

2026 Mart YÖKDİL

Sosyal Bilimler

Soru No: 1

To manufacture a vase from natural clay, the first step is removing any found in the clay, such as stones or organic debris, to ensure a smooth and workable texture.

- A) uncertainties
- B) inadequacies
- C) disclosures
- D) impurities
- E) miscalculations

Soru No: 2

In the 11th century, the westward movements under the Seljuks led to a ---- of the Oghuz language branch into eastern and western sub-branches, which made western Oghuz varieties spread across Iran and Anatolia.

- A) deterioration
- B) recession
- C) presumption
- D) separation
- E) precaution

Soru No: 3

The early Indian artists' common practice of using materials such as palm leaf has caused nearly all early painting of the region to be lost.

- A) applicable
- B) complementary
- C) reversible
- D) distinctive
- E) perishable

Soru No: 4

Fear of missing out, or the anxiety of missing enjoyable social interactions, leads people to spend time and money on redundant activities, and this lack of self-control often results in regret.

- A) sufficiently
- B) accurately
- C) appropriately
- D) reluctantly
- E) impulsively

Soru No: 5

Gender equality is not only about fairness, but also about --- diverse traits and talents and fostering inclusive communities and workplaces.

- A) hampering
- B) embracing
- C) resolving
- D) confining
- E) depleting

Soru No: 6

Studies have revealed that the desire to learn is partly a preference for novelty: people tend to --- new information and experiences, which, in turn, adds to their knowledge.

- A) interfere with
- B) seek out
- C) get by
- D) bring down
- E) set off

Soru No: 7

Maintaining life satisfaction in old age --- through active engagement in interests that ---- over the previous phases of the lifespan.

- A) must be promoted / used to be built up
- B) could have been promoted / were built up
- C) can be promoted / have been built up
- D) should have been promoted / are built up
- E) would be promoted / were being built up

Soru No: 8

In the 1500s, during the era of Western colonialism, explorers --- their Western values onto the indigenous people who those places for hundreds of years.

- A) have been projecting / inhabited
- B) used to project/ are inhabiting
- C) projected / had been inhabiting
- D) had projected / would inhabit
- E) were projecting/ may have inhabited

Soru No: 9

Lucid dreaming is not a fantasy of movie industry; many people have experienced the sensation of realising they are ---- a dream, but few people do it any real intention.

- A) along / from
- B) around / by
- C) at / for
- D) in / with
- E) about / on

Soru No: 10

According to the Stoics, virtue alone is sufficient -- - happiness, and otherwise one must accept what happens to them by adopting a positive stance life.

- A) to / over
- B) upon / between
- C) about / without
- D) for / towards
- E) through / at

Soru No: 11

Before the strong rule of the Ch'in dynasty, Chinese had been ---- the rule of the Shang and Chou dynasties, but neither dynasty had been able to maintain a strong hold ---- a large amount of territory.

- A) into / between
- B) under / over
- C) on / against
- D) for / from
- E) beyond / by

Soru No: 12

---- excavations in Machu Pichu have unearthed works of unique art, sculpture, and architecture, archaeologists have still not found out why the settlement was abandoned.

- A) While
- B) Because
- C) Once
- D) As soon as
- E) Before

Soru No: 13

At the time of Couperin, a famous composer, it was advised that a child should begin to study the keyboard at age six or seven ---- the hands are more easily moulded at that age.

- A) although
- B) since
- C) until
- D) as if
- E) whether

Soru No: 14

Loneliness has been said to be as bad for one's well-being as smoking: ---- scientists now say that solitude can reduce stress when balanced with periods of socialising with others.

- A) for instance
- B) however
- C) otherwise
- D) in other words
- E) therefore

Soru No: 15

The 18th Dynasty of Egypt began to bury its rulers in the Valley of the Kings, rather than building mighty pyramids, ---- the inaccessible valley would keep the tombs hidden from thieves.

- A) although
- B) so that
- C) just as
- D) when
- E) unless

Soru No: 16

---- the Latin language was spread widely, the lack of printing kept it from becoming a true standard language.

- A) Even though
- B) Given that
- C) In case
- D) Only if
- E) As long as

Soru No: 17

Collaborative learning is an instructional context in which peers work together on a learning task, --- - enabling all participants to benefit from the interaction.

- A) compared to
- B) except for
- C) unlike
- D) with the goal of
- E) regardless of

Soru No: 18

---- the prolific use of personal computers to access information via the Internet, print magazines have retained popularity in the United States.

- A) On the basis of
- B) Thanks to
- C) With reference to
- D) As a result of
- E) Despite

Soru No: 19

One of the legal problems brought about by the improvements in sports equipment is that ---- fully the equipment protected athletes, ---- willing they became to take serious risks on the field.

- A) whether / or
- B) not only / but also
- C) the more / the more
- D) so / that
- E) as / as

Soru No: 20

Built on an oasis in the Syrian Desert, the city of Palmyra grew from a trading outpost into a prosperous commercial centre ---- many people, faiths, and cultures mingled and mixed.

- A) why
- B) where
- C) which
- D) how
- E) what

A site believed to have functioned as a junkyard or reclamation centre has been found by archaeologists in the ancient city of Metropolis, located in İzmir, Türkiye. They uncovered around 2,000 bronze fragments of statues that (21)---- in antiquity. (22)---- the recovered pieces are heads, eyes, fingers, and sandals, along with square and rectangular bronze plates, indicating the city's role in statue production or repair. Archaeologists told local media that bronze statues were significant artworks, and that their fragmentation at Metropolis suggests a process of recycling. They believe that damaged statues were not re-manufactured. (23)----, they were prepared by ancient junk dealers in order to be melted and recast into new items. The statues appear to have been (24)---- destroyed, possibly due to shifting religious beliefs. Fragments, which date back to the Hellenistic and Roman periods, reflect Metropolis' historical importance (25)---- culture and trade in the 3rd century BCCE.

Soru No: 21

- A) have been broken
- B) would have been broken
- C) might have been broken
- D) had to be broken
- E) should have been broken

Soru No: 22

- A) Among
- B) Through
- C) With
- D) About
- E) For

Soru No: 23

- A) Subsequently
- B) At least
- C) Instead
- D) Similarly
- E) By comparison

Soru No: 24

- A) suspiciously
- B) skilfully
- C) evenly
- D) abruptly
- E) intentionally

Soru No: 25

- A) similar to
- B) despite
- C) prior to
- D) in terms of
- E) instead of

From the time that they first appeared in Europe during the 16th century, Chinese porcelain art objects were highly prized. Porcelain was far harder than any other ceramic material, and it (26)---- a translucence, the ability to allow light to pass through softly, which no European pottery could match. The first porcelain pieces to arrive in Europe inevitably found their way (27)---- the treasuries of European rulers. Then, (28)--- - the porcelain trade grew, wealthy aristocrats began collecting objects made of the precious material. Also, European potters naturally looked for ways to manufacture porcelain themselves. If they had discovered the secret, the profits (29)---- immense. However, (30)---- all their efforts, the secret of manufacturing porcelain turned out to be as puzzling as the secret of the Philosopher's Stone.

Soru No: 26

- A) exhibited
- B) illuminated
- C) removed
- D) extracted
- E) surpassed

Soru No: 27

- A) between
- B) into
- C) beyond
- D) upon
- E) about

Soru No: 28

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

Soru No: 29

- A) used to be
- B) might be
- C) should have been
- D) would have been
- E) had to be

Soru No: 30

- A) due to
- B) rather than
- C) as well as
- D) in compliance with
- E) in spite of

Soru No: 31

As much as the books and periodicals can be expected to form the bulk of all paper-based library collections, ----,

- A) the acquisition, storage, and exploitation of each item require specialist knowledge and experience
- B) art libraries may, in response to the needs of their visitors, stock a wide range of other printed materials and artworks
- C) it still could be argued that art libraries have existed for well over 300 years according to the scholars
- D) cooperation among libraries has been encouraged at both national and international levels
- E) the rapid technological advances of recent decades have been of particular benefit to art libraries

Soru No: 32

Although there is no scientific evidence in favour of astrology, ----,

- A) the suggestion that everyone belongs to one of twelve distinct star signs seems dubious
- B) newspapers horoscope columns are considered unreliable sources for research purposes
- C) people greatly vary in their interpretation of the information provided in the horoscope columns
- D) it continues to be enormously popular among adults, with most daily newspapers running a horoscope column
- E) basic sun-sign astrology has not changed to reflect the change in the positions of the constellations in the sky

Soru No: 33

Whereas there is a growing body of research relating the use of humour with positive effects on teaching and learning, ----.

- A) the desired impact is to help others better understand a concept through the effective use of humour
- B) best uses of humour in pedagogical applications involve using humorous content to illustrate a point
- C) ill-conceived attempts at pedagogical uses of humour can produce unintended consequences
- D) instructors who use well-targeted humour report that it can relieve their own stress and tension
- E) it is helpful to create a climate in which students can feel free to offer a humorous reply

Soru No: 34

----; for example, native speakers often follow the grammatical rules of their mother tongue without necessarily having to study them.

- A) Certain situations in life need to be handled based on rational analysis instead of common sense
- B) Without conscious awareness, the brain collects information and compares it with the knowledge from past experiences
- C) Sometimes knowledge can be intuitive, acquired through experience rather than formal instruction
- D) The way information is presented is influential in how people make decisions based on that knowledge
- E) One of the differences between intuitive and explicit knowledge is that explicit knowledge is learned systematically

Soru No: 35

The key to successful design is not collecting different ideas and trying to combine all of them into one project; ----.

- A) as a consequence, good design evolves when a theme is carefully adapted to suit a planned space
- B) rather, it is a process of reviewing and editing ideas with the aim of achieving overall coherence
- C) that is, getting as many ideas as possible before starting a project can help shape the basic design
- D) otherwise, the shapes of structures and the spaces between elements have an impact on the design
- E) however, including all of one's design inspirations in the final plan is unnecessary

Soru No: 36

----; in fact, it was not until the 20th century that footwear highly divergent from the dominant adult prototype evolved specifically for children.

- A) Women used to be encouraged to make shoes for their children instead of purchasing them
- B) In the past, footwear made for children generally mimicked the typical styles of the adults
- C) The closures for children's shoes were designed more for practicality than for fashion
- D) There were some circumstances of historical interest concerning children's footwear in premodern times
- E) Children's shoe designs became more sophisticated with their increased participation in sports

Soru No: 37

Vanilla is one of the world's most sought-after spices, ----.

- A) but the plants from which vanilla derives are slow to mature and difficult to grow, meaning demand often surpasses supply
- B) thus it grows in places prone to extreme weather events that are becoming more frequent due to climate changes
- C) so it is indigenous to specific areas of the world that are characterised by rich biodiversity
- D) as the demand for vanilla is causing deforestation at one of Madagascar's forests
- E) because there is a distinct need to ensure its quality to improve the livelihoods of vanilla farmers

Soru No: 38

According to dance therapists, the body and mind are in constant mutual interaction; ----.

- A) instead, dance is an expressive art fulfilling the human being's basic need for communication through movement
- B) in other words, modern dance articulates the spontaneity and awareness of natural movement
- C) nevertheless, ideas and feelings that are outside conscious awareness may emerge in movement behaviour as symbols
- D) for example, repeating another person's movement is a basic technique used in dance therapy
- E) therefore, changes that occur on the movement level can directly affect emotional states and cognitive processes

Soru No: 39

----, research in cognitive science has demonstrated that the use of these sources does not always lead to better learning.

- A) As multimedia sources allow for information to be presented in multiple ways, which makes the learning experience more vivid
- B) Because the widespread use of multimedia sources has promoted research investigating the variety of classroom activities
- C) Given that the advent of animated pedagogical agents is the result of recent advancements in multimedia sources
- D) Although there is much optimism that multimedia sources function as effective tools for instruction
- E) In case multimedia sources are used to support the understanding of a sophisticated subject matter

Soru No: 40

Studies of childhood have gained significance in areas beyond psychology and education ----.

- A) even if childhood studies consider children as active subjects who interpret their own lives in various ways
- B) as the focus of research has turned to exploring the social, cultural, and legal lives of children in diverse contexts
- C) whereas engaging in childhood studies entails the pursuit of interdisciplinary investigation
- D) although some researchers challenge the idea of childhood as a linear sequence of social growth
- E) whether some scholars seek to make visible the changing practices of children's education

Soru No: 41

Internal monologue, defined as the constant flow of thoughts in people's minds, is almost always present throughout the day; ----.

- A) for example, researchers have found that most people do not internally monologue the entire day
- B) however, many people do not even experience one at all and it does not function the same way for everyone
- C) thus, it can be broken down into three categories: condensation, dialogicality, and intentionality
- D) in other words, internal monologues, which are known as private speech, form during early childhood
- E) rather, internal monologues can have differences considering no two persons' minds are the same

Soru No: 42

The tourism boom Japan has experienced recently has amplified the visibility of its beauty industry, as it introduced millions of tourists to Japanese skincare.

- A) Japonya'nın yakın zamanda yaşadığı turizm patlaması sayesinde Japon cilt bakımıyla tanışan milyonlarca turist, güzellik sektörünün görünürlüğünü artırmıştır.
- B) Japonya'nın yakın zamanda yaşadığı turizm patlaması nedeniyle milyonlarca turistin Japon cilt bakımıyla tanışması, güzellik sektörünün görünürlüğünü artırmıştır.
- C) Japonya'nın yakın zamanda yaşadığı turizm patlaması, milyonlarca turisti Japon cilt bakımı ile tanıştırdığı için güzellik sektörünün görünürlüğünü artırmıştır.
- D) Japonya, yakın zamanda yaşadığı turizm patlaması sonucunda milyonlarca turisti Japon cilt bakımı ile tanıştırtarak güzellik sektörünün görünürlüğünü artırmıştır.
- E) Japonya, yakın zamanda yaşadığı turizm patlaması ile milyonlarca turisti Japon cilt bakımı ile tanıştırdığı için güzellik sektörünün görünürlüğünü artırmıştır.

Soru No: 43

Cave paintings were popular in China as they were in South Asia, but unlike other artists, Chinese artists employed several distinctive materials in their paintings.

- A) Mağara resimleri, Güney Asya'da olduğu kadar Çin'de de yaygın olmasına rağmen Çinli sanatçıların resimlerinde kullandığı birçok malzeme diğer sanatçıların aksine kendilerine özgüydü.
- B) Mağara resimleri, Güney Asya'da olduğu gibi Çin'de de yaygındı ancak Çinli sanatçılar, diğer sanatçılardan farklı olarak resimlerinde kendilerine özgü birçok malzeme kullanmıştı.
- C) Mağara resimleri, Güney Asya'da olduğu kadar Çin'de de yaygındı ama resimleri diğer sanatçılardan farklı olan Çinli sanatçılar, kendilerine özgü birçok malzeme kullanmıştı.
- D) Mağara resimleri, Güney Asya'da olduğu gibi Çin'de de yaygın olsa da Çinli sanatçıların diğer sanatçılardan farkı, resimlerinde kendilerine özgü birçok malzeme kullanmış olmalarıydı.
- E) Mağara resimleri, Güney Asya'da olduğu gibi Çin'de de yaygındı ancak diğer sanatçıların aksine, Çinli sanatçıların resimlerinde kendilerine özgü birçok malzeme kullanılmıştı.

Soru No: 44

Intuition is an instinctual response that happens without conscious reasoning, and while it looks like a momentary decision, it is part of cognitive processes.

- A) Önsezinin bilinçli muhakeme yapılmadan gerçekleşmesi ve içgüdüsel bir tepki olması onu anlık bir karar gibi gösterse de önsezi, bilişsel süreçlerin bir parçasıdır.
- B) Önsezi, bilinçli muhakeme yapılmadan gerçekleşen içgüdüsel bir tepkidir ve anlık bir karar gibi görünse de bilişsel süreçlerin bir parçasıdır.
- C) Bilinçli muhakeme yapılmadan gerçekleşen içgüdüsel bir tepki olan önsezi, anlık bir karar gibi görünebilir ama bilişsel süreçlerin bir parçasıdır.
- D) Önsezi, içgüdüsel bir tepki olduğu için bilinçli muhakeme yapılmadan gerçekleşir ve anlık bir karar gibi görünmesine rağmen bilişsel süreçlerin bir parçasıdır.
- E) Bilinçli muhakeme yapılmadan gerçekleşen ve içgüdüsel bir tepki olan önsezi, bilişsel süreçlerin bir parçası olsa da anlık bir karar gibi görünür.

Soru No: 45

Designed by artists to exploit the properties of light, stained-glass is a unique form of art whose most spectacular examples were created during the Gothic period.

- A) Vitray, sanatçılar tarafından ışığın özelliklerinden faydalanabilmek için tasarlanmış eşsiz bir sanat biçimi olup en muhteşem örnekleri Gotik dönemde yaratılmıştır.
- B) En muhteşem örnekleri Gotik dönemdeki sanatçılar tarafından yaratılmış olan vitray, ışığın özelliklerinden faydalanmak için tasarlanmış eşsiz bir sanat biçimidir.
- C) Sanatçılar tarafından ışığın özelliklerinden faydalanmak için tasarlanan vitray, en muhteşem örnekleri Gotik dönemde yaratılmış olan eşsiz bir sanat biçimidir.
- D) Sanatçılar tarafından ışığın özelliklerinden faydalanmak için tasarlanan ve eşsiz bir sanat biçimi olan vitrayın en muhteşem örnekleri Gotik dönemde yaratılmıştır.
- E) Gotik dönemde en muhteşem örnekleri yaratılmış olan vitray, ışığın özelliklerinden faydalanmak için sanatçılar tarafından tasarlanmış eşsiz bir sanat biçimidir.

Soru No: 46

Most people entering their teens have a vocabulary consisting of at least 20,000 words, and this number increases fast as they learn about topics such as history, geography, and physics at school.

- A) oęu insan, ergenlik dönemine girerken en az 20.000 kelimededen oluşan bir kelime daęarcığına sahiptir ve okulda tarih, coęrafya ve fizik gibi konuları öğrenmek bu sayıyı hızla artırır.
- B) Ergenlik dönemine giren oęu insan en az 20.000 kelimededen oluşan bir kelime daęarcığına sahiptir ve okulda tarih, coęrafya ve fizik gibi konuları öğrendikçe bu sayı hızla artar.
- C) Ergenlik dönemine giren oęu insanın kelime daęarcığında en az 20.000 kelime vardır ve okulda öğrendikleri tarih, coęrafya ve fizik gibi konular bu sayıyı hızla artırır.
- D) Ergenlik dönemine girildiğinde oęu insan, en az 20.000 kelimededen oluşan bir kelime daęarcığına sahiptir ve okulda öğrenilen tarih, coęrafya ve fizik gibi konular ile bu sayı hızla artar.
- E) Ergenlik dönemine girdiğinde oęu insanın en az 20.000 kelimededen oluşan bir kelime daęarcığı vardır ve bu sayı okulda tarih, coęrafya ve fizik gibi konular öğrenilerek hızla artar.

Soru No: 47

The Mayans, who grew cocoa trees in abundance on their territories, consumed chocolate as a drink and blended it with spices like chilli pepper and vanilla since they were believed to reduce fatigue.

- A) Yorgunluğu azalttığına inanıldığı için ikolatayı, acı biber ve vanilya gibi baharatlarla harmanlanmış bir iecek olarak tüketen Mayalar, topraklarında bol miktarda kakao aęacı yetiřtirmişlerdir.
- B) Mayalar, acı biber ve vanilya gibi baharatlarla harmanlayıp iecek olarak tükettikleri ikolatanın yorgunluğu azalttığına inanmışlardır ve bu nedenle topraklarında bol miktarda kakao aęacı yetiřtirmişlerdir.
- C) Topraklarında bol miktarda kakao aęacı yetiřtiren Mayalar, iecek olarak tükettikleri ikolatayı, yorgunluğu azalttığına inandıkları için acı biber ve vanilya gibi baharatlarla harmanlamışlardır.
- D) Topraklarında bol miktarda kakao aęacı yetiřtiren Mayalar, ikolatayı iecek olarak tüketmişlerdir ve yorgunluğu azalttığına inanıldığı için acı biber ve vanilya gibi baharatlarla harmanlamışlardır.
- E) İecek olarak tükettikleri ikolatayı, yorgunluğu azalttığına inandıkları için acı biber ve vanilya gibi baharatlarla harmanlayan Mayaların topraklarında bol miktarda kakao aęacı yetiřtirilmiştir.

Soru No: 48

Osmanlı Devleti, merkezî bir yönetim sistemi kurarak Doğu Akdeniz bölgesine, Antik Mısır döneminden beri elde edilmemiş bir barış ve istikrar getirmeyi başarmıştır.

- A) The Ottoman Empire, which created a centralised administrative system, managed to bring peace and stability to the region of the eastern Mediterranean, which had not been achieved since the period of ancient Egypt.
- B) By creating a centralised administrative system, the Ottoman Empire managed to bring to the region of the eastern Mediterranean peace and stability that had not been achieved since the period of ancient Egypt.
- C) The centralised administrative system that the Ottoman Empire created managed to bring to the region of the eastern Mediterranean peace and stability that had not been achieved since the period of ancient Egypt.
- D) The peace and stability, which the Ottoman Empire managed to bring to the region of the eastern Mediterranean by creating a centralised administrative system, had not been achieved since the period of ancient Egypt.
- E) The centralised administrative system created by the Ottoman Empire in the region of the eastern Mediterranean managed to bring peace and stability that had not been achieved since the period of ancient Egypt.

Soru No: 49

Tarih öncesi dönemde Ege Adaları'ndaki heykeltıraşlar, modern heykelleri akla getiren çarpıcı soyut formları nedeniyle günümüzde koleksiyoncuların hayran kaldığı mermer heykelcikler üretmişlerdi.

- A) The marble statuettes produced by the sculptors on the Aegean Islands during the prehistoric time are admired by collectors today because they call to mind modern sculptures with their striking abstract forms.
- B) During the prehistoric time, the sculptors on the Aegean Islands produced marble statuettes that collectors admire today due to their striking abstract forms, which call to mind modern sculptures.
- C) During the prehistoric time, the sculptors on the Aegean Islands produced admirable marble statuettes that have striking abstract forms, which remind collectors of modern sculptures today.
- D) The sculptors on the Aegean Islands produced marble statuettes during the prehistoric time and they gained the admiration of collectors today due to their striking abstract forms, which call to mind modern sculptures.
- E) The marble statuettes produced by the sculptors on the Aegean Islands during the prehistoric time have striking abstract forms that collectors admire today since they remind them of modern sculptures.

Soru No: 50

Napolyon Bonapart'ın 1798'de başlayan Mısır Seferi sırasında tesadüfen keşfedilen ünlü Rosetta Taşı, antik Mısır hiyeroglif yazısının çözümlenmesinde kilit rol oynamıştır.

- A) The famed Rosetta Stone was discovered accidentally during Napoleon Bonaparte's Egypt Campaign that started in 1798, playing a pivotal role in deciphering ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.
- B) Discovered accidentally during Napoleon Bonaparte's Egypt Campaign which started in 1798, the famed Rosetta Stone played a pivotal role in deciphering ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.
- C) The accidental discovery of the famed Rosetta Stone during Napoleon Bonaparte's Egypt Campaign which started in 1798 played a pivotal role in deciphering ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.
- D) The famed Rosetta Stone played a pivotal role in deciphering ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing after its accidental discovery in 1798, when Napoleon Bonaparte's Egypt Campaign started.
- E) Napoleon Bonaparte's Egypt Campaign started in 1798, during which the famed Rosetta Stone, which would play a pivotal role in deciphering ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing, was accidentally discovered.

Soru No: 51

Keskin kenarları olacak şekilde yontulabildiği için Neolitik dönem silah üreticilerinin çok değer verdiği cam benzeri volkanik bir taş olan obsidiyen, Çatalhöyük'ün ticari ağında önemli bir yere sahipti.

- A) Obsidian, a glass-like volcanic stone, was highly valued by Neolithic weapon makers since it could be chipped in a way that it would have cutting edges, and thus had a significant place in Çatalhöyük's trade network.
- B) Having a significant place in Çatalhöyük's trade network, obsidian was a glass-like volcanic stone on which Neolithic weapon makers put high value because it could be chipped in a way that it would have cutting edges.
- C) Obsidian, a glass-like volcanic stone highly valued by Neolithic weapon makers due to its ability to be chipped in a way that it would have cutting edges, had a significant place in Çatalhöyük's trade network.
- D) Obsidian, a glass-like volcanic stone that Neolithic weapon makers valued highly because it could be chipped in a way that it would have cutting edges, had a significant place in Çatalhöyük's trade network.
- E) Having a significant place in Çatalhöyük's trade network, obsidian was a glass-like volcanic stone which could be chipped in a way that it would have cutting edges; therefore, Neolithic weapon makers highly valued it.

Soru No: 52

Fotoğrafçılığın gelişimi, bazı sanatçıların tahmin ettiği gibi ressamlığı ortadan kaldırmak yerine onları, çevrelerini ve deneyimlerini tasvir etmenin yeni yollarını keşfetmeleri için teşvik ederek resamlara ilham vermiştir.

- A) The advent of photography encouraged artists to explore new ways of portraying their environment and experiences by inspiring them, rather than destroying art as had been predicted by some artists.
- B) The advent of photography offered inspiration to artists, encouraging them to explore new ways of portraying their environment and experiences, rather than destroying art as some artists had predicted.
- C) The advent of photography did not destroy art as some artists had predicted; rather, it offered inspiration to artists and encouraged them to explore new ways of portraying their environment and experiences.
- D) It was predicted by some artists that the advent of photography would destroy art, but instead, it encouraged artists to explore new ways of portraying their environment and experiences by offering them inspiration.
- E) Art had been predicted by some artists to be destroyed with the advent of photography, but instead, it offered inspiration to artists, encouraging them to explore new ways of portraying their environment and experiences.

Soru No: 53

Amerikalı spor eğitmeni James Naismith, kapalı alanda ve yapay ışıklar altında oynanabilen bir oyun olan basketbolu kış aylarında öğrencilerini aktif tutmak için icat etmiştir.

- A) Basketball, which was invented by the American sports instructor James Naismith to keep his students active during winter months, is a game that could be played indoors and under artificial lights.
- B) James Naismith, an American sports instructor, invented basketball as a game that could be played indoors and under artificial lights, which kept his students active during the winter months.
- C) The American sports instructor James Naismith, having invented basketball, kept his students active during the winter months since it is a game that could be played indoors and under artificial lights.
- D) James Naismith was an American sports instructor who invented basketball, a game which could be played indoors and under artificial lights, to keep his students active during the winter months.
- E) The American sports instructor James Naismith invented basketball, a game that could be played indoors and under artificial lights, to keep his students active during the winter months.

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 h

olidays might make people feel inspired has been a popular research topic among psychologists.

Soru No: 55

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.

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.

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.

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
- E) *Orijinal belgede E şıkkı bu soruda boş bırakılmıştır*

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Despite the romantic notion that innovation is the province of ambitious people working hard on their own, a scientific focus on individual personality has not yet yielded accurate forecasts of creative behaviour. Scholars have searched the biographies of creative geniuses to find experiences and character traits likely to have contributed to their greatness. Yet, they have failed to identify characteristics that powerfully predict which young people will go on to become creative geniuses. These efforts lack predictive power because they do not take into account the important role that social context plays. The nature and significance of innovation depend on the interaction between an individual's ideas and the time and culture in which that person lives. If rock musician Bruce Springsteen had been born in 1749 rather than 1949, we would have been unlikely to ever hear his album Born to Run. Likewise, if Italian composer Domenico Cimarosa had been born in 1949 rather than 1749, his nearly 80 operas, including the masterpiece *Il matrimonio segreto*, probably would not have seen the light of day.

Soru No: 66

According to the passage, scholars are trying to ---

- A) define what the romantic understanding of genius is with an emphasis on the ambition of the genius
- B) determine the qualities of a genius to be able to guess from an early age if someone is likely to become one
- C) distinguish creative geniuses from one another in terms of their impact on the society
- D) refute the theory that personality traits foster the improvement of productivity
- E) find out how social and periodic factors help boost the reputation of a genius

Soru No: 67

The author uses the examples of Springsteen and Cimarosa to suggest that ----.

- A) they were far beyond the other geniuses of their own time in terms of creativity
- B) creativity cannot be considered in isolation from the dynamics of the society in which it flourishes
- C) geniuses' works can be best understood if they are disengaged from cultural stereotypes
- D) the impacts of innovative ideas can be far-reaching, regardless of the period in which they spring up
- E) geniuses from different societies can draw inspiration from each other's works

Soru No: 68

What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To argue against the importance of hard work and personal characteristics, which may not result in becoming a genius
- B) To promote the idea that geniuses throughout history had certain experiences that sharpened their skills
- C) To draw particular attention to the difference between what was once considered creative behaviour and what is now
- D) To briefly describe the concept of 'genius' and provide examples of figures who can be viewed as such
- E) To address a misconception about creative geniuses by highlighting the contribution of social circumstances to their success

Putting feelings into words is how we begin to name what is happening inside us, and that naming can start to change the experience itself. Sometimes, the words we choose to describe our lives can enhance our mental health for months and years to come.

Research on expressive disclosure - using your words - shows it can lead to significant health improvements with fewer doctor visits and reduced pain. There are some rules of thumb that have been learned from studies with adults. First, writing about a difficult life event three or four times on consecutive days tends to be more effective than spreading the sessions out. Second, the optimal time duration of each writing session seems to be at least 15 minutes; shorter sessions can even backfire, making health worse. Third, for those who do not like to write, talking works just as well. In fact, when one study directly compared talking and writing, talking came out ahead because people can express more in 15 minutes when speaking than when writing. One reason this type of therapy can be so transformative is that it helps people put words to their experiences in a safe, structured way, allowing them to tell their own stories with a sense of choice and authorship.

Soru No: 69

It is stated in the passage that using words to describe feelings ----.

- A) can produce positive results depending on people's ability to write as detailed as possible
- B) is proven to be beneficial for not only our mental health but also for physical well-being
- C) works better when people write down their feelings instead of talking about them
- D) should be carried out for no more than fifteen minutes for it to be beneficial
- E) is more effective if people wait a couple of days in between writing sessions

Soru No: 70

It is understood from the passage that expressive disclosure ----.

- A) could yield faster results had people been more willing to talk about distressing events with others
- B) should be utilised not during the event that causes a strong emotion but afterwards, when people are calmer to reflect on it
- C) is renovative because it helps people evaluate what happened to them and grants them autonomy over their experiences
- D) emerged initially as a way to alleviate the suffering of people who display physical symptoms such as chronic pain
- E) makes it easier for people to sympathise with others who had similar experiences

Soru No: 71

The author's attitude towards expressive disclosure is ----.

- A) ambiguous
- B) cautious
- C) appreciative
- D) sceptical
- E) perplexed

There is considerable variation in the extent to which parents correct their children's speech. The variation is based partly on the children's age and partly on the parent's social, linguistic, and educational background. When children are very young, parents rarely comment on grammatical errors, although they may correct lapses in politeness or the choice of a word that does not make sense. As children reach school age, parents may correct the kinds of non-standard speech in the hope that their children will outgrow their inappropriate lexical choices. Extensive observations of parents and children demonstrate that, as a rule, parents tend to focus on meaning rather than grammar when they correct children's speech. Thus, they may correct an incorrect word choice, an incorrect statement of the facts, or a rude remark, but they do not often react to errors that do not interfere with communication. The case for second language learners is more complex. Both children and adults can acquire a great deal of language without any feedback on error. On the other hand, the evidence suggests that, without corrective feedback and guidance, second language learners may keep using certain ungrammatical sentences for years. Therefore, corrective feedback could play an important role in overcoming errors.

Soru No: 72

It is pointed out in the passage that parents ----.

- A) correct their children's grammatical errors rather than the mistakes in their word choices
- B) are more likely to correct their young children's errors that obscure meaning
- C) ignore their children's impolite linguistic choices when they are very young
- D) tend to correct their children's mistakes regardless of their age and linguistic competence
- E) start correcting their children's grammatical errors when they start school

Soru No: 73

The underlined word 'outgrow' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) abandon
- B) recall
- C) admit
- D) detect
- E) utilise

Soru No: 74

Which can be inferred from the passage about second language learning?

- A) Adults can acquire the vocabulary more easily than the grammatical rules of the second language they are exposed to.
- B) Children tend to make similar grammatical errors in the second language they acquire.
- C) Unlike children, adults do not rely on corrective feedback when they start learning a second language.
- D) Children and adults seem to depend on guidance to learn the basic vocabulary in the second language.
- E) People acquire their mother tongue with little or no direct feedback, though they seem to need feedback in the case of second language learning.

The wearing of masks in a theatre setting was not invented by the Ancient Greeks but was a key part of all their productions. For one thing, masks were connected to Ancient Greek religion, with many of their gods depicted in each performance. The masks worn by the actors therefore allowed them to transform into a deity visually, as well as worship them in a form of ritual performance. Indeed, records indicate many masks were burned after each show as a sacrifice. Secondly, masks enabled each actor to be better seen by the audience, with exaggerated features such as noses and mouths, along with facial expressions, more easily transmitted at a distance. The hiding of the actor's real face also enabled each actor to play multiple roles - especially female characters, as women were banned from acting within the theatre at the time. One of the most common deity masks worn was that of Dionysus, who was the god of the theatre.

Soru No: 75

It is stated in the passage that Ancient Greeks ----.

- A) were influenced by elements of the theatre that were not their own but they made it a crucial part of their culture
- B) dramatically increased the public's admiration for theatrical productions with the use of masks
- C) exaggerated the features of their masks to show the greatness of their gods
- D) invented theatrical productions for the sole purpose of worshipping their many gods
- E) frequently wore the mask of Dionysus because he was the most praised deity

Soru No: 76

Which of the following is not true about masks in the Ancient Greek theatre?

- A) Masks were used as tools enabling an actor to represent the look of deities and also to worship them.
- B) After performances, masks worn by actors in that specific play were put on fire as a kind of religious act.
- C) Masks made it possible for actors to take part in plays in which they were considered ineligible to act due to their facial characteristics.
- D) Because they were more visible, masks made it easier for actors to be seen by the audience.
- E) It was possible for one actor to play different characters as their face was hidden thanks to masks.

Soru No: 77

What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To draw attention to the outstanding features of masks used in the Ancient Greek theatre
- B) To exemplify the religious significance of masks in Ancient Greece
- C) To emphasise the importance of the theatre in Ancient Greece
- D) To introduce the gods whose masks were used in the Ancient Greek theatre
- E) To explain the functions of masks in the Ancient Greek theatre

Raffaello Sanzio, or Raphael, was born in Urbino, Italy, in 1483. His father, Giovanni Santi, was a court painter to Renaissance prince Federico da Montefeltro, and gave young Raphael a sound education in the arts; by 1500 the teenager was a master in his own right. He fulfilled commissions across Italy, spending his formative years in Florence, where he was influenced by renowned artists including Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. At the age of 23, he completed one of his most famous pieces, titled Madonna of the Meadow. Two years later, Raphael travelled to Rome in 1508 to produce frescoes at the Vatican. Partly because of his heavy workload, assistants often executed paintings after his designs rather than him painting entirely by his own hand: the cartoons for the Sistine Chapel were finished in this way. Raphael became a successful architect in 1512 and was appointed to plan a survey of Rome's antique monuments in 1517. Raphael completed his final work in 1520, the Transfiguration altarpiece, and died of a fever in the same year at the age of just 37. Without a doubt, he is considered one of the greatest painters in the history of art.

Soru No: 78

According to the passage, Raphael ----.

- A) became an artist because his father hoped he would take over his position at the royal court
- B) was inspired by great artists in Florence at a young age, where his artistic identity took shape
- C) received an education at a royal institution in a wide range of subjects, as well as painting
- D) trained under experts in the arts such as da Vinci and Michelangelo with the support of his father
- E) developed an artistic style that stood in contrast to that of his father, which was shaped by the royal court

Soru No: 79

Which can be understood from the passage?

- A) The majority of Raphael's artwork can be attributed to his assistants due to his reluctance to complete them.
- B) Despite his short life, Raphael achieved considerable success in both painting and architecture.
- C) Raphael decided to become an artist after he was inspired by great artists of his time.
- D) Raphael left Florence because he wanted to become an architect and work on Rome's antique monuments.
- E) Today, most people are unaware that Raphael was also a successful architect in Italy.

Soru No: 80

What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Raffaello Sanzio's journey to becoming a famous artist in art history
- B) How Raffaello Sanzio's artistic identity influenced his architectural works
- C) The stylistic differences in the artworks completed by Raffaello Sanzio and his assistants
- D) The importance of Florence in shaping Raffaello Sanzio's artistic style
- E) The success of Raffaello Sanzio's architectural works in Rome

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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