

2025 Temmuz
YÖKDİL

Sosyal Bilimler

1

Violation of ethical norms generally makes people uncomfortable, while ---- to them provides security and confidence in a variety of social situations.

- A) resolution
- B) vulnerability
- C) adherence
- D) alteration
- E) conversion

2

Self-styled as 'Asia's world city', Hong Kong has developed considerably over the past decades, but much of its current ---- is built on its historic standing as a trade centre.

- A) urgency
- B) exclusion
- C) fluctuation
- D) prosperity
- E) compensation

3

In Nigeria, education has undergone a ---- expansion at all levels, which is expected to reduce the rate of illiteracy in a relatively short time.

- A) disputable
- B) futile
- C) rapid
- D) conventional
- E) harsh

4

The preoccupation with student performance has ---- changed the ways teachers are prepared and evaluated, and now teacher effectiveness is increasingly measured by how students transfer their knowledge to the outside world.

- A) intuitively
- B) vaguely
- C) profoundly
- D) severely
- E) coincidentally

5

More than 150 localities in Africa and Europe from the ancient times have revealed cave paintings, many ---- large animals such as horses or rhinos.

- A) depicting
- B) destructing
- C) executing
- D) enhancing
- E) hindering

6

If you want to get along well with someone, let them know that you can ---- some actions that might annoy them, such as intervening in their personal issues.

- A) cut down on
- B) go in for
- C) catch up on
- D) get by on
- E) keep up with

7

As the Aborigines lived in areas far from other cultures in the past, outsiders ---- unaware of their existence until they ---- into Aboriginal lands.

- A) had been / came
- B) might have been / could come
- C) used to be / were coming
- D) were / would have come
- E) must have been / had come

8

Many public sector institutions across the world ---- to e-government by functioning online, which simply ensures the transparency and reliability of information ---- to citizens.

- A) have turned / delivering
- B) are turning / delivered
- C) will turn / to deliver
- D) had turned / to be delivered
- E) were turning / being delivered

9

Currency convertibility is crucial for international trade because when a country imposes restrictions ---- the conversion of domestic currency for foreign exchange, it hinders transactions ---- domestic residents and foreign ones.

- A) at / for
- B) against / about
- C) over / within
- D) on / between
- E) into / through

10

The emphasis on understanding people in their socio-political contexts provides a framework ---- examining their cultural identity and many other variables that are fundamental ---- the psychological well-being of multicultural populations.

- A) in / with
- B) for / to
- C) about / at
- D) on / beyond
- E) over / into

11

Irish peasants who were displaced ---- their lands by the devastating potato famine of the late 1840s mostly fled ---- Canadian and American cities.

- A) to / within
- B) for / through
- C) at / upon
- D) over / across
- E) from / into

12

A major goal of social skills training is to teach people how to learn and interpret social signals in their interactions ---- they can act appropriately in the company of other people in different situations.

- A) as if
- B) just as
- C) while
- D) so that
- E) given that

13

---- there are no substantial documents concerning crime and punishment in the Americas during the Middle Ages, much of what is known has been gathered from information provided by Spanish chroniclers of the colonial era.

- A) Once
- B) Whether
- C) As
- D) Before
- E) Until

14

---- the causes of autism have not been thoroughly understood, almost 60 per cent of cases are believed to have a genetic component traced to multiple genes predisposing individuals to develop different aspects of autism.

- A) Although
- B) Because
- C) As long as
- D) Provided that
- E) Once

15

In language learning, error correction may cause distraction and demotivation in adults; ----, feedback on errors can help them expand their knowledge of language structures.

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

16

Children who lack television literacy are at a greater risk of being exposed to televised violence; ----, they should be carefully monitored by their parents to avoid the negative effects of television programmes.

- A) for example
- B) otherwise
- C) instead
- D) similarly
- E) as a result

17

In rural areas of Honduras, many locals give up their traditional lifestyles ---- well-paid jobs and educational opportunities in big cities.

- A) in pursuit of
- B) regardless of
- C) in addition to
- D) in comparison to
- E) despite

18

The International Phonetic Alphabet was developed in 1886 by language teachers in France ---- creating a consistent and universally understood system for transcribing the speech sounds of any language.

- A) with the goal of
- B) in spite of
- C) instead of
- D) similar to
- E) as well as

19

Archaeological evidence is ---- scarce for the era of foragers ---- our understanding of early human lifestyles has been largely shaped by conclusions based on the study of modern foraging societies.

- A) so / that
- B) neither / nor
- C) as / as
- D) whether / or
- E) the more / the more

20

Dinosaurs were a diverse and successful group of animals ---- remains have fascinated us and inspired myths that persist into modern times.

- A) what
- B) when
- C) which
- D) whose
- E) where

Africa is the world's second largest continent. It has the world's richest concentration of minerals and gems. In South Africa, the Bushveld Complex, one of the largest masses of magmatic rock on Earth, contains major deposits of strategic metals, such as platinum and chromium – metals that are (21)---- in toolmaking and high-tech industrial processes. The continent's considerable geological age has allowed more than enough time for repeated erosion, yielding soils deprived of organic nutrients but rich in iron and aluminium oxides. Such soils are high in mineral deposits such as manganese, iron, and gold, but they are very poor for agriculture. (22)---- nutrient-poor soil, deforestation and desertification are just some of the daunting challenges facing African agriculture. They cause harm to Africa's water resources and man-made lakes. (23)----, they create obstacles to agricultural production across the continent. Africa's multiplying and undernourished populations have placed greater demands (24)---- irrigated agriculture, but the continent's water resources are increasingly taxed beyond their limits. Many earth scientists emphasise that sustainable agricultural practices (25)---- to stabilise Africa's ecology and safeguard its resources and mineral wealth.

21

- A) implausible
- B) inaccurate
- C) unrealisable
- D) indispensable
- E) unacceptable

22

- A) Unlike
- B) Along with
- C) Despite
- D) By means of
- E) Instead of

23

- A) By comparison
- B) However
- C) Therefore
- D) Firstly
- E) On the contrary

24

- A) at
- B) along
- C) on
- D) with
- E) through

25

- A) should have been implemented
- B) would be implemented
- C) may have been implemented
- D) could have been implemented
- E) must be implemented

Non-verbal communication is a substitute for words. Often there is a contradiction between the verbal and non-verbal communication, where the spoken words (26)---- a particular meaning and the non-verbal communication (e.g., body posture, facial expression) has a different meaning. Usually, speakers do not consciously use non-verbal clues, such as gestures, (27)---- the receiver seems to experience some confusion. Thus, businesspeople should be aware of both forms of communication and use them (28)---- meaning clearly. Effective communication requires as much skill in listening as in speaking. Effective listening improves communication because it involves skills that include asking questions to clarify, developing an accurate understanding (29)---- the speakers' intention, and reacting both verbally and non-verbally to their comments. Effective listening is also useful in problem solving. Active listening to better interpret the speakers' messages (30)---- simply hearing what they are trying to communicate is a crucial point in problem solving.

26

- A) convey
- B) exploit
- C) overcome
- D) suspend
- E) disrupt

27

- A) as if
- B) after
- C) in order that
- D) just as
- E) unless

28

- A) having transmitted
- B) transmitted
- C) to transmit
- D) to be transmitted
- E) being transmitted

29

- A) about
- B) at
- C) across
- D) from
- E) against

30

- A) because of
- B) rather than
- C) as a consequence of
- D) regarding
- E) with the aim of

31

---; therefore, the development of skills to cope with different types of stressors is critically important.

- A) Adolescents are far better than children at thinking about what is possible, instead of limiting their thought to what is real
- B) Sometimes referred to as puberty, adolescence covers the period from roughly age 10 to 20 in a child's development
- C) Unusual experiences and emotional transitions could be overwhelming during adolescence
- D) Bullying among adolescents is being closely studied by psychologists who are trying to find its major causes
- E) What resilient adolescents appear to have in common are perseverance and high self-esteem

32

While early Buddhist flower offerings for tea ceremonies in Japan mainly required simple arrangements, ---.

- A) about 3,000 schools today are aimed at teaching this way of presenting flowers
- B) modern practices include highly elaborate and extravagant creations
- C) tea has been served to a small group of guests in a tranquil outdoor setting
- D) Ikkyu was a 15th-century Buddhist monk known for his contributions to creating the formal tea ceremony
- E) common variations like powdered green tea and matcha were an integral part of these ceremonies

33

Although archaeological evidence tells us mostly about the material life of our ancestors, ---.

- A) the exchanges of material goods between ancient societies were quite common
- B) a growing amount of evidence has inspired new theories about the origins of money and property
- C) they are known to have used different materials and tools to make their weapons
- D) it can also help us gain a better insight into their cultural and even spiritual lives
- E) the absence of material possessions may seem a mark of poverty to modern minds

34

Workers who have been in the workforce for 20 years or longer have more realistic expectations for their jobs than their younger peers; ----.

- A) as a result, they are less likely to face inconsistencies between what they hope to get from their jobs and what they actually gain from them
- B) for example, the issue of burnout can cause them to contribute less to the business goals
- C) in other words, older workers may be eager to transfer their knowledge and skills to younger workers
- D) instead, older workers have jobs that provide greater job security and more sophisticated work duties
- E) on the contrary, working primarily with other older employees makes them less vulnerable to bias than working mostly with young employees

35

Even though psychologists' interest in mental imagery and research in that field have mounted, ----.

- A) many researchers have demonstrated that imagery plays an important role in learning and thinking
- B) over the years, numerous imagery-based therapies have emerged across the world
- C) clinicians assume that everyone has mental imageries of objects and events
- D) there has not been a definitive agreement concerning the nature and function of imagery
- E) questionnaires are the most widely utilised method of measuring individual differences in imagery production

36

----; moreover, they usually need teacher or peer support to achieve learning objectives.

- A) Telling a story using puppets and drawing pictures are among the activities that young children favour
- B) Young children have greater difficulty fulfilling complex tasks due to a less complete knowledge base and more limited memory strategies
- C) There is a consensus among pedagogues that most activities for young children should include movement
- D) Children around age 5 and above are comparable with adults in making correct identifications
- E) Receiving feedback is useful in reducing the negative effects of misinformation even in preschool-age children

37

----, the development of early naval warfare is especially associated with the Greek city-states.

- A) When the Greek city-states, particularly Athens, put impressive resources of money and manpower into their navies
- B) Although there were other seafaring people, notably the Phoenicians, around the coasts of the Mediterranean in ancient times
- C) After the conflicts between the Phoenicians and Greeks generated sea battles in the 6th century BCE
- D) Even though their gifted boat-builders developed special warships that depended upon highly experienced crew to operate successfully
- E) While it was in the wars between the Greeks and Phoenicians that naval battles were for the first time fought on a large scale

38

Collaboration among students can be successfully promoted ----.

- A) because fostering peer cooperation is a painstaking process for teachers in classrooms where students have poor communicative skills
- B) while activities like pair work and group work are very effective in allowing them to interact with one another
- C) although students become interdependent as they provide mutual support to each other to complete classroom tasks
- D) if teachers incorporate certain tasks into the classroom environment, such as problem-solving activities and role-play performances
- E) given that introverted students can perform better when they do not have the obligation to participate in a group

39

The Indus Valley, located in modern-day Pakistan and western India, attracted herders and farmers as early as 6000 BCE ----.

- A) given that the highly developed civilisation established on the valley was referred to as Harappan
- B) while villages and cities could be constructed on the upper ends of the valley
- C) because it was a fertile area which allowed them to achieve a surplus in agriculture
- D) although the houses of the elite of the time could be better stocked with food
- E) even if the uniform-sized bricks across the valley indicate that some kind of government supervised the entire region

40

While some European states in Renaissance enacted many laws that banned people from wearing certain clothes, ----.

- A) both those who bought and those who created clothing found it necessary to set their minds to designing fashion within the bounds of the law
- B) these highly specific prohibitions enforced to avoid the excesses of fashion frequently inspired new styles
- C) taxes were levied on people who wore an offending style of clothing when they were caught by the 'fashion police'
- D) the styles of clothing favoured in England were vastly different from the styles popular in France and Italy
- E) elegant silk garments signifying the supremacy of the ruling class were not accessible to ordinary people

41

----, because they have available opportunities to interact with other children and are exposed to various learning materials.

- A) Activities should be diversified in kindergartens to boost children's motivation
- B) Kindergartens are subject to state regulation to ensure the safety of children
- C) In kindergartens, there should be no more than four young toddlers per caregiver
- D) Children attending kindergartens demonstrate slightly better cognitive development than those nurtured at home
- E) Kindergartens conduct on the theory that education should be initiated by cultivating the normal aptitude for exercise and play

42

While some critics suggest that cartoons produce obsessive individuals who cannot dissociate themselves from film characters, many psychologists think that cartoons can enhance children's imagination.

- A) Kendilerini film kahramanlarından ayırtıramayan saplantılı bireyler yaratan çizgi filmlerin olduğunu öne süren bazı eleştirmenler bulunsa da birçok psikolog çizgi filmlerin çocukların hayal gücünü genişlettiğini düşünüyor.
- B) Bazı eleştirmenler çizgi filmler aracılığıyla kendilerini film kahramanlarından ayırtıramayan saplantılı bireyler yaratıldığını öne sürse de birçok psikolog çocukların hayal gücünün çizgi filmlerle genişleyebileceğini düşünüyor.
- C) Bazı eleştirmenler çizgi filmlerin kendilerini film kahramanlarından ayırtıramayan saplantılı bireyler yarattığını öne sürse de birçok psikolog çizgi filmlerin çocukların hayal gücünü genişletebileceğini düşünüyor.
- D) Çizgi filmlerin kendilerini film kahramanlarından ayırtıramayan saplantılı bireyler yarattığını öne süren bazı eleştirmenlere rağmen birçok psikolog çizgi filmlerin çocukların hayal gücünü genişletebileceğini düşünüyor.
- E) Bazı eleştirmenlerin öne sürdüğü gibi çizgi filmler kendilerini film kahramanlarından ayırtıramayan saplantılı bireyler yaratsa da birçok psikolog çizgi filmler sayesinde çocukların hayal gücünün genişleyebileceğini düşünüyor.

43

Culture, which refers to the large collection of habits, customs, beliefs, and values, can be developed by all social units, from families to nations.

- A) Alışkanlıkların, geleneklerin, inançların ve değerlerin ailelerden uluslara kadar tüm toplumsal birimler tarafından geliştirilmesiyle oluşan geniş birikime kültür denir.
- B) Kültür; alışkanlıkların, geleneklerin, inançların ve değerlerin geniş birikimi anlamına gelir ve ailelerden uluslara kadar tüm toplumsal birimler tarafından geliştirilebilir.
- C) Ailelerden uluslara kadar tüm toplumsal birimler tarafından geliştirilebilen kültür; alışkanlıkların, geleneklerin, inançların ve değerlerin geniş birikimi anlamına gelir.
- D) Alışkanlıkların, geleneklerin, inançların ve değerlerin geniş birikimi anlamına gelen kültür, ailelerden uluslara kadar tüm toplumsal birimler tarafından geliştirilebilir.
- E) Kültür, ailelerden uluslara kadar tüm toplumsal birimler tarafından geliştirilen alışkanlıkların, geleneklerin, inançların ve değerlerin geniş birikimi anlamına gelir.

44

Bukavu, located in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, is a multilingual African city where French and English are widely spoken as foreign businesspeople outnumber the locals.

- A) Bukavu, Kongo Demokratik Cumhuriyeti'nin doğusunda yer alan çok dilli bir Afrika şehridir ve burada yabancı iş insanları yerlilerden sayıca üstün olduğu için Fransızca ve İngilizce yaygın olarak konuşulmaktadır.
- B) Yabancı iş insanları yerlilerden sayıca üstün olduğu için Fransızca ve İngilizcenin yaygın olarak konuşulduğu çok dilli bir Afrika şehri olan Bukavu, Kongo Demokratik Cumhuriyeti'nin doğusunda yer alır.
- C) Kongo Demokratik Cumhuriyeti'nin doğusunda yer alan Bukavu, yabancı iş insanları yerlilerden sayıca üstün olduğu için Fransızca ve İngilizcenin yaygın olarak konuşulduğu çok dilli bir Afrika şehridir.
- D) Kongo Demokratik Cumhuriyeti'nin doğusunda yer alan ve Fransızca ve İngilizcenin yaygın olarak konuşulduğu çok dilli bir Afrika şehri olan Bukavu'da, yabancı iş insanları yerlilerden sayıca üstündür.
- E) Yabancı iş insanlarının yerlilerden sayıca üstün olmasına bağlı olarak Fransızca ve İngilizcenin yaygın olarak konuşulduğu Bukavu, Kongo Demokratik Cumhuriyeti'nin doğusunda yer alan çok dilli bir Afrika şehridir.

45

The psychologist Alfred Binet and his colleague Théodore Simon, whom the French government assigned in the early 1900s to devise a method for identifying children with intellectual disabilities, developed a test capable of distinguishing such children from those of typical intelligence.

- A) 1900'lerin başında Fransız hükümetinin zihinsel yetersizlikleri olan çocukları belirlemek için bir yöntem bulmakla görevlendirdiği psikolog Alfred Binet ve meslektaşı Théodore Simon, bu çocukları tipik zekâ düzeyine sahip olanlardan ayırt edebilecek bir test geliştirdi.
- B) 1900'lerin başında Fransız hükümeti tarafından zihinsel yetersizlikleri olan çocukları saptamak için bir yöntem bulmakla görevlendirilen psikolog Alfred Binet ve meslektaşı Théodore Simon, bu çocuklarla tipik zekâ düzeyine sahip olan çocuklar arasındaki farklılıkları belirleyebilecek bir test geliştirdi.
- C) Psikolog Alfred Binet ve meslektaşı Théodore Simon, zihinsel yetersizlikleri olan çocukları belirleyecek bir yöntem bulmak üzere 1900'lerin başında Fransız hükümeti tarafından görevlendirildiğinde, bu çocukları tipik zekâ düzeyine sahip olanlardan ayırt edebilecek bir test geliştirdi.
- D) 1900'lerin başında Fransız hükümetinin zihinsel yetersizlikleri olan çocukları belirleyebilecek bir yöntem bulmakla görevlendirdiği psikolog Alfred Binet, meslektaşı Théodore Simon ile birlikte bu çocukları tipik zekâ düzeyine sahip olan çocuklardan ayırt etmek için bir test geliştirdi.
- E) Fransız hükümetinin 1900'lerin başında psikolog Alfred Binet ve meslektaşı Théodore Simon'ı zihinsel yetersizlikleri olan çocukları saptayabilecek bir yöntem bulmakla görevlendirmesiyle, bu çocuklarla tipik zekâ düzeyine sahip olan çocuklar arasındaki farklılıkları belirleyebilecek bir test geliştirildi.

46

Enlightenment thinkers, who saw the strict policies enforced by absolute monarchies as contradictory to natural rights of humans, advocated that scientific reasoning was an essential part of politics.

- A) Aydınlanma düşünürleri, mutlak monarşilerin dayattıkları katı politikaları insanların doğal haklarına aykırı bularak bilimsel akıl yürütmenin siyasetin elzem bir parçası olduğunu savunmuşlardır.
- B) Mutlak monarşiler tarafından dayatılan katı politikaları insanların doğal haklarına aykırı bulan Aydınlanma düşünürleri, bilimsel akıl yürütmenin siyasetin elzem bir parçası olduğunu savunmuşlardır.
- C) Aydınlanma düşünürleri, bilimsel akıl yürütmenin siyasetin elzem bir parçası olduğunu savunup mutlak monarşiler tarafından dayatılan katı politikaları insanların doğal haklarına aykırı bulmuşlardır.
- D) Mutlak monarşilerin dayattıkları katı politikaları insanların doğal haklarına aykırı bulan Aydınlanma düşünürlerinin savundukları şey, bilimsel akıl yürütmenin siyasetin elzem bir parçası olmasıydı.
- E) Aydınlanma düşünürleri, mutlak monarşiler tarafından dayatılan katı politikaları insanların doğal haklarına aykırı buldukları için bilimsel akıl yürütmenin siyasetin elzem bir parçası olduğunu savunmuşlardır.

47

The French philosopher René Descartes, who asserted that everything was open to doubt except the fact that he himself was doing the doubting, is famous for his saying "I think, therefore I am".

- A) Fransız filozof René Descartes, şüphe etmeyi kendisinin yerine getirdiği gerçeği dışındaki her şeyin şüpheye açık olduğunu iddia etmesiyle ve "Düşünüyorum, öyleyse varım." sözüyle ünlü olmuştur.
- B) Şüphe etmeyi kendisinin yerine getirdiği gerçeği dışındaki her şeyin şüpheye açık olduğunu iddia eden Fransız filozof René Descartes, "Düşünüyorum, öyleyse varım." sözüyle ünlüdür.
- C) Fransız filozof René Descartes, şüphe etmeyi kendisinin yerine getirdiği gerçeği dışındaki her şeyin şüpheye açık olduğunu iddia ederek "Düşünüyorum, öyleyse varım." sözüyle ünlü olmuştur.
- D) "Düşünüyorum, öyleyse varım." sözüyle ünlü olan Fransız filozof René Descartes, şüphe etmeyi kendisinin yerine getirdiği gerçeği dışındaki her şeyin şüpheye açık olduğunu iddia etmiştir.
- E) Şüphe etmeyi kendisinin yerine getirdiği gerçeği dışındaki her şeyin şüpheye açık olduğu iddiasını öne sürdüğü için Fransız filozof René Descartes, "Düşünüyorum, öyleyse varım." sözüyle ünlenmiştir.

48

Pek çok Avrupa ülkesinde göç ve kentleşmeden dolayı yaşanan nüfus artışı, etkili politikaların oluşturulmasını gerektiren barınma ve ulaşım sorunlarına yol açmıştır.

- A) Due to immigration and urbanisation, many European countries experience population growth, which has resulted in housing and transportation crises requiring effective policies to be developed.
- B) The population growth occurring in many European countries because of immigration and urbanisation has created housing and transportation crises, and they require effective policies to be framed.
- C) Effective policies are required to be framed in many European countries where population growth is experienced because of immigration and urbanisation that have caused housing and transportation crises.
- D) The population growth experienced in many European countries due to immigration and urbanisation has led to housing and transportation crises, which require effective policies to be framed.
- E) In many European countries, in which housing and transportation crises are experienced due to the population growth triggered by immigration and urbanisation, effective policies are required to be developed.

49

Narsisizmin toplumdaki yeri ve türleri hakkındaki tartışmalar devam etse de artık hiç kimse kişilik bozukluklarının, ortaya çıktıkları kültürü hem yansıttığını hem de etkilediğini inkâr etmiyor.

- A) While the debates over the position and types of narcissism in society continue, no one now denies that personality disorders both reflect and influence the culture in which they arise.
- B) Despite the ongoing debates over the position and types of narcissism in society, no one now denies that personality disorders both reflect and impact the culture they originate from.
- C) Even if there are ongoing debates over the position and types of narcissism in society, no one now denies that personality disorders not only reflect the culture in which they arise but have an influence on it as well.
- D) The debates over the position and types of narcissism in society continue; however, no one now denies that personality disorders both reflect and influence the culture they originate from.
- E) Although the position and types of narcissism in society continue to be debated, no one now denies that personality disorders not only reflect the culture they originate from but also have an impact on it.

50

Reklamcıların gizli uyarılar aracılığıyla bir markanın tanınırlığını artırmak için uyguladığı bilinçaltı reklamcılığı, 21. yüzyıl popüler kültürünün dikkat çeken öğelerinden biridir.

- A)** With the aim of increasing the recognition of a brand by means of hidden stimuli, advertisers perform subliminal advertising, which is one of the striking elements of the 21st-century popular culture.
- B)** Advertisers perform subliminal advertising so that they can increase the recognition of a brand by means of hidden stimuli, and it is one of the striking elements of the 21st-century popular culture.
- C)** Subliminal advertising, which advertisers perform to increase the recognition of a brand by means of hidden stimuli, is one of the striking elements of the 21st-century popular culture.
- D)** Advertisers who perform subliminal advertising, which is one of the striking elements of the 21st-century popular culture, aim to increase the recognition of a brand by means of hidden stimuli.
- E)** Subliminal advertising, which is one of the striking elements of the 21st-century popular culture, is performed by advertisers to increase the recognition of a brand by means of hidden stimuli.

51

Çoğu zaman komik bir anlam belirsizliğine yol açan dil sürçmeleri, sözcükleri nasıl biçimlendirdiğimiz ve telaffuz ettiğimize dair önemli kanıtlar sunar.

- A)** While they often lead to an amusing ambiguity of meaning, the slips of the tongue offer important evidence about how we formulate and articulate words.
- B)** The slips of the tongue, which often give rise to an amusing ambiguity of meaning, provide us with crucial evidence relating to the formulation and articulation of words.
- C)** Often leading to an amusing ambiguity of meaning, the slips of the tongue offer us important evidence regarding the formulation and articulation of words.
- D)** We are provided with crucial evidence about how we formulate and articulate words thanks to the slips of the tongue, which often give rise to an amusing ambiguity of meaning.
- E)** The slips of the tongue, which often lead to an amusing ambiguity of meaning, provide important evidence about how we formulate and articulate words.

52

Sanat eserleri internetin gelişiminden dolayı kolayca yayılabildiğinden telif hakkı ihlali, sanatçıların yaratıcılığı ve üretkenliği için ciddi bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır.

- A)** The works of art can be easily distributed owing to the advent of the Internet, which is why the copyright infringement poses a considerable threat to the creativity and productivity of artists.
- B)** The reason why the copyright infringement poses a serious threat to the creativity and productivity of artists is that the works of art can be easily distributed thanks to the advent of the Internet.
- C)** As the works of art can be easily distributed due to the advent of the Internet, the copyright infringement poses a serious threat to the creativity and productivity of artists.
- D)** The works of art can be easily distributed due to the advent of the Internet; therefore, the copyright infringement poses a serious threat to the creativity and productivity of artists.
- E)** The copyright infringement poses a serious threat to the creativity and productivity of artists because the advent of the Internet has led the works of art to be easily distributed.

53

Hesaplamalarındaki hatalara rağmen Yeni Dünya'nın Avrupalıların yerleşimine açılması Columbus'a atfedilir ve Bahama Adaları'na ayak basmasının yıl dönümü birçok ülkede kutlanır.

- A)** Although he made errors in his calculations, the opening of the New World to the settlement of the Europeans is attributed to Columbus, and the anniversary of his landing on the Bahama Islands is commemorated in many countries.
- B)** Despite the errors in his calculations, the opening of the New World to the settlement of the Europeans is attributed to Columbus, and the anniversary of his landing on the Bahama Islands is commemorated in many countries.
- C)** In spite of the errors in his calculations, the opening of the New World to the settlement of the Europeans is attributed to Columbus, and many countries commemorate the anniversary of his landing on the Bahama Islands.
- D)** The opening of the New World to the settlement of the Europeans is attributed to Columbus despite the errors in his calculations, and there are many countries where the anniversary of his landing on the Bahama Islands is commemorated.
- E)** Regardless of the errors he made in his calculations, the opening of the New World to the settlement of the Europeans is attributed to Columbus, and the anniversary of his landing on the Bahama Islands is commemorated in many countries.

54

--- There is a long tradition of buildings being adapted to suit new functions. For example, Roman basilicas, used as a law court or for public assemblies, were converted to serve as worship spaces for the early Christian church. In European countries like Spain and France, châteaux and castles have been converted into hotels. To give another example, one of the most well-known re-uses of a dormant train station is the Italian architect Gae Aulenti's remaking of the *Gare d'Orsay* in Paris as the national museum of art and civilisation.

- A) In Europe, there are many historical structures that still maintain their initial functions.
- B) When buildings become obsolete and cannot serve different functions due to their solid structures, there can be no alternative other than demolition.
- C) Buildings often outlive their function; however, their inherent durability often gives them another life.
- D) Architects must address issues related to preserving buildings and how long they can serve their intended function.
- E) Since large historic buildings hold social and physical significance in the urban context, their restoration requires meticulous work.

55

Thales, the Greek mathematician and philosopher, was born in the region of Miletus, Asia Minor. Little is known of his life, and all his written texts have been lost. --- For example, the Greek philosopher Proclus claimed that Thales acquired his mathematical knowledge from Egyptian scholars, and centuries later, Hieronymus, a student of Aristotle, wrote that Thales measured the height of the pyramids by observing the length of shadows. Historians today take this as evidence that Thales was familiar with the principles of similar triangles.

- A) In addition, Aristotle wrote about Thales's worldview in his text, and apparently Thales believed that the Earth was a flat disc floating on an infinite ocean of water.
- B) Eventually, his works led him to look for unifying principles in geometry, and he was the first to attempt to derive geometric facts through deduction.
- C) On the contrary, rather than relying on mythology to explain the natural world, Thales searched for rational principles in science.
- D) Therefore, Thales is considered as the first scientist of the Western history, to whom particular scientific discoveries have been attributed.
- E) However, scholars that followed Thales made numerous references to his approach to the study of the world.

56

In Montessori education, which is named after the Italian teacher Maria Montessori, close attention is paid to children's spontaneous behaviour. The Montessori method argues that only in this way can a teacher know how to teach. Traditionally, schools pay little attention to children as individuals, and they basically demand that children conform to external standards. --- A child who fails in school should not be blamed, any more than a doctor should blame a patient who does not get well fast enough. Just as it is the job of the physician to help people find the way to cure themselves, it is the educator's job to facilitate the natural process of learning.

- A) On the contrary, the Montessori method argues that the educator's job is to serve the child, determining what each student needs to make the greatest progress.
- B) The Montessori method is sometimes criticised for being too structured and academically demanding for young children.
- C) Montessori noticed that the logical extension of the young child's love for a consistent routine is an environment in which everything has an importance.
- D) In other words, the Montessori method, in which the main aim is self-motivated education by the children themselves, has been highlighted by many scholars.
- E) Montessori evolved her method through trial and error, making educated guesses about the underlying meaning of the children's actions.

57

Volunteer work offers an opportunity for individuals and communities to conduct activities that affect the common good of society. --- The community, in turn, fosters the development of a citizenry that is involved in creating a better democracy. There is an emphasis in schools on the development of character in students, through the study of community issues, actions to address them, and reflection on the experience. Many schools are moving students towards service-learning initiatives within the curriculum so that students at all levels can develop cooperation and citizenship.

- A) For young people, volunteer work provides a way to gain a variety of useful skills to understand the community in which they live and to enhance it.
- B) Volunteerism is the willingness of people to work on behalf of the community without the expectation of payment or any other tangible gain.
- C) Some experts believe that schools should encourage volunteer service, but not make it a requirement to be engaged into the community.
- D) The types of volunteer service vary from having students enrol in a service class to spending a certain amount of hours in a service activity.
- E) While volunteerism is promoted in universities, the academic success of students is still the primary criterion for higher education institutions.

58

Although the Romans did not invent the circus, they mastered it as a technique for demonstrating political and religious views. Great arenas that required advanced engineering and theatrical skills were created. Into these circus arenas entered chariot racers, wild animals, gladiators, and victims of religious oppression. --- Not only were such displays intended to create identification with the people of Rome, but they also were intended to show other nations and competitors for political power how decisive and warranted the rulings of the current emperor could be.

- A) The impressive quality of Roman fighting equipment that could be brought to the battle was sometimes applied to the circus.
- B) There is archaeological evidence that some Roman emperors implemented written laws as tools for introducing their policies.
- C) Colours were an important part of the representation of power; for example, red and gold were heavily used to indicate strength and vigour.
- D) The fights for life and death were ceremonies to show how the emperor and the people could make just and final decisions to demonstrate the power of Rome.
- E) In Rome, as well as other parts of the world, similar changes produced violent results, such as the overthrow of kings and emperors in bloody conflicts.

59

Hawaii, comprised of a group of volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean, historically had an economy based on agricultural export. However, as pineapple and sugar became cheaper to produce elsewhere in the world, agriculture in the islands declined markedly. --- Likewise, the lack of nearly all natural resources in the islands means that nearly all materials needed for construction, transportation, and personal consumption are produced elsewhere and imported. Because of this dependence on imported goods, Hawaii's food security is quite vulnerable to shipping delays or natural disasters.

- A) As a result, the Hawaiian Islands now source about 85 per cent of their food from abroad, making the islands dependent upon the global market to supply their food.
- B) However, Kauai, a major Hawaiian island, is still predominantly rural despite the agricultural downturn.
- C) In fact, the most isolated land masses on Earth, the Hawaiian Islands were all formed by volcanic eruptions deep beneath the sea.
- D) For example, the agricultural industry relies mainly upon the cultivation of products such as pineapples, bananas, and cane sugar.
- E) Furthermore, the large volume of goods imported to Hawaii produces a significant waste stream that poses serious challenges to the state.

60

(I) While psychologists mostly view language as a communicative tool shaped by the capabilities of the human brain, sociologists see it as a cultural product. (II) The challenge for each child acquiring a language is not to master a complex grammatical system, but to use whatever clues they can gather from the immediate situation and past experiences to make themselves understood and understand others in the here and now. (III) And the key to their success is simple: every speaker was once a child too. (IV) Therefore, they should realise that linguistic patterns they must learn were created by previous generations of language users with similar brains and bodies. (V) This is what makes language easy to learn and use.

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

61

(I) In October 2023, India's ambitious scheme to build a 230-km canal between the Ken and Betwa rivers was finally approved. (II) It is the first of many projects planned for implementation under the National River Linking Project (NRLP), which aims to connect 37 Himalayan and peninsular rivers across the country via some 3,000 reservoirs and 15,000 kilometres of dams and canals. (III) However, most of this water arrives during the monsoon season, between June and September, and an estimated 60 per cent of the rainfall drains directly into the oceans. (IV) The government has touted the NRLP as the solution to drought-proofing the country. (V) But new research suggests that the \$168-billion project could actually make the drought worse than before.

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

62

(I) Jewellery, which people usually wear as decoration, can be used for different purposes. (II) In many societies, for example, the wearing of precious stones and metals is a way of storing and displaying wealth. (III) Jewellery often refers to the use of metals, glass, bones, wood, shells, or stones to adorn the body, and has been worn by men or women in every known society across the world. (IV) Also, jewellery itself often served as a form of currency as well as dowry for women. (V) Other practical functions include the use of some kinds of jewellery, such as buckles and brooches, to keep clothing together.

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

63

(I) The Anatolian Civilisations Museum, Türkiye's most important institution displaying awe-inspiring relics of ancient civilisations of Anatolia, has recently initiated a pioneering project with a new hall dedicated entirely to the visually impaired visitors. (II) The museum introduces a complex weave of the country's ancient past, housing artefacts collected from famous archaeological sites in Anatolia. (III) The replicas of 22 artefacts symbolising different periods from the museum's permanent collection have been scanned and modelled by 3D printers and supported by explanations in Braille alphabet and audio descriptions as well. (IV) Thanks to this new setting enhancing the accessibility of the museum, visually impaired visitors will be able to touch and feel the artefacts. (V) This new venture is also in compliance with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals to reduce inequalities by embracing every citizen in all realms of social life.

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

64

(I) The Cork Jazz Festival, one of Europe's largest jazz festivals, is held annually in Cork City, Ireland, in late October. (II) Developed in 1977 by a local hotel as a means to captivate people out of season, it has grown to attract over 40,000 visitors every year. (III) It has featured leading artists including Ella Fitzgerald, Dizzy Gillespie, Art Blakey, Wynton Marsalis, and Mel Tormé. (IV) Experiments with strings and European concert music influenced some jazz artists to come up with a new style, which is called 'cool jazz' and has had a noticeable impact on the festival. (V) Together with important artists, the festival presents many styles of jazz, from traditional Dixieland to acid jazz, and free performances in pubs and hotels are an important aspect of the festival.

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

65

(I) While some people share reactions to certain objects of art, the aesthetic properties themselves are usually subject to individual interpretation. (II) That a painting is square and framed in gold are aesthetic facts and unquestionable, but that the square represents perfect order and the gold symbolises the prestige of royalty are aesthetic determinations that could be judged differently. (III) Aesthetic properties often have the power to inspire an emotional response, and such a response is not likely to be consistent among people. (IV) Aesthetic appreciation of a person changes most dramatically during adult years given that they have accumulated knowledge of art and beauty. (V) What is considered pleasant or unpleasant and even what is considered an aesthetic property are not always agreed upon by everyone.

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

The term 'coulrophobia' indicates an abnormal and irrational fear of clowns, which appears more commonly in children from 2 to 7. There is a shortage of studies investigating this phobia, but there are a few suppositions that try to explain its root causes. For some, coulrophobia is triggered by a negative personal experience with a clown at a young age. Usually, young children are more afraid of clowns because they can be outstanding figures. Clowns' stage properties tend to amplify body parts, such as hands and feet, which can appear monstrous. Clowns are colourful characters who continuously smile or wrinkle their eyebrows to make extraordinary facial expressions. The white face and the big smile are the features that can frighten children most. Because of heavy make-up, a clown's face looks very strange and different. A child's mental capacity does not allow it to embrace this novelty, and thus the clown can be very terrifying. And finally, a clown's behaviour can be unpredictable, and approaching the child too quickly can scare the child. To prevent this fear, clowns should adopt precautions: use light make-up, avoid painted faces that appear disturbing, and approach children slowly to show that you mean no harm.

66

It is stated in the passage that coulrophobia ----.

- A)** occurs at a young age but children often repress it later in life
- B)** is a fairly reasonable fear given that children can be scared very easily
- C)** has not been intensively studied despite the existence of some assumptions about its underlying reasons
- D)** can be overcome through enjoyable personal experiences with clowns
- E)** should be avoided by not exposing children to clowns at an early age

67

Which of the following is not listed as a factor that causes fear of clowns in children?

- A)** The light make-up that helps clowns to have a warm smile while approaching children
- B)** The parts of the body that are made to look bigger via stage properties
- C)** The unusual facial expressions of clowns like a smile or a frown that is constantly there
- D)** The sudden actions of clowns that are unforeseeable by children
- E)** The lack of mental readiness of children to understand the abnormal images they see

68

Which can be concluded from the passage?

- A)** Young children should not be allowed to take part in shows where clowns are portrayed as evil characters so as not to fuel their fear.
- B)** Coulrophobia may last for a lifetime; however, studies have not revealed a logical foundation for this phobia.
- C)** While clowns can be scary figures for young children, they can appear less frightening by being mindful of their features that horrify kids.
- D)** If children encounter clowns after a negative experience, they can learn to cope with their fear and adapt to their unusual appearance.
- E)** Children who are attracted by heavily painted faces and giant objects used by clowns are less likely to develop coulrophobia.

The television market has been effectively regulated in most European countries. As the first rule, the European broadcasters should organise programmes that are in line with the public interest, rather than just carrying out commercial broadcasting. For example, in Northern Europe, children's programmes have a particular position and status. Programmes for children are offered on a regular basis. For example, in Sweden, about ten per cent of the output on public service television was aimed at children and young people by the 2000s. About half of this output was domestic productions, with programmes in a variety of genres: fictional dramas, sports, news, documentaries, and magazine programmes. However, deregulation (the relaxing of the restrictions) has been both a challenge and a threat against public service television. The general tendency in Europe is a decline in the number of public service programmes, with fewer investments in domestic children's programmes in favour of cheap imports. In recent years, public service broadcasters have been facing increasing competition by global commercial children's channels. Furthermore, the situation in many underdeveloped countries is so chaotic that the child audience has no other choice than the output from these channels.

69

According to the passage, what is the main responsibility of the European broadcasters?

- A) To exploit commercial broadcasting as the primary source of children's programmes
- B) To reduce the reliance on global children's channels through increased output
- C) To adjust their programming strategies in response to market competition
- D) To prepare television programmes that are beneficial for the society
- E) To adapt to deregulation by shifting towards imported content

70

What can be inferred about the future of domestic children's programming in Europe?

- A) Domestic children's programming is likely to suffer as broadcasters prioritise cost-effective imported content.
- B) Government regulations are expected to strengthen the role of public service broadcasters in children's programming.
- C) Increased competition among global channels will result in improved quality of children's programmes in Europe.
- D) Domestic children's content may regain popularity because of renewed audience interest.
- E) Investment in domestic children's programming is likely to remain steady despite deregulation.

71

What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To argue that children's programming should include a wider range of genres, such as news and fictional dramas
- B) To criticise public service broadcasters in Northern Europe for no longer producing original children's content
- C) To highlight that children in many underdeveloped countries rely on foreign commercial channels due to a lack of local programming
- D) To show that deregulation and global competition have challenged traditional children's programming in Europe
- E) To prove that the European broadcasters are focusing on creating children's content for global markets

Pragmatics is the study of how language is used in context to express such meanings as directness, apology, politeness, regret, or respect. Even if learners acquire a vocabulary of 5,000 words and a wide knowledge of the grammar of the target language, they can still encounter difficulty in interacting with others. They also need to acquire pragmatics skills for interpreting requests, responding politely to compliments or apologies, understanding humour, and managing conversations. Furthermore, they need to learn to recognise the many meanings that the same utterance can have in different situations. Think of the many ways one might interpret an apparently simple question such as "Is that your dog?". It might precede an expression of admiration for an attractive pet, or it might be an urgent request to get the dog out of the speaker's flower bed. Similarly, the same basic meaning is altered when it is expressed through different utterances or with various tones of voice.

72

According to the passage, which could be the best definition of pragmatics?

- A) It is concerned with the correct use of grammatical structures to show politeness or make an apology.
- B) It deals with how language learners can express themselves within the limits of their vocabulary and grammar.
- C) It focuses on how utterances communicate the intended meaning in different contexts.
- D) It studies the challenges that language learners face while trying to fulfil different communicative purposes.
- E) It centres upon what language learners can do to maintain conversation even if they lack some communicative skills.

73

Why does the author give the question "Is that your dog?" as an example?

- A) To demonstrate that the meaning of an utterance can change depending on the context within which it is used
- B) To note that forming questions in the target language might be considered burdensome by language learners
- C) To point out the importance of improving the knowledge of vocabulary and grammar in the target language
- D) To emphasise how the tone of voice contributes to the interpretation of an utterance regardless of its context
- E) To show that questions may sometimes be used to integrate humour into our conversations

74

What can be inferred from the passage about language learners?

- A) They should acknowledge the fact that it is not possible to transfer a different meaning using the same utterance.
- B) They should have an awareness of how to express something, which can be achieved through developing pragmatic skills.
- C) They differ greatly from each other in terms of when and how they gain pragmatic skills.
- D) They can easily communicate with others in the target language once they have learned at least 5,000 words.
- E) They should have an extensive grammatical knowledge, along with a broad repertoire of words, to acquire pragmatic skills.

What kind of person chases a tornado or dives among sharks just for a photograph? Jimmy Chin – mountain climber, photographer, and filmmaker – wondered this as a child growing up in Minnesota, US, flipping through the pages of his family's copies of a wildlife journal. When he picked up photography in his twenties, his goal was to shoot for the same magazine. Joining the ranks of other photographers at the magazine in 2002, he has since shown how far he will go for a picture. As his friend and fellow climber Alex Honnold attempted a ropeless climb of the El Capitan rock formation in Yosemite National Park in 2017, Chin climbed down from a safety line nearby, more than 2,000 feet above the valley floor, taking stunning pictures of Honnold's ascent. Honnold's death-defying success also became the Oscar-winning documentary *Free Solo*, directed by Chin and Elizabeth Chai Vasarhelyi, his wife and creative partner. For a new series, the two explorers turned the camera on adventurous photographers. Later, they debuted *Photographer*, six episodes that provide viewers with some of the world's most extraordinary visual storytellers, as Chin describes them. "We've always been interested in stories about people who are pushing the edges of the human potential, like feats in extreme sports. Doing something that has never been done, or capturing an image that has never been seen, arises from the same instinct," he says.

75

It can be understood from the passage that Chin's passion for photography ----.

- A) can be traced back to his childhood when he was reading magazines on nature
- B) came to an end when he realised his dream of becoming a director and winning an Oscar
- C) has put him in dangerous settings, causing him to question his strong and weak points
- D) was born out of his adventures with his friend and fellow climber Alex Honnold
- E) started in his twenties when he used a camera for the first time for professional purposes

76

It can be inferred from the passage that Chin ----.

- A) met his spouse who is also his co-worker while shooting his friend Honnold's climb in Yosemite National Park
- B) is a courageous photographer who has dedicated himself to snapping the pictures of those going beyond the limits of the human capacity
- C) favours photography over extreme sports because he thinks capturing a spectacular image is more appealing
- D) began to pay particular attention to those who practise free climbing especially after Honnold's success
- E) started his career as a filmmaker but his newest project sparked his interest in extreme sports

77

What could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Dramatic Impact of Nature on Photography
- B) Major Contributions of Extreme Photography to Filmmaking
- C) The Complicated Anatomy of Extreme Sports
- D) The Potential Risks of Wildlife Photography
- E) Extraordinary Photographers for Extraordinary Moments

Beyond the borders of the great early empires – the Roman Empire, the Byzantine Empire, and early empires in India and China – lived bands of people whose level of civilisation lagged well behind that of the powerful empires. Within the borders of the great empires were farmers, traders, institutions of learning, government, law and order, while outside the borders of empires, at least according to those within, were 'barbarians', who lived without law and order. Barbarians, of course, is a negative term, often implying ignorance and brutality, but it was widely used by civilised people in Rome and China to describe outsiders. Today, outsiders are called 'nomads,' which reflects the lifestyle of those once known as barbarians. Nomads organised themselves in small bands, not larger cities; they hunted and gathered their food rather than farmed; they roamed the land in search of resources instead of making permanent settlements. And, in the case of some of the different groups of nomads – the Celts, Vandals, Goths, and Franks – they learned to fight and get what they need by force in order to survive. These groups populated the vast unsettled parts of Europe and the Central Asia from several thousand years BCE, up until they were absorbed into civilised Europe in the Middle Ages.

78

According to the passage, the term 'barbarians' was applied to those who ----.

- A) were nomads from the Central Asia and lived in the Roman Empire or the Byzantine Empire
- B) struggled to produce their own systems of law and order to achieve a certain degree of civilisation
- C) lived in groups outside of the territories of the prominent early empires and had no well-established settlements
- D) farmed the lands of the big early empires but were not as civilised as people within those empires
- E) fought against the law and order in great empires, such as the early ones in India and China

79

It is understood from the passage that the Celts, Vandals, Goths, and Franks ----.

- A) were nomads who adopted a violent and immoral way of living in order to maintain their existence
- B) lived in large groups to be able to fiercely raid the civilised areas in Europe and the Central Asia
- C) started to populate the civilised regions of Europe and the Central Asia even before the Middle Ages
- D) learned how to fight from the civilised inhabitants of the Roman Empire
- E) were able to make long-lasting settlements to carry out farming practices

80

What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To reveal how the term 'barbarians' acquired negative connotations in Europe
- B) To inform the reader about social interactions between nomads and those within early great empires
- C) To describe the threats posed by barbarians to civilised people during the Middle Ages
- D) To criticise the notorious survival methods of barbarians and nomads
- E) To introduce the term 'barbarians' by referring to the living patterns of nomads

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ANSWER KEY

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