YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ MART 2019

66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Genealogical tourism has been historically undervalued, but it is now becoming recognized as a valuable tool for destination promotion. Genealogical tourists want to travel to the country of their ancestors' origins and to learn more about their family history or the contextual and cultural heritage of the family. In addition to the places and sites where people used to live and work, visits to graveyards and churches to see memorials and burial sites, as well as to inspect historic records are becoming increasingly popular. Although a worldwide phenomenon, genealogical tourism is most common among communities removed from their homelands or where there has at some time been mass emigration, e.g., from England to Australia, and from Ireland to England and the USA. Evidence suggests that it is a growing sub-sector of tourism, as a result of the increasing sociological awareness of the post-industrial society that we currently live in.

66. It is clear from the text that ----.

A) genealogical tourism did not receive the attention it deserved in the past

B) museums and art galleries are the main attractions for genealogical tourists

C) genealogical tourists consult historians to choose their destinations

D) genealogical tourism is becoming more popular in England than in the USA

E) governments have made enormous investments in genealogical tourism in recent years

Genealogical tourism has been historically undervalued, but it is now becoming recognized as a valuable tool for destination promotion. Genealogical tourists want to travel to the country of their ancestors' origins and to learn more about their family history or the contextual and cultural heritage of the family. In addition to the places and sites where people used to live and work, visits to graveyards and churches to see memorials and burial sites, as well as to inspect historic records are becoming increasingly popular. Although a worldwide phenomenon, genealogical tourism is most common among communities removed from their homelands or where there has at some time been mass emigration, e.g., from England to Australia, and from Ireland to England and the USA. Evidence suggests that it is a growing sub-sector of tourism, as a result of the increasing sociological awareness of the post-industrial society that we currently live in.

67. According to the text, genealogical tourism especially attracts those ----.

A) who are interested in the cultural heritage of various countries

B) who would like to visit new countries and get to know different cultures

C) who can spare the time and money to visit countries with intriguing histories

D) whose families come from small countries with diverse cultural traditions

E) whose ancestors had to leave their home country for certain reasons

Genealogical tourism has been historically undervalued, but it is now becoming recognized as a valuable tool for destination promotion. Genealogical tourists want to travel to the country of their ancestors' origins and to learn more about their family history or the contextual and cultural heritage of the family. In addition to the places and sites where people used to live and work, visits to graveyards and churches to see memorials and burial sites, as well as to inspect historic records are becoming increasingly popular. Although a worldwide phenomenon, genealogical tourism is most common among communities removed from their homelands or where there has at some time been mass emigration, e.g., from England to Australia, and from Ireland to England and the USA. Evidence suggests that it is a growing sub-sector of tourism, as a result of the increasing sociological awareness of the post-industrial society that we currently live in.

68. Which of the following CANNOT be a motivation for genealogical tourism?

A) Desire to have a holiday with family members.

B) Desire to find new documents about the history of a family member.

C) Desire to examine historic records related to one's family.

D) Desire to see the place where one's family originally came from.

E) Desire to make a trip to discover one's family history and lineage.

69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The term "capital" is often used to refer to money that is available for investment or, indeed, any asset that can be readily turned into money for it. Thus, a person's house is often described as his or her capital, because it can be turned into capital either by selling it or by borrowing on the strength of it. Many small businesses are indeed set up in this way. It is, however, only possible to turn property into capital if its ownership is clearly established, its value can be measured, its title can be transferred, and a market exists for it. A characteristic feature of the development of capitalist societies is the emergence of institutions that enable the conversion of assets of all kinds into capital. It is the absence of these institutions and, above all, functioning systems of property law that frustrates the emergence of local capitalisms in the Third World.

69. **The text is mainly about ----.**

   A) the different ways to establish small businesses

   B) the definition of capital and its convertibility

   C) the evolution of capitalism in the West

   D) what capital means to small businesses

   E) how capital changed hands in the modern world

The term "capital" is often used to refer to money that is available for investment or, indeed, any asset that can be readily turned into money for it. Thus, a person's house is often described as his or her capital, because it can be turned into capital either by selling it or by borrowing on the strength of it. Many small businesses are indeed set up in this way. It is, however, only possible to turn property into capital if its ownership is clearly established, its value can be measured, its title can be transferred, and a market exists for it. A characteristic feature of the development of capitalist societies is the emergence of institutions that enable the conversion of assets of all kinds into capital. It is the absence of these institutions and, above all, functioning systems of property law that frustrates the emergence of local capitalisms in the Third World.

70. According to the text, ----.

A) one has to own a property in order to start a small business

B) the terms investment and capital have nothing in common

C) there is greater capital accumulation in Eastern countries than Western countries

D) the laws regulating capital exchange need to be improved

E) there are well-defined conditions for turning property into capital

The term "capital" is often used to refer to money that is available for investment or, indeed, any asset that can be readily turned into money for it. Thus, a person's house is often described as his or her capital, because it can be turned into capital either by selling it or by borrowing on the strength of it. Many small businesses are indeed set up in this way. It is, however, only possible to turn property into capital if its ownership is clearly established, its value can be measured, its title can be transferred, and a market exists for it. A characteristic feature of the development of capitalist societies is the emergence of institutions that enable the conversion of assets of all kinds into capital. It is the absence of these institutions and, above all, functioning systems of property law that frustrates the emergence of local capitalisms in the Third World.

71. It is clear from the text that Third World countries ----.

A) lack the institutions necessary for capitalism to flourish

B) inherited their capitalist institutions from the East

C) have redefined their financial systems and flourished

D) are hardly in need of productive businessmen for economic development

E) have standardized the laws regulating their economies in recent years

72 - 74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Since the beginning of the Millennium, researchers have tried to bring attention to the "digital divide", the uneven access to technology among different races, classes, and geographic areas. The term became part of the common lexicon in 1996. This was the point when personal computer (PC) use had shifted from 300,000 users in 1991 to more than 10 million users. The issue of the digital divide had to do with communities that received infrastructure upgrades that largely went to wealthy urban and suburban areas. Data from the Pew Research Centre suggests that as technological devices get smaller, larger per cent ages of minority groups are using their cell phones to connect to the Internet. About 70% of people in minority groups connect to the web via such devices. While it might seem that the Internet is the Internet, regardless of how you get there, there's a notable difference. Tasks like updating CVs or filling out job applications are much harder on a cell phone than on a wired computer. Therefore, the digital divide might also mean access to online technology that allows for empowerment, not just entertainment.

72. The digital divide ----.

A) was a concept first developed and introduced to the public before 1996

B) refers to the unjust distribution of technology among different races, classes, and geographic areas

C) is a term encompassing infrastructural and technological problems encountered in urban and suburban areas

D) assures that different races, classes, and geographic areas benefit equally from technological advances

E) was the result of the widespread distribution of infrastructural upgrades and technological advances

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73. According to the data from the Pew Research Centre, ----.

A) some people use their mobile phones to upload their CVs because it is much easier

B) the highest increase in the number of people using PCs took place in the 1990s

C) people from minority groups are mostly using their mobile phones instead of wired computers to access the Internet

D) thanks to mobile phone technology, more and more people are able to find proper jobs

E) as a result of the digital divide, more minority groups are using online technology for empowerment rather than entertainment

Since the beginning of the Millennium, researchers have tried to bring attention to the "digital divide", the uneven access to technology among different races, classes, and geographic areas. The term became part of the common lexicon in 1996. This was the point when personal computer (PC) use had shifted from 300,000 users in 1991 to more than 10 million users. The issue of the digital divide had to do with communities that received infrastructure upgrades that largely went to wealthy urban and suburban areas. Data from the Pew Research Centre suggests that as technological devices get smaller, larger per cent ages of minority groups are using their cell phones to connect to the Internet. About 70% of people in minority groups connect to the web via such devices. While it might seem that the Internet is the Internet, regardless of how you get there, there's a notable difference. Tasks like updating CVs or filling out job applications are much harder on a cell phone than on a wired computer. Therefore, the digital divide might also mean access to online technology that allows for empowerment, not just entertainment.

74. It can be inferred from the text that ----.

A) a person would have a better chance of getting a job if he used a wireless device to prepare his/her CV

B) there is no direct link between the size of the technological devices and the rate of their use

C) researchers started to pay special attention to the problem of the digital divide in 1991

D) the digital divide may also indicate certain forms of inequalities in a given society

E) the authorities have long overlooked the problems created by the digital divide

75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Britain has not launched a rocket into space for 50 years, but it has a huge space industry. According to a government report, its share in the global space economy is 6,5%. The industry in the country is worth £13,7 billion, and it employs 39,000 people directly. Britain produces 40% of the world's small satellites. Now the British space industry may face great problems after Brexit, the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. Airbus, a multinational company that is the biggest satellite-maker in Britain, has announced that it will move some of its operations from Britain to France after Brexit. Problems have become more serious in Britain's participation in the Galileo Navigation Project. This project is Europe's equivalent of America's GPS, the navigational system. The European Union (EU) says post-Brexit Britain should not be included in such EU projects that involve sensitive information. However, there are some reasons for hope for Britain. The space industry has little government support in Britain. So, the companies in this sector are very commercially minded. If Britain loses business in the EU, it could find new fields to operate in places like the Middle East.

75. It is clear from the text that Britain ----.

A) is one of the countries that get considerable benefits from the space economy

B) will have to stop investing in the space economy after Brexit

C) is one of the European countries that have never launched any rockets

D) hopes to make much more money from space technology after Brexit

E) will support space research programs to compete with other European countries

Britain has not launched a rocket into space for 50 years, but it has a huge space industry. According to a government report, its share in the global space economy is 6,5%. The industry in the country is worth £13,7 billion, and it employs 39,000 people directly. Britain produces 40% of the world's small satellites. Now the British space industry may face great problems after Brexit, the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. Airbus, a multinational company that is the biggest satellite-maker in Britain, has announced that it will move some of its operations from Britain to France after Brexit. Problems have become more serious in Britain's participation in the Galileo Navigation Project. This project is Europe's equivalent of America's GPS, the navigational system. The European Union (EU) says post-Brexit Britain should not be included in such EU projects that involve sensitive information. However, there are some reasons for hope for Britain. The space industry has little government support in Britain. So, the companies in this sector are very commercially minded. If Britain loses business in the EU, it could find new fields to operate in places like the Middle East.

76. The Galileo Navigation Project ----.

A) was cancelled after Britain voted for Brexit

B) involves some secret data about European countries

C) will replace America's GPS as it is no longer reliable

D) is a project that is funded by the American government

E) is a British project that involves sensitive information

Britain has not launched a rocket into space for 50 years, but it has a huge space industry. According to a government report, its share in the global space economy is 6,5%. The industry in the country is worth £13,7 billion, and it employs 39,000 people directly. Britain produces 40% of the world's small satellites. Now the British space industry may face great problems after Brexit, the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. Airbus, a multinational company that is the biggest satellite-maker in Britain, has announced that it will move some of its operations from Britain to France after Brexit. Problems have become more serious in Britain's participation in the Galileo Navigation Project. This project is Europe's equivalent of America's GPS, the navigational system. The European Union (EU) says post-Brexit Britain should not be included in such EU projects that involve sensitive information. However, there are some reasons for hope for Britain. The space industry has little government support in Britain. So, the companies in this sector are very commercially minded. If Britain loses business in the EU, it could find new fields to operate in places like the Middle East.

77. From the text, we can infer that ----.

A) the EU wants to exclude Britain from its space program as it operates in the Middle East

B) Britain is a country that employs the highest number of people in the space economy

C) the space industry has little government support in Britain, so it cannot develop in that country

D) the Galileo navigation project will suffer a lot if Britain decides not to participate in it

E) Brexit may create new opportunities for the British space industry in other parts of the world

78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In any socio-cultural milieu, people may be occupied in gossip for a substantial part of their everyday lives. Recognizing that studying our daily lives is the key to an understanding of human behaviour. Anthropologists have long appreciated the significance of gossip. Nevertheless, sustained analysis of gossip remained intermittent until the 1960s, when three broadly distinct views emerged: the functionalist, the transactionalist, and the symbolic-interactionist. The functionalist view is exemplified by Max Gluckman. Gossip, Gluckman claims, is a culturally determined and sanctioned process, a social fact, with customary rules and with important functions. Notably, gossip helps maintain group unity, morality, and history. For Gluckman, the essence of gossip is a constant communal evaluation and reaffirmation of behaviour by assessment against common, traditional expectations. Furthermore, gossip enables groups to control the competing cliques and aspiring individuals of which they are composed; through gossip, differences of opinion are fought out behind the scenes so that outwardly a show of harmony and friendship can be maintained.

78. It can be understood from the text that ----.

A) Max Gluckman was the first anthropologist to conduct a scientific study of gossip

B) anthropologists have refused to study gossip as it occupies a substantial part of everyday life

C) it was in the 1960s that anthropologists first started to show serious interest in gossip

D) anthropologists have tried to identify the effects of gossip on one's personality

E) the functionalist and the transactionalist views share a number of theoretical similarities

In any socio-cultural milieu, people may be occupied in gossip for a substantial part of their everyday lives. Recognizing that studying our daily lives is the key to an understanding of human behaviour. Anthropologists have long appreciated the significance of gossip. Nevertheless, sustained analysis of gossip remained intermittent until the 1960s, when three broadly distinct views emerged: the functionalist, the transactionalist, and the symbolic-interactionist. The functionalist view is exemplified by Max Gluckman. Gossip, Gluckman claims, is a culturally determined and sanctioned process, a social fact, with customary rules and with important functions. Notably, gossip helps maintain group unity, morality, and history. For Gluckman, the essence of gossip is a constant communal evaluation and reaffirmation of behaviour by assessment against common, traditional expectations. Furthermore, gossip enables groups to control the competing cliques and aspiring individuals of which they are composed; through gossip, differences of opinion are fought out behind the scenes so that outwardly a show of harmony and friendship can be maintained.

79. According to the text, which of the following is NOT a function of gossiping?

A) To provide a control mechanism for the group members.

B) To change customary rules and norms.

C) To secure group unity.

D) To test and approve certain types of behaviour.

E) To prevent disagreements from harming friendships.

In any socio-cultural milieu, people may be occupied in gossip for a substantial part of their everyday lives. Recognizing that studying our daily lives is the key to an understanding of human behaviour. Anthropologists have long appreciated the significance of gossip. Nevertheless, sustained analysis of gossip remained intermittent until the 1960s, when three broadly distinct views emerged: the functionalist, the transactionalist, and the symbolic-interactionist. The functionalist view is exemplified by Max Gluckman. Gossip, Gluckman claims, is a culturally determined and sanctioned process, a social fact, with customary rules and with important functions. Notably, gossip helps maintain group unity, morality, and history. For Gluckman, the essence of gossip is a constant communal evaluation and reaffirmation of behaviour by assessment against common, traditional expectations. Furthermore, gossip enables groups to control the competing cliques and aspiring individuals of which they are composed; through gossip, differences of opinion are fought out behind the scenes so that outwardly a show of harmony and friendship can be maintained.

80. The text is mainly about ----.

A) how gossiping may damage group dynamics

B) the differences among three views of gossiping

C) why Max Gluckman decided to study gossip

D) the significance of gossip as a social phenomenon

E) various functions of gossiping and its negative effects

YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLER

KASIM 2019

66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Copernicus, a Polish-born, Italian-educated churchman, took a big step toward the scientific revolution in 1543 when he published his theories about how the Earth and planets move in relation to the Sun. Copernicus said that the Sun, not the Earth, was the centre around which the universe revolved. Copernicus delayed releasing his findings, but at the urging of supporters, he published his book *The Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres* around 1543, the year of his death. His Sun-centred universe, along with the notion that the Earth spins on its axis, upset some other astronomers and churchmen. To claim that God would place his creation on a spinning ball that revolved around another heavenly body struck many people as ridiculous, as it was against the teachings of the Catholic Church. The controversy only caught fire, however, after 1610, when physicist and astronomer Galileo Galilei of Pisa published a book about his own astronomical observations, which supported those of Copernicus. The Catholic Church banned Copernicus' book, The Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres, in 1616 and did not lift the ban until 1835.

66. **One can understand from the passage that Copernicus' book ----.**

A) was published following his death

B) was published immediately after it was written

C) reached a great number of readers

D) upset astronomers in particular

E) was a breakthrough in the world of science

Copernicus, a Polish-born, Italian-educated churchman, took a big step toward the scientific revolution in 1543 when he published his theories about how the Earth and planets move in relation to the Sun. Copernicus said that the Sun, not the Earth, was the centre around which the universe revolved. Copernicus delayed releasing his findings, but at the urging of supporters, he published his book *The Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres* around 1543, the year of his death. His Sun-centred universe, along with the notion that the Earth spins on its axis, upset some other astronomers and churchmen. To claim that God would place his creation on a spinning ball that revolved around another heavenly body struck many people as ridiculous, as it was against the teachings of the Catholic Church. The controversy only caught fire, however, after 1610, when physicist and astronomer Galileo Galilei of Pisa published a book about his own astronomical observations, which supported those of Copernicus. The Catholic Church banned Copernicus' book, The Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres, in 1616 and did not lift the ban until 1835.

67. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A) Copernicus wrote many books in his lifetime.

B) Copernicus live a long and healthy life.

C) Galileo's findings were similar to Copernicus'.

D) Galileo and Copernicus wrote a book together.

E) Galileo also had trouble with the Catholic Church.

Copernicus, a Polish-born, Italian-educated churchman, took a big step toward the scientific revolution in 1543 when he published his theories about how the Earth and planets move in relation to the Sun. Copernicus said that the Sun, not the Earth, was the centre around which the universe revolved. Copernicus delayed releasing his findings, but at the urging of supporters, he published his book *The Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres* around 1543, the year of his death. His Sun-centred universe, along with the notion that the Earth spins on its axis, upset some other astronomers and churchmen. To claim that God would place his creation on a spinning ball that revolved around another heavenly body struck many people as ridiculous, as it was against the teachings of the Catholic Church. The controversy only caught fire, however, after 1610, when physicist and astronomer Galileo Galilei of Pisa published a book about his own astronomical observations, which supported those of Copernicus. The Catholic Church banned Copernicus' book, The Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres, in 1616 and did not lift the ban until 1835.

68. **Which of the following is true about Copernicus according to the passage?**

A) Copernicus' book was rewritten by Galileo centuries later.

B) Galileo worked hard to immediately lift the ban on Copernicus's book.

C) It was forbidden to read Copernicus' book for a very long time.

D) Copernicus thought neither the Earth nor the Sun was the centre of the universe.

E) Galileo's research was the main reason for the ban on Copernicus' book.

69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

junction/ kavsak

Srirangam Island, at the confluence of the Kaveri and Kollidam Rivers in south-eastern India's state of Tamil, is home to a 2,000-year-old temple complex, major parts of which are still in use today. However, much of the complex is hidden or destroyed. Many older sections are buried under sediment as a result of centuries of flooding, and the complex was **ransacked** in the 14th century by general Ulugh Khan. Recent excavations at the site, guided by geologists with knowledge of flood sediment layers, have begun to reveal what was presumed to have been lost. Researchers including geologist Mu Ramkunar of Periyar University have uncovered parts of the temple destroyed by Ulugh Khan and unearthed artefacts such as pendant lamps and statues of the deity Gopalakrisnan with his consorts. Using geophysical surveying techniques, they have also identified what they believe to be the tomb of religious scholar and teacher complex in the 15th century. The tombs have been left unexcavated for religious reasons.

ek bilgi ZITLIK

69. The temple on Srirangam Island mentioned in the passage ----.

A) is still used today although most of its part buried or damaged

B) was constructed in the 14th century by Ulugh Khan after conquering the island

C) has been revealed to contain 2.000-year-old artefacts belonging to Ulugh Khan

D) has many older sections still in good condition despite centuries of flooding

E) will not be reopened for religious reasons when its reconstruction is complete

Srirangam Island, at the confluence of the Kaveri and Kollidam Rivers in south-eastern India's state of Tamil, is home to a 2,000-year-old temple complex, major parts of which are still in use today. However, much of the complex is hidden or destroyed. Many older sections are buried under sediment as a result of centuries of flooding, and the complex was **ransacked** in the 14th century by general Ulugh Khan. Recent excavations at the site, guided by geologists with knowledge of flood sediment layers, have begun to reveal what was presumed to have been lost. Researchers including geologist Mu Ramkunar of Periyar University have uncovered parts of the temple destroyed by Ulugh Khan and unearthed artefacts such as pendant lamps and statues of the deity Gopalakrisnan with his consorts. Using geophysical surveying techniques, they have also identified what they believe to be the tomb of religious scholar and teacher complex in the 15th century. The tombs have been left unexcavated for religious reasons.

70. **The underlined word in the passage 'ransacked' is closest in meaning to ----.**

A) admired

B) neglected

C) utilised

D) damaged

E) altered

Srirangam Island, at the confluence of the Kaveri and Kollidam Rivers in south-eastern India's state of Tamil, is home to a 2,000-year-old temple complex, major parts of which are still in use today. However, much of the complex is hidden or destroyed. Many older sections are buried under sediment as a result of centuries of flooding, and the complex was **ransacked** in the 14th century by general Ulugh Khan. Recent excavations at the site, guided by geologists with knowledge of flood sediment layers, have begun to reveal what was presumed to have been lost. Researchers including geologist Mu Ramkunar of Periyar University have uncovered parts of the temple destroyed by Ulugh Khan and unearthed artefacts such as pendant lamps and statues of the deity Gopalakrisnan with his consorts. Using geophysical surveying techniques, they have also identified what they believe to be the tomb of religious scholar and teacher complex in the 15th century. The tombs have been left unexcavated for religious reasons.

71. **It can be inferred from the passage that ---.**

A) the geophysical surveying techniques used were not sophisticated enough to study the parts ruined by Ulugh Khan

B) geologists specialising in sediment layers contributed a great deal to the rediscovery of the buried sections

C) many artefacts unearthed from the tombs will never be seen by the public as this is not permitted for religious reasons

D) Sri Manavala Manugial restored the temple primarily to make it his burial place

E) the researchers from Periyar University are wrong about their assumptions that the temple complex might have been restored previously

72 - 74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Mary Tudor had never enjoyed good health, and it got worse rapidly after she became queen. Desperate to conceive an heir, she suffered the humiliation of two phantom pregnancies during which she displayed all the symptoms of an expectant mother although she was not pregnant in reality. But her swollen stomach may have been due to cancerous tumour. Early in 1558, as Mary persisted in believing that she would soon be delivered of an heir, it was obvious to everyone else that she was dying. By 28 October, wracked with pain, she finally acknowledged that there would be no 'fruit of her body,' and confirmed that the crown would pass to Elizabeth. She begged her half-sister to uphold the Roman Catholic faith, but the knowledge of how unlikely Elizabeth was to honour this request tormented Mary until her last breath. Upon hearing that Mary was dead and that Elizabeth was now queen, there was great rejoicing in London. All across the capital, church bells were rung and at night bonfires were lit, around which thousands of people gathered to make merry. The brief, brutal reign of Mary Tudor was over: now nation's hopes rested upon her beautiful and charismatic successor.

72. It can be understood from the passage that Marry Tudor----.

A) was in good health before she became queen

B) had two babies who both died soon after birth

C) lied to her nation about her physical condition

D) never believed she would have a legitimate heir

E) died in pain possibly due to a cancerous tumour

Mary Tudor had never enjoyed good health, and it got worse rapidly after she became queen. Desperate to conceive an heir, she suffered the humiliation of two phantom pregnancies during which she displayed all the symptoms of an expectant mother although she was not pregnant in reality. But her swollen stomach may have been due to cancerous tumour. Early in 1558, as Mary persisted in believing that she would soon be delivered of an heir, it was obvious to everyone else that she was dying. By 28 October, wracked with pain, she finally acknowledged that there would be no 'fruit of her body,' and confirmed that the crown would pass to Elizabeth. She begged her half-sister to uphold the Roman Catholic faith, but the knowledge of how unlikely Elizabeth was to honour this request tormented Mary until her last breath. Upon hearing that Mary was dead and that Elizabeth was now queen, there was great rejoicing in London. All across the capital, church bells were rung and at night bonfires were lit, around which thousands of people gathered to make merry. The brief, brutal reign of Mary Tudor was over: now nation's hopes rested upon her beautiful and charismatic successor.

73. According to passage when the reign of Mary Tudor ended, ----.

A) the people of London were happy and hopeful

B) her half-sister ruled the country unwillingly

C) the Londoners understood that she actually had a miserable life

D) Elizabeth ordered the churches to toll their bells

E) Roman Catholicism was immediately abolished

Mary Tudor had never enjoyed good health, and it got worse rapidly after she became queen. Desperate to conceive an heir, she suffered the humiliation of two phantom pregnancies during which she displayed all the symptoms of an expectant mother although she was not pregnant in reality. But her swollen stomach may have been due to cancerous tumour. Early in 1558, as Mary persisted in believing that she would soon be delivered of an heir, it was obvious to everyone else that she was dying. By 28 October, wracked with pain, she finally acknowledged that there would be no 'fruit of her body,' and confirmed that the crown would pass to Elizabeth. She begged her half-sister to uphold the Roman Catholic faith, but the knowledge of how unlikely Elizabeth was to honour this request tormented Mary until her last breath. Upon hearing that Mary was dead and that Elizabeth was now queen, there was great rejoicing in London. All across the capital, church bells were rung and at night bonfires were lit, around which thousands of people gathered to make merry. The brief, brutal reign of Mary Tudor was over: now nation's hopes rested upon her beautiful and charismatic successor.

74. **What is the primary purpose of the author ?**

A) To criticise Mary Tudor and her brutal reign over London

B) To highlight the importance of being charismatic leader

C) To emphasise the need for quality medical care in medieval times

D) To describe events leading up to Elizabeth's becoming queen   ..giden /götüren/ yol açan

E) To acknowledge the accomplishments of Elizabeth

75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Whenever photographer Gabriele Galimberti meets people on his travels, he asks the same question: ''Can I see what's in your medicine cabinet?'' Some are shy; others proud to do so. He asks this question to reveal who the people are. ''The medicines they use tell us about their desires, their wants, their diseases. It's very intimate,'' says Galimberti. What can our medicines say about us? For one, how affluent we are. Cabinets in developed countries tend to overflow with pharmaceuticals. People in less developed countries collect medications more slowly. People take pills to be physically stronger and thus more **vigorous**, to sleep more (or sometimes less), to age more slowly, or for other reasons. View the different cabinets' contents, and cultures start to take shape. In Paris and New York, Galimberti saw large numbers of antidepressants and antianxiety pills. Indian people tended to choose medicines with Indian labels, independent of quality or potency. African cabinets had drugs from China, often unlabelled. Yet all the people photographed had something in common: None of them were sick.

75. **Why does Galimberti ask people to show him their medicine cabinets?**

A) To examine diseases common across different nations

B) To see whether people react positively or negatively to such questions

C) To help them improve their economic conditions

D) To collect detailed personal information from a wide range of nations

E) To compare developed and less developed countries regarding quality of health care

Whenever photographer Gabriele Galimberti meets people on his travels, he asks the same question: ''Can I see what's in your medicine cabinet?'' Some are shy; others proud to do so. He asks this question to reveal who the people are. ''The medicines they use tell us about their desires, their wants, their diseases. It's very intimate,'' says Galimberti. What can our medicines say about us? For one, how affluent we are. Cabinets in developed countries tend to overflow with pharmaceuticals. People in less developed countries collect medications more slowly. People take pills to be physically stronger and thus more **vigorous**, to sleep more (or sometimes less), to age more slowly, or for other reasons. View the different cabinets' contents, and cultures start to take shape. In Paris and New York, Galimberti saw large numbers of antidepressants and antianxiety pills. Indian people tended to choose medicines with Indian labels, independent of quality or potency. African cabinets had drugs from China, often unlabelled. Yet all the people photographed had something in common: None of them were sick.

76. **The underlined word in the passage "**vigorous**" is closest in meaning to ----.**

A) skilful

B) memorable

C) energetic

D) flexible

E) optimistic

Whenever photographer Gabriele Galimberti meets people on his travels, he asks the same question: ''Can I see what's in your medicine cabinet?'' Some are shy; others proud to do so. He asks this question to reveal who the people are. ''The medicines they use tell us about their desires, their wants, their diseases. It's very intimate,'' says Galimberti. What can our medicines say about us? For one, how affluent we are. Cabinets in developed countries tend to overflow with pharmaceuticals. People in less developed countries collect medications more slowly. People take pills to be physically stronger and thus more **vigorous**, to sleep more (or sometimes less), to age more slowly, or for other reasons. View the different cabinets' contents, and cultures start to take shape. In Paris and New York, Galimberti saw large numbers of antidepressants and antianxiety pills. Indian people tended to choose medicines with Indian labels, independent of quality or potency. African cabinets had drugs from China, often unlabelled. Yet all the people photographed had something in common: None of them were sick.

77. According to the passage, which of the following is true about how cultures use medicine?

A) Medicines are more frequently used to slow down aging in developed countries compared to less developed ones.

B) Regardless of the nation they belong to, people tend to stockpile medicines even if they do not really need them.

C) In some countries, due to poor living standards, medicine cabinets do not show much about the culture.

D) Indian people tend to choose antidepressants made in their own country although they are not very effective.

E) African countries prefer medicines imported from China because they do not have labels.

78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A richly furnished grave excavated in 1878 near the Viking town of Birka in eastern Sweden had long been assumed to hold a powerful male warrior. The grave was equipped with a range of weapons, as well as a set of gaming pieces and a gaming board, which were seen as indications that the warrior in the grave was a military commander. A pair of horses was also found in the grave, one bridled as if prepared to ride off into battle once again in the afterlife. More than a century later, several researchers concluded–and genetic analysis confirmed–that this Viking warrior was actually female. When these results were reported in 2017, sceptics wondered whether there had been a testing mistake, or, perhaps, whether the person in the grave had been a warrior after all. A new review of the evidence led by Neil Price of Uppsala University concludes that the person in the grave was indeed biologically female, and that there is no reason to doubt that she was a warrior in a position of great authority. ''Ever since its excavation, the burial has been interpreted as that of a high-status warrior,'' says Price. ''We think so, too, for exactly the same reasons as everyone else has always thought so, but in light of the new sex determination, she was a female high-status warrior.''

78. **According to the passage the Viking grave found in Sweden did NOT include ----.**

A) a variety of weapons

B) items indicating military rank

C) life-size models of animals

D) items used for entertainment

E) horses prepared for battle

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79. Sceptics of the results produced in 2017----.

A) wanted further genetic testing to be conducted on the remains

B) reviewed the evidence again with staff from Uppsala university

C) doubted the rank of the warrior in the grave, not the accuracy of the genetic analysis

D) have been proven wrong by the new sex determination

E) created controversy by publicly opposing the results

A richly furnished grave excavated in 1878 near the Viking town of Birka in eastern Sweden had long been assumed to hold a powerful male warrior. The grave was equipped with a range of weapons, as well as a set of gaming pieces and a gaming board, which were seen as indications that the warrior in the grave was a military commander. A pair of horses was also found in the grave, one bridled as if prepared to ride off into battle once again in the afterlife. More than a century later, several researchers concluded–and genetic analysis confirmed–that this Viking warrior was actually female. When these results were reported in 2017, sceptics wondered whether there had been a testing mistake, or, perhaps, whether the person in the grave had been a warrior after all. A new review of the evidence led by Neil Price of Uppsala University concludes that the person in the grave was indeed biologically female, and that there is no reason to doubt that she was a warrior in a position of great authority. ''Ever since its excavation, the burial has been interpreted as that of a high-status warrior,'' says Price. ''We think so, too, for exactly the same reasons as everyone else has always thought so, but in light of the new sex determination, she was a female high-status warrior.''

80. Which of the following conclusions can be reached based on the passage?

A) Despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, not all Viking warriors were female.

B) Even if evidence is conclusive, some refuse to believe Viking women were able to hold high military positions.

C) Testing mistakes occur frequently in archaeology, which means that all results should be questioned.

D) Excavation of burial sites is a tricky process and requires several different types of testing.

E) Researchers at Uppsala University are more open-minded than those at other Swedish higher education institutions.

YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLER MART 2020

66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

As difficult as they may be in some cases, culture shock experiences serve as the very force that drives strangers to learn and adapt. It is through the presence of stress that strangers are compelled to strive to achieve the level of learning and self-adjustment, which is necessary in order to meet the demands of the environment and to work out new ways of handling their daily activities. In a study of Canadian technical advisors who were on two-year assignments in Kenya, researchers found that the intensity and directionality of culture shock was unrelated to patterns of psychological adjustment at the end of the first year in the alien land. Of particular interest is the finding that, in some instances, the magnitude of culture shock was positively related to the individuals' social and professional effectiveness within the new environment (i.e., the greater the culture shock, the greater the effectiveness). Based on this finding, it was thought that culture shock experiences might, in fact, be responsible for successful adaptation. This point is further echoed in research that shows culture shock is a traditional learning experience that facilitates a psychological change from a state of low self-awareness and cultural awareness to a state of high self-awareness and cultural awareness.

66. According to the passage, stress ----.

A) weakens a person's ability to achieve learning and self-adjustment

B) hinders the handling of daily activities in unfamiliar environments

C) is what causes people to become less social in a new culture

D) helps those experiencing culture shock to better adapt to a foreign environment

E) makes it impossible for strangers to meet the demands of a new environment

As difficult as they may be in some cases, culture shock experiences serve as the very force that drives strangers to learn and adapt. It is through the presence of stress that strangers are compelled to strive to achieve the level of learning and self-adjustment, which is necessary in order to meet the demands of the environment and to work out new ways of handling their daily activities. In a study of Canadian technical advisors who were on two-year assignments in Kenya, researchers found that the intensity and directionality of culture shock was unrelated to patterns of psychological adjustment at the end of the first year in the alien land. Of particular interest is the finding that, in some instances, the magnitude of culture shock was positively related to the individuals' social and professional effectiveness within the new environment (i.e., the greater the culture shock, the greater the effectiveness). Based on this finding, it was thought that culture shock experiences might, in fact, be responsible for successful adaptation. This point is further echoed in research that shows culture shock is a traditional learning experience that facilitates a psychological change from a state of low self-awareness and cultural awareness to a state of high self-awareness and cultural awareness.

67. What was especially interesting about the research on Canadian technical advisors in Kenya?

A) Psychological adjustment at the end of the first year was directly related to culture shock.

B) Some participants who experienced higher levels of culture shock were found to be more effective in their jobs.

C) The level of professional effectiveness was unrelated to the magnitude of culture shock within the first year.

D) All of the subjects in the study showed greater effectiveness in their jobs when they were subjected to further culture shock.

E) In some cases, patterns of culture shock and psychological adjustment were found to be related to the environment.

As difficult as they may be in some cases, culture shock experiences serve as the very force that drives strangers to learn and adapt. It is through the presence of stress that strangers are compelled to strive to achieve the level of learning and self-adjustment, which is necessary in order to meet the demands of the environment and to work out new ways of handling their daily activities. In a study of Canadian technical advisors who were on two-year assignments in Kenya, researchers found that the intensity and directionality of culture shock was unrelated to patterns of psychological adjustment at the end of the first year in the alien land. Of particular interest is the finding that, in some instances, the magnitude of culture shock was positively related to the individuals' social and professional effectiveness within the new environment (i.e., the greater the culture shock, the greater the effectiveness). Based on this finding, it was thought that culture shock experiences might, in fact, be responsible for successful adaptation. This point is further echoed in research that shows culture shock is a traditional learning experience that facilitates a psychological change from a state of low self-awareness and cultural awareness to a state of high self-awareness and cultural awareness.

68. **It can be inferred from the passage that prior to the study on Canadian technical advisors in Kenya, most researchers had assumed that culture shock ----.**

A) helped individuals to fully integrate into a foreign culture

B) caused the formation of experiences that facilitated change

C) allowed individuals to change states of awareness

D) occurred when foreigners experienced high self-awareness

E) was an obstacle to the adaptation to a foreign environment

69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The explosion of mobile phone use has revolutionised our lives. We can download movies, communicate with our family members, and broadcast to the world, all at the push of a button. However, there are some questions about these valuable devices we have been unable to answer, such as the possibility of health conditions resulting from excessive 'screen time'. Yet, many initial reactions have been more spontaneous than evidence-based. In the past decade, we have heard that they will rewire our brains, strip us of cognitive abilities and damage our mental health. In truth, there is no good evidence that such alarming conditions are caused by our tech habits. The World Health Organization, for example, recommends limiting screen time as a way of tackling obesity, voicing no health concerns related to screens in particular. It says that children under 3 should have no screen time and those aged 3 to 4 should be limited to an hour a day, but its focus is on curbing childhood obesity. As the fears grow and the debate becomes more heated, it is time to separate the proven health advice from exaggerated facts. Rather than impose unreasonable limits, we should take a look at our use of screens and ask how they fit with the activities and lifestyles we want as individuals and families.

69. It is pointed out in the passage that excessive screen time ----.

A) is proven to delay developmental processes in children under 3

B) shows no convincing evidence of damaging our cognitive abilities and mental health

C) prevents small children from interacting with their families and other children

D) is seen as the main reason for inducing childhood obesity in those aged 3 to 4

E) may change the way our brains work, leading to alarming health conditions

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70. According to the passage, can reduce screen time and its possible harm by ----.

A) installing readily available health applications that monitor and limit our screen use

B) paying more attention to the relation between obesity and screen time

C) comparing our screen time with that of our family members

D) becoming more conscious of our usage of screens and how related they are to our lives

E) incorporating more healthy activities into our lives

The explosion of mobile phone use has revolutionised our lives. We can download movies, communicate with our family members, and broadcast to the world, all at the push of a button. However, there are some questions about these valuable devices we have been unable to answer, such as the possibility of health conditions resulting from excessive 'screen time'. Yet, many initial reactions have been more spontaneous than evidence-based. In the past decade, we have heard that they will rewire our brains, strip us of cognitive abilities and damage our mental health. In truth, there is no good evidence that such alarming conditions are caused by our tech habits. The World Health Organization, for example, recommends limiting screen time as a way of tackling obesity, voicing no health concerns related to screens in particular. It says that children under 3 should have no screen time and those aged 3 to 4 should be limited to an hour a day, but its focus is on curbing childhood obesity. As the fears grow and the debate becomes more heated, it is time to separate the proven health advice from exaggerated facts. Rather than impose unreasonable limits, we should take a look at our use of screens and ask how they fit with the activities and lifestyles we want as individuals and families.

71. The attitude of the author towards common reactions concerning our tech habits is ----.

A) sceptical

B) sarcastic

C) admiring

D) supportive

E) optimistic

72 - 74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The most celebrated African novelist is Chinua Achebe, whose *Things Fall Apart* permanently transformed the landscape of African fiction, both in his own continent and in the Western imagination. His novels effectively challenged many of the West's false impressions of African life and culture, replacing simplistic stereotypes with portrayals of a complex society still suffering from a legacy of Western colonial oppression. Achebe was born in Ogidi, an Igbo-speaking town in eastern Nigeria, and educated in English at church schools and University College, Ibadan, where he subsequently taught before joining the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation in Lagos. Then he launched a publishing company with Christopher Okigbo, a poet soon to die in the Nigerian civil war. His *Things Fall Apart*, written with an insider's understanding of the African world and its history, depicts the destruction of an individual, a family, and a culture during colonialism. Helping to deny Western prejudices about Africa, this rich portrait of a culture also advances Achebe's ambition to help his society regain belief in itself and get rid of the complexes produced by colonialism.

72. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

A) Achebe has changed the way Western people think of African culture

B) Things Fall Apart is Achebe's first and most famous novel

C) Achebe's novels are mainly about Africans' false assumptions about Westerners

D) Africa has always been a culturally rich continent in Western imagination

E) Achebe is still the best novelist for many readers in Western societies

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

A) Achebe both studied and taught in University College, Ibadan

B) Achebe started his career at Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation

C) Okigbo provided Achebe financial support to set up his own publishing company

D) Okigbo wrote poems about the civil war in Nigeria

E) In Things Fall Apart, Achebe mentioned the problems his own family had in the West

The most celebrated African novelist is Chinua Achebe, whose Things Fall Apart permanently transformed the landscape of African fiction, both in his own continent and in the Western imagination. His novels effectively challenged many of the West's false impressions of African life and culture, replacing simplistic stereotypes with portrayals of a complex society still suffering from a legacy of Western colonial oppression. Achebe was born in Ogidi, an Igbo-speaking town in eastern Nigeria, and educated in English at church schools and University College, Ibadan, where he subsequently taught before joining the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation in Lagos. Then he launched a publishing company with Christopher Okigbo, a poet soon to die in the Nigerian civil war. His Things Fall Apart, written with an insider's understanding of the African world and its history, depicts the destruction of an individual, a family, and a culture during colonialism. Helping to deny Western prejudices about Africa, this rich portrait of a culture also advances Achebe's ambition to help his society regain belief in itself and get rid of the complexes produced by colonialism.

74. **It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

A) Achebe aimed at helping Africans rebuild self-respect and self-confidence

B) With Things Fall Apart, Achebe made the Igbo language more popular in the West

C) Things Fall Apart was mainly written from the perspective of a Westerner

D) Achebe suggested Africans distrust Western societies in Things Fall Apart

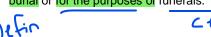E) Achebe faced fierce criticism in the Western world

75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Justice in ancient Egypt encompassed a range of physical punishments including corporal punishment such as beatings, and capital punishment, which is the legal killing of a person. Punishments were typically administered in public. Corporal punishments were imposed on citizens for lesser crimes such as non-payment of taxes. But in the most severe cases, the Egyptian state would execute offenders. Robbing royal tombs, injuring the pharaoh, and disloyalty were all regarded as the worst crimes Egyptian citizens could commit. If criminals were caught, they would be punished by death. Executions were carried out in a number of ways, most often in public. Members of privileged classes could sometimes choose to take their own lives by swallowing poison rather than undergoing a painful death in public. The harshest punishment was not only death in this world but death in the afterlife. Burning a person's body, throwing their remains into the Nile, and erasing their names from history were the most serious punishments, as the person would not exist either here or in the hereafter. In these cases, families would not receive the body for burial or for the purposes of funerals.

75. The main difference between corporal punishment and capital punishment was that ----.

A) the former was administered in public in most cases

B) the latter was used more frequently in ancient Egypt

C) the former was for criminals who stole from the pharaoh

D) the offender died as a result of the latter

E) the criminals were charged with higher taxes for the former

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76. **Members of privileged classes in ancient Egypt who faced execution ----.**

A) were thrown into the Nile when they committed the most unforgivable crimes

B) were not able to get away with public execution

C) had to remove their names from history so that they could avoid death

D) had the option to commit suicide by drinking poison in order to avoid a painful public death

E) did not want their families to get their bodies for funerals

Justice in ancient Egypt encompassed a range of physical punishments including corporal punishment such as beatings, and capital punishment, which is the legal killing of a person. Punishments were typically administered in public. Corporal punishments were imposed on citizens for lesser crimes such as non-payment of taxes. But in the most severe cases, the Egyptian state would execute offenders. Robbing royal tombs, injuring the pharaoh, and disloyalty were all regarded as the worst crimes Egyptian citizens could commit. If criminals were caught, they would be punished by death. Executions were carried out in a number of ways, most often in public. Members of privileged classes could sometimes choose to take their own lives by swallowing poison rather than undergoing a painful death in public. The harshest punishment was not only death in this world but death in the afterlife. Burning a person's body, throwing their remains into the Nile, and erasing their names from history were the most serious punishments, as the person would not exist either here or in the hereafter. In these cases, families would not receive the body for burial or for the purposes of funerals.

77. Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

A) Capital Punishment Methods in Ancient Egypt

B) The Court System in Ancient Egypt

C) Burial Rituals in Ancient Egypt

D) Crime and Punishment in Ancient Egypt

E) How the Aristocracy was Punished in Ancient Egypt

78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Freud felt that our memories and how they are arranged in our minds are vital parts of our personalities. He proposed that there are three basic divisions of memory that are differentiated by how aware or conscious each of us is of the material in those divisions: the conscious, the preconscious and the unconscious. The unconscious is the most famous of the three. It contains the memories and experiences that we are not aware of. They are deep inside our minds and difficult to access. Actually, Freud thought that our unconscious is filled with all our memories, thoughts, and ideas that are troubling, disturbing, and horrible to keep in our conscious awareness. This is where we keep our truest feelings, unfiltered and unedited by the niceties of everyday life. Our unconscious is where our deepest and most basic desires and conflicts reside, it is the realm of secrets so dark that we are not even aware of them ourselves. Depending on what kind of memories we have and how aware we are of them, we may have a completely different personality than we do now. Our conscious, preconscious and unconscious memories help make us unique, giving us that special little personality that everyone loves.

78. Freud suggested a division for our memories to ----.

A) help people hide their horrible secrets

B) focus more on the niceties of everyday life

C) simply explain our level of consciousness

D) further study people's deepest and most basic desires

E) better understand how memories are unreliable

Freud felt that our memories and how they are arranged in our minds are vital parts of our personalities. He proposed that there are three basic divisions of memory that are differentiated by how aware or conscious each of us is of the material in those divisions: the conscious, the preconscious and the unconscious. The unconscious is the most famous of the three. It contains the memories and experiences that we are not aware of. They are deep inside our minds and difficult to access. Actually, Freud thought that our unconscious is filled with all our memories, thoughts, and ideas that are troubling, disturbing, and horrible to keep in our conscious awareness. This is where we keep our truest feelings, unfiltered and unedited by the niceties of everyday life. Our unconscious is where our deepest and most basic desires and conflicts reside, it is the realm of secrets so dark that we are not even aware of them ourselves. Depending on what kind of memories we have and how aware we are of them, we may have a completely different personality than we do now. Our conscious, preconscious and unconscious memories help make us unique, giving us that special little personality that everyone loves.

79. **According to the passage, what makes us unique?**

   A) How desires and conflicts appear in memories

   B) Both nice and disturbing ideas we have

   C) Our deep and dark secrets

   D) Types and awareness of memories

   E) Unfiltered and true feelings about ourselves

Freud felt that our memories and how they are arranged in our minds are vital parts of our personalities. He proposed that there are three basic divisions of memory that are differentiated by how aware or conscious each of us is of the material in those divisions: the conscious, the preconscious and the unconscious. The unconscious is the most famous of the three. It contains the memories and experiences that we are not aware of. They are deep inside our minds and difficult to access. Actually, Freud thought that our unconscious is filled with all our memories, thoughts, and ideas that are troubling, disturbing, and horrible to keep in our conscious awareness. This is where we keep our truest feelings, unfiltered and unedited by the niceties of everyday life. Our unconscious is where our deepest and most basic desires and conflicts reside, it is the realm of secrets so dark that we are not even aware of them ourselves. Depending on what kind of memories we have and how aware we are of them, we may have a completely different personality than we do now. Our conscious, preconscious and unconscious memories help make us unique, giving us that special little personality that everyone loves.

80. **According to the passage which could be an example of an unconscious memory?**

A) Jealous feelings directed towards a close friend

B) Hearing how your colleagues appreciate you

C) Remembering simple tasks like riding a bike

D) Purposefully ignoring the man sitting next to you

E) Reliving the happiest day of your life

YÖKDİL SOSYAL 2019 MART

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

YÖKDİL SOSYAL 2019 KASIM

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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