fares
- E) A supply of inexpensive, safe, comfortable small planes could bring freedom and convenience to a broader share of the travelling public

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

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

47. Woody :  
- Hi, Amy. How are you?

Amy :  
- Oh, I'm fine, but I'm worried about my daughter. Her notes in maths have fallen this year, and I think it's mostly due to her teacher.

Woody :  
- ----

Amy :  
- Oh, the teacher is qualified enough, but I don't think she's used to teaching at my daughter's age level.

- A) Why? Isn't he or she a good enough teacher?
- B) I had the same worries with my son last year, but everything turned out alright.
- C) Why don't you talk to the school principal?
- D) Are you sure your daughter is working hard enough?
- E) What about your son? How's his maths this year?

48. Maria :  
- Natives of the areas near the Arctic Circle say that people who come from Europe or America are essentially lonely.

Bob :  
- ----

Maria :  
- Well, I think they're trying to say that Europeans and Americans are not so closely involved with their neighbours or relatives.

Bob :  
- That idea deserves some thought, I suppose.

- A) Do you ever feel lonely? I never do.
- B) In fact, natives of the Arctic used to live together with their extended families.
- C) I completely disagree.
- D) What do they mean by that?
- E) Which natives do you mean?

49. Oscar :  
- This article tells how a poor woman in Bangladesh borrowed money from a bank and set up a small profitable business.

Ernie :  
- ----

Oscar :  
- I had never heard of it until I read this article. Very interesting.

Ernie :  
- Imagine. When she has finished paying off the loan, she'll make an even greater profit!

- A) So you are interested in economic matters, are you?
- B) Oh, I know. It is an example of the micro-credit system practised in Bangladesh.
- C) How did she find a bank that would lend her the money?
- D) As you may recall, the per capita income in Bangladesh has always been very very low.
- E) Bangladesh is not an industrialized country, and the rate of unemployment there is very very high.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

# A

50. Helena :

- I'm reading an article on the US government's breakup of the Standard Oil Trust, which occurred in 1911.

Ron :

- ----

Helena :

- Well, the trust was controlling over 90% of the market for refined petroleum products, and using unfair means to do so. The government broke it up into several new companies to encourage competition and reduce prices.

Ron :

- It's a good thing they did, too.

A) Why don't you try reading something a little more current?

B) Yes; there are many similar stories in US economic history.

C) Oh? What happened?

D) I've always found American industrial history fascinating.

E) I don't think it should have been broken up.

51. Fred :

- Have you read this article about Lady Bird Johnson, the wife of former US president Lyndon Baines Johnson?

Bob :

- ----

Fred :

- That's right. The article is largely about her commitment to cleaning up America and making it more beautiful by planting trees and flowers in the cities.

Bob :

- Well, that's a worthy cause, and I think she succeeded during her lifetime.

A) No, I haven't. How do you find the time to read so many articles?

B) No; I was never a big fan of either President or Mrs Johnson.

C) No. What does it say about her?

D) No, but I'd like to have a look at it when you're through.

E) No, I haven't. Didn't she die last year?

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) It has been estimated that at least 100,000 children testify in court cases in the US every year. (II) This figure does not include the much larger number of instances in which children provide evidence outside court. (III) In recent years, a number of researchers have performed studies that speak directly to this important question. (IV) The cases in which children testify have a range of topics, but the most frequent category among criminal trials, accounting for about 13,000 cases each year, is child sexual abuse. (V) In most instances of alleged abuse, the child witness is also the target of the abuse.

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

53. (I) In 1958, following the signing of the Treaty of Rome in the previous year, the European Economic Community (EEC), now the European Union (EU), was born, and Brussels became its headquarters. (II) Today, the city remains home to most of the EU's institutions. (III) The European Commission, the EU body that formulates the policies, is currently based in various buildings in the city. (IV) The city is also one of the seats of the European Parliament. (V) Each nation has a certain number of votes according to their size in the Council of Ministers.

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

54. (I) The World Cup football tournament has grown much more competitive due to globalization. (II) More and more players from teams with no history of success are getting the chance to play for more experienced teams in other countries. (III) Indeed, football is the most popular sport in South America. (IV) Further, the trend now in world football is for games in the competition to be decided by much closer scores. (V) This means more suspense for the spectators, a fact that makes watching the matches more enjoyable.

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

# A

## SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 12

55. (I) To answer the question "why?" is the most difficult task in archaeology. (II) The past 30 years have seen the re-emergence of the use of archaeological theory. (III) Indeed, it is the most challenging and interesting task in any science or field of knowledge. (IV) For with this question, we go beyond the mere appearance of things and on to a level of analysis that seeks in some way to understand the pattern of events. (V) Indeed, this is the goal motivating many researchers who take up the study of the human past, whether through archaeology or history.

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

56. (I) An engineer may choose either to work or not to work in defence-related industries and be ethically justified in either position. (II) Many reasonable engineering professionals feel that, ethically, they cannot work on designs that will ultimately be used to kill other humans. (III) Their remoteness from the actual killing doesn't change this feeling. (IV) Everyone in his working life is likely to face problems that cannot be solved easily. (V) Even though they won't push the button or may never actually see the victims of the weapon, they still find it morally unacceptable to work on such systems.

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

5 dakika dinlenme arası.

Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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 seventeenth century is probably the first in English history in which more people emigrated than immigrated. In the course of the century, something over one-third of a million people, mainly young adult males, emigrated across the Atlantic. The largest single group made for the West Indies; a second substantial group made for America, in particular Virginia and Catholic Maryland, and even Puritan New England. The pattern of emigration was a fluctuating one, but it probably reached its peak in the 1650s and 1660s. For most of those who emigrated, the search for employment and a better life was almost certainly the principal cause of their departure. For a clear minority, however, freedom from religious persecution took precedence. Moreover, an increasing number were forcibly transported as a punishment for criminal acts. In addition to these transatlantic emigrants, an unknown number emigrated to Europe and settled there. The largest group were probably the sons of Catholic families making for religious houses in France and elsewhere. There were also some adventurers who were willing to fight in any cause if the pay were good.

57. As clearly pointed out in the passage, for a very large majority of people who left England in the seventeenth century for America and the West Indies, ---- .

- A) the main motive was to find work and improve their way of life
- B) New England seemed to offer far better economic opportunities than any other place
- C) religious freedom was of vital importance and became the main reason for emigration
- D) the real attraction was a life filled with excitement
- E) Virginia and Maryland provided better conditions for employment than the West Indies

58. According to the passage, seventeenth-century emigration from England ---- .

- A) was mostly in the direction of Europe
- B) included as many women as men
- C) surpassed immigration to England
- D) did not include men wishing to fight in foreign wars
- E) to the West Indies exceeded emigration there from many other European countries

59. It is stated in the passage that the emigrants from England to America in the seventeenth century ---- .

- A) had to choose between Virginia and New England
- B) were almost all in search of religious freedom
- C) found what they were looking for there
- D) included criminals who, as a punishment, were being deported from the country
- E) followed a very stable pattern since most of the emigrants shared the same aims

60. It is clear from the passage that those emigrating from England in the seventeenth century ---- .

- A) were largely criminals hoping to make a fresh start in life
- B) were mostly Catholics headed for Europe and Maryland
- C) were usually reluctant to do so
- D) were not usually serious about finding employment
- E) included a small number who were simply looking for good pay and adventure

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The most important idea of the nineteenth century in Britain was that everyone had the right to personal freedom, and this became the basis of capitalism. This idea, which had originated with Adam Smith in the eighteenth century, spread widely due to the popularity of his book *The Wealth of Nations*. After Adam Smith, several capitalist economists argued that the government should not interfere in trade and industry at all. Fewer laws, they claimed, meant more freedom, and freedom for individuals would lead to happiness for the greatest number of people. These ideas were eagerly accepted by the growing middle class. However, it soon became very clear that the freedom of factory owners to do as they pleased had led to slavery and misery for the poor, not to happiness or freedom. By 1820, more and more people had begun to accept the idea that the government must interfere to protect the poor and the weak. The result was a number of laws to improve working conditions. For instance, one of the laws, which went into effect in 1833, limited the number of hours that women and children were allowed to work.

61. As pointed out in the passage, in the early decades of the nineteenth century in Britain ---- .

- A) a growing number of people shared the view that the poor had to be protected against capitalist abuse
- B) the English middle class strongly supported the government's proposals for the improvement of life for the poor
- C) most factory owners introduced a wide range of measures to improve the working conditions of women and children
- D) the government adopted a new policy which ultimately led to the abolition of slavery in the country
- E) the government strongly held the view that new legislative steps had to be taken to increase the effectiveness of capitalism in the country

62. It is stated in the passage that the idea of individual freedom, ---- .

- A) widely popular among factory owners, led to a serious decline in trade and industry in nineteenth-century Britain
- B) first put forward by Adam Smith in the eighteenth century, led to the rise of a capitalist economy in Britain
- C) supported by capitalist economists, in fact had nothing to do with the development of the capitalist economy in Britain
- D) which formed the essence of Britain's government policies, had been originally attacked by Adam Smith
- E) which was confined to economic activities, had much influence on the government's economic policies in Britain in the eighteenth century

63. According to the passage, following in the footsteps of Adam Smith, a number of capitalist economists in Britain ---- .

- A) were much upset about the practices of factory owners and, therefore, made proposals to the government to stop child labour
- B) believed that more laws were needed to encourage commercial and industrial activities throughout the country
- C) were so concerned with the happiness of the majority in society that they provided employment even for women and children
- D) did their best to improve the economy of the country and fully supported the government's economic policies
- E) maintained that commercial and industrial activities were to be completely free from any government interference

64. Though it was still widely believed in nineteenth-century Britain that laws limit freedom, ---- .

- A) the government in Britain did not hold with this belief
- B) factory owners felt that they needed the protection of laws
- C) laws to improve working conditions in the factories were eventually introduced
- D) Adam Smith did not share this view
- E) the book, *The Wealth of Nations*, discredited this theory

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*



65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Ancient Greece consisted of a number of city-states, of which Athens was one of the greatest. In the fifth century B.C., all citizens native to Athens could both vote and speak in a government assembly; but this, of course did not apply to women and slaves. This system of "direct democracy" was feasible because Athens was a small community. Each individual could be involved, gathering collectively in the public square where decisions on government matters, such as laws and foreign affairs, were made. City administrators were expected to account for their decisions. What counted in ancient Athens was the authority of the community as a whole. This took precedent over the liberty of the individual. The freedom of the individual to make private decisions, such as choosing a religion, was restricted on the grounds that the interests of society were paramount. However, this simple form of democracy had its drawbacks. While subsequent political thinkers praised the concept of direct political involvement, it was recognized that this would be impractical in larger communities. Indeed, societies with populations of thousands or millions would never be able to manage the logistical problem of direct participation. It was, therefore, natural that in modern times there emerged the idea of representative democracy.

65. It is clearly stated in the passage that, in ancient Athens, ---- .

- A) women enjoyed the same democratic rights as men and took part in the process of collective decision-making
- B) what was to the benefit of the community counted more than the personal interests of the individual
- C) representative democracy was fully practised although it had certain drawbacks with regard to the process of decision-making
- D) everybody living in the city was required to take part in public assemblies and vote for the election of city administrators
- E) the authority of city administrators was so great that their decisions on government matters were final

66. As pointed out in the passage, the system of direct democracy ---- .

- A) fully safeguarded individual liberties while it restricted the authority of the community as a whole
- B) was so efficient that, with the exception of Athens, every Greek city-state adopted it
- C) would obviously be unworkable in large communities
- D) was short-lived as it resulted in so many disagreements
- E) enabled a number of Greek city-states to resist the interference of Athens in their foreign affairs

67. According to the passage, every recognized Athenian male citizen ---- .

- A) had the right of direct involvement in collective decision-making
- B) attending a public assembly was expected to speak on laws and foreign affairs
- C) was dissatisfied with the system of direct democracy as practised by a number of city-states in Greece
- D) had the right to hold whatever religious beliefs he chose to
- E) believed that representative democracy was more feasible than direct democracy

68. In the passage, attention is drawn to the fact that administrators in ancient Athens ---- .

- A) were so powerful that no citizen dared to speak against them in the assembly
- B) were elected by the members of the public assembly
- C) were normally held responsible for their decisions of government
- D) did their best to reconcile the liberties of the individual and the interests of the community
- E) were biased against direct democracy and advocated representative democracy

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

During the economic depression that affected the whole Western world in the 1930s, with its mass unemployment, poverty and other social ills, governments, for the most part, did nothing. The accepted wisdom was that, given time, the free market would solve its own problems and that government interference would only make things worse. John Maynard Keynes, the British economist who challenged this belief, argued that it was the proper responsibility of governments to prevent both booms and recessions in order to maintain gradual economic growth and permanent full employment. He maintained that this could be done by manipulating taxation, credit and public expenditure. If the economy was growing too fast, then money and, therefore, demand could be taken out of the economy by higher taxes, lower government spending and by making it harder to borrow money. If there was recession and growing unemployment, then the government could put money into the economy through lower taxes, higher public expenditure and easier credit. Thus, demand could be encouraged. If, as a result, there was money in people's pockets, then more would be spent on goods and more people would be needed to make the goods to fulfil the extra demand, and this would reduce unemployment.

69. According to the Keynesian argument summarized in the passage, in order to bring down unemployment, ---- .

- A) new economic policies would be formulated by the government, so that demand could be curbed
- B) governments would follow a policy of non-intervention in the economy and allow the problem to be solved through the free market
- C) the government had to make new loans available for businesses at very high interest rates
- D) the government would prefer to increase taxation, so that people would spend less
- E) one of several measures to be introduced by the government would be to encourage an increase in public spending

70. As is clear from the passage, Keynes ---- .

- A) differed little from his contemporaries in his economic theories
- B) had much trust in the free market, which he believed had a positive impact on the economy of the 1930s
- C) did not think that the economic depression of the 1930s was serious enough to justify government interference
- D) firmly believed that government intervention in the management of the economy could be necessary
- E) argued that economic prosperity should not be the prime aim of any government

71. It is pointed out in the passage that, due to the economic depression in the West in the 1930s, ---- .

- A) most governments curbed public expenditure and changed their system of taxation
- B) there was unemployment on a very large scale
- C) the increasing demand for goods had to be prevented through harsh economic policies
- D) many governments introduced a series of measures to solve social problems
- E) it was almost impossible for people to borrow money

72. As it is stated in the passage, in the 1930s, ---- .

- A) all governments in the West carefully followed the economic policies proposed by Keynes
- B) permanent full employment was achieved through an efficient implementation of free market policies
- C) governments generally felt that the free market was the only way of solving the problems of the depression
- D) despite high unemployment, people had so much money that the demand for goods could not be controlled
- E) the British government gave Keynes full responsibility to improve the economy

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Since the dawn of civilization, the Middle East, a region at the crossroads of Africa, Asia and Europe, has been important to large and small powers alike, from the empires of the East to the imperial powers of the West. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, which transformed maritime travel between Europe and Asia, added to European interest. The region's other riches also encouraged European intervention and rivalries. This resulted in a series of confrontations between the Ottoman Empire and its European adversaries, and finally in the collapse of the former and the direct or indirect European colonization of large parts of the region in the course of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. But what added to the Middle East's importance in the twentieth century was oil, which was found in abundance in the Persian Gulf and in parts of North Africa. Moreover, in the strategic context of the Cold War, the region's geopolitical importance provided an additional reason for the superpowers to increase their role and presence.

73. According to the passage, during the Cold War, ---- .

- A) the Middle East was geopolitically so important that the superpowers came to believe that involvement in the area was desirable
- B) the geopolitical importance of the Middle East was recognized for the first time
- C) the European powers competed with each other in the Middle East in order to have full control of the oil reserves in the Persian Gulf
- D) the superpowers not only increased their activities in the Middle East but also formed alliances with the countries of the region
- E) the superpowers were attracted by the oil of the Middle East more than by its geopolitical position

74. It is stressed in the passage that, from very early times, every Eastern as well as every Western power ---- .

- A) has ignored the geopolitical position of the Middle East
- B) has tried to colonize the Middle East and exploit its natural resources
- C) has maintained its presence in the Middle East on account of its oil
- D) has regarded the Middle East as having crucial importance
- E) has followed a policy of peace and cooperation with the Middle East

75. It is asserted in the passage that, when the Suez Canal was opened in 1869, ---- .

- A) European powers had already begun to colonize the Middle East on a large scale
- B) an increasing number of Europeans began to make long journeys through Asia
- C) the flow of Middle Eastern oil to the West increased steadily
- D) European powers made a joint effort to get control of the region
- E) travel by sea between East and West underwent great changes

76. It is pointed out in the passage that, from the nineteenth century onwards, European involvement in the Middle East ---- .

- A) was solely concerned with the security of the Suez Canal
- B) was strongly resisted by the Ottoman Empire, which thus prevented the colonization of the whole region
- C) has largely been motivated by the region's geopolitical importance
- D) led to various conflicts with the Ottoman Empire and finally ended its presence in the region
- E) centred only on the Suez Canal and the opening of the sea-route to Asia

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Until the early 1960s, the picturesque ruins of Aphrodisias were scattered in and around the very pretty village of Geyre, where the houses had been built largely from remnants of the ancient city. But the present excavations, which began in 1961, have now reached such a scale that the village and its inhabitants have been moved to another site nearby. Some of the superb sculptures unearthed are now exhibited in a new museum, which is located in what was once Geyre's village square, while others can be seen around the archaeological zone, one of the most interesting and beautiful sites in all of Turkey. Surprisingly, the excavations at Aphrodisias have unearthed remains of a settlement dating back to about 5,800 B.C. The site seems to have been a very ancient shrine of Ishtar, the fertility goddess of Nineveh and Babylon, who was one of the predecessors of Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love. In fact, the earliest Greek sanctuary of Aphrodite on this site dates from the sixth century B.C., and it was from this sanctuary during the next four centuries that the cult of Aphrodite spread throughout the Graeco-Roman world.

77. As one learns from the passage, the excavations at Aphrodisias ---- .

- A) originally had a single aim: to find out whether there was any connection between this city and the Mesopotamian cities of Nineveh and Babylon
- B) confirm that Ishtar was reborn as Aphrodite
- C) have unearthed only a small part of the ancient settlements, which are very extensive and need to be carefully identified
- D) have focused on unearthing Aphrodite's sanctuary as well as other Graeco-Roman remnants
- E) have been going on for over four decades and reveal that the city dates back to very early times

78. It is pointed out in the passage that the people of modern Geyre ---- .

- A) have always played an active part in the excavations, since they are very keen to learn about the past of their village
- B) were forced to re-settle at a new site quite far from that of Aphrodisias itself
- C) used the remains of ancient Aphrodisias as building material for their homes
- D) had been moved to a new site for re-settlement before the excavations began in the early 1960s
- E) have insisted that the sculptures unearthed during the excavations be exhibited in the village square

79. The writer claims in the passage that Aphrodisias, with its wonderful ruins, ---- .

- A) has been a place of attraction for archaeologists for many centuries
- B) is among the most attractive and loveliest of the archaeological sites in Turkey
- C) has now been completely excavated and declared an archaeological zone
- D) still lies hidden under the modern village of Geyre and, hence, needs to be unearthed
- E) is a Graeco-Roman archaeological site, settled for the first time in the sixth century B.C.

80. It is stated in the passage that the temple of Aphrodite in Aphrodisias ---- .

- A) was the very first site to be excavated in the early 1960s and is today one of the most captivating sights at Geyre
- B) was designed and built in full imitation of the temple of the Babylonian fertility goddess Ishtar on the same site
- C) lost its importance completely once the cult of the goddess had spread in the Graeco-Roman world
- D) is still regarded by most archaeologists as an architectural wonder, which, with its superb sculptures, surprises everybody
- E) gave rise to the popularity among the Greeks and the Romans of the worship of the goddess

• 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 BİLİMLER - 12  
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

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

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI**  
**SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 12**  
**YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **process** = süreç, **procedure, progression**  
**reform** = reform, yenilik, **improvement, revision**  
**developing country** = gelişmemiş ya da gelişmekte olan ülke, **underdeveloped country**  
**profound** = derin, büyük, kapsamlı, **deep, serious, intense**, zıt anl.= superficial  
**functioning** = işleyiş, çalışma  
**adjustment** = ayarlama, adapte olma / etme, **regulation, setting, orientation**  
**labour market** = işçi piyasası  
**dismissal** = aklıdan çıkarma, reddetme, ciddiye almama, **discard, reject**  
**recovery** = 1) (hastalıktan, yok olmaktan vs.) kurtulma, iyileşme, **healing, revival**, zıt anl.= deterioration, worsening; 2) yeniden elde etme, **retrieval**  
**impact** = 1) darbe, **hit**; 2) etki, **effect**  
**recognition** = kabul, onay, tanıma, **acceptance, approval, acknowledgement**, zıt anl.= refusal, rejection  
**distrust** = güvensizlik, itimatsızlık, zıt anl.= trust
- Soru 2. **remains** = (çoğul kullanılır) kalıntılar  
**ancient** = antik, eski, **antique, archaic**, zıt anl.= modern  
**discover** = keşfetmek, bulmak, ortaya çıkarmak, meydana çıkarmak, **find**  
**collapse** = göçme, çökme, yıkılma, **downfall, failure**, zıt anl.= success, triumph  
**focus** = (çoğul = (edebi kullanımda) focuses, (bilimsel kullanımda) foci) odak noktası  
**debate** = tartışma, münazara, müzakere, **argument, discussion**  
**inquiry** = araştırma, sorgu, soruşturma, **questioning, research**  
**consistent** = tutarlı, **steady, coherent**, zıt anl.= inconsistent, changing  
**implicit** = 1) ifade edilmeden anlaşılan, saklı; 2) ima edilen, dolaylı olarak anlaşılan  
**vulnerable** = saldırıya / eleştiriye / riske açık / maruz, **susceptible, exposed, at risk**, zıt anl.= protected, secure  
**competent** = yeterli, ehil, yetenekli, **capable, able**, zıt anl.= incompetent, unable  
**impressive** = (iyi yönde) etkileyici, **remarkable, striking**, zıt anl.= ordinary
- Soru 3. **Arawak Indians** = Aravak Yerlileri (Karayipler bölgesi yerli halklarından biri)  
**inhabit** = içinde oturmak, yuvalanmak, **dwelt, occupy**  
**Grenada** = Batı Hint Adaları'nın doğu kesiminde yer alan bir ada  
**massacre** = katletmek, kırıp geçirmek  
**belligerent** = kavgacı, dövüşken; savaşçı, **aggressive**, zıt anl.= peaceful  
**Carib Indians** = Karib Yerlileri (Güney Karayipler'de yaşayan bir yerli halk)  
**fairly** = 1) oldukça, **somewhat, quite**, zıt anl.= extremely; 2) adilce, **justly, equitably**, zıt anl.= unfairly  
**previously** = önceden, daha önceleri, **earlier, formerly**, zıt anl.= subsequently  
**eventually** = sonunda, **at last, finally**  
**principally** = esas olarak, **mainly, chiefly**  
**rarely** = nadiren, **seldom**, zıt anl.= often, frequently
- Soru 4. **advertising** = reklamcılık  
**maxim** = özdeyiş, özlü söz  
**in order to** = amacıyla, (bir şey yapmak) için, **so as to, to**  
**appreciate** = takdir etmek, değerini anlamak  
**engage** = 1) işe almak, tutmak, angaje etmek, **employ**; 2) kullanıma / işin içine sokmak, **put to use, bring into action**; 3) (makine vs. için) birbirine geçmek  
**negotiate** = müzakere etmek, görüşmek, **discuss, debate**  
**involve** = 1) içermek, kapsamak, **include**, zıt anl.= exclude; 2) karıştırmak, bulaştırmak; 3) gerektirmek, istemek, **require**  
**settle** = 1) (bir yere) yerleş(tir)mek, iskân etmek, **dwelt, inhabit**; 2) halletmek, çözmek, karara varmak / bağlamak, **conclude, resolve**

- Soru 5. **narrative poem** = içinde bir hikayenin anlatıldığı şiir  
**heroic** = kahramanca  
**quality** = nitelik, vasıf  
**head towards** = (bir yer)'e doğru yönelmek  
**stand for** = simgelemek, yerine geçmek, **signify, represent**  
**show up** = 1) gözükmek, ortaya çıkmak, **appear**, zıt anl.= disappear; 2) (bir toplantı vs.)'ye gelmek / katılmak, **attend**  
**carry out** = yapmak, yerine getirmek, uygulamak, **accomplish, fulfil, implement, perform**  
**try on** = prova etmek, giyip denemek
- Soru 6. **work through** = başarı ile üstesinden gelmek, **deal with**  
**conflict** = anlaşmazlık, ihtilaf, çatışma, **disagreement, fight**, zıt anl.= accord, peace  
**attempt** = girişimde bulunmak, teşebbüs etmek, **try**  
**various** = çeşitli, **miscellaneous**  
**pretence** = 1) rol yapma, numara; 2) bahane  
**go along with** = 1) (bir şey / birisi) ile beraber gitmek; 2) (bir şey)'e razı olmak, (bir şey)'i kabul etmek  
**give up** = vazgeçmek, terk etmek, bırakmak; teslim olmak, **quit; surrender**, zıt anl.= seize, stick to  
**get in** = (bir şey / bir yer)'in içine girmek  
**try out** = (bir şey)'i denemek, **experiment**  
**fall back on** = (son çare olarak) tutunacak dalı olmak, (yardım edecek birine) başvurmak, **turn to for help**
- Soru 7. **obese** = obez, aşırı şişman  
**decade** = on yıl  
**overweight** = fazla / aşırı kilolu
- Soru 8. **Pyramid of the Sun** = Güneş Piramidi (Bugün Meksika sınırları içinde kalan Teotihuacan antik kentinde yer alan, Aztekler'den kalma büyük bir piramit)  
**stage** = aşama, safha  
**century** = yüzyıl, asır  
**A.D.** = Milattan / İsa'dan sonra, (*lat.= Anno Domini*)  
**foot** = (çoğul = feet) ayak (30.48 cm'ye eşdeğer uzunluk ölçüsü)
- Soru 9. **underwater archaeology** = sualtı arkeolojisi (arkeolojinin, su altında kalan eserleri ve batıkları dalışlar yapmak suretiyle inceleyen alanı)  
**consider** = 1) düşünmek, **think**; 2) saymak, addetmek, **assume, regard**  
**encouragement** = teşvik, özendirme, yüreklendirme, zıt anl.= discouragement  
**particularly** = özellikle; özel olarak, **especially; specifically**, zıt anl.= generally  
**Swiss** = İsviçre ile ilgili, İsviçre'ye ait  
**enormous** = muazzam, çok büyük, **tremendous, immense**, zıt anl.= tiny, little  
**quantity** = miktar, nicelik, **amount**  
**post** = kazık, destek, direk  
**pottery** = çanak çömlek  
**artefact** = insan eliyle yapılan şey (özellikle ilk insanların eserleri)  
**lay bare** = açığa / ortaya çıkarmak, **reveal**, zıt anl.= hide, conceal
- Soru 10. **sub-Saharan** = Sahra altı (Büyük Sahra Çölü'nün güneyi)  
**relatively** = göreceli olarak, nispeten, **comparatively**  
**stable** = istikrarlı, kararlı, sabit, **steady**, zıt anl.= variable  
**rate** = 1) hız, sürat, **pace**; 2) oran, nispet  
**mid-1990s** = 1990'ların ortaları

- Soru 11. **clever** = zeki(ce), akıllı(ca), **smart**  
**experiment** = deney  
**mood** = ruh hali  
**generate** = üretmek, **produce**
- Soru 12. **Belgian** = Belçika ile ilgili, Belçika'ya ait  
**place greater importance** = daha büyük değer / önem vermek  
**personal** = kişisel, bireysel, zıt anl.= public  
**independence** = bağımsızlık
- Soru 13. **Pompeii** = Pompeii (Bugün İtalya'nın Napoli kenti yakınlarında yer alan ve Vezüv volkanının lavları altında kalmış olması sebebiyle çok iyi korunmuş bir Roma Dönemi kenti)  
**destroy** = yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak, **demolish**, **exterminate**, **wipe out**, zıt anl.= preserve, restore, construct  
**eruption** = (volkanik) patlama, püskürme  
**Vesuvius** = Vezüv Yanardağı (İtalya'da, 20. yüzyılda da püsküren ve ünlü Pompeii antik kentini lav altında bırakarak yok etmiş olması ile tanınan bir volkan)  
**lie buried** = gömülü kalmak  
**ash** = kül, **cinder**
- Soru 14. **fracture** = kırılma, parçalanma  
**grow higher** = yükselmek, **rise**  
**modest** = ihtişamsız, gösterişsiz, **humble**, **plain**, zıt anl.= grand, immodest  
**compare with** = (bir şey) ile karşılaştırmak / kıyaslamak, **liken**  
**that** = (soruda, the increase in the fracture rates ismi yerine geçen zamir)  
**urbanized** = kentleşmiş, şehirleşmiş, zıt anl.= rural  
**in case** = halinde, durumunda  
**now that** = artık şöyle olduğuna göre..., madem ki...
- Soru 15. **as well as** = (hem) ... hem de ..., (bir şey)'e ek olarak  
**visa** = vize  
**exceed** = aşmak, fazla gelmek, **surpass**, **be more than**, **go beyond**, zıt anl.= be less than  
**whereas** = oysa, iken, **while**  
**as if** = sanki ...miş / ...miş gibi, **as though**  
**so long as** = sürece, müddetçe, **as long as**  
**whether (or not)** = (yap)'ip (yap)'mayacağını, (yap)'sa da (yap)'masa da, ister ... ister ...  
**so that** = öyle ki ..., ...mek / ...mak için
- Soru 16. **eligible** = gerekli niteliklere sahip, yetkin, uygun  
**deputy** = vekil; milletvekili  
**parliament** = parlamento, meclis  
**complete** = tamamlamak, bitirmek, **finish**  
**primary education** = temel eğitim, ilköğretim  
**convict** = suçlu bulmak, mahkum etmek, **declare guilty**, zıt anl.= acquit, release  
**crime** = suç  
**with the idea of doing smth** = bir şeyi yapmak amacıyla, niyetiyle  
**from the point of view** = (belli bir) bakış açısından / açısına göre  
**despite** = (bir şey)'e rağmen / karşın, **in spite of**  
**by the fact that** = (Bu ifadenin özel bir anlamı yoktur; the fact ismi edat (by) ve that bağlacı arasında köprü görevi görür: I was irritated by the fact that I had to wait near the toilets.)  
**on condition that** = şartıyla, koşuluyla  
**condition** = 1) şart, koşul, **requirement**; 2) hal, durum, **situation**



Soru 17. **fraud** = sahtekarlık, hile, aldatma, **deception**, zıt anl.= honesty  
**criminal use** = suça yönelik kullanım  
**case** = 1) vaka; 2) dava; 3) durum

Soru 18. **destination** = hedef, gidilecek yer, varış yeri  
**foreign** = yabancı  
**colonial power** = sömürgeci güç (dünya çapında kolonilere / sömürgelere sahip devlet)

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

**take pride in** = (bir şey)'den gurur duymak

**heritage** = miras, kalıt

**traditional** = geleneksel, **conventional**

**flamenco dance** = Flamenko Dansı (İspanya'ya özgü, Endülüs Halk Müziği eşliğinde yapılan bir çeşit dans)

**three-act** = (tiyatro oyunu, gösteri vs. için) üç perdeden / bölümden oluşan

**bullfight** = boğa güreşi

**provide** = sağlamak, temin etmek, **supply**, zıt anl.= withhold

**experience** = deneyim, tecrübe

**well after** = (bir olaydan / bir zamandan) çok sonra

**take advantage of** = (bir şey)'den faydalanmak / istifade etmek

**siesta** = siesta (İspanya ve Latin Amerika'nın İspanyol etkisi altındaki kesimine özgü geleneksel öğle uykusu), şekerleme

**ahead** = gelecek, yaklaş(ıl)makta / gelmekte olan, ilerideki

**mountain range** = dağ sırası / silsilesi

**woodland** = ağaçlık arazi / alan

**extensive** = geniş, uzayıp giden, **wide**, zıt anl.= limited, narrow

**offer** = sunmak, sağlamak, **present**

**scenic** = manzaralı

**vacation** = tatil

**alternative** = alternatif, (farklı bir) seçenek, **option**

**sunbathing** = güneşlenme

Soru 19. **in opposition to** = (bir şey)'e karşı / muhalif olarak, **contrary to**

**as a result of** = (bir şey)'in sonucu olarak

**in addition to** = (bir şey)'e ek olarak

**dependent on** = (bir şey)'e bağımlı, **reliant**, zıt anl.= independent, self-reliant

**in spite of** = (bir şey)'e rağmen / karşın, **regardless of**, **despite**

Soru 22. **maintain** = 1) muhafaza etmek, bakmak, **keep**, **retain**; 2) sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, **sustain**

**prepare** = hazırlanmak, **get ready**

**identify** = 1) tanı(m)lamak, teşhis etmek, **determine**, **diagnose**; 2) kimliğini teşhis etmek

**participate** = katılmak, yer almak, **take part**

Soru 24. **rise** = artış, yükseliş, yükselme, **increase**

**civil-servant** = devlet memuru

**result in** = (bir şey) ile sonuçlanmak

**Tanzania** = Tanzanya (Doğu Afrika'da bir ülke)

**emerge** = ortaya / meydana çıkmak, **arise**, **come forth**, zıt anl.= disappear, fade

**civil service job** = devlet memurluğu

**supporter** = (birini / bir şeyi) destekleyen kimse, destekçi, taraftar

**a painful cut in pay** = maaşlarda büyük bir kesinti

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

**staff** = (kuruluştaki) personel; (devlet kuruluşundaki) kadro

**IMF (International Monetary Fund)** = Uluslararası Para Fonu (global ekonomik düzeni takip

etmek, borsa, döviz kurları, ödeme planları gibi konularda denetim ve organizasyon yapmak, teknik ve ekonomik destek sağlamak gibi görevleri bulunan uluslararası bir organizasyon)

**force** = zorlamak, mecbur etmek

**cut** = kesmek, kısmak, azaltmak

**wage** = maaş

**bill** = fatura, hesap

**hold (smo) to account** = (birinden) hesap sormak

- Soru 25. **perform** = yapmak, yerine getirmek, **do, carry out**  
**task** = iş, görev, ödev, **job, duty, work**  
**categorize** = sınıflandırmak, **classify**  
**capable** = muktedir, ehliyetli, yetenekli, **able, competent**, zıt anl.= incapable, unable  
**employee** = çalışan, işçi, eleman, **worker**  
**prove** = (bir şey olduğu) ortaya çıkmak / anlaşılacak, (prove slow = yavaş olduğu ortaya çıkmak)  
**initially** = başlangıçta, önceleri  
**particular** = belirli, muayyen, özel, **specific, special**, zıt anl.= common, overall  
**mental** = zihinsel, akıl ile ilgili  
**employer** = işveren, patron  
**quality-control** = kalite kontrol (özellikle mühendislik ve üretim alanlarında müşteri gereksinimleri ve standartların yakalanması konularında çalışmalar yürüten disiplin), **quality engineering**  
**insight** = anlayış, olayların iç yüzünü kavrama, **awareness, comprehension**, zıt anl.= ignorance, dullness  
**implication** = saklı anlam, ima, **suggestion, connotation**, zıt anl.= explicit statement
- Soru 26. **Cappadocia** = Kapadokya (Antik dönemde Orta Anadolu'nun geniş bir kısmını kapsarken, günümüzde sadece Nevşehir ili sınırları içinde kalmış olan ve volkanik oluşumları ile tanınan bölge)  
**early** = erken (tarihsel olarak önce gelen, eski)  
**wrapping-rolling method** = erken çömlekçilikte yuvarlatılmış bir kil şeridinin spiral şeklinde sarılıp yükseltilerek çömleğin oluşturulduğu ve dıştan bakıldığında çömleğin üst üste dizili disklerden oluştuğu izlenimi yaratan yöntem  
**Mesopotamia** = Mezopotamya (Fırat ve Dicle nehirleri arasında kalan bölge)  
**date back to** = tarihlenmek, tarihine uzanmak, **date to, be dated to**  
**Hittite** = Hitit (İ.Ö. 2. binyıl ortalarında Orta Anadolu ve çevresine hakim olmuş bir krallık)  
**keenly** = hevesli / düşkün / meraklı / istekli bir şekilde  
**excavation** = kazı  
**township** = kasaba
- Soru 27. **inflation** = enflasyon (ülkedeki mal ve hizmet fiyatlarındaki genel artış)  
**differ from** = (bir şey)'den farklı / değişik olmak, **diverge from**, zıt anl.= conform to  
**expect** = beklemek; tahmin etmek, kestirmek  
**unanticipated** = sezinlenemeyen, tahmin edilmeyen, beklenmeyen, **unforeseen, unpredicted**  
**hyperinflation** = hiperenflasyon (kontROLSÜZ, çok şiddetli enflasyon)  
**purchasing power** = alım gücü (birim paranın veya birim çalışma karşılığı kazanılan paranın satın alabileceği ticari mallar bakımından kıymeti), **buying power**  
**anticipate** = beklemek, ummak, (olacakları) sezinlemek, tahmin edip ona göre davranmak, **foresee, predict**  
**devote (to)** = (bir şey)'e adanmak / ayırmak, **dedicate**  
**speculation** = (borsa, ticari değer vs. için) spekülasyon, tahmin

- Soru 28. **on the issue of** = ... konusu üzerinde / ... hakkında  
**be of the opinion (that)** = ... düşüncesinde / inancında olmak  
**discrimination** = ayrımcılık  
**gap** = açık, fark, uçurum, gedik, boşluk  
**Afro-American** = Afro-Amerikan (Afrika kökenli, siyahi Amerikan vatandaşları)
- Soru 29. **Walt Disney Company** = Walt Disney Şirketi (eğlence sektöründe faaliyet gösteren, özellikle yarattığı çizgi karakterlerle tanınan büyük bir şirket)  
**Euro Disney** = Paris'te yer alan büyük bir tatil ve eğlence tesisi, **Disneyland Resort Paris**  
**employ** = istihdam etmek, işe almak, **hire**  
**Disneyland** = Walt Disney Şirketi tarafından dünyanın değişik kentlerinde açılan büyük eğlence parklarından her biri  
**Louvre** = Louvre Müzesi (Paris'te yer alan, içinde pek çok ünlü sanatçının eserlerini barındıran dünyaca ünlü bir müze)  
**attraction** = atraksiyon, eğlence programı  
**cater to French tastes** = Fransız zevklerine hitap etmek  
**disaster** = felaket, yıkım, afet, **catastrophe**, **tragedy**  
**consumer** = tüketici  
**comic book** = çizgi roman
- Soru 30. **prominent** = öne çıkan, dikkat çeken, **remarkable**, **outstanding**  
**monument** = anıt, abide  
**ruined** = yıkıntı / harabe halinde, **derelict**, **destroyed**, zıt anl.= restored, reconstructed  
**fortress** = kale, hisar, **castle**, **stronghold**  
**successive** = peş peşe, art arda, **consecutive**, zıt anl.= interrupted  
**reconstruction** = yeniden inşa, yeniden yapma / düzene sokma  
**survive** = ayakta / sağ kalmak, var olmayı / yaşamayı sürdürebilmek, **remain**, zıt anl.= perish  
**fortification** = tahkimat, savunma duvarı, sur  
**foundation** = temel  
**lower courses** = temelin ya da su basmanın hemen üzerindeki taş sıraları  
**acropolis** = akropol, yukarı kent  
**Hellenistic** = (yaklaşık İ.Ö. 334-30 yılları arasındaki) Helenistik Dönem'e ait
- Soru 31. **Senegal** = Senegal (Batı Afrika'da yer alan bir ülke)  
**integrate with** = (bir şey) ile birleş(tir)mek, entegre etmek / olmak  
**production chain** = üretim zinciri (bir üretim ile ilgili olarak hammadde sağlanması, işleme, pazarlama gibi tüm aşamalar)  
**multinational** = çokuluslu şirket (dünyanın farklı ülkelerinde ticari varlığı bulunan şirket)  
**Mali** = Mali (Batı Afrika'da bir ülke)  
**Cameroon** = Kamerun (Batı Afrika'da bir ülke)  
**industrialize** = sanayileş(tir)mek  
**processing** = işleme, **treating**, **working on**  
**foodstuff** = yiyecek maddesi  
**develop** = geliş(tir)mek  
**expand** = genişle(t)mek, büyü(t)mek, **extend**, **broaden**, zıt anl.= shrink, contract  
**aggressively** = girişken / saldırgan bir şekilde, **offensively**, zıt anl.= passively  
**obstacle** = engel, **hindrance**  
**marginal** = düşük, önemsiz, ufak, **minor**, **slight**, zıt anl.= gross, vast  
**share** = pay  
**manufactured** = imal edilmiş / üretilmiş, mamul  
**good** = ticari mal / eşya / ürün  
**enterprise** = girişim, teşebbüs

- Soru 32. **drug** = 1) uyuşturucu madde; 2) ilaç, ecza  
**protocol** = protokol (tıpta, bir ilaç veya tedavi için uygulama planı)  
**lethal injection** = zehir enjeksiyonu ile idam  
**capital punishment** = ölüm cezası, **death penalty**  
**hanging** = asma, asarak idam etme  
**be obliged to** = zorunlu olmak  
**execute** = (cezayı) infaz etmek  
**humanely** = insancıl bir şekilde  
**renew** = yenilemek, onarmak, **re-establish**, **mend**  
**death penalty** = ölüm cezası, **capital punishment**
- Soru 33. **Dutch** = 1) Hollandaca; 2) Hollandalı, Hollanda'ya ait  
**widely** = yaygın bir şekilde  
**influence** = etki, tesir, nüfuz, **effect**, **impact**  
**Sri Lanka** = Sri Lanka (Hindistan'ın güneyinde yer alan bir ada ülkesi)  
**Dutch-derived** = kökünü Hollanda dilinden alan  
**artistic term** = sanat terimi  
**landscape** = arazi manzarası  
**sketch** = skeç (asıl tasarım veya resim hakkında fikir vermek ve planlamayı kolaylaştırmak amacıyla yapılan kabataslak çalışma)  
**adopt** = benimsemek, **accept**, **assume**, zıt anl.= reject  
**later Middle Ages** = Geç Orta Çağ (Avrupa Tarihi'nde yaklaşık İ.S.1300-1500 yılları arasında kalan dönem)  
**scholar** = bilgin, akademisyen  
**Netherlandic** = 1) Hollanda'ya ait, Hollandaca'ya ait; 2) Hollandaca diline verilen isimlerden biri, **Dutch**  
**dialect** = lehçe
- Soru 34. **stratification** = tabakalanma, tabakalar halinde bulunma  
**significant** = kayda değer, önemli, dikate değer, **considerable**  
**achievement** = başarı, elde etme, kazanma, kazanım, **accomplishment**, **success**, zıt anl.= failure, defeat  
**guidelines** = (yol gösterici) ilkeler, kurallar, ana hatlar  
**basis** = temel; ana ilke  
**discipline** = bilim dalı, disiplin  
**established** = oturmuş, yerleşmiş  
**prehistory** = tarih öncesi (tarih kaydedilmeye başlamadan önceki dönem)
- Soru 35. **stutterer** = kekeme, **stammerer**  
**recite** = ezberden okumak  
**structural** = yapısal  
**speech motor centre** = motor konuşma merkezi (beynin, konuşma için gerekli kas ve eklem hareketlerini koordine eden bölümü), **Broca's center**  
**auditory** = işitme ile ilgili, işitsel  
**widespread** = yaygın, **extensive**, **prevalent**, zıt anl.= limited, rare  
**physician** = hekim, doktor  
**surgery** = cerrahi  
**supposed** = varsayılan, (var olduğu) farz edilen  
**defect** = kusur, bozukluk, eksiklik, **imperfection**, **deficiency**, zıt anl.= excellence  
**onset** = (genellikle olumsuz bir şeyin) başlangıcı, **beginning**, **start**, zıt anl.= end, termination  
**durability** = dayanıklılık  
**stammer** = kekelemek, **stutter**  
**distressing** = üzücü, acı verici  
**frustration** = cesaretin kırılması, hayal kırıklığı, huzursuzluk, **discouragement**, **disappointment**

- Soru 42. **introduction** = takdim, tanıtım, sun(ul)ma  
**overseas** = denizaşırı  
**U.S. / U.S.A.** = the United States of America (Amerika Birleşik Devletleri)  
**E.U.** = European Union (Avrupa Birliği)  
**stand a chance** = şansı olmak  
**deliver** = teslim etmek, (mesaj) iletmek, **transfer**, zıt anl.= keep, retain  
**corresponding** = karşılık olan, tekabül eden  
**domain** = alan, bölge  
**designation** = (kısaltma biçiminde) ad, (uçaklar, hava alanları vs. için) kod, **call sign**  
**variation** = farklılık, çeşitlilik  
**tolerate** = 1) hoş görmek, müsamaha etmek, **allow**; 2) katlanmak, dayanmak, **endure, bear**  
**ticker symbols** = borsada işlem gören hisseleri tanımlayan 5-6 karakterlik kısa kod adlar  
**securities** = (genellikle çoğul kullanılır) menkul kıymetler (bir finansal değeri temsil eden banknot, hisse senedi, tahvil gibi belgeler)  
**stock exchange** = menkul kıymetler borsası (hisse senetleri ve başka menkul kıymetlerin alınıp satıldığı organizasyon)  
**broadcast radio** = yayın yapan radyo kanalı / kuruluşu  
**call sign** = kod ad, **designation**  
**intricate** = karışık, çapraşık, girift, **complicated, complex**, zıt anl.= simple, straightforward  
**scarce** = az bulunur, kıt, **rare, scant**  
**run out (of)** = yit(ir)mek, bit(ir)mek, tükenmek, tüketmek, exhaust, deplete  
**abbreviation** = kısaltma
- Soru 43. **capture** = yakalamak, ele geçirmek, **catch**  
**motive** = güdü, neden  
**enhance** = geliştirmek, zenginleştirmek, artırmak, **improve, make better, increase**, zıt anl.= weaken, decrease  
**profitable** = kârlı, kazançlı, rantabl, **profit-making**  
**advertising** = reklamcılık, tanıtım  
**sure** = emin, kesin, garantili  
**focus on** = (bir şey) üzerine odaklanmak, yoğunlaşmak, **concentrate on**  
**stimulation** = uyarma; teşvik, **encouragement**  
**variety** = çeşitlilik, değişiklik, farklılık  
**novelty** = yenilik, yeni çıkmış şey  
**advertisement** = reklam, ilan  
**entertaining** = eğlenceli, eğlendirici  
**be exposed to** = maruz kalmak
- Soru 44. **enjoy** = tadını çıkarmak  
**glorious** = ihtişamlı, gösterişli  
**collection** = koleksiyon  
**performing arts** = sahne sanatları (tiyatro, müzik, sinema gibi, sanatçının kendisinin bir gösteri sunduğu sanat alanları)  
**underfund** = yetersiz finanse etmek  
**spectacular** = muhteşem, harika, görkemli, **wonderful, astonishing**  
**literary** = edebi, yazınsal  
**Dante** = 1265-1321 yılları arasında yaşamış ve ünlü İlahi Komedi'nin yazarı olan İtalyan şair  
**Petrarch** = aşk şiirleriyle ünlü bir İtalyan ozan (1304-1374)  
**cultured** = kültürlü  
**Florentine** = İtalya'da bir kent olan Floransa ile ilgili, Floransa'ya ait  
**look after** = (bebeğe, köpeğe vs.) bakmak, göz kulak olmak, **keep an eye on**  
**Florence** = Floransa (İtalya'da bir kent)  
**inspire** = ilham vermek, esin kaynağı olmak, telkin etmek, **encourage, stimulate**  
**Venice** = Venedik (İtalya'da, şehrin ana caddelerini oluşturan su kanalları ile ünlü bir kent)

- Soru 45. **concerned with** = (bir şey) ile ilgili, **about**  
**global warming** = küresel ısınma (dünyadaki ortalama sıcaklık değerlerindeki genel artış eğilimi)  
**Supreme Court** = Anayasa Mahkemesi  
**rule** = karar vermek, hükmetmek, **judge, decide**  
**greenhouse gas** = sera gazı (yeryüzünden yansıyan güneş ışınlarını soğurarak atmosferin normalin üzerinde ısınmasına sebep olan gazlar)  
**pollutant** = kirletici madde  
**Environmental Protection Agency** = Çevre Koruma Teşkilatı (ABD'de, insan sağlığının ve doğal çevrenin sanayileşme karşısında korunması ile görevli teşkilat)  
**regulate** = denetim altında tutmak, düzene sokmak, düzenlemek, ayarlamak, **monitor, adjust, arrange**, zıt anl.= upset, confuse, mess up  
**consequence** = sonuç, semere, (bir şeyin ardından gelen) etki, **result, effect**, zıt anl.= cause, source  
**emission** = dışarı ver(il)me, yay(ıl)ma, (gaz vs. için) sal(ın)ma  
**power plant** = enerji santrali  
**face** = karşı karşıya kalmak, karşısına çıkmak, **confront, encounter**, zıt anl.= avoid, evade  
**regulation** = düzenleme, denetim, ayarlama, **arrangement, monitoring, adjustment**, zıt anl.= confusion, messing up  
**strict** = sert, katı, sıkı, kurallara tam olarak uyan, **tight, rigorous**, zıt anl.= lax, relaxed  
**flexible** = esnek, gevşek, **relaxed, tolerant**, zıt anl.= inflexible  
**lawsuit** = dava  
**claim** = iddia etmek, **state, maintain**, zıt anl.= disclaim, deny  
**authority** = yetki, otorite  
**side with** = (bir şey)'in / (birisi)'nin tarafını tutmak / yanında yer almak  
**rely on** = bağımlı olmak, güvenmek, bel bağlamak, **depend on**  
**heavily** = büyük ölçüde, ciddi şekilde  
**represent** = 1) (bir şey)'in örneği olmak; temsil etmek, **act as**; 2) göstermek, betimlemek, **depict, display**  
**milestone** = kilometre taşı, aşama  
**legal battle** = hukuksal savaş  
**climate** = iklim  
**notably** = dikkate değer bir şekilde, **remarkably**  
**waiver** = feragat  
**seek waiver** = (aleyhte bir kuralın / kanunun uygulanmasından) vazgeçilmesini istemek, (bir tür) taviz / ödün beklemek  
**permit** = izin vermek; imkan vermek, **allow**, zıt anl.= ban, forbid  
**pass** = (yasa) geçirmek / çıkarmak, **enact**  
**law** = yasa, kanun  
**require** = gerektirmek; talep etmek, **demand**  
**from the 2009 model year onward** = 2009 model yılı ve sonrası  
**model year** = (bir uygulamanın) ilk kez başlayacağı / deneneceği (pilot) yıl

- Soru 46. **in the long run** = uzun vadede, **in the end**  
**foreseeable** = önceden görülebilir / sezilebilir, **predictable**  
**constitute** = oluşturmak, teşkil etmek, **comprise, make up**  
**operating** = çalışmakta / işlemekte olan, **running, functioning**  
**fleet** = filo  
**air taxi** = hava taksisi (ticari taksii gibi hizmet veren küçük uçak veya helikopter)  
**race** = yarış  
**deeply** = derinden, derinlemesine, **profoundly, intensely**, zıt anl.= moderately, slightly  
**be involved (in)** = (bir işin / yarışın vs.) içinde olmak  
**jet plane** = jet uçağı (hızlı ve yüksek irtifada uçabilen jet motorlu uçak)  
**well under** = epeyce altında

**apiece** = parça başına  
**transportation** = taşıma, nakliye  
**teenager** = 13-19 yaşları arasındaki kişi, **teen**  
**large-scale** = büyük çaplı / ölçekli  
**genuinely** = gerçekten, içtenlikle, **really, sincerely**  
**reduction** = indirim  
**fare** = bilet ücreti  
**inexpensive** = pahalı olmayan, ucuz, **cheap**, zıt anl.= expensive  
**safe** = emniyetli, güvenli, **secure**, zıt anl.= dangerous, hazardous  
**comfortable** = rahat, konforlu  
**convenience** = rahatlık, elverişlilik, uygunluk, **comfort, facility, suitability**  
**broad** = geniş  
**share** = kısım, kesim  
**travelling public** = seyahat eden insanlar / halkın seyahat eden kesimi

Soru 47. **notes** = (genellikle çoğul kullanılır) (ders, sınav vs. için) notlar, **grades**  
**fall** = düşmek, azalmak, **decrease**  
**due to** = nedeniyle, **because of**  
**qualified enough** = yeterince vasıflı  
**turn out** = 1) sonuçlanmak; 2) (bir şey olduğu) ortaya çıkmak  
**principal** = müdür, okul müdürü, **director, headmaster**

Soru 48. **native** = yerli  
**Arctic Circle** = Kuzey Kutup Dairesi (66° 33' 39" enleminde bulunup Kuzey Kutbu'nu çevreleyen ve 21 Aralık günü hiç güneş görmeyen en güneydeki paralel dairesi)  
**essentially** = esas itibarıyla, aslında, **primarily, fundamentally**  
**relative** = akraba  
**deserve** = (iyi ya da kötü anlamda) hak etmek, layık olmak, **earn**  
**extended family** = geniş aile (ebeveynler ve çocuklar yanında büyükbaba, büyükanne, kuzenler gibi daha uzak akrabaları da içeren aile)  
**completely** = tamamen, bütünüyle

Soru 49. **article** = makale, yazı, **paper**  
**Bangladesh** = Bangladeş (Güney Asya'da bir ülke)  
**set up** = kurmak, dikmek, inşa etmek, **institute, erect, build**, zıt anl.= destroy, demolish  
**pay off** = tamamını ödemek, (borç) kapatmak  
**loan** = kredi, **credit**  
**matter** = konu, iş, mesele, **issue**  
**micro-credit** = mikrokredi (işsiz veya yoksul girişimcilere sağlanan çok düşük miktardaki kredi)  
**practise** = uygulamak, tatbik etmek  
**recall** = anımsamak, hatırlamak, **remember**, zıt anl.= forget  
**per capita** = kişi başı  
**unemployment** = işsizlik

Soru 50. **breakup** = 1) (gösteri, organizasyon vs. için) dağılma, bitme; 2) (daha küçük) parçalara ayrılma  
**Standard Oil Trust** = Standard Petrol Tröstü (1870-1911 yılları arasında faaliyette kalan, Amerika'nın kendi zamanındaki en büyük petrol şirketi)  
**occur** = olmak, meydana gelmek, **happen, take place**  
**trust** = tröst (pazarda tekel yaratma amacı güden ve pek çok küçük şirketi gayri resmi olarak kontrol altına alan büyük şirket ya da şirketler topluluğu)  
**refined** = rafine, arıtılmış, **processed**, zıt anl.= coarse, crude  
**unfair** = haksız, **unjust**, zıt anl.= fair, just

**means** = (hem tekil, hem çoğul) yol, yöntem, **way, method**  
**break up into** = (daha küçük) parçalara ayırmak / ayrılmak  
**encourage** = teşvik etmek, özendirme, cesaret vermek, yüreklendirmek, **promote**,  
 zıt anl.= deter, discourage  
**competition** = rekabet, yarışma  
**current** = güncel, aktüel, şimdiye / bugüne ait, **contemporary, present**  
**fascinating** = çok ilginç, etkileyici, büyüleyici, **interesting, attractive**, zıt anl.= boring, dull

Soru 51. **former** = eski, önceki, **old, previous**, zıt anl.= latter, future, next  
**president** = başkan, devlet başkanı  
**commitment** = taahhüt, vaat, söz, yükümlülük, **duty, promise, obligation**  
**worthy** = kıymetli, (bir şey)'e değer / layık, **deserving**, zıt anl.= unworthy  
**cause** = 1) amaç, gaye, hedef, dava, ülkü, **purpose, objective**; 2) neden, sebep, **reason**  
**lifetime** = ömür  
**be through** = bitirmiş olmak

Soru 52. **estimate** = tahmin etmek, kestirmek, **guess, reckon**  
**testify** = ifade vermek  
**court** = mahkeme, **tribunal**  
**figure** = rakam, sayı, **number**  
**instance** = durum, vaka, **case, occurrence**  
**evidence** = kanıt, delil, **proof, clue**  
**researcher** = araştırmacı  
**speak directly to this important question** = doğrudan bu önemli soruna eğilmek / bu önemli sorun ile ilgili olmak  
**range** = pek çok farklı, **variety**  
**frequent** = sık, sık karşılaşılan / tekrarlanan  
**criminal trial** = ceza davası  
**account for** = açıklamak, izah etmek, (nedenlerini) anlatmak; hesap vermek, **clarify, justify, explain**  
**abuse** = suiistimal, istismar, **mistreatment**  
**alleged** = iddia edilen  
**witness** = tanık, şahit  
**target** = kurban; hedef, **victim**

Soru 53. **sign** = imzalamak, imza etmek  
**treaty** = antlaşma, **agreement**  
**European Economic Community** = Avrupa Ekonomik Topluluğu (1957 yılında imzalanan Roma Antlaşması ile kurulan ve bugünkü Avrupa Birliği'nin temeli sayılan birlik)  
**Brussels** = Brüksel (Belçika'nın başkenti olan ve Avrupa Birliği'nin yönetim merkezlerinin çoğunun yer aldığı kent)  
**headquarters** = merkez büro, karargah, komuta merkezi, **seat**  
**home to** = (bir şey)'in ev sahibi / anavatanı  
**institution** = kurum, müessese  
**European Commission** = Avrupa Komisyonu (Avrupa Birliği'nin, birlik politikalarını tasarlayan ve onay için Avrupa Parlamentosu'na ve Avrupa Konseyi'ne sunan, çıkan kararları da uygulamakla yükümlü olan organı)  
**body** = organ, kurum, teşekkül  
**formulate** = formülize etmek, formül halinde ifade etmek, açık şekilde ortaya koymak  
**policy** = (bir konuda izlenecek) siyaset, politika  
**be based** = üslenmiş / yerleşmiş olmak  
**seat** = (herhangi bir konuda otorite olan) merkez (şehir, kurum vs.)  
**European Parliament** = Avrupa Parlamentosu (tüm Avrupa halkını temsil eden genel meclis)  
**vote** = oy



**according to** = (bir kişi ya da şey)'e göre

**Council of Ministers** = Bakanlar Konseyi (Avrupa Birliği içerisinde belirli bir konu ile ilgili bir düzenleme gerektiğinde her üye ülkenin ilgili bakanının katılımı ile oluşan ve ürettiği yönergelerin, üye ülkelerin iç hukukunun üzerinde olduğu konsey)

Soru 54. **tournament** = turnuva

**competitive** = rekabetçi, rekabete dayanan

**play for** = (bir kulüp / takım vs.) için (futbol vs.) oynamak, (bir kulübün / takımın vs.) oyuncusu olmak

**experienced** = deneyimli, tecrübeli

**trend** = eğilim, meyil, akım, **tendency, current**

**closer scores** = birbirine daha yakın (daha az farklı) skorlar

**suspense** = heyecan dolu bekleyiş, süspans

**spectator** = seyirci, izleyici

Soru 55. **emergence** = ortaya çıkma, **appearance**, zıt anl.= disappearance

**challenging** = meydan okuyan, zorlayıcı, (gücünü, yeteneğini vs.) sınavan

**field** = alan

**beyond** = ötesine

**mere** = sadece, yalnızca, basit, **sole, simple**

**appearance** = görünüş, görünüm, **image, feature**

**pattern** = oluş düzeni, diziliş şekli

**motivate** = motive etmek, harekete geçirmek

Soru 56. **defence-related industries** = savunma ile alakalı endüstri alanları

**ethically** = etik olarak, ahlaki değerler bakımından, **morally**

**justify** = haklı çıkarmak, temize çıkarmak, doğrulamak, **substantiate, validate**

**reasonable** = makul, mantıklı, **logical, sound**, zıt anl.= unreasonable

**professional** = profesyonel

**design** = dizayn, tasarım

**ultimately** = son / nihai olarak; esasen, **finally, fundamentally**

**remoteness** = uzak olma

**victim** = kurban, mağdur

**weapon** = silah

**morally** = ahlaki bakımdan, **ethically**

**unacceptable** = kabul edilemez

**work on** = (bir şey)'in üzerinde çalışmak

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

**emigrate** = göç ile ülkeyi / kenti terk etmek, **move out**, zıt anl.= immigrate

**immigrate** = göç ile ülkeye / kente gelip yerleşmek, **move in**, zıt anl.= emigrate

**course** = gidişat, süreç

**something over** = (bir miktar)'ın biraz üzerinde, (bir miktar)'dan biraz fazla

**across** = karşısına, diğer yakasına

**make for** = (bir yer)'in yolunu tutmak, (bir yer)'e ulaşmaya çalışmak

**West Indies** = Batı Hint Adaları (Karayipler bölgesindeki adalara eskiden verilen ad)

**substantial** = önemli, büyük, **important, large**

**Virginia** = Virjinya (Batı ABD'de bir eyalet)

**Catholic** = Katolik (Hristiyanlık dininin Katolik mezhebi ile ilgili)

**Maryland** = Maryland (Batı ABD'de yer alan ve bugün ABD'nin ortalama gelir düzeyi en yüksek olan eyaleti)

**Puritan** = Püriten (Hristiyanlık dininde, Protestan Kilise'ye bağlı olan Püritenlik mezhebi ile ilgili)

**New England** = Yeni İngiltere (ABD'nin, İngiltere'den gelen ilk kolonistlerin yerleştiği, kuzeydoğu bölgesine verilen isim)

**emigration** = göç ile ülkeyi / kenti terk etme, zıt anl.= immigration  
**fluctuating** = inip çıkan, değişen, dalgalanan, **alternating, variable**  
**reach** = ulaşmak, varmak, **arrive**  
**peak** = doruk noktası, en üst seviye, **maximum**  
**principal** = başlıca, en önemli, ana, **main, chief**  
**departure** = ayrılış, **leaving, moving out**  
**clear** = bariz, belli  
**minority** = azınlık  
**religious** = dinsel  
**persecution** = zulüm, eziyet, **cruelty, brutality**, zıt anl.= benevolence  
**take precedence** = başta gelmek  
**forcibly** = zorla, **against one's will, by force**, zıt anl.= voluntarily  
**transport** = (bir yerden) (başka bir yere) götürmek, taşımak, nakletmek, **move**  
**punishment** = ceza, cezalandırma  
**criminal act** = suç oluşturan davranış, suç, **crime**  
**in addition to** = (bir şey)'e ek olarak  
**transatlantic** = Atlas Okyanusu'nun karşı yakasından gelen / karşı yakasına giden  
**emigrant** = ülkeyi / kenti terk eden göçmen, zıt anl.= immigrant  
**elsewhere** = başka yer / yerde / yere  
**adventurer** = maceracı, serüvenci  
**willing** = istekli, gönüllü, **eager, ready**, zıt anl.= reluctant, unwilling  
**fight** = dövüşmek, savaşmak

Soru 57. **clearly** = açıkça, açık ve net olarak  
**seem to** = gibi görünmek, olduğu anlaşılacak  
**far better** = çok daha iyi, **much better**  
**opportunity** = fırsat, **prospect**  
**be of importance** = önem taşımak, önemli olmak, **be of significance**  
**vital** = yaşamsal, hayati, çok önemli, **essential, crucial, critical, pivotal**, zıt anl.= insignificant, trivial  
**excitement** = heyecan

Soru 58. **direction** = yön  
**surpass** = geçmek, aşmak, **exceed, overweigh**, zıt anl.= fall behind  
**immigration** = göç ile ülkeye / kente gelip yerleşme, zıt anl.= emigration  
**wish** = istemek, arzu etmek, dilemek, **want, be willing**

Soru 59. **in search of** = (bir şeyin) arayışı içinde  
**criminal** = suçlu  
**deport** = sınırdışı etmek, ülke dışına göndermek  
**aim** = hedef, amaç, **goal, target**

Soru 60. **hope** = umut etmek, ummak  
**fresh** = taze, yeni, **new**  
**head for** = (bir yer)'e doğru yolculuk etmek, yönünü ( o yer)'e doğru çevirmek  
**reluctant** = isteksiz, gönülsüz, **unwilling, hesitant, uneager**, zıt anl.= willing, eager  
**adventure** = macera, serüven

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

**right** = hak  
**capitalism** = kapitalizm (üretim araçlarının çoğunluğuna özel mülkiyetin sahip olduğu ve işlettiği; yatırım, dağılım, gelir, üretim, mal ve hizmet fiyatlarını piyasa ekonomisinin belirlediği sosyal ve ekonomik sistem)  
**originate** = (ilk defa) ortaya çıkmak, doğmak, **emerge, arise**, zıt anl.= terminate

**spread** = yayılmak, yaygınlaşmak, dağılmak, **expand**, zıt anl.= shrink  
**wealth** = zenginlik, servet, varlık  
**argue that** = (bir fikir / bir görüş)'ü savunmak, (bir şey)'i iddia etmek  
**interfere (in)** = (bir şey)'e karışmak / müdahale etmek, **meddle (with)**, **intervene**  
**trade** = ticaret  
**at all** = hiç mi hiç, hiçbir surette / şekilde, **whatsoever**  
**individual** = birey, fert  
**lead to** = (bir yer)'e (doğru) götürmek; (bir şey)'e yol açmak / neden olmak, **cause**  
**eagerly** = istekli / hevesli bir şekilde, **willingly**, **keenly**, zıt anl.= reluctantly  
**class** = sınıf, tabaka, zümre, **caste**  
**clear** = açık, aşıkâr  
**owner** = sahip  
**do as one pleases** = istediği gibi davranmak, istediğini yapmak  
**slavery** = kölelik  
**misery** = perişanlık, sefalet, büyük üzüntü, **suffering**, **distress**  
**improve** = düzel(t)mek, yoluna koymak, geliş(tir)mek, **upgrade**, zıt anl.= deteriorate, worsen  
**go into effect** = yürürlüğe girmek, **come into force**, **take effect**  
**limit** = sınırlandırmak, sınırlamak, kısıtlamak  
**allow** = izin vermek, **permit**, zıt anl.= prohibit

Soru 61. **point out** = (bir şeye) dikkat çekmek, **call attention**, **indicate**, **bring up**  
**share** = paylaşmak  
**view** = 1) görüş, fikir, düşünce, inanç, bakış açısı, **opinion**, **conception**; 2) görünüş, manzara, **panorama**  
**protect** = korumak, **secure**  
**support** = desteklemek, arka çıkmak  
**proposal** = öneri, teklif, **suggestion**  
**wide range of** = pek çok farklı, çok çeşitli  
**measure** = önlem, tedbir, **precaution**; ölçü  
**abolition** = (ortadan) kaldırma, ilga, fesih, **cancellation**, **repeal**  
**hold the view that** = ... görüşünde olmak  
**legislative** = yasal  
**take steps** = önlem / tedbir almak, adımlar atmak  
**effectiveness** = etki, nüfuz / etki derecesi, **efficiency**, **power**, zıt anl.= ineffectiveness

Soru 62. **state** = belirtmek, ifade etmek, **express**  
**individual** = bireysel, kişisel, **personal**  
**decline** = azalma, düşüş, gerileme, çöküş, **drop**, **decay**, **deterioration**, zıt anl.= upturn, progress, recovery  
**put forward** = önermek, ileri sürmek, **propose**  
**have nothing to do with** = hiç ilgisi / bağlantısı olmamak, **have no connection with**  
**development** = gelişme, gelişim  
**form** = 1) oluşturmak, teşkil etmek, **make up**; 2) şekil vermek, biçimlendirmek, **shape**  
**essence** = öz, temel, asıl, **core**  
**originally** = ilk başta, başlangıçta  
**attack** = saldırmak  
**be confined to** = (bir şey) ile sınırlı olmak, **be limited to**

Soru 63. **follow in the footsteps of** = (birisi)'nin izinden gitmek  
**practice** = uygulama  
**child labour** = çocukların çalıştırılması  
**commercial** = ticari  
**throughout** = her tarafına, her tarafında; boyunca, **all through**  
**majority** = çoğunluk, zıt anl.= minority

**employment** = istihdam

**do one's best** = elinden geleni(n en iyisini) yapmak, **do the best one can**

**maintain (that)** = iddia etmek, (belli bir fikri) savunmak

Soru 64. **hold with** = (bir görüş vs.)'ye katılmak, **agree**

**discredit** = gözden düşürmek, güvenini sarsmak, **disapprove, degrade**, zıt anl.= praise, honor

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

**consist of** = (bir şey)'den meydana gelmek, ibaret olmak, **be made up of**

**city-state** = şehir devlet (kendi kendini yöneten ve yakın çevresindeki topraklara da hakim olan kent)

**Athens** = Atina (Yunanistan'ın başkenti)

**great** = büyük, muazzam, ulu, **big**

**B.C.** = Milattan / İsa'dan önce, **before Christ**, zıt anl.= A.D., anno Domini

**native to** = (bir yer)'in yerlisi, zıt anl.= foreign

**assembly** = toplantı, meclis, kongre

**apply to** = (bir şey)'i içermek / kapsamak / ilgilendirmek

**direct democracy** = doğrudan demokrasi (halkın, egemenliğini bizzat ve doğrudan kullandığı, bütün kararların halkın tamamının katılımı ile alındığı demokrasi türü)

**feasible** = (örneğin, ekonomik veya pratik olarak) yapılabilir, uygulanabilir, **beneficial, practicable, worthwhile**, zıt anl.= unfeasible, impractical

**gather** = topla(n)mak, **come / bring together**

**collectively** = toplu olarak, hep beraber, ortaklaşa, **jointly**, zıt anl.= individually

**public square** = kent meydanı

**decision** = karar

**foreign affairs** = dışişleri

**administrator** = yönetici, idareci

**be expected to** = (bir şey yapması) beklenmek

**count** = (geçerli) say(ıl)mak

**as a whole** = bir bütün olarak

**liberty** = özgürlük, hürriyet, serbesti, **freedom**, zıt anl.= slavery

**private** = özel, hususi, zıt anl.= public

**restricted** = 1) yasak, **forbidden**; 2) kısıtlı, sınırlı, **limited, confined**, zıt anl.= free, unlimited

**on the grounds (that)** = (bir şey) nedeniyle, (bir şey)'e dayanarak, **because**

**interest** = çıkar, menfaat

**paramount** = üstün, en önemli, başlıca, **principal**

**drawback** = sakınca, mahzur, dezavantaj, **disadvantage, setback, inconvenience**, zıt anl.= advantage, convenience

**subsequent** = sonraki, sonra gelen, (zaman ya da sıra olarak öncekini) takip eden

**thinker** = düşünür

**praise** = övmek, **appreciate**, zıt anl.= criticize

**concept** = kavram

**involvement** = katılma, içinde yer / rol alma, **participation, engagement**

**recognize** = 1) farkına varmak, **realise, be aware of**; 2) tanımak, **identify**

**impractical** = uygulanamaz, gerçekleştirilemez, mantıksız

**manage** = 1) üstesinden gelmek, **deal with**; 2) yönetmek, idare etmek, **administer**

**logistical** = lojistik (nakliye, hareket etme / ettirme ile ilgili)

**direct participation** = doğrudan katılım

**representative democracy** = temsili demokrasi (halkın, egemenliğini, seçtiği temsilciler aracılığı ile kullandığı, kararların bu temsilciler tarafından alındığı demokrasi türü)

Soru 65. **take part in** = (bir şey)'e katılmak, (bir şey)'de yer almak, **participate, join in**

**collective** = toplu, ortak, müşterek

**decision-making** = karar alma işi

**benefit** = yarar, fayda, **advantage, use**, zıt anl.= harm, loss

**with regard to** = (bir şey)'e gelince, (bir şey) ile ilgili olarak, **with respect to**  
**be required to** = (bir şey yapmak) zorunda olmak  
**election** = seçim, seç(il)me

Soru 66. **safeguard** = korumak, kollamak, himaye etmek, **protect**  
**efficient** = verimli, randımanlı, etkin, **effective**, zıt anl.= inefficient, ineffective  
**exception** = istisna  
**obviously** = açıkça, bariz bir şekilde  
**unworkable** = işletilemez, yürütülemez  
**short-lived** = kısa ömürlü, kısa süreli, geçici  
**disagreement** = anlaşmazlık, uyuşmazlık  
**enable** = sağlamak, imkân vermek, mümkün kılmak, yetki vermek, **allow, let, empower**,  
zıt anl.= forbid, hinder  
**resist** = direnmek, karşı koymak, **oppose, withstand, confront**, zıt anl.= surrender, yield to  
**interference** = müdahale, karışma, **meddling**

Soru 67. **recognized Athenian male citizen** = vatandaşlık haklarına sahip Atinalı erkek (antik çağda, askerlik hizmetinde bulunmuş, resmi Atina vatandaşlarının meşru çocuğu olan ve vatandaşlık haklarından meclis kararı ile mahrum edilmemiş Atinalı erkek)  
**attend** = katılmak, hazır bulunmak; (okula, kursa, spora vs.) devam etmek  
**dissatisfied with** = (bir şey)'den hoşnut / tatmin olmayan, **disappointed, displeased**,  
zıt anl.= satisfied

Soru 68. **draw attention (to)** = (bir şey)'e dikkat çekmek, **attract attention**  
**powerful** = güçlü, yetkili  
**dare (to)** = (bir şey)'i göze almak, (bir şey)'e cesaret etmek, **venture**  
**reconcile** = aralarını bulmak, uzlaş(tır)mak, **harmonise, integrate**, zıt anl.= alienate  
**be biased against** = (bir şey)'e karşı önyargılı olmak, (bir şey)'in aleyhinde bir eğilime sahip olmak  
**advocate** = savunmak, desteklemek, **support**

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

**depression** = (ekonomide) buhran  
**mass unemployment** = toplu / büyük çaplı işsizlik  
**poverty** = yoksulluk, fakirlik  
**social ill** = sosyal sorun, **social problem**  
**for the most part** = genel olarak, **in general, usually**  
**wisdom** = bilgelik, irfan, hikmet, bilgece görüş / söz  
**given time** = zamana bırakıldığında ..., zaman verildiğinde ...  
**free market** = serbest piyasa (ürün fiyatının, alıcı ve satıcının karşılıklı olarak anlaşmasıyla belirlendiği, arz ve talebine hükümet tarafından müdahale yapılmayan piyasa)  
**belief** = inanç, düşünce, **opinion**  
**proper** = uygun, olması gereken, yerinde, zıt anl.= improper  
**responsibility** = sorumluluk  
**prevent** = önlemek, engellemek, önüne geçmek, **hinder, stop**, zıt anl.= let, allow  
**boom** = canlılık, patlama, ani gelişme  
**recession** = (ekonomide) durgunluk  
**gradual** = aşamalar halinde, yavaş yavaş, **step-by-step, slow**, zıt anl.= abrupt, sudden  
**permanent** = kalıcı, daimi, sürekli, **lasting, unchanging**, zıt anl.= temporary  
**manipulate** = değiştirmek, kurcalamak, oynamak, **fiddle with, tamper with**  
**taxation** = vergilendirme  
**credit** = kredi  
**public expenditure** = kamu harcamaları (devletin kamu yararı için yaptığı harcamalar)  
**demand** = talep, zıt anl.= supply  
**spending** = harcama  
**fulfil** = karşılamak, yerine getirmek, **satisfy, meet**, zıt anl.= fail to meet

- Soru 69. **Keynesian** = John Maynard Keynes tarafından ortaya atılmış olan  
**argument** = 1) sav, iddia, **assertion**; 2) tartışma, **debate**; 3) çekişme, **controversy**  
**summarize** = özetlemek  
**bring down** = aşağıya çekmek, azaltmak  
**curb** = kısıtlamak, sınırlamak, gem vurmak, **restrain, limit**  
**available** = hazır, mevcut, kullanılabilir, alınabilir, **ready**, zıt anl.= unavailable  
**interest** = faiz  
**prefer** = tercih etmek
- Soru 70. **contemporary** = (birinin) çağdaşı (olmak), aynı çağda (yaşamış olmak); çağdaş, güncel, yaşıt  
**firmly** = kararlılıkla, ödün vermez biçimde, sıkıca, sağlam bir şekilde, **tightly, strongly**, zıt anl.= loosely  
**necessary** = gerekli, zorunlu, zaruri  
**prosperity** = refah  
**prime** = asıl, baş, başlıca, **chief**
- Soru 71. **scale** = ölçek  
**harsh** = sert, katı, acımasız, **rough, bitter**, zıt anl.= mild  
**a series of measures** = bir dizi önlem / tedbir
- Soru 72. **carefully** = dikkatli / titiz bir şekilde  
**propose** = önermek, teklif etmek, ileri sürmek, **recommend, offer, suggest**  
**achieve** = başarmak, (zorlu bir uğraştan sonra) elde etmek, kazanmak, **accomplish**, zıt anl.= fail, lose, quit  
**implementation** = uygulama, yerine getirme
- 73. - 76. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**  
**dawn** = doğuş, gün ağarması, şafak sökmesi, (dawn of civilization = uygarlığın doğuşu)  
**crossroads** = kesişim noktası, kavşak noktası  
**alike** = 1) hem..., hem..., **both ... and** (Her books are enjoyed by adults and children alike = by both adults and children.); 2) eşit / aynı şekilde, **in the same way**; 3) birbirine benzer, **similar**  
**empire** = imparatorluk  
**imperial** = emperyalist, sömürgeci  
**Suez Canal** = Süveyş Kanalı (Akdeniz ile Kızıldeniz'i birbirine bağlayan yapay su yolu)  
**maritime** = deniz veya denizcilikle ilgili, **marine**  
**add to** = (bir şey)'e katkı sağlamak  
**riches** = zenginlikler  
**rivalry** = rekabet, **competition**  
**confrontation** = karşı karşıya gelme, çatışma  
**adversary** = düşman, **enemy, foe**, zıt anl.= friend, ally  
**collapse** = çöküş, yıkılma, **downfall, failure**, zıt anl.= success, triumph  
**colonization** = kolonizasyon, sömürgeleştirme  
**oil** = petrol  
**abundance** = bolluk, çokluk, zenginlik, **bounty, wealth**, zıt anl.= scarcity  
**context** = bağlam, çevre ve koşullar  
**Cold War** = Soğuk Savaş (2. Dünya Savaşı sonrasında oluşan, Sovyetler Birliği ile ABD önderliğindeki Batı devletleri arasında yaşanan savaşız gerginlik ve düşmanlık ortamı)  
**geopolitical importance** = jeopolitik önem (bir bölgenin bulunduğu coğrafi pozisyon ile siyasi ve ekonomik etkiler yaratabilme kapasitesi)  
**additional** = ek, fazladan, **extra**  
**superpower** = süpergüç (ekonomik ve askeri bakımlardan en güçlüler arasında yer alan ülke)  
**presence** = varlık, (hazır) bulunma, **existence, attendance**, zıt anl.= absence

- Soru 73. **come to believe** = inanır hale gelmek  
**desirable** = arzulanır, çekici, cazip, **preferred, attractive**, zıt anl.= undesirable, unsuitable  
**compete (with)** = (birisi / bir şey) ile rekabet etmek / yarışmak, **rival**  
**reserves** = rezerv, **supplies**  
**Persian Gulf** = Basra Körfezi (Hint Okyanusu'nun İran ile Arap Yarımadası arasındaki uzantısı)  
**alliance** = ittifak, birleşme, **association, accord**
- Soru 74. **ignore** = aldırılmamak, boş vermek, görmezden gelmek, **disregard, overlook**, zıt anl.= care for, notice  
**exploit** = 1) (kendi çıkarı için) kullanmak, yararlanmak, **utilize**; 2) sömürmek, **abuse**  
**resource** = kaynak, olanak, **supply, means**  
**on account of** = (bir şey)'den dolayı, için, nedeniyle, **because of, for the sake of**  
**regard as** = gözüyle bakmak, saymak, (olduğuna) inanmak, **consider as, view as**  
**crucial** = kritik, çok önemli, can alıcı, **pivotal, vital**, zıt anl.= trivial  
**cooperation** = işbirliği, beraber çalışma, **collaboration**
- Soru 75. **assert** = öne sürmek, (bir düşünceyi vs.) kabul ettirmeye çalışmak, **declare, insist, press**  
**journey** = yolculuk  
**flow** = akış  
**steadily** = tutarlı / istikrarlı / devamlı bir şekilde, **invariably, regularly**, zıt anl.= unsteadily  
**joint** = ortak, müşterek, **collective, mutual**, zıt anl.= individual, unilateral  
**effort** = çaba, gayret, **hard work**  
**undergo** = 1) (ameliyat, değişim vs.) geçirmek, (sıkıntı, acı vs.) çekmek, (tamirat vs.) görmek, **go through, experience**; 2) (zorluk, işkence vs.)'ye maruz kalmak, **be subjected to**
- Soru 76. **solely** = sadece, tek başına, **only, merely**  
**security** = güvenlik, **protection**  
**centre on** = (bir şey) üzerine yoğunlaşmak / odaklanmak, **focus on**  
**sea-route** = deniz yolu
- 77. - 80. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**  
**picturesque** = tablo gibi  
**ruins** = (çoğul kullanılır) yıkıntılar, kalıntılar, **remains**  
**Aphrodisias** = Afrodisias (Aydın ilinin Geyre köyünde bulunan bir antik kent)  
**scattered** = dağılmış, yayılmış, **dispersed**  
**pretty** = güzel, şirin  
**Geyre** = Geyre (Aydın ilinde bulunan bir köy)  
**remnant** = kalıntı, arta kalan şey  
**nearby** = yakın(lar)da  
**superb** = enfes, fevkalade, mükemmel, **first-rate, excellent**, zıt anl.= poor  
**sculpture** = heykel, yontu  
**unearth** = kazıp çıkarmak, **dig out**  
**exhibit** = sergilemek, göstermek, ibraz etmek, **reveal, illustrate, present**, zıt anl.= conceal, cover, hide  
**square** = meydan  
**zone** = bölge, mıntıka  
**surprisingly** = şaşırtıcı bir şekilde, **intriguingly**  
**settlement** = yerleşim yeri  
**shrine** = kutsal yer, yatır, türbe  
**Ishtar** = İştâr (Akad mitolojisinde doğurganlık, aşk ve savaş tanrıçası)  
**fertility** = doğurganlık, üreyebilirlik  
**goddess** = tanrıça  
**Nineveh** = Ninova (bugün Irak topraklarında yer alan, Dicle Nehri üzerindeki bir Asur kenti)

**Babylon** = Babil (antik Mezopotomya'nın en önemli şehri ve Babil Krallığı'nın başkenti)  
**predecessor** = 1) ata, cet, **ancestor**; 2) aynı görevde daha önceden bulunmuş kişi  
**Aphrodite** = Afrodit (Yunan mitolojisinde aşk ve güzellik tanrıçası), **Venus**  
**sanctuary** = kutsal yer, mabed  
**cult** = kült, tapınma  
**cult of Aphrodite** = Afrodit tapınımı  
**throughout** = boyunca  
**Graeco-Roman** = Greko-Romen (Eski Yunan ve sonrasında gelen Roma kültürlerinin etkisine girmiş, bu kültürler ile ilgili)  
**resettlement** = yeni bir yere / bölgeye yerleşme

- Soru 77. **confirm** = teyit etmek, doğrulamak, **validate**, **affirm**, zıt anl.= deny, disprove  
**reborn** = yeniden doğmuş  
**extensive** = geniş, kapsamlı, **comprehensive**, zıt anl.= limited, narrow  
**reveal** = göstermek, açığa vurmak, ortaya çıkarmak, **tell**, **show**, **disclose**, zıt anl.= conceal, hide
- Soru 78. **play a part** = rol oynamak, etkisi / katkısı olmak, **contribute**  
**keen** = hevesli, düşkün, meraklı, istekli, **eager**  
**re-settle** = yeniden yerleşmek, göçmek, taşınmak  
**quite** = oldukça  
**building material** = inşa / yapı malzemesi  
**insist** = diretmek, direnmek, ısrar etmek, **assert**
- Soru 79. **lovely** = sevimli, şirin, güzel, **pretty**  
**declare** = ilan etmek, bildirmek, **make known**, **announce**, zıt anl.= deny  
**lie hidden** = saklı kalmak
- Soru 80. **temple** = tapınak  
**very first** = ilk  
**captivating** = dikkat çeken  
**sight** = manzara, **scene**  
**design** = tasarlamak, dizayn etmek, **plan**  
**imitation** = taklit, imitasyon  
**architectural** = mimari, mimarlık ile ilgili  
**wonder** = harika  
**give rise to** = yol açmak, neden olmak, **lead to**, **bring about**, **produce**, zıt anl.= eradicate, destroy  
**worship** = tapınmak, ibadet etmek