

Soru No: 54

Holidays are a phenomenon that have a special place in every culture. People look forward to holiday seasons and attribute meaning to these events, to the extent that even large-scale institutions break away from routines. Yet, the significance of holiday seasons, embedded deeply in human culture for centuries, has only recently become the subject of scientific inquiry. ---- For a celebration to produce this effect, it must fulfil three conditions: recognising a remarkable event in an individual's life, gathering for food and drink, and spending time with others. Public holidays easily meet these criteria, often being an occasion for family gatherings.

- A) It has been found that travelling during holidays not only promotes happiness but also increases the likelihood of success at work.
- B) Research shows that in addition to celebrations and travel, the spirit of altruism, or the act of giving, also plays a central role in holidays.
- C) Studies related to positive psychology suggest that celebrations can benefit one's mental health by providing social support.
- D) Research has found that, ultimately, holiday seasons impact everyone differently depending on their way of celebration.
- E) The question of how holidays might make people feel inspired has been a popular research topic among psychologists.

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Tatiller, her kültürde özel bir yeri olan bir olgudur. İnsanlar tatil sezonlarını dört gözle bekler ve büyük ölçekli kurumların bile rutinlerinden koptuğu ölçüde bu etkinliklere anlam yüklerler. Ancak, yüzyıllardır insan kültürüne derinden yerleşmiş olan tatil sezonlarının önemi, ancak yakın zamanda bilimsel araştırmaların konusu olmuştur. ---- Bir kutlamanın bu etkiyi yaratması için üç koşulu yerine getirmesi gerekir: bireyin hayatındaki dikkate değer bir olayı tanımak, yiyecek ve içecek için toplanmak ve başkalarıyla zaman geçirmek. Resmi tatiller, genellikle aile toplantıları için bir fırsat olarak bu kriterleri kolayca karşılar.

A) Tatillerde seyahat etmenin sadece mutluluğu teşvik etmekle kalmayıp aynı zamanda işte başarı olasılığını da artırdığı bulunmuştur.

B) Araştırmalar, kutlamalar ve seyahatin yanı sıra, fedakarlık ruhunun veya verme eyleminin de tatillerde merkezi bir rol oynadığını göstermektedir.

C) Pozitif psikoloji ile ilgili çalışmalar, kutlamaların sosyal destek sağlayarak kişinin ruh sağlığına fayda sağlayabileceğini öne sürmektedir.

D) Araştırmalar, nihayetinde tatil sezonlarının kutlama biçimlerine bağlı olarak herkesi farklı şekilde etkilediğini bulmuştur.

E) Tatillerin insanların nasıl ilham almış hissetmelerini sağlayabileceği sorusu, psikologlar arasında popüler bir araştırma konusu olmuştur.

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The right hemisphere of the mother's brain, the side where our unconscious emotions reside, programmes the infant's right hemisphere. As a result, the areas of the cortex responsible for attention and self-regulation develop in response to the emotional interaction with the mothering figure. In the early months, the most important communications between mother and infant are unconscious ones. Incapable of deciphering the meaning of words, the infant receives messages that are purely emotional. ---- Thus, anything that threatens the mother's emotional security may disrupt the developing electrical wiring of the infant brain's emotion-regulating systems.

- A) Within minutes following birth, the mother's odours stimulate nerve cells in the newborn's brain, making the infant sensitive to the mother's presence.
- B) Amygdala plays a crucial role in the creation of emotional memories that are formed before the infant is able to speak.
- C) Infants with cognitive disorders, on the other hand, may have difficulty recognising these inputs from the mother.
- D) The effects of this unconscious communication cannot be measured through psychological questionnaires or observations of parents in clinical settings.
- E) They are conveyed by the mother's gaze, tone of voice and body language, all of which reflect her unconscious emotional environment.

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Annenin beyninin sağ yarımküresi, yani bilinçdışı duygularımızın bulunduğu taraf, bebeğin sağ yarımküresini programlar. Sonuç olarak, korteksin dikkat ve özdenetimden sorumlu alanları, anne figürüyle olan duygusal etkileşime yanıt olarak gelişir. İlk aylarda, anne ve bebek arasındaki en önemli iletişimler bilinçdışı olanlardır. Kelimelerin anlamını çözemeyen bebek, tamamen duygusal olan mesajlar alır. ---- Bu nedenle, annenin duygusal güvenliğini tehdit eden herhangi bir şey, bebek beyninin duyu düzenleyici sistemlerinin gelişmekte olan elektriksel bağlantılarını bozabilir.

- A) Doğumdan sonraki dakikalar içinde, annenin kokuları yenidoğanın beyindeki sinir hücrelerini uyarak bebeği annenin varlığına karşı duyarlı hale getirir.
- B) Amigdala, bebeğin konuşabilmesinden önce oluşan duygusal anıların yaratılmasında çok önemli bir rol oynar.
- C) Bilişsel bozukluğu olan bebekler ise, anneden gelen bu girdileri tanımakta zorluk çekebilirler.
- D) Bu bilinçdışı iletişimin etkileri, psikolojik anketler veya klinik ortamlarda ebeveynlerin gözlemlenmesi yoluyla ölçülemez.

E) Bunlar annenin bakışı, ses tonu ve beden dili ile aktarılır ki bunların hepsi onun bilinçdışı duygusal ortamını yansıtır.

Soru No: 56

Perhaps the greatest of all the ancient civilisations, the Roman Empire represented the age of classical antiquity and helped create the world we live in today. The massive engineering projects and the advances in medicine and society ensure Roman influence can still be felt now. For example, concrete and cement were first popularised in Ancient Rome, as was a type of central heating known as a hypocaust. One of the most remarkable traits of all, though, was the ability of the Romans to work all their schemes and inventions into fully functioning cities. ---- Therefore, nowhere else in the ancient world had grand shopping centres like Trajan's Market, specialised landfill sites such as Monte Testaccio or extensive sewer networks like the Cloaca Maxima.

- A) Rome itself was a bustling metropolis that no other civilisation matched in prosperity and size for centuries afterwards.
- B) Roman roads interlinked cities and towns and allowed rapid military and administrative communications.
- C) The citizens of Rome were proud of their cities whose complex structure was well-known to their contemporaries.
- D) Also, the well-known Roman army was an all-conquering force that took the old world by storm.
- E) To construct roads, Romans tightly packed stones and rocks together to create a firm foundation for chariots to ride across.

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Belki de tüm antik uygarlıkların en büyüğü olan Roma İmparatorluğu, klasik antik çağı temsil etmiş ve bugün içinde yaşadığımız dünyayı yaratmaya yardımcı olmuştur. Devasa mühendislik projeleri ile tıp ve toplumdaki gelişmeler, Roma etkisinin günümüzde hala hissedilebilmesini sağlamaktadır. Örneğin, beton ve çimento ilk olarak Antik Roma'da popülerleşmiştir, tıpkı hipokast olarak bilinen bir tür merkezi ısıtma gibi. Ancak hepsinden en dikkat çekici özelliklerinden biri, Romalıların tüm tasarılarını ve icatlarını tam işleyen şehirlere dönüştürme yeteneğiydi. ---- Bu nedenle, antik dünyanın başka hiçbir yerinde Trajan Pazarı gibi görkemli alışveriş merkezleri, Monte Testaccio gibi özel çöp döküm alanları veya Cloaca Maxima gibi kapsamlı kanalizasyon ağları yoktu.

A) Roma'nın kendisi, yüzyıllar boyunca refah ve boyut açısından başka hiçbir medeniyetin boy ölçüşemediği hareketli bir metropoldü.

- B) Roma yolları şehirleri ve kasabaları birbirine bağlayarak hızlı askeri ve idari iletişime olanak sağladı.
- C) Roma vatandaşları, karmaşık yapısı çağdaşları tarafından iyi bilinen şehirleriyle gurur duyuyorlardı.
- D) Ayrıca, ünlü Roma ordusu eski dünyayı kasıp kavuran her şeyi fetheden bir güçtü.
- E) Yollar inşa etmek için Romalılar, savaş arabalarının üzerinden geçebileceği sağlam bir temel oluşturmak amacıyla taşları ve kayaları sıkıca bir araya getirdiler.

Soru No: 57

Architecture has always been an art form that unites the visible and invisible aspects of life. It allows one to recognise what is not given in vision, yet what has a crucial importance for a meaningful life: a place which becomes a bridge between the lived experiences and the imaginary worlds that architects create. The meaning of a building reveals itself when people experience their most hidden desires through the transformative power of architecture. ---- No matter how thrilling the mansion could be, it never becomes a dwelling place until the loved ones occupy this dream-like space.

A) However, there is a leap between the planning and the executing on the one hand and the successful achievement on the other.

B) Thus, buildings get their significance not through their formal qualities but through their capability to change humans with a mediating role.

C) Instead, there is a distance between what is imagined in an architect's mind as beauty and what is revealed through the embodied work.

D) That is, harmonic relations through proportion in architecture is desired by humans as they are inclined towards what is good and beautiful.

E) In fact, architecture mediates between different ideas and cultures by engaging humanity on common grounds sharing the same artistic concerns.

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Mimari, her zaman hayatın görünür ve görünmez yönlerini birleştiren bir sanat formu olmuştur. Kişinin görünürde olmayan, ancak anlamlı bir yaşam için hayati öneme sahip olan şeyi fark etmesini sağlar: yaşanmış deneyimler ile mimarların yarattığı hayali dünyalar arasında köprü olan bir mekan. Bir binanın anlamı, insanlar mimarinin dönüştürücü gücü aracılığıyla en gizli arzularını deneyimlediklerinde kendini gösterir. ---- Malikane ne kadar heyecan verici olursa olsun, sevdiğiniz bu rüya gibi mekana yerleşene kadar asla bir yuva haline gelmez.

A) Ancak, bir yanda planlama ve uygulama ile diğer yanda başarılı sonuç arasında bir fark vardır.

B) Böylece binalar önemlerini biçimsel nitelikleriyle değil, aracı bir rolle insanları değiştirme yetenekleriyle kazanırlar.

C) Bunun yerine, bir mimarın zihninde güzellik olarak hayal edilen şey ile somutlaşmış eser aracılığıyla ortaya çıkan şey arasında bir mesafe vardır.

D) Yani, mimarideki orantı yoluyla kurulan uyumlu ilişkiler, iyiye ve güzele eğilimli oldukları için insanlar tarafından arzulanır.

E) Aslında mimari, aynı sanatsal kaygıları paylaşan ortak zeminlerde insanlığı bir araya getirerek farklı fikirler ve kültürler arasında aracılık eder.

Soru No: 58

For decades, the term 'Monday blues' has been used to refer to the dislike for the start of each workweek. It is also well-documented in studies that Mondays come with higher rates of anxiety and stress compared with other days. ---- Scientists recently discovered that people who report feeling anxious on Mondays show evidence of heightened activity in the body's stress-response system over months. More surprising, this effect lasted among older adults who were no longer in the workforce, suggesting that, for some people, the stress of Mondays is a lifelong burden.

- A) People can cope with this stress if they can attribute a more positive meaning to Mondays.
- B) When people experience a stressor, the brain triggers the release of a hormone to help manage short-term stress.
- C) It now turns out that the effect of Mondays can extend well beyond temporary changes in mood.
- D) Researchers need to investigate why some people are resilient to the start of the week anxiety and others are not

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On yıllardır, 'Pazartesi sendromu' terimi, her çalışma haftasının başlangıcına duyulan hoşnutsuzluğu ifade etmek için kullanılmıştır. Pazartesi günlerinin diğer günlere kıyasla daha yüksek kaygı ve stres oranlarıyla geldiği de çalışmalarda iyi bir şekilde belgelenmiştir. ----
Bilim insanları yakın zamanda, Pazartesi günleri endişeli hissettiğini bildiren kişilerin, aylar boyunca vücudun stres tepki sisteminde artan aktivite kanıtları gösterdiğini keşfettiler. Daha da şaşırtıcısı, bu etki artık işgücünde olmayan yaşlı yetişkinler arasında da devam etti, bu da bazı insanlar için Pazartesi stresinin ömür boyu süren bir yük olduğunu gösteriyor.

- A) İnsanlar Pazartesi günlerine daha olumlu bir anlam atfedebilirlerse bu stresle başa çıkabilirler.
B) İnsanlar bir stres faktörü deneyimlediklerinde, beyin kısa vadeli stresi yönetmeye yardımcı olmak için bir hormonun salınımını tetikler.
C) Şimdi, Pazartesi günlerinin etkisinin ruh halindeki geçici değişikliklerin çok ötesine uzanabileceği ortaya çıkıyor.
D) Araştırmacıların neden bazı insanların hafta başı kaygısına karşı dirençli olduğunu ve diğerlerinin olmadığını araştırması gerekiyor.

Soru No: 59

The Celtic-speaking populations of Iron Age Europe are well known for their artistic achievements and exceptional metal-working skills. Yet, many of the best examples of their work have been found, not in temples or the graves of mighty rulers, but dredged from the sludge at the bottom of rivers and lakes. These precious objects were not casual losses, but rather were deliberately deposited in the course of religious ceremonies. ---- However, they seem to have acquired a much more central place in religious practice and thought among the Iron Age Celts.

- A) They show how advanced these Celtic-speaking communities were in the arts and tool-making.
- B) This admiration of watery places is not restricted to the European Iron Age, as rivers and lakes are held sacred in many world belief systems.
- C) The most intriguing example of lake deposits is from Llyn Cerrig Bach in Wales, where many metalworks were deposited.
- D) Rivers formed natural borders but ancient Celts likely thought of them as boundaries between the mortal and supernatural worlds as well.
- E) In rivers with tranquil waters, most of the materials have remained close to their place of deposition.

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Demir Çağı Avrupası'nın Keltçe konuşan nüfusları, sanatsal başarıları ve olağanüstü metal işleme becerileriyle iyi bilinir. Ancak, eserlerinin en iyi örneklerinin birçoğu tapınaklarda veya güçlü hükümdarların mezarlarında değil, nehirlerin ve göllerin dibindeki çamurdan çıkarılmış olarak bulunmuştur. Bu değerli nesnelere sıradan kayıplar değildi, aksine dini törenler sırasında kasıtlı olarak bırakılmışlardı. ---- Ancak, Demir Çağı Keltleri arasında dini uygulama ve düşüncede çok daha merkezi bir yer edinmiş gibi görünmektedirler.

A) Bu Keltçe konuşan toplumların sanatta ve alet yapımında ne kadar gelişmiş olduklarını gösterirler.

B) Nehirler ve göller dünyadaki birçok inanç sisteminde kutsal kabul edildiğinden, sulak alanlara duyulan bu hayranlık Avrupa Demir Çağı ile sınırlı değildir.

C) Göl birikintilerinin en ilgi çekici örneği, birçok metal eserin bırakıldığı Galler'deki Llyn Cerrig Bach'tandır.

D) Nehirler doğal sınırlar oluşturuyordu ancak antik Keltler muhtemelen onları ölümlü ve doğaüstü dünyalar arasındaki sınırlar olarak da düşünüyorlardı.

E) Sakin suları olan nehirlerde, malzemelerin çoğu bırakıldıkları yere yakın kalmıştır.

Soru No: 60

(I) We set long-term intentions with our rational brain, which can plan, make decisions and employ willpower to keep us on track, despite temptations. (II) Immediate decisions, however, are often made at an emotional level, through the secondary brain system found in the gut-hence 'gut feeling'. (III) For many of us, the emotional brain is stronger than the rational brain when it comes to sticking to personal well-being goals. (IV) Therefore, the rational brain can be strengthened in the same way that going to the gym helps strengthen the muscles in the body. (V) And this is how we end up sabotaging all our long-term and good intentions during weak moments.

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Soru No: 60

(I) Rasyonel beynimizle uzun vadeli niyetler belirleriz; bu beyin, ayartıcılara rağmen bizi yolda tutmak için plan yapabilir, kararlar alabilir ve irade gücünü kullanabilir. (II) Ancak, anlık kararlar genellikle bağırsakta bulunan ikincil beyin sistemi aracılığıyla duygusal düzeyde alınır, 'içgüdüsel his' (gut feeling) tabiri de buradan gelir. (III) Birçoğumuz için, kişisel esenlik hedeflerine bağlı kalmak söz konusu olduğunda duygusal beyin rasyonel beyinden daha güçlüdür. **(IV) Bu nedenle rasyonel beyin, spor salonuna gitmenin vücuttaki kasları güçlendirmeye yardımcı olmasıyla aynı şekilde güçlendirilebilir.** (V) Ve zayıf anlarda tüm uzun vadeli ve iyi niyetlerimizi sabote etmemiz işte böyle gerçekleşir.

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

Soru No: 61

(I) Aristotle argued that a good tragedy produces in the audience a sense of identification with the tragic hero or heroine. (II) A tragic hero is a person whose judgement or character is flawed, but who is otherwise a person of some importance with high morals. (III) As a result of that, the play should evoke in its viewers the emotions of sympathy and worry. (IV) The members of the audience pity the hero's misery and fear that fate might lead them into similar circumstances. (V) The end of the play, however, relieves the audience of these emotions and produces a catharsis that leaves the audience morally improved.

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(I) Aristoteles, iyi bir trajedinin seyircide trajik kahramanla veya kadın kahramanla bir özdeşleşme duygusu yarattığını savundu. **(II) Trajik bir kahraman, yargısı veya karakteri kusurlu olan, ancak bunun dışında yüksek ahlaka sahip belli bir öneme sahip olan kişidir.** (III) Bunun bir sonucu olarak, oyun izleyicilerinde sempati ve endişe duygularını uyandırmalıdır. (IV) Seyircinin üyeleri kahramanın sefaletine acırlar ve kaderin kendilerini de benzer koşullara sürükleyebileceğinden korkarlar. (V) Ancak oyunun sonu, seyirciyi bu duygulardan arındırır ve seyirciyi ahlaki olarak iyileşmiş bırakan bir arınma (katarsis) sağlar.

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

Soru No: 62

(I) The Assyrian civilisation derives its name from Ashur, the name of both their first city and their principal deity. (II) These people were notorious for their brutal code of war, not only among their contemporaries, but even up to the present day. (III) For centuries, the Assyrians' fortunes had been unstable changing for better or worse. (IV) But early in the first millennium BCE, a series of formidable kings introduced a prolonged period of prosperity and expansion. (V) What had once been an insignificant city-state came to control Mesopotamia at this time, as well as parts of Egypt, the Levant, Anatolia, and Arabia.

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Soru No: 62

(I) The Assyrian civilisation derives its name from Ashur, the name of both their first city and their principal deity. **(II) These people were notorious for their brutal code of war, not only among their contemporaries, but even up to the present day.** (III) For centuries, the Assyrians' fortunes had been unstable changing for better or worse. (IV) But early in the first millennium BCE, a series of formidable kings introduced a prolonged period of prosperity and expansion. (V) What had once been an insignificant city-state came to control Mesopotamia at this time, as well as parts of Egypt, the Levant, Anatolia, and Arabia.

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

Soru No: 62

(I) Asur medeniyeti adını, hem ilk şehirlerinin hem de baş tanrılarının adı olan Aşur'dan alır. **(II) Bu insanlar, sadece çağdaşları arasında değil, günümüze kadar bile acımasız savaş kurallarıyla nam salmışlardı.** (III) Yüzyıllar boyunca Asurluların talihi, iyiye veya kötüye doğru değişerek istikrarsız olmuştu. (IV) Ancak MÖ birinci binyılın başlarında, bir dizi zorlu kral, uzun süreli bir refah ve genişleme dönemi başlattı. (V) Bir zamanlar önemsiz bir şehir devleti olan yer, bu dönemde Mezopotamya'nın yanı sıra Mısır, Levant, Anadolu ve Arabistan'ın bazı kısımlarını da kontrol etmeye başladı.

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

Soru No: 63

(I) A Moroccan proverb says: "Where there is food, there is no talking," which shows that, as a sign of respect for the food, North Africans consider it impolite to converse while eating. (II) The food itself, however, does not remain silent; actually, meals convey messages from the history. (III) Perhaps more than anything else in North African cultural practice, food habits constitute a rich language through which the region's history is told. (IV) Social distinctions are expressed, religious feasts are celebrated, and seasonal changes and transformations in the life cycle are all marked through food. (V) Lunch, for example, consists of a hot meal, which in Morocco is the most important meal of the day, while in Algeria and Tunisia the dishes that are served for lunch or dinner are interchangeable.

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

Soru No: 63

(I) Bir Fas atasözü, "Yemeğin olduğu yerde konuşma olmaz" der, bu da Kuzey Afrikalıların yemeğe bir saygı işareti olarak yemek yerken konuşmayı nezaketsizlik olarak gördüklerini gösterir. (II) Ancak yemeğin kendisi sessiz kalmaz; aslında yemekler tarihten mesajlar iletir. (III) Belki de Kuzey Afrika kültürel uygulamasındaki diğer her şeyden çok, yemek alışkanlıkları, bölgenin tarihinin anlatıldığı zengin bir dil oluşturur. (IV) Sosyal ayrımlar ifade edilir, dini bayramlar kutlanır ve mevsimsel değişiklikler ile yaşam döngüsündeki dönüşümlerin tümü yemek yoluyla işaretlenir. **(V) Örneğin öğle yemeği, Fas'ta günün en önemli öğünü olan sıcak bir yemekten oluşurken, Cezayir ve Tunus'ta öğle veya akşam yemeği için servis edilen yemekler birbirinin yerine geçebilir.**

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

Soru No: 64

(I) Phonetic transcription entails using special symbols to create a precise written record of an individual's speech. (II) The symbols that are most commonly used are those of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), developed in the 1880s by European phoneticians. (III) Though it remains essentially unchanged, the IPA has undergone several revisions since its inception. (IV) Their goal was to provide a different symbol for each unique sound, that is, to achieve a one-to-one correspondence between sound and symbol. (V) For example, because [a] and [æ] are phonemically distinct in some languages, such as English, they are represented differently in the phonetic alphabet.

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

Soru No: 64

(I) Fonetik transkripsiyon, bir bireyin konuşmasının kesin bir yazılı kaydını oluşturmak için özel semboller kullanmayı gerektirir. (II) En yaygın kullanılan semboller, 1880'lerde Avrupalı fonetikçiler tarafından geliştirilen Uluslararası Fonetik Alfabe'nin (IPA) sembolleridir. **(III) Temel olarak değişmeden kalsa da, IPA kuruluşundan bu yana çeşitli revizyonlar geçirmiştir.** (IV) Amaçları, her benzersiz ses için farklı bir sembol sağlamak, yani ses ve sembol arasında birebir bir karşılık elde etmektir. (V) Örneğin, [a] ve [æ] İngilizce gibi bazı dillerde fonemik olarak farklı olduklarından, fonetik alfabede farklı şekilde temsil edilirler.

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

Soru No: 65

(I) From birth to age 18, children spend just a fraction of their lives in school. (II) Thus, it is not surprising that many factors outside the school environment can influence students' prospects for academic success. (III) They are in play both during the years before children begin formal schooling and while they are enrolled in school. (IV) A commonly used phrase, but one that has the ring of substantial truth, is that parents are their children's first teachers. (V) A diverse array of conditions, including the availability and quality of child care, family economic status, physical and mental health issues, and so on can make a difference in a child's opportunities to do well in school.

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

Soru No: 65

(I) Doğumdan 18 yaşına kadar çocuklar, hayatlarının sadece küçük bir kısmını okulda geçirirler. (II) Bu nedenle, okul ortamı dışındaki birçok faktörün etkileyebilmesi şaşırtıcı değildir. (III) Bunlar hem çocukların örgün eğitime başlamadan önceki yıllarında hem de okula kayıtlı oldukları süre boyunca devrededir. **(IV) Yaygın olarak kullanılan, ancak büyük bir gerçeklik payı taşıyan bir söz, ebeveynlerin çocuklarının ilk öğretmenleri olduğudur.** (V) Çocuk bakımının mevcudiyeti ve kalitesi, ailenin ekonomik durumu, fiziksel ve zihinsel sağlık sorunları ve benzeri gibi çok çeşitli koşullar, bir çocuğun okulda başarılı olma fırsatlarında bir fark yaratabilir.

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

2026 Mart YÖKDİL / Sosyal Bilimler**ANSWER KEY**

1 D	21 C	41 B	61 B
2 D	22 A	42 C	62 B
3 E	23 C	43 B	63 E
4 E	24 E	44 B	64 C
5 B	25 D	45 C	65 D
6 B	26 A	46 B	66 B
7 C	27 B	47 D	67 B
8 C	28 C	48 B	68 E
9 D	29 D	49 B	69 B
10 D	30 E	50 B	70 C
11 B	31 B	51 D	71 C
12 A	32 D	52 B	72 B
13 B	33 C	53 E	73 A
14 B	34 C	54 C	74 E
15 B	35 B	55 E	75 A
16 A	36 B	56 A	76 C
17 D	37 A	57 B	77 E
18 E	38 E	58 C	78 B
19 C	39 D	59 B	79 B
20 B	40 B	60 D	80 A