

2018-2020 YILLARI
YÖKDİL
SOSYAL BİLİMLER
ÇIKMIŞ SORU
BANKASI

İ Ç İ N D E K İ L E R

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YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLER
İLKBAHAR 2018

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

1. **The African National Congress was established by the representatives of African people in 1922 to defend their freedom ---- their rights.**
- A) in order to
B) in case of
C) as long as
D) in contrast to
E) as well as
2. **Aristotle's father died when he was still young, and he was ---- by his uncle, Proxenus.**
- A) taken off
B) filled in
C) brought up
D) came down
E) closed off
3. **Although a blog or a personal online diary seems like an intimate journal, it actually occupies a ---- writing space rather than a private one.**
- A) public
B) challenging
C) gentle
D) crucial
E) rare
4. **The Geographic Information System was introduced for the first time in 1964 to help scientists conduct research much more ---- and accurately.**
- A) formerly
B) rapidly
C) kindly
D) rarely
E) recently
5. **The agreement, which has been issued ---- the World Trade Organization, advises its members ---- support sustainable development in international trade.**
- A) at / from
B) with / out
C) in / by
D) by / to
E) for / at
6. **In November 1939, the Soviet troops ---- Finland after the Finns ---- to surrender a key territory to Joseph Stalin.**
- A) invaded / refused
B) invade / are refusing
C) had to invade / refuse
D) were invading / have refused
E) would invade / were refusing

7. **The best way to explore a new place is to travel on foot ---- you are under pressure for time.**
- A) so
B) unless
C) such
D) now that
E) besides
8. **Malaria killed ---- many early European people in West Africa ---- Europeans nicknamed this territory the “white person’s grave.”**
- A) such / as
B) too / to
C) so / that
D) a lot / than
E) most / of
9. **---- Greenland is generally not considered much of a tourist destination, it offers some spectacular sights like its colossal ice sheet, a lively seascape, and precious wildlife.**
- A) Thanks to
B) As long as
C) In case
D) Just as
E) Even though
10. **Over the last 60 years, Britain has experienced some significant political ----, but one state figure has remained the same: the Queen.**
- A) possessions
B) abilities
C) acceptances
D) transformations
E) industries
11. **Ferdinand, Prince of Brunswick, who ---- as an officer in the Prussian Army in 1740, ---- a friend of Frederick the Great.**
- A) has been appointed / will become
B) could be appointed / might become
C) was appointed / became
D) is appointed / has become
E) will be appointed / was becoming
12. **In the past, travelling ---- about getting to the destination in the shortest amount of time; but these days, travellers ---- relaxing and pleasurable journeys.**
- A) could be / were seeking
B) is / seek
C) had been / had sought
D) used to be / are seeking
E) might be / sought
13. **Research shows that women and men look at faces and absorb visual information in different ways; ----, it is thought that there is a gender difference in the understanding of visual cues.**
- A) due to
B) therefore
C) on the contrary
D) nevertheless
E) however

14. ---- the difficulty of finding scientific evidence related to its origin, studies have provided valuable insights into the nature and development of language.

- A) As well as
- B) In addition
- C) Due to
- D) However
- E) In spite of

15. English is a language that has ---- across the globe and is now spoken all over the world.

- A) spread
- B) prevented
- C) dedicated
- D) thrown
- E) created

16. ---- happened to mammoths remained a mystery until the anthropologist Russell Graham discovered that they simply ran out of water 5,600 years ago.

- A) Where
- B) How
- C) Which
- D) What
- E) When

17. It is almost impossible to find a single policy approved by everyone ---- people are very different from one another.

- A) until
- B) whereas
- C) because
- D) so that
- E) while

18. Digital photography, a radical break with the past, has changed ---- the means to take photographs ---- the way they are stored.

- A) rather / than
- B) both / and
- C) as / as
- D) so / that
- E) neither / or

19. Before banknotes and coins ----, people used a variety of other objects for trading goods.

- A) introduced
- B) are introduced
- C) be introduced
- D) were introducing
- E) were introduced

20. Since Iron Man, a ground-breaking movie ---- in 2008, Marvel and its parent company, Disney, -- -- about two superhero films a year, grossing upwards of \$8.3 billion globally.

- A) was premiering / are producing
- B) has premiered / used to produce
- C) will premiere / had produced
- D) premiered / have produced
- E) has been premiering / produce

21 - 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

In the late 4th millennium B.C. the valley and delta of the River Nile **(21)** ---- into the twin kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt. **(22)** ---- the next 3,000 years, Egypt was ruled by thirty-two dynasties of kings. One title for an Egyptian king was Pharaoh (meaning 'Great House'), and so this great span of time is often known **(23)** ---- the Pharaonic Period. For much of the 3rd and 2nd millennia B.C., Egypt was the **(24)** ---- and the most powerful nation in the Ancient Near East. Even after Egypt lost its political **(25)** ---- in the late 1st millennium B.C., its culture and religion survived to influence those of Greece and Rome.

21.

- A) were formed
- B) are being formed
- C) have formed
- D) form
- E) forming

22.

- A) Between
- B) Over
- C) Off
- D) With
- E) Since

23.

- A) such as
- B) since
- C) as
- D) though
- E) so

24.

- A) wealthier
- B) wealthier than
- C) as wealthy as
- D) wealthy
- E) wealthiest

25.

- A) power
- B) weakness
- C) mobility
- D) knowledge
- E) destruction

26 - 30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The idea of human rights has grown **(26)** ---- in influence since the United Nations endorsed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. However, the concept itself can be traced back much further, to the idea of natural rights **(27)** ---- played a central role in the earlier stages of liberal political philosophy. John Locke, **(28)** ----, claimed that all men had natural rights to life, liberty, and property. The Universal Declaration's list of rights is **(29)** ---- more extensive. Besides rights that directly protect liberty, it also includes others **(30)** ---- effect is to provide people with access to material benefits, such as the right to work, the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to education.

26.

- A) mutually
- B) steadily
- C) severely
- D) decreasingly
- E) adversely

27.

- A) in which
- B) what
- C) who
- D) that
- E) whether

28.

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

29.

- A) none
- B) few
- C) many
- D) any
- E) much

30.

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

31 - 41. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. Many analyses of advertising try to make a distinction between informative and persuasive advertising, ----.

- A) since they find the distinction quite unnecessary when applied to other fields
- B) unless they consent to establishing a new order in this field of study
- C) but in reality the line between the two is often too difficult to draw
- D) because such divisions or categories have not existed in cartoons
- E) these people, therefore, are generally biased against any types of advertising

32. If two groups of people speaking different languages have been in contact for a long time, ----.

- A) it is a well-known fact that newborns learn how to speak by imitating their parents
- B) how certain species of animals communicate still remains a mystery
- C) the speakers of Japanese would get better at learning new vocabulary
- D) there are new linguistics theories about the languages spoken by minorities
- E) their languages are likely to show certain similarities

33. When the British colonization of Australia began in 1788, ----.

- A) it is widely known that many aboriginal traditions are associated with spiritual awakening
- B) there were two hundred or more Aboriginal language communities within the continent
- C) there is still limited information about the lifestyles of aboriginal communities in Australia
- D) many anthropological studies have been conducted in areas remote from European settlement
- E) there is an existent relationship between European expansionism and slave trade

34. Online multiplayer games are often associated with anti-social behaviour ----.

- A) due to the fact that gamers develop a false sense of identity in that virtual community
- B) since studies have found that we are good at distinguishing between real and virtual violence
- C) despite evidence suggesting that face-to-face interactions are more rewarding than playing computer games
- D) although numerous studies about the effects of games on the brain had been published
- E) whereas there is some concern that video games make young people more violent

35. Unlike the Greek empires which it gradually replaced, ----.

- A) the succeeding empires also used the same military strategies, which they perfected in time
- B) the Roman empire imitated many institutions of the Greek empires, from education to law
- C) the Romans adopted many aspects and characteristics of Greek theatre
- D) the political system of the empire was mainly based on Greek institutions
- E) the Roman Empire depended on non-native administrators from diverse cultural backgrounds

36. In July 1553, Mary Tudor came to the throne of England ----.

- A) although Mary had received the support of her cousin
- B) because such stereotypes existed in many countries in the world
- C) because Mary's crown was left to her sister, Elizabeth
- D) however, England had not come under the control of a foreign prince
- E) despite her brother's efforts to replace her with Lady Jane Grey

37. When art is produced using craft methods or manual skills, ----.

- A) art was not generally a good investment, certainly not over the long term
- B) the great majority of them tend to produce tiny editions for very high prices
- C) the quantity of any artist's work is restricted, and priced accordingly
- D) there were artists who believed that technology should be an essential part of art
- E) photographs, CDs or videos are distributed around the world in large numbers

38. In most circumstances, the production of a musical is very difficult, ----.

- A) since Mozart tailored his work exactly to the cast available for the Prague premiere in 1787
- B) since the greatest pains must be taken in casting singers of the right vocal weight and temperament
- C) but the recording taken from the opening night of the 1950 Salzburg Festival was marked as a failure
- D) as long as such an orchestra performs ambient music and meets audience expectations
- E) though it seems hard to categorize it into various subclasses in accordance with its official description in books

39. ----, technically it is not the date on which the colonies voted to become a new nation.

- A) Though Americans have long celebrated Independence Day on July 4
- B) While the Second World War was still raging and many people were dying
- C) When the agreement between the two parties was signed
- D) As long as Third World countries' debt continues to increase at this rate
- E) Because it was just one of the turning points in the history of the nation

41. Of the seven operas that Monteverd composed, ----.

- A) opera had already become firmly established as an art form thanks to him
- B) his unique style somehow went unnoticed in his lifetime
- C) it was produced and performed in Venice in the early 1640s
- D) only three have survived, including Orfeo, first performed in 1607
- E) it was only considered to be an entertainment for the royal family

40. Because traditional societies expect females to spend more time with their families than males do, ----.

- A) female employees might face certain difficulties in the workplace
- B) many male workers have complained about the lack of well-paid jobs
- C) the per cent age of women in the workforce has increased substantially
- D) people working in the same work place are called colleagues
- E) it is expected to be established in the near future

42 - 47. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Archaeology is usually thought to be synonymous with digging, but some archaeologists never excavate or very few spend most of their time on it.

- A) Arkeoloji ve kazı kelimelerinin eş anlamlı olduğu düşünülür, ancak arkeologların birçoğu kazılara katılmazken, bazıları da buna çok az vakit ayırır.
- B) Arkeoloji ve kazı yapmak çoğu zaman bir tutulsa da bazı arkeologlar bu işi çok önemsemez ya da bu işe pek zaman ayırmaz.
- C) Arkeolojinin genellikle kazı yapmakla eş anlamlı olduğu düşünülür, ancak bazı arkeologlar hiç kazı yapmazlar ya da çok azı zamanının çoğunu kazı yaparak geçirir.
- D) Kazı yapmak genellikle arkeolojinin zıt anlamlı olarak görülür, çünkü bazı arkeologlar neredeyse hiç kazı yapmaz ya da buna çok zaman ayırmaz.
- E) Arkeoloji ve kazı yapmak genellikle bir tutulur, ancak çoğu arkeolog hiç kazı yapmazken çok azı bu konuya yeterince zaman ayırır.

43. Finding traces of our Palaeolithic ancestors is extremely difficult, since they had very little impact upon their surroundings.

- A) Paleolitik atalarımızın izlerini bulmanın zorluğu kendi çevrelerinde hiç iz bırakmamış olmalarından kaynaklanır.
- B) Paleolitik atalarımızın izlerini bulmak oldukça zordur, çünkü kendi çevreleri üzerinde çok az etki bırakmışlardır.
- C) Paleolitik atalarımızın kendi çevrelerine etkilerinin yetersiz olduğu düşünüldüğünde izlerini bulmak da zorlaşır.
- D) Paleolitik atalarımız çevreleri üzerinde daha fazla etkiye sahip olsaydı, izlerini bulmak bu kadar zor olmayacaktı.
- E) Çevrelerinde çok az etki bıraktıkları için Paleolitik atalarımızın izini sürmek her zaman son derece zor olmuştur.

44. The rich culture, romantic mythology and sophisticated political system of ancient Rome still intrigue and inspire people today.

- A) Zengin kültürü, romantik mitolojisi ve oldukça gelişmiş politik sistemi sayesinde Eski Roma bugün bile bizi şaşırtmakta ve ilgimizi çekmektedir.
- B) Zengin kültürü, mitolojisi ve gelişmiş politik anlayışına rağmen, Eski Roma bugün hâlâ insanlardan hak ettiği ilgiyi görememektedir.
- C) Eski Roma'nın kültürü, romantik mitolojisi ve zengin politik sistemi bugün bile insanlara ilginç gelmeye ve ilham vermeye devam etmektedir.
- D) Eski Roma, zengin kültürü, romantik mitolojisi ve gelişmiş politik sistemiyle bugün hâlâ birçok insanda merak uyandırmakta ve onları etkilemektedir.
- E) Eski Roma'nın zengin kültürü, romantik mitolojisi ve gelişmiş politik sistemi bugün hâlâ insanların merakını uyandırmakta ve onlara ilham vermektedir.

45. Descartes and many of his contemporaries wanted Medieval views to move aside and make room for a modern conception of science.

- A) Descartes ve birçok çağdaşı Ortaçağa ait görüşlerin bir kenara çekilip modern bir bilim anlayışına yer açmasını istemişlerdir.
- B) Descartes ve birçok çağdaşı Ortaçağa ait tüm inanışları ortadan kaldırarak modern bir bilim anlayışına yer açmayı amaçlamışlardır.
- C) Descartes ve çağdaşlarının Ortaçağa ait görüşleri çürüterek modern bir bilim anlayışı oluşturmayı istedikleri düşünülür.
- D) Descartes da çağdaşlarının birçoğu gibi ortaçağa ait görüşleri eleştirerek modern bir bilim anlayışına yer açılmasının gerekliliğini savundu.
- E) Descartes ve birçok çağdaşı Ortaçağa ait görüşleri temelden sarsacak modern bir bilim anlayışını ortaya koydular.

46. When designing a workplace, it is important to take into consideration how the space will affect both the employees and clients.

- A) Bir işyeri tasarlarlarken, mekânın çalışanları ve müşterileri nasıl etkileyeceğini göz önünde bulundurmak önemlidir.
- B) Bir işyeri tasarlarlarken düşünülmesi gereken en önemli unsurlardan birisi de mekânın çalışanlar ve müşteriler üzerinde yaratacağı etkidir.
- C) Mekânın müşteriler üzerinde ne tür etkiler yaratacağı, bir işyeri tasarlarlarken düşünülmesi gereken bir unsurdur.
- D) Bir işyeri tasarlarlarken önemli konuların başında mekânın, çalışanlar ve müşteriler üzerinde yaratacağı etki gelmelidir.
- E) Yeni bir işyeri tasarlarlarken, hesaba katılması gereken unsurlardan biri de mekânın çalışanları ve müşterileri nasıl etkileyeceğidir.

47. Attempts to change others' opinions are older than recorded history and it is thought to have originated with the development of speech.

- A) Başkalarının görüşlerini değiştirme girişimleri konuşmanın gelişmesiyle ortaya çıkmıştır ve yazılı tarihten bile daha eskidir.
- B) Başkalarının görüşlerini değiştirme çabaları konuşmayla ortaya çıkmıştır ama bu durumun yazılı tarih kadar eski olduğu düşünülür.
- C) Konuşmanın gelişimiyle ortaya çıkan başkalarının görüşlerini değiştirme çabalarının, yazılı tarih kadar eski olduğu iddia edilmektedir.
- D) Başkalarının görüşlerini değiştirme girişimleri yazılı tarihten daha eskidir ve bunun, konuşmanın gelişmesiyle ortaya çıktığı düşünülür.
- E) Yazılı tarih kadar eski olan konuşmanın, başkalarının görüşlerini değiştirme girişimleriyle ortaya çıktığına inanılır.

48 - 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

48. Tüketim kültürüne artan bağlılık sadece iktisadi refahın değil, aynı zamanda toplumsal değerlerdeki önemli değişimlerin de bir işaretidir.

- A) Significant changes in economic prosperity and social values are a sign of growing commitment to consumer culture.
- B) Growing commitment to consumer culture brought with it some significant changes in economic prosperity and social values.
- C) Growing commitment to consumer culture led to significant changes not only in economic prosperity but also in social values.
- D) With the growing commitment to consumer culture, there occurred significant changes in economic prosperity as well as in social values.
- E) Growing commitment to consumer culture is not only a sign of economic prosperity but also significant changes in social values.

49. Edebiyat, diller ve toplumlar arasındaki farklılık ve benzerlikleri incelemek ve anlamak için bir araçtır.

- A) Literature is a means to examine and understand the differences and similarities among languages and societies.
- B) Literature is a good way of understanding the differences and similarities between languages and societies.
- C) There are various means to understand the differences and similarities among languages and societies, and literature is one of them.
- D) Literature examines the differences and similarities of languages and societies in order to understand them.
- E) Examining and understanding the differences and similarities among languages is the primary function of literature.

50. Çocuğunuzun bir yabancı dilde akıcı olmasını veya bir konser piyanisti olarak yetişmesini istiyorsanız, yapmanız gereken, onun ilgili eğitime mümkün olduğu kadar erken başlamasını sağlamaktır.

- A) As you want your child to be fluent in a foreign language, or grow up to be a concert pianist, the advice is to force him/her to start training at an early age.
- B) If you wish your child to become fluent in a foreign language, or grow up to be a concert pianist, what you have to do is to make sure he/she starts related training as early as possible.
- C) If you hope that your child will become fluent in a foreign language, or become a pianist, then you should encourage him/her to start these activities at an early age.
- D) If you would like to see your child become fluent in a foreign language and a concert pianist, all you have to do is to make him/her start as soon as possible.
- E) Whether you want your child to master a foreign language, or grow up to be a concert pianist, the suggestion will be that he/she should start training as soon as possible.

51. Birleşmiş Milletler'in amaçlarından biri, insan haklarının önemini ve uluslararası hukuka duyulan saygıyı vurgulamaktır.

- A) The United Nations highlights the importance of human rights in order to increase respect for international law.
- B) One of the objectives of the United Nations is to highlight the importance of human rights as well as international law.
- C) The United Nations aims to highlight the importance of human rights and promote respect for international law.
- D) One of the objectives of the United Nations is to highlight the importance of human rights and respect for international law.
- E) The main aim of the United Nations is to highlight the importance of human rights and respect for international law.

52. Yirmi birinci yüzyılda dünya, yazılı bilgiye boğulmuş ve baş döndürücü bir hızda bilgi teknolojileri tarafından tamamen kuşatılmıştır.

- A) In the twenty-first century, the world is completely surrounded and shaped by written information as well as information technologies with astonishing speed.
- B) The world of the twenty-first century has started to be surrounded by written information and information technologies with astonishing speed.
- C) In the twenty-first century, the world has been saturated with written information and totally surrounded by information technologies with astonishing speed.
- D) The world in the twenty-first century is not only shaped by written information but also surrounded by information technologies with astonishing speed.
- E) It is in the twenty-first century that the world is filled with written information and enclosed by information technologies with certain speed.

53. Belli bir yoğunluktaki düzenli egzersiz, sağladığı faydalar sayesinde yaş ve cinsiyetten bağımsız olarak depresyona karşı korunmamıza yardımcı olur.

- A) One way to protect against depression is to take up regular exercise of any intensity as it provides benefits regardless of age and gender.
- B) Regular exercise of certain intensity helps us protect against depression thanks to benefits it provides regardless of age and gender.
- C) Regular exercise of any intensity does not only provide benefits regardless of age and gender, but also helps protect against depression.
- D) With great benefits it provides regardless of age and gender, regular but intensive exercise can help people protect against depression.
- E) To protect against depression, one should take up regular exercise of any intensity and enjoy benefits it provides regardless of age and gender.

54 - 59. sorularda, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için boş bırakılan yerlere getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

- 54. Angola is one of Africa's major oil producers. The oil industry is the most important sector of the economy and it accounts for the majority of the country's exports. Angola also has minerals: diamonds, iron, uranium, phosphates, feldspar, bauxite, and gold. ----. The causes of poverty lie in the history of this country, which has suffered a twenty-seven-year civil war that was caused not only by ethnic factors but also by disputes over natural resources.**
- A) The products derived from this sector are bananas, sugarcane, coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, and tobacco
- B) During the mid-1960s there were guerrilla actions which ended with the negotiation for independence
- C) But Angola is classified as one of the world's poorest countries despite its abundant natural resources
- D) Bantu and other African languages were spoken by a high per cent age of the population
- E) The topography varies from arid coastal areas and dry savannas in the interior south to rain forests in the north

- 55. Although there is no universally accepted form of feminism that represents all of its advocates, its representatives share certain characteristics. To begin with, feminists question basic assumptions about gender and sexuality, including the understanding of what it means to be a woman. ----. Last but not least, they address the issue of oppression by men as an issue of power, dominion, and hierarchy. They believe this oppression exists in relation to the identity of women and the challenges they have to face in local and global contexts.**
- A) Since the late 1970s, feminist cultural studies established gender as an important criterion of analysis within broader cultural studies
- B) Secondly, feminist scholars and activists seek clarity about feminine consciousness, the identity of women, their values and ambitions
- C) Then, not all people were comfortable with the Second Wave Feminism's new issues and styles of protest
- D) Many women in the industrialized world demanded new rights, and liberation from stereotypical female roles
- E) By the mid-twentieth century the feminist movement had brought about positive transformation and advances for women

56. Between 1950 and 2000, the world population increased from about 2.5 billion to over 6 billion people. Throughout this era, food shortages and malnutrition persisted in parts of eastern and southern Asia, Central and South America, and throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Famines were caused by human factors such as war, civil strife, and failed economic and political policies, while sometimes being exacerbated by natural disasters such as drought. ----. Hundreds of thousands of others left their homes, walking long distances to neighbouring countries in search of food. These refugees then became dependent on subsistence aid from governments or relief agencies.

- A) In the early twenty-first century, a peanut-based paste offered high nutritional value at very low cost
- B) Technological and political developments led to the increase in food production and distribution in many regions
- C) The change in developed countries' agricultural policies in the 1980s increased agricultural production by 50 per cent
- D) In the 1970s an almost decade-long drought in the Sahel region of Africa south of the Sahara contributed to the death of millions
- E) Improved transportation and communication systems allowed food to be distributed in poor regions

57. The Renaissance is usually associated with the Italian city states. However, Italy's undoubted importance has too often overshadowed the development of new ideas in many other regions. In offering a more global perspective on the nature of the Renaissance, it would be more accurate to refer to a series of 'Renaissances'. ----. They often overlapped and exchanged influences with the more classical and traditionally understood Renaissance centred on Italy.

- A) The term Renaissance comes from the French word for 'rebirth'
- B) The Renaissance began as early as the thirteenth century with the art of Giotto
- C) Contributions to the Renaissance emerged from Europe, particularly from Italy and France
- D) Each of them had different characteristics and influence
- E) The Renaissance is seen as an international phenomenon today

58. The term 'archaeology' comes from the Greek word *arkhaiologia*, which means "discourse about ancient things". Yet, it has come to mean the study of the human past through surviving material traces. The term 'human' past needs stressing, because archaeologists do not – contrary to what many of us believe – study dinosaurs, or rocks. ----. Archaeologists cannot possibly study dinosaurs, because they had been extinct for tens of millions of years by the time the first humans evolved.

- A) Dinosaur bones should be studied by archaeologists and palaeontologists together
- B) Similarly, a geologist studies the physical structure and substance of the earth
- C) Palaeontologists know precisely why and how dinosaurs became extinct
- D) That is to say, archaeology and geology have certain theoretical similarities
- E) Those are the realm of palaeontologists and geologists, not of archaeologists

59. Global urbanisation is one of the biggest social transformations in human history. With more than half of the world's population already living in cities, and 90 per cent of population growth by 2050 projected to be added to them, cities are at the forefront of the battle for sustainability. They pose major challenges for city planners and policymakers, such as land use, resource demand, and air and water pollution. This being so, however, it is expected that more urban areas will be built in the next 30 years than ever before. ----. If cities continue to expand at this rate, the projected urbanisation alone will exceed the limit set by the 2015 Paris climate agreement.

- A) Cities already account for about 75 per cent of global energy use and contribute an equivalent share of greenhouse gas emissions
- B) Only a much closer collaboration between scientists and urban policymakers can lead to a more efficient transportation system
- C) Cities are complex, adaptive and evolving systems that interact and influence each other in complex ways
- D) Even though Australia is already a highly urbanised country, it is still experiencing rapid urban expansion
- E) As a result, there has been an increase in the rate of agricultural production

60 - 65. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

60. (I) The connection between philosophy and literature is acknowledged by many recent scholars. **(II)** Most ancient philosophers see their task as being, in general, that of understanding the world, a task which includes understanding ourselves. **(III)** In this respect, Aristotle has indicated that all humans by nature desire 'to understand'. **(IV)** What is meant is not a piling-up of known facts, but rather the achievement of understanding. **(V)** This is something that we do when we master a field or body of knowledge and explain systematically why things are the way they are.

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

61. (I) The founding of cities depends on several factors but none is more important than an abundant supply of food and water. **(II)** For this reason, in the ancient world it was common for cities to be located near rivers and coasts like the cities of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in Mesopotamia. **(III)** Many cities in Europe were destroyed during World War II and had to be rebuilt. **(IV)** Other factors can also explain the location of a city, such as its geographical position. **(V)** For example, Constantinople became a thriving city without either good local farmland or freshwater because of its strategic location.

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

62. (I) Reading, unlike speaking and understanding, must be deliberately taught. **(II)** Three methods of teaching reading have been used in the United States: whole-word, whole-language, and phonics. **(III)** In the whole-word and whole-language approaches, children are taught to recognize entire words without regard to individual letters and sounds. **(IV)** The phonics approach emphasizes the spelling-sound correspondences of the language, and thus draws on the child's innate phonological knowledge. **(V)** However, students of all ages must learn content material such as maths and science.

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

63. (I) As mass culture became steadily more spectacular and immersive – with larger high-definition TV sets and vast cinema screens, with the enclosed and carefully calculated spectacle of the shopping centre or theme park – art had to compete. **(II)** Art could do so by feeding off the allure of mass culture while adding its own aesthetic and estranged edge. **(III)** It could reverse the norms of mass culture, providing impressive, non-functional objects and environments that, unlike those of the mall or resort, were not geared to selling. **(IV)** Both of whom have recently had shows in New York's most important art museums. **(V)** Lastly, art could compete with mass culture by making representations of a scale, richness of colour, and definition unknown in the mass media.

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

64. (I) Hypnosis is frequently used to attempt to change unwanted behaviours such as smoking or overeating. (II) Although the effectiveness of hypnosis in these areas is controversial, some successes have been reported. (III) Montgomery and Sapirstein, for example, have found that adding hypnosis to other forms of therapy increased the effectiveness of the treatment. (IV) In addition to helping to change certain behaviours, hypnosis has also been found to be effective in improving the condition of patients experiencing anxiety disorders. (V) Therefore, the amount of new information recalled by witnesses at court turns out to be a mixture of accurate and inaccurate information.

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

65. (I) Built in 1961, the Berlin Wall quickly became the most vivid symbol of the Cold War. (II) The agreement in question came to an end with the breakup of the Soviet Union. (III) The 28 miles of wall with barbed wire and minefields separated the Soviet-controlled East Berlin from the U.S. supported West Berlin. (IV) Passage across the border between East and West Berlin was heavily restricted. (V) Families were divided after its establishment, and some East Berliners were no longer able to commute to work.

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

66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Images on coins are not chosen randomly. They function as emblems of the country that mints them. The Greek word "Europe" is the name of a mythical figure, and also defines the geographical and political entity Europe. The double meaning is not coincidental. The fortunes of the mythical figure and the region have been intimately connected from antiquity, though the precise nature of their relationship was complex and contested. The coin suggests a clever play on the word 'Europa'. It uses the mythical "Europa" to symbolize modern Europe. In doing so, it makes a powerful statement about national (and international) identities and about modern Europe's cultural origins. The Euro was introduced in 2002 to mark a new world order: the creation of a new Europe or the European Union. At this moment of great change, the coin provides the reassurance of continuity; new Europe is also old Europe, with a long and venerable tradition that goes back to ancient Greece. Thus, the repetition of the symbol promotes the European Union.

66. According to the text, the word 'Europa' ----.

- A) is used as an indication of the cultural origin of European states
- B) defines a long forgotten mythological figure
- C) used to be the name of a region in Europe
- D) bears no relation to the political entity of Europe
- E) gained significance only after the creation of the European Union

67. We understand from the text that the symbol of Europa on European coins ----.

- A) was not approved by European people for a long time
- B) promotes faith in continuity and unification at a time of significant change
- C) was used simply for decorative purposes
- D) meant different things for different nations in the world
- E) is still under debate because of its political implications

68. According to the text, images used on coins ----.

- A) do not have much significance and can be easily changed by governments
- B) can be powerful instruments to affirm the political and cultural integrity of countries
- C) can be copied and used by various powerful states across the globe
- D) must have been of little importance from antiquity to modern times
- E) show the significance of economic and industrial development in a country

69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The way linguists use the word 'grammar' differs from most common usages. Grammar is the knowledge speakers have about the units and rules of their language: rules for combining sounds into words called 'phonology', rules of word formation called 'morphology', rules for combining words and phrases into sentences called 'syntax', as well as the rules for assigning meaning called 'semantics'. The grammar, together with a mental dictionary called a 'lexicon' that lists the words of the language, represents our linguistic competence. Every human being who speaks a language knows its grammar. When linguists wish to describe a language, they make explicit the rules of the grammar of the language that exist in the minds of its speakers. There will be some differences among speakers, but there must be shared knowledge too. The shared knowledge makes it possible to communicate through language. To the extent that the linguist's description is a true model of the speakers' linguistic capacity, it is a successful description of the grammar and of the language itself. Such a model is called a descriptive grammar.

69. According to the text, the grammar rules used to form sentences are called ----.

- A) semantics
- B) phonology
- C) lexicon
- D) syntax
- E) morphology

70. We understand from the text that ----.

- A) descriptive grammar focuses on the exceptional uses of words
- B) it is only possible to speak a language by being proficient in its grammar rules
- C) our capacity to use a language is defined by the combination of lexicon and grammar
- D) linguists encourage people to speak a language without paying attention to grammar
- E) grammar does not describe basic linguistic knowledge but tells us how we should speak

71. According to the text, in order to use language for communication, ----.

- A) a successful description of grammar is vital
- B) it is essential to have a good dictionary
- C) a shared knowledge of grammar is necessary
- D) everyone has to agree about grammar rules
- E) people must give up trying to describe grammar

72 - 74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Multiculturalism has become the official policy in many Western states and represents a liberal democratic attempt to promote ethnic and racial equality. It is based on the idea of displaying tolerance towards a range of cultural practices within the contexts of the nation-state. As a policy approach, it has been influential in educational and cultural spheres where it has underpinned attempts to introduce people to a range of different beliefs, values, customs and cultural practices. For example, the teaching of multi-faith religious education, the performance of rituals and the promotion of ethnic food became facets of educational policy. While multiculturalism as a strategy has much to offer, some critics argue that the process of relativizing cultures can, in the context of institutionally racist social orders, overlook the dimension of power. That is, the day-to-day experiences of racism in relation to housing, employment and physical violence may slip from view. Thus, critics of multiculturalism argue that we would be better served by an anti-racist approach that highlights the operations of power and challenges the ideological and structural practices that constitute racist societies.

72. It is clear from the text that multiculturalism----

- A) is only supported by ethnic minorities
- B) has long been neglected in education
- C) advocates gender equality above everything else
- D) encourages respect for and celebrates differences
- E) started as a reaction against the liberal democratic approach

73. We can understand from the text that multiculturalism ----.

- A) aims for greater acceptance of different cultures
- B) causes great damage to the political structure of nation-states
- C) is solely related to educational institutions
- D) is against free religious education
- E) cannot work without the support of political parties

74. Critics of multiculturalism believe that ----.

- A) it highlights the operations of power and challenges ideological practices
- B) it allows ethnic minorities to use physical violence under certain circumstances
- C) it may fail to address daily problems caused by racial intolerance
- D) it may interfere with the cultural practices of ethnic minorities
- E) it ignores the rights of certain ethnic minorities living in the world

75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The term baroque (misshaped pearl) was applied, at first contemptuously but later respectfully, to a style of architecture that originated in Rome in the early seventeenth century and showed a significant departure from the traditions of the Renaissance. Asymmetry of design, the luxuriance of ornament, strange or broken curves or lines, and polychromatic richness were its main features. The word was later extended to the other visual arts of the baroque period, which is generally regarded as having lasted to the middle of the eighteenth century. The best known early exponents are Borromini in architecture, Bernini in sculpture, and Rubens in painting. Rococo (rock-work) is sometimes treated as synonymous with baroque but is more properly confined to a later development of it, especially in France, lighter and more fanciful, and with ornament even less related to structure. The characteristics of baroque are grandeur, pomposity, and weight; those of rococo are inconsequence, grace, and lightness. Baroque aims at astounding, rococo at amusing.

75. We understand from the text that ----.

- A) rococo was the dominant painting style in Italy
- B) baroque began as a reaction against rococo in Italy
- C) the term baroque was first used to describe a style in music
- D) the term baroque was coined by French architects
- E) application of the term baroque changed over time

76. In the text, Borromini, Bernini, and Rubens are given as examples of ----.

- A) representatives of Baroque painting
- B) renowned advocates of Rococo art
- C) prominent Renaissance artists in France
- D) well-known pioneers of Rococo painting
- E) famous pioneers of Baroque visual arts

77. The text is mainly about ----.

- A) the significance of Baroque painting in the history of French art
- B) different kinds of architecture observed in the Renaissance period
- C) the characteristics of and differences between 'baroque' and 'rococo'
- D) the transformation of 'rococo' during and after the Renaissance period
- E) why baroque, as an artistic style, lost its significance in time

78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The tradition of the headless horseman goes back to ancient times, and examples of these phantoms can be found in the earliest German and Scandinavian folklore. According to legend, both rider and horse are said to be pitch black in colour and they can just as easily gallop in the sky as on the ground. The horsemen are sometimes said to be outcasts from the Wild Hunt, or otherwise great chiefs who had the misfortune to lose their heads in battle or were beheaded. A well-known Irish example is the Headless Rider of Castle Sheela, whose story is told in Ghosts in Irish Houses by James Reynolds (1947). Many literary critics have been interested in headless horseman legends and written book-length studies on this topic. Perhaps the most famous book on the topic is The Headless Horseman by American writer, Captain Mayne Reid, published in 1869 and based on an allegedly true case from Texas which the author himself had investigated.

78. According to the text, the headless horseman --

- A) is thought to bring bad luck in Irish culture
- B) is a legend about the lives of the nobility and high-rank officials
- C) was a popular figure in his community
- D) is a legendary figure that appears in different folklores
- E) was first mentioned in Irish and American folklore

79. It is understood from the text that headless horsemen ----.

- A) generally lost their lives while preparing for battle
- B) might be warriors who lost their heads on battlefields
- C) were lucky and strong enough to survive many battles
- D) were usually admired by the soldiers whom they fought with
- E) did not call for war and bloodshed unless necessary

80. According to the text, Captain Mayne Reid's The Headless Horseman ----.

- A) is based on the writer's own investigation
- B) deals with early Scandinavian folklore
- C) is purely a product of the writer's imagination
- D) tells us about ancient Irish ghost stories
- E) is about a group of headless horsemen in Texas

YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLER
YAZ 2018

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

1. ---- its geographic position as a crossroads of Europe, Belgium has been a significant commercial centre since the Middle Ages.

- A) Unlike
- B) Because of
- C) In spite of
- D) Rather than
- E) As if

2. Most artists need a good, well-paying second job ---- they are selling a large number of their works of art.

- A) provided
- B) because
- C) therefore
- D) unless
- E) similarly

3. Diversity of experience has created a separate Islamic world, ---- four geographically and culturally distinct blocks: Middle Eastern, Indian, Malay, and African.

- A) taken off
- B) broken in
- C) turned down
- D) woken up
- E) divided into

4. China's estimated space budget is still overshadowed by NASA's, ---- is 19,3 billion dollars for this year alone.

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

5. Many individuals think creative people are more self-sufficient; ----, there is no scientific study to support this idea.

- A) for instance
- B) consequently
- C) likewise
- D) however
- E) in other words

6. ---- the 1830s a major cholera epidemic sweeping through Europe from the Middle East killed about 31,000 ---- Britain alone.

- A) During / across
- B) Under / in
- C) By / for
- D) At / at
- E) In / under

7. ---- advertising's historic origins ---- its modern operations have been well understood by many traditional businesses.
- A) Much / more
B) Neither / nor
C) Not / only
D) Either / and
E) As / as
8. Modern underwater archaeology ---- special methods to ---- shipwrecks and other archaeological sites that lie under water.
- A) has used / studied
B) is using / having studied
C) used / being studied
D) will use / have studied
E) uses / study
9. The principal ---- of the philosophy of science is to analyse the methods of enquiry used in various sciences.
- A) complaint
B) society
C) task
D) memory
E) rescue
10. Coffee houses ---- appeared in İstanbul with coffee entering through the cities of Aleppo and Damascus in 1555.
- A) globally
B) originally
C) honestly
D) monthly
E) correctly
11. There is a vital and clear distinction between the concepts of 'society' and 'state' ---- many political thinkers have ignored this fact.
- A) because
B) as soon as
C) as long as
D) although
E) when
12. Knowledge of a language ---- us to combine sounds to form words, words to form phrases, and phrases to form sentences.
- A) enables
B) prefers
C) refuses
D) chooses
E) includes
13. Recent research suggests that air pollution ---- to 1,2 million deaths and caused thousands of severe health cases only in China in 2010.
- A) was contributed
B) contributes
C) has contributed
D) had been contributed
E) contributed
14. Local governments should provide an effective safety net for the poor and for those who become sick or ---- at work.
- A) crowded
B) decisive
C) injured
D) basic
E) wide

15. Joyoti Roy, the consultant for the British National Museum, has worked ---- a team of experts in order to make the museum and its collection more accessible.

- A) unlike
- B) such as
- C) in contrast to
- D) along with
- E) in terms of

16. Babylon ---- one of the cultural centres of the world before it ---- by revolt in 689 BC by the Assyrians.

- A) will be / is destroyed
- B) had been / was destroyed
- C) was / will be destroyed
- D) has been / has been destroyed
- E) is / had been destroyed

17. ---- the World Bank has been funded by the United States, its policies have been heavily influenced by Washington, the capital city of the USA.

- A) As
- B) Although
- C) Whereas
- D) By the time
- E) Unless

18. Military geography ---- military leaders with information about areas where they ---- to operate.

- A) had provided / will need
- B) is providing / had needed
- C) will provide / used to need
- D) provides / may need
- E) will be providing / needed

19. Among the measurements to calculate inflation, the consumer price index is by far ---- commonly used measurement in the world.

- A) as much as
- B) such a lot
- C) so much
- D) many more
- E) the most

20. ---- its split from Slovakia in 1993, Czechia has become one of Europe's most popular travel destinations.

- A) Over
- B) Since
- C) During
- D) Before
- E) Until

21 - 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

A common nationality **(21)** ---- to create trusting feelings by forming a common identity that draws on a shared culture, history, and language. These commonalities supposedly create a/an **(22)** ---- between people that reaches beyond their many differences of opinion and interests and enables them to cooperate with each other. First, people find it easier to engage with and **(23)** ---- people whom they regard as similar in certain pertinent ways. Second, cooperative activities, **(24)** ---- democracy and welfare, involve more than the humanitarian obligations we owe to people in general. Not only are such obligations difficult to create and sustain **(25)** ---- all human beings, but also people of different cultures will want to shape them in different ways.

21.

- A) says
- B) has said
- C) is said
- D) had said
- E) said

22.

- A) bond
- B) owner
- C) lecture
- D) queue
- E) row

23.

- A) explain
- B) decline
- C) expect
- D) compare
- E) trust

24.

- A) such as
- B) so that
- C) unlike
- D) due to
- E) as if

25.

- A) off
- B) below
- C) under
- D) among
- E) into

26 - 30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Historians of Africa (26) ---- significant problems for a long time now. It is important to stress that many such problems are shared with historians (27) ---- work in other parts of the world. The lives (28) ---- ordinary working people, women or children, for example, can be difficult and often impossible to capture and interpret. However, Africa has its own challenges. (29) ---- addressing these challenges, historians have developed a range of methods which have not only increased the sophistication of African historical studies but have also added to the research techniques and the analytical style of the (30) ---- of history.

26.

- A) were faced
- B) have faced
- C) were facing
- D) had faced
- E) will face

27.

- A) what
- B) in which
- C) who
- D) which
- E) whose

28.

- A) on
- B) of
- C) to
- D) from
- E) at

29.

- A) Though
- B) If
- C) Until
- D) Unless
- E) While

30.

- A) increase
- B) report
- C) break
- D) field
- E) change

31 - 41. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. Despite having vast fertile lands, ----.

- A) Cuba imports 80 per cent of its food at a cost of \$2 billion per year
- B) farmers all agree that their country has great economic potential
- C) much of the island's landscape is worth visiting
- D) China has put a ban on using child labour in factories
- E) it is known that almost 70 per cent of the lands of Brazil are fertile

32. In societies where most people can earn a living only by working for others, ----.

- A) air pollution is also recognized as an environmental problem in Europe
- B) being unable to find a job is a serious problem
- C) of the 6,000 people hoping to get jobs, 135 were hired
- D) statistics for local areas are based partly on the same survey
- E) export is becoming the major national income resource

33. Although cultural diversity is supposedly valued in many societies, ----.

- A) it has been getting more and more popular since then
- B) the country's political offices are run efficiently enough
- C) many people still do not approve of interracial marriages
- D) equal opportunities for all people are really valued
- E) there are much better job opportunities than before

34. ---- ; for example, a person must have it to practise medicine and law.

- A) Modern civil law systems were originally developed in Western European countries
- B) Licenses may not be assigned to or inherited by a third party in the law
- C) The term 'license' is always applied in property law, international law and tax law
- D) Consumption taxes raise the prices of certain products for consumers
- E) A license issued by a government agency is required for certain professions

35. The price for an American car is affected not only by American companies, ----.

- A) thanks to foreign policies that have an impact on agriculture
- B) due to the low price we pay for other local products
- C) but also by Japanese and European auto manufacturers
- D) in order to reduce competition for car manufacturing companies
- E) so Asian companies are in competition with foreign companies

36. Although the major part of Aristotle's works is lost, ----.

- A) their notes are mostly for the use of public officials
- B) they are composed of essays and manuscripts
- C) most of his writings were never intended to be read
- D) we may still form some idea of his philosophical views
- E) he was not as popular as most of his contemporaries

37. While humans have described the nature of social relations for centuries, ----.

- A) a new network of social relations is part and parcel of industrialization
- B) it was only in the 19th century that this became a scientific field of study
- C) the social relations involved exploitation, alienation, and domination
- D) different definitions of civil society reflect different theoretical orientations
- E) sociology is mainly concerned with social relations

38. Before paper and coins were introduced as permanent forms of money, ----.

- A) paper was later invented in China, which transformed the whole world irreversibly
- B) money is widely accepted in payment for goods and services and in settlement of debts
- C) coins have been around for more than five thousand years as a medium of exchange
- D) people used a variety of things like rice to serve as money for trading goods
- E) the value of the material used is usually much less than its value as money itself

39. ----, but the country has experienced considerable growth in industry since the 1950s.

- A) Large cities first appeared in Anatolia during the reign of the Hittites
- B) Today, 75 per cent of Turkey's population lives in cities and towns
- C) Manufactured goods, especially textiles, now dominate the export sector
- D) Turkey has served as a bridge between Asia and Europe throughout history
- E) For centuries Turkey's economy was predominantly agricultural

40. When the novel The Grapes of Wrath was published on March 14, 1939, ----.

- A) it created an unexpected sensation across the world
- B) it can be read as a social comment on the economic disasters of the time
- C) the other masterpiece 'Of Mice and Men' is set in California
- D) these chapters depict the atmosphere during the Great Depression
- E) John Steinbeck was born in 1902, in Salinas, California

41. Life is boring without fresh experience, ----.

- A) but they also need new experiences to enrich it
- B) so without such shocks to the system, they would become boring
- C) because new experience brings new information and forces us to learn
- D) that's why most people avoid trying new things
- E) even though what we call 'life' moves as slowly as a snail

42 - 47. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. If the experiments do not support the scientific explanation, then alternative explanations must be proposed and tested.

- A) Bilimsel veriler ileri sürülen açıklamayı desteklemezse, bu açıklama bilimsel olarak geçersiz sayılabilir.
- B) Deneyler önerilen açıklamayla uyumsuzsa, o zaman söz konusu açıklama tekrar gözden geçirilebilir.
- C) İleri sürülen açıklamalar farklı deneylerle desteklenmediği zaman, alternatif bilimsel çalışmalar yapılmalıdır.
- D) Bilimsel deneyler açıklamayı desteklemezse, alternatif deneyler yapılmalı ve açıklama gözden geçirilmelidir.
- E) Deneyler bilimsel açıklamayı desteklemezse, o zaman alternatif açıklamalar önerilmeli ve test edilmelidir.

43. Knowing a language means being able to produce sentences never spoken before and to understand sentences never heard before.

- A) Bir dili bilmek, daha önce hiç söylenmemiş cümleleri kurabilmek ve daha önce hiç duyulmamış cümleleri anlayabilmek anlamına gelir.
- B) İnsan bir dili tam anlamıyla biliyorsa, bu onun o dilde cümle kurabildiği ve daha önce hiç duymadığı cümleleri anladığı anlamına gelir.
- C) Hiç duymadığınız cümleleri üretiyor ve yeni duyduğunuz cümleleri anlıyorsanız, bu sizin o dili oldukça iyi bildiğinizi gösterir.
- D) Bir dili bilmek için, daha önce söylenmemiş cümleleri hatasız bir şekilde kurmak ve yeni duyduğu cümleleri iyi anlamak gerekir.
- E) İnsanın bir dili bilip bilmediğini anlamak için, daha önce söylenmemiş cümleleri kurma ve ilk kez duyduğu cümleleri anlama becerisine bakılmalıdır.

44. By 2050, Nigeria is expected to become the third most populous country in the world, overtaking the United States of America.

- A) 2050 yılına kadar Nijerya'nın, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'ni geçip, dünyadaki üçüncü en yoğun nüfuslu ülke olması bekleniyor.
- B) 2050 yılından önce Nijerya'nın, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'ni geçerek, en yoğun nüfuslu ülkelerinden biri olması bekleniyor.
- C) 2050 yılında, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri Nijerya'yı geçip, dünyadaki en yoğun nüfuslu üç ülkeden biri olacak.
- D) 2050 yılına kadar Nijerya, nüfus yoğunluğu bakımından çoktan Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'ni geçip, üçüncü sıraya yerleşebilir.
- E) 2050 yılında, Nijerya'nın Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nden sonra dünyadaki üçüncü yoğun nüfuslu ülke olacağı tahmin ediliyor.

45. The type of music we prefer to listen to can have a significant effect on our emotions and behaviour.

- A) Dinlemekten hoşlandığımız müzik türünün duygularımızı ve davranışlarımızı şekillendirdiği düşünülüyor.
- B) Hangi tür müzik türünü dinlemeyi tercih edersek edelim, duygu ve davranışlarımız bundan belli bir ölçüde etkilenir.
- C) Duygularımız ve davranışımız dinlemeyi tercih ettiğimiz müzik türlerinden tahmin ettiğimizden fazla etkileniyor olabilir.
- D) Duygularımız ve çoğu davranışımız, dinlemeyi tercih ettiğimiz müzik türünden önemli ölçüde etkilenmektedir.
- E) Dinlemeyi tercih ettiğimiz müzik türü, duygularımız ve davranışımız üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olabilir.

46. Dogs are highly social animals and certainly sense the situations in which we are unhappy or in pain.

- A) Köpekler oldukça sosyal hayvanlardır ve kendilerini mutsuz eden veya acı çektiren insanları kesinlikle hissederler.
- B) Köpekler oldukça sosyal hayvanlardır ve mutsuz veya acı içinde olduğumuz durumları kesinlikle hissederler.
- C) Son derece sosyal hayvanlar olan köpekler mutsuz olduğumuz ve acı çektığımız çoğu durumu hissedebilirler.
- D) Köpekler sosyal hayvanlardır ve acı çektiklerinde ya da mutsuz olduklarında, bizim ne hissettiğimizi daha iyi anlayabilirler.
- E) Çok mutsuz olduğumuz veya çok acı çektığımız durumların çoğunu hissedebilen köpekler sosyal hayvanlardır.

47. The sign languages are the best evidence to support the notion that all languages are shaped by the same universal values.

- A) Her dilin evrensel değerler tarafından şekillendirildiği tezinin en büyük kanıtlarından biri işaret dili olabilir.
- B) Tüm dillerin benzer evrensel değerlerden etkilendiğini gösteren unsurlar arasında işaret dili de bulunur.
- C) İşaret dilleri, tüm dillerin aynı evrensel değerler tarafından şekillendirildiği düşüncesini destekleyen en iyi kanıttır.
- D) Bazı dilbilimcilerine göre, dünya dilleri evrensel değerlerle şekillenir; bunun önemli kanıtı da işaret dilidir.
- E) İşaret dili, tüm dillerin benzer değerlere sahip olduğu düşüncesini destekleyen en önemli verilerden biridir.

48 - 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

48. Pers kralları tarafından gerçekleştirilen en önemli mimari projeler özenle planlanan ve inşa edilen saraylardı.

- A) The Persian kings considered palaces the most important architectural projects and they carefully planned and constructed them themselves.
- B) The Persian king attached great importance to the planning and construction of palaces as architectural projects.
- C) The most important architectural projects realised by the Persian kings were palaces which were carefully planned and constructed.
- D) Since they were considered to be the most important architectural projects, Persian kings carefully planned their palaces.
- E) As one of the most important architectural projects realised by the Persian kings, all palaces were carefully planned and constructed.

49. Ekonomi, işsizlik, enflasyon, kalkınma ve uluslararası para krizleri gibi geleneksel meselelerle ilgilenir.

- A) Economics deals with traditional issues such as unemployment, inflation, development and international monetary crises.
- B) Economics is not only related to traditional issues but also employment, inflation, development, and international monetary crises.
- C) Common problems including unemployment, inflation, development, and international monetary crises are the subjects of Economics.
- D) Economic studies include certain traditional problems like unemployment, inflation and international monetary crises.
- E) Traditional problems as well as unemployment, development and international monetary crises are issues related to economics.

50. Göç birçok ülkenin değişen nüfuslarında önemli bir rol oynayan demografik bir süreçtir.

- A) Migration is a demographic process that plays an important role in the changing populations of many countries.
- B) Migration, which is a demographic process, plays an important role by changing the population of every country.
- C) Changes in the populations of certain countries are caused by migration, which is a common demographic process.
- D) The most important role of migration as a demographic process is that it changes almost all countries' populations.
- E) Migration is one of the most important demographic processes as it changes many countries' populations.

51. İstanbul Deniz Müzesi, Türkiye'nin en büyük denizcilik müzesidir ve zengin koleksiyonları bakımından dünyanın en önemlilerinden biridir.

- A) The rich collections of the Istanbul Naval Museum have made it Turkey's largest museum and one of the most important museums in the world.
- B) The Istanbul Naval Museum is one of the most important museums in the world due to its size and its rich maritime collections.
- C) The Istanbul Naval Museum in Turkey has become the largest maritime museum in the world owing to its rich collections and unique location.
- D) The Istanbul Naval Museum is Turkey's largest maritime museum and is one of the most important in the world in terms of its rich collections.
- E) The Istanbul Naval Museum is one of the most significant maritime museums in the world and the most important one in Turkey due to its rich collections.

52. On dokuzuncu yüzyılın sonunda inşa edilen Pera Palas, Agatha Christie gibi birçok ünlü konuğa ev sahipliği yapmıştır.

- A) Many famous guests like Agatha Christie wanted to stay at Pera Palace, which was built at the end of the nineteenth century.
- B) Pera Palace, which was built at the end of the nineteenth century, has hosted a famous writer called Agatha Christie.
- C) Pera Palace, which was built at the end of the nineteenth century, has hosted many famous guests like Agatha Christie.
- D) Pera Palace, which was built in the nineteenth century, has hosted many famous writers such as Agatha Christie.
- E) Built before the end of the nineteenth century, Pera Palace was visited by many guests like Agatha Christie.

53. Haritalar, çeşitli kültürlerin çevrelerindeki dünyayı nasıl betimlediklerinin mükemmel örnekleridir.

- A) Various cultures use excellent maps in order to describe the world around them.
- B) Maps are examples of cultures, illustrating how they describe the world around them.
- C) Various cultures have been using maps to show the ways they describe their own world.
- D) Maps are examples of how various ancient cultures imagined the world around them.
- E) Maps are excellent examples of how various cultures describe the world around them.

54 - 59. sorularda, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için boş bırakılan yerlere getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. The purpose of a research paper is to synthesize previous research and scholarship with your ideas on the subject. Therefore, you should feel free to use other people's words, facts, and thoughts in your research paper, but the material you borrow must not be presented as if it were your own creation. Otherwise, you end up committing plagiarism, presenting somebody else's ideas as your own. ----. These notes should always distinguish among three types of material: your ideas, your summaries, and your paraphrases of others' ideas and facts.

- A) To avoid this during research and writing, keep careful notes about your sources
- B) Presenting an author's exact wording without marking it as a quotation is known as plagiarism
- C) When you copy and paste passages, make sure that you add quotation marks
- D) Unfortunately, some students continue to take this approach in high school
- E) For this reason, the best way of supporting your argument is to use quotations

55. In April 1601 the English East India Company sent its first expedition to the East. ----. The success of this journey led to a second expedition by the same ships, which left London in March 1604. On the return, Hector and Susan set off first, but Susan was lost at sea and Hector was rescued by Ascension and Dragon, which found her in South Africa with most of her crew dead. Ascension, Dragon, and Hector made it back to England in May 1606 with a cargo of pepper, cloves, and nutmegs. The shareholders in these two voyages made a profit of 95% on their investment.

- A) Despite the success of the third expedition in 1607, the fourth one was a complete disaster
- B) A train run by steam power changed the history of transportation forever
- C) Rich London businessmen provided a lot of money for these farmers
- D) Its four ships returned from Sumatra and Java with a cargo composed mainly of pepper
- E) The cost of building such a ship and maintaining it is quite high these days

56. The term 'allegory' derives from Greek alogia, which can be defined as 'speaking otherwise'. As a rule, an allegory is a story in verse or prose with a double meaning: a primary and a secondary meaning. ----. The origins of allegory are ancient, and it appears to be a mode of expression so natural to the human mind that it is universal. For example, many myths are allegorical stories that explain universal facts and forces.

- A) However, we can take the old Arab fable of the frog and the scorpion
- B) The best known allegory in the English language is Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress
- C) In other words, an allegory is a story that can be read and interpreted at two levels
- D) It is difficult to classify such styles correctly as there are too many subcategories
- E) The whole work is a simplified representation of the average man's journey

57. Talking in our heads is referred to by psychologists as inner 'speech'. ----. However, there are notable differences too, with brain areas useful in inhibiting overt speech playing a greater role in inner speech. The exact brain mechanisms involved may come down to why we are talking in our heads in the first place. For example, when we read a book, brain regions involved in attention may be more active than when we are mentally preparing for a race.

- A) The Broca's and Wernicke's areas are active in overt speech
- B) It involves some similar processes to overt speech as it activates the brain regions involved in language
- C) For psychologists the resemblance between these two always requires the same brain mechanisms
- D) Talking in our heads may even be accompanied by small muscle movements
- E) Inner speech is thought to be healthy as the individual may get rid of the stress of the day in this way

58. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), a nongovernmental organization based in Manila, in the Philippines, was founded to provide aid, funding, and various forms of financial and technical support to countries in Asia and the Pacific. The organization also attempts to assist in the improvement of conditions that affect women and children. The ADB started operations in 1966 and initially represented a group of 31 states. As of 2006, it had grown to have 66 members. ----.

- A) This help can take several forms and affect regional, subregional, and local projects
- B) This is a major mistake despite the depths of poverty encountered in the country
- C) These financial programs can involve both public and private investments
- D) This included 47 states from inside the zone and 19 from elsewhere
- E) Most of these people in the region live on less than \$2,00 per day

59. ----. Unfortunately, it was not performed elsewhere during Mozart's lifetime. That is probably why devotees today of Mozart's Idomeneo assume that it was totally forgotten between 1791, when Mozart died, and 1951, when Fritz Busch and Carl Ebert brought it to Glyndebourne. However, a glance at Alfred Loewenberg's Annuals of Opera will show you how many times it was produced between those years. Gramophone records also testify that Idomeneo was known about and sung during the first half of the twentieth century.

- A) Most remarkable of all, Mozart wrote graces into the vocal parts in his thirties
- B) For practical reasons he made other cuts shortly before the first performance
- C) Mozart did conduct a concert performance in Vienna in March 1786
- D) Mozart faced difficulties with all three singers, during rehearsals
- E) Mozart's Idomeneo was first performed in Munich in 1781

60 - 65. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

60. (I) Your goal in summarizing a text is to state the work's main ideas and key points simply, briefly, and accurately in your own words. (II) To summarize a written text, first find the author's central idea – the thesis. (III) A scientific paper should include an introduction and body paragraphs. (IV) Then, divide this whole idea into a few major and perhaps minor ones. (V) Since a summary must be fairly short, you must decide which of these ideas are important and should be included.

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

61. (I) For many years, archaeologists have been determinedly working to solve one of the world's largest jigsaw puzzles: the Forma Urbis Romae. (II) It was an enormous marble map of ancient Rome created between the years AD 203 and 211. (III) From the fifth century, as the map fell into disuse, it was broken up into thousands of pieces, which were subsequently scattered throughout the city. (IV) The spectacular ruins that remain today are interesting examples of traditional Italian architecture. (V) Scholars have been searching for the map's fragments in locations around Rome and attempting to determine their original positions for the past 500 years.

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

62. (I) The category of photographic 'art' is loaded with problems because there are at least two, and possibly three, traditions out of which this artistic endeavour has been put together. (II) In the last 25 years, artists have become increasingly aware of the histories of fine arts. (III) Firstly, there is 'art photography', stemming from the 1860s, which involves photographers making pictures that claim the status of art. (IV) Secondly, there is abstract photography, in which it is hard to unfold the story behind at the first glance. (V) Thirdly, 'street photography' or 'auteur documentary' is often grouped within art-photography.

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

63. (I) Aesthetics, the philosophy of beauty, comes from the Greek word *aisthetikos*, which means 'perceptive', especially with regards to feeling. (II) For example, there are still differences in its implications, one of the most significant being the status given to the body. (III) In philosophy, the word was first used in 1750 by A. G. Baumgarten to mean 'the science of sensuous knowledge', whose object is beauty. (IV) Kant rejected this use of the word 'aesthetics', and redefined it as the 'a priori principles of sensible experience'. (V) Hegel, in turn, redefined it as the philosophy of the fine arts and this definition is the one presently used.

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

64. (I) All developed nations maintain a variety of social welfare programs. (II) Governments establish them to provide a so-called safety net to prevent people from suffering the effects of poverty. (III) However, many people believe that welfare encourages its recipients to become dependent on government support and remain unemployed. (IV) As a result, welfare programs have always caused heated public debate. (V) Likewise, there are also non-profit organizations to help people who cannot support themselves fully or earn a living.

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

65. (I) The First Gulf War was fought by a coalition of forces from 34 countries against Iraq in 1991. (II) The war began because of several crises stemming from the Iran-Iraq War of 1980–88. (III) After the Iran-Iraq War ended, Iraq was left with huge debts, largely to other Arab nations that had helped to finance the war. (IV) The Kuwaiti government made the disastrous decision to increase its oil production. (V) However, the Iraqi military had benefited from the war by becoming the strongest military force in the Gulf region.

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

66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Advertising is the use of mass media to promote a specific product, service, or idea on behalf of a business or organization. Advertisers ordinarily use media such as television, radio, print sponsorship of cultural and sporting events, and the Internet. From the Industrial Revolution to the mid-twentieth century, advertising in Europe was generally straightforward and usually included only an image and description of the product's function, price, and the location from which it could be purchased. Ads were primarily directed toward women because they were responsible for the majority of consumer purchases, the exception being 'big ticket' products like cars and major appliances. Since World War II, however, industries have increasingly tried to attract the adult male consumer, and with the advent of youth culture, children, teenagers, and young adults have been targeted as well. A common strategy for advertisers is to create the idea that the given products will correct a specific problem or insecurity although most of them will not do so.

66. It is stated in the text that advertising in Europe ----.

- A) did not include too many details about the product until the mid-twentieth century
- B) used to be more interested in persuading the adult male consumer to buy
- C) uses the Internet as a tool more often than other forms of mass media
- D) mainly aims at promoting the sales of modern cars and major appliances
- E) is directed only towards women rather than men or young adults now

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

- A) the Industrial Revolution had a major effect on advertising methods
- B) new advertising methods have become a subject of controversy for many people
- C) advertisements try to persuade people to buy many products that they do not really need
- D) women used to spend more on big ticket products than men
- E) teenagers do not have as much influence on advertisement sector as adults do

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

- A) advertisers usually use the same media rather than a variety of media forms
- B) the target group of advertisements has changed over time
- C) the Internet is the most effective medium of advertising of all time
- D) purchasers buy products though they know the products make them insecure
- E) since World War II, women have been the only target audience of advertisers

69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The famous French philosopher and mathematician René Descartes focused on rational thought. For Descartes, humans were able to know through reason, in contrast to animals that have no language, reason or soul. In his writings, humans and animals are seen as living machines, but humans are above animals because of their powers of (self-) consciousness. According to Descartes, the essence of being a human subject is this capacity for thinking. Descartes attached importance to rational thinking over bodily sensation in our understanding of the material world, and he was sure that his findings could be used for the progress of humankind. However, Descartes has been harshly criticised in recent times. Today, many scholars do not agree with the idea of a coherent, individual self, able to control the material world. They claim that a person does not really act on the world or shape society consciously. In contrast, they say that social 'texts' such as politics, law, religion and education shape individuals.

69. We understand from the text that ----.

- A) Descartes's ideas have not always been practical in politics
- B) Descartes believed that humans and animals were equal in all aspects
- C) Descartes's ideas are followed by most scientists today
- D) for Descartes, bodily sensation is more important than the capacity for thinking
- E) modern scholars and Descartes have opposing beliefs about our capacity to change the material world

70. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) a well-known philosopher's ideas about human reasoning
- B) the similarities between modern and ancient philosophers
- C) the reasons why humans are superior to animals
- D) a comparison between rational thinking and sensation
- E) different definitions and applications of various fields

71. According to the text, modern scholars suggest that ----.

- A) Descartes was right in his claims about human rationality
- B) humans can control the material world through rational thinking
- C) individuals mostly act consciously and coherently
- D) people cannot consciously shape social life but are rather shaped by it
- E) Descartes's ideas can help us understand the human mind

72 - 74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The term 'postmodernism' is often applied to the literature and art produced in the aftermath of World War II. It was a time when the effects World War I were greatly worsened by the experience of Nazi totalitarianism, the threat of total destruction by the atomic bomb, the progressive devastation of nature, and the obvious threat of over-population. Postmodernism involves not only a continuation of the counter-traditional experiments of modernism but also diverse attempts to break away from modernist forms. Many works of postmodern literature –by Jorge Luis Borges, Samuel Beckett, Vladimir Nabokov, and many others– include such various genres and styles that they cannot be classified easily according to traditional literary norms. This is also true for other art forms such as pop art, and certain types of music.

72. According to the text, postmodernism ----.

- A) started as a reaction against Nazi totalitarianism
- B) is likely to lose popularity due to its complex style
- C) was born out of the pain and suffering caused by World War II
- D) is a term that is only applied to literature
- E) was mainly interested in visual arts rather than literature

73. According to the text, postmodernism can be considered to be ----.

- A) both a continuation of and a break from modernism and its forms
- B) a harsh criticism towards both pop art and musical composition
- C) a blind continuation of modernism and its literary forms
- D) a form of experimentation observed in contemporary cinema
- E) an attack against literature and art as well as modernism itself

74. According to the text, many postmodern works of literature are ----.

- A) classified as 'pop culture' by ordinary people
- B) said to defy the conventional models of 'mass culture'
- C) not easily classified as postmodern literature and art
- D) against being defined only as postmodernist art
- E) hard to classify according to conventional literary norms

75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Most businesses seek to make a profit—that is, they aim to get income that is more than the costs of operating the business. However, some businesses only seek to earn enough to cover their operating costs. Commonly called non-profits, these organizations are primarily nongovernmental service providers. Examples of non-profit businesses include organizations such as social service agencies, foundations and many hospitals. However, many people argue that businesses seeking profit also play a vital role in the life and culture of countries with free-market economies. In free-market systems, expenses and prices are primarily shaped by competition among businesses, not by governments. Businesses provide almost anything consumers want or need, including basic necessities such as food and housing, luxuries such as wide-screen televisions, and even personal services such as caring for children and finding companionship. As a result, both for-profit businesses and non-profits are of great importance within the society they exist in.

75. It is clear from the text that in free-market economies, ----.

- A) non-profit businesses are more important than for-profit ones
- B) social service agencies do not cooperate with for-profit businesses
- C) the cultural life of the population is negatively affected by business
- D) the operating costs of businesses are paid by local government
- E) the majority of public needs are provided by businesses

76. According to the text, ----.

- A) the primary goal of for-profit businesses is to earn more money than they spend
- B) the number of non-profit businesses is higher than that of for-profit businesses
- C) non-profit organizations are often run by governments
- D) businesses should not play a significant role in defining prices in free-market economies
- E) non-profit businesses do not make any money even for their operating costs

77. The text is mainly about ----.

- A) advantages of non-profit businesses over for-profit ones
- B) how businesses have changed over time
- C) the different roles of for-profit and non-profit businesses
- D) different products that businesses offer for customers
- E) examples of for-profit businesses and their products

78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Throughout much of human history, merchants who moved goods across long distances minimized their risks of loss to plunderers by acting together, travelling in caravans and carrying arms for protection. These caravanners who passed from the region of one political authority to another depended on local authorities to secure their protection, and in return, they paid transit fees, generally in the form of gifts. While passing through stateless areas, armed caravans seemed to be as impressive as a small army. The cost of transporting goods by land was generally higher than by sea or river, and thus the number of caravans was high only in regions where these alternatives did not exist. Across dry deserts such as the Gobi, the camel was the only pack animal that could survive the rigours of the crossing. In the intense cold of the Himalayan Mountains, the yak was the perfect pack animal for carrying goods. In addition to their economic benefits, the caravan routes played an important role in world history, connecting people from different races and cultures.

78. It is clear from the text that caravanners----

- A) were quite individualistic and often looked for self-interest
- B) were armed and worked cooperatively to protect their goods from plunderers
- C) travelled in small numbers in order to minimize the risk of quarrels in the group
- D) carried arms to steal from the inhabitants of the towns they were travelling through
- E) had to fight some of the local authorities in order to carry on their journey

79. The animals that were used to carry caravanners' goods ----.

- A) were generally borrowed or hired from the local political authorities
- B) could not endure the hardships of the long journeys through deserts and mountains
- C) were not easy to find, particularly when the route was through a desert
- D) were selected according to the geographical features of the route
- E) were relatively faster compared to other forms of transportation

80. We can understand from the text that ----.

- A) the busiest and most profitable caravan routes were found in the Middle East
- B) caravan routes were beneficial to communities both economically and culturally
- C) caravans were economically more advantageous than other forms of transport
- D) caravanners had to pay ransom to each and every country they were travelling through
- E) rivalries between different caravanners caused long and painful disputes

YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ
MART 2019

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

1. In the past, there were some economists who believed advertising was ineffective; ----, they regarded it as a waste of time and resources.

- A) however
- B) such as
- C) nevertheless
- D) instead
- E) therefore

2. Psychology emerged as a field of study ---- the late 19th century, when Wilhelm Wundt founded the first laboratory to conduct psychological research.

- A) while
- B) during
- C) since
- D) between
- E) for

3. Traditional arts and crafts are ---- the heritage and symbols of valuable wealth left by our ancestors ---- an important link in the continuous development of culture.

- A) less / than
- B) neither / nor
- C) not only / but also
- D) such / that
- E) instead / of

4. Users generally regard their profiles ---- social networking sites as a form ---- self-expression, but for marketing companies, they only have commercial value.

- A) from / at
- B) over / on
- C) with / by
- D) into / in
- E) on / of

5. In today's world, the wheel is ---- significant and indispensable ---- it is hard to imagine living without it.

- A) so / that
- B) rather / that
- C) such / that
- D) either / or
- E) as / as

6. The main criteria used in specifying ethnic groups are common behaviour patterns, diet and dress ---- a shared history.

- A) but
- B) despite
- C) unless
- D) as well as
- E) though

7. A recent study has shown that people may remember the same event differently, depending on ---- they process it in their memory.
- A) whose
B) whom
C) how
D) that
E) what
8. The name “labyrinth” was given by the ancient Greeks and Romans to buildings, entirely or ---- underground, with passages.
- A) globally
B) quickly
C) lately
D) socially
E) partly
9. Throughout the 18th century, some important composers tried to popularize their music by making it more ---- to the general public.
- A) rare
B) accessible
C) complete
D) foreign
10. In 1793, the Louvre ---- as a public museum in France, and, the next year, the French painter Louis David ---- as its director.
- A) had been opened / has been appointed
B) could be opened / is appointed
C) might be opened / may be appointed
D) was opened / was appointed
E) has been opened / had been appointed
11. The Cyrillic alphabet originally had 43 letters, the majority of which appear to have been ---- the Greek scripts of the time.
- A) looked into
B) turned down
C) derived from
D) taken away
E) divided into
12. Lifestyles that ---- to be marginal in the past ---- less unusual and increasingly common in the present world.
- A) were considered / are becoming
B) are considered / have been becoming
C) have been considered / had become
D) might be considered / used to become
E) must be considered / will become
13. Technology makes it possible for companies to ---- enormous amounts of data on the possible partners they will work with.
- A) approve
B) perform
C) decide
D) happen
E) collect

14. The rise of Japan into the ranks of the industrial powers in the 20th century surprised everyone ---- it had no iron ore and very little coal.

- A) if only
- B) because
- C) yet
- D) so that
- E) just as

15. ---- public interest in exercise is generally thought to have increased over the last 30 years, it is reported that only 27% of adults do exercise regularly.

- A) Now that
- B) As long as
- C) Provided
- D) While
- E) Unless

16. The earliest civilizations did not arise in fertile rain-watered lands; ----, they began in dry regions, where water came from a river or a lake.

- A) despite
- B) therefore
- C) on the contrary
- D) likewise
- E) as well as

17. When entrepreneurs in the early 20th century first ---- to record moving pictures of real-life events, people ---- to call this new type of storytelling documentaries.

- A) began / started
- B) were beginning / start
- C) have begun / were starting
- D) had begun / have started
- E) begin / had started

18. In the United States, readers appreciate a direct ----, which means when you express your point as openly as possible, you show that you value your readers' time.

- A) safety
- B) approach
- C) mystery
- D) ambition
- E) memory

19. Users who are part of the same "network" may view one another's profiles ---- a profile owner has decided to deny permission to those in his or her network.

- A) as long as
- B) when
- C) if
- D) just as
- E) unless

20. According to art historians, the Japanese visual arts ---- by three major factors: Chinese visual arts, indigenous traditions, and Buddhist iconography.

- A) had influenced
- B) are influencing
- C) were influencing
- D) have been influenced
- E) have influenced

21 - 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Part of listening to what others are saying **(21)** ---- observing how they say it. Even when we say nothing, our bodies talk; sometimes they even shout. Research shows that more than half of what we communicate **(22)** ---- through our body language rather than our words. Therefore, we must also become aware of body language, facial expressions, and tone of voice **(23)** ---- we do not wish to create a wrong impression. These should match what we say in words; **(24)** ----, we might end up sending mixed messages and creating more misunderstandings. For example, as long as you want to make an assertive statement, you **(25)** ---- what the other person is thinking and keep your expression friendly.

21.

- A) includes
- B) raises
- C) appears
- D) grows
- E) controls

22.

- A) conveys
- B) is conveyed
- C) was conveyed
- D) has conveyed
- E) is conveying

23.

- A) if
- B) as soon as
- C) once
- D) though
- E) while

24.

- A) similarly
- B) consequently
- C) otherwise
- D) besides
- E) moreover

25.

- A) should have guessed
- B) would guess
- C) have guessed
- D) had better guess
- E) could be guessing

26 - 30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Like many English novelists, George Eliot **(26)** ---- to novel writing relatively late in life. She was forty **(27)** ---- her first novel, Adam Bede, was published in 1859. The lives of her characters are, **(28)** ----, viewed from this well-developed perspective and extensive experience. This point of view was emphasized by her practice of setting her stories back in time, to the period of her own childhood, or even **(29)** ----. In most of her novels, she draws a preindustrial rural scene or the small-town life of the English Midlands, **(30)** ---- she sees with a combination of nostalgia and candid awareness of its limitations.

26.

- A) came
- B) has come
- C) might come
- D) comes
- E) is coming

27.

- A) until
- B) when
- C) even if
- D) after
- E) whereas

28.

- A) yet
- B) for instance
- C) however
- D) such as
- E) therefore

29.

- A) as early as
- B) early enough
- C) much earlier
- D) earlier than
- E) so early as

30.

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

31 - 41. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. The Eastern Roman Empire, or the Byzantine Empire, flourished until 1453, ----.

- A) whether the empire had been split into two at this time or not
- B) that today's England was then dominated by Angles and Saxons
- C) even though historians marked it as the beginning of a new age
- D) but it did not make many significant territorial gains in Europe
- E) although it took control of not just art but also education

32. ----, governments may or may not establish a dedicated ministry for tourism policies.

- A) While spreading the benefits of tourism fairly among all the stakeholders
- B) Depending upon the extent of tourism's economic and political significance
- C) If they had maximized the potential of tourism as a source of income
- D) Providing public goods, such as street lighting, and merit goods, like art galleries
- E) Unless they get the statistics required to monitor economic activity

33. ----, in opposition to the notorious uncertainty of the Symbolist movement.

- A) Acmeism was a significant movement in the early 20th century, aiming for precision and clarity
- B) Anna Akhmatova's early work was perceived as exemplary of the new movement, Symbolism
- C) The Symbolists were a group of Russian poets, many of whose works were published in "Apollon"
- D) The Acmeist movement did not last very long, but it included some distinguished Russian poets
- E) For the Acmeists, a poet was no longer a prophet or a theurgist, but a craftsman or a master

34. ----, but children need space to learn and grow on their own, too.

- A) Parents can help their children learn to identify and solve their problems themselves
- B) Children who cannot regulate their emotions are more likely to have a harder time making friends
- C) Educating the people who will be parents is a significant starting point for beginning a family
- D) Over-controlling parents can negatively affect a child's ability to manage his or her emotions
- E) It is natural for parents to do whatever they can to keep their children safe and healthy

35. In order to perform satisfactorily in the classroom and provide high-quality education, ----.

- A) the students' families have more urgent expenses, like housing and transportation
- B) there has not been effective support for raising the quality of the workforce
- C) educators must receive appropriate ongoing support and professional development
- D) the present workforce in the education system is having financial troubles
- E) many children have no access to high-quality services in their environment

36. Despite profound differences in their morals and ideas, ----.

- A) these forms of cultural exchanges might cause bigger problems
- B) the Spanish and the Aztecs were similar in their cultural aspects
- C) in 1519, the Spanish conquerors landed on the coast of Veracruz
- D) the gap between the Aztecs and the Europeans was huge
- E) these peoples had had so little contact that they were alien to one another

37. In addition to its more common forms such as smoking and alcohol, ----.

- A) scientists are looking for new ways to treat addictive behaviour
- B) the behaviour of addicts leads to their neglecting other areas of their lives
- C) that kind of addiction is about five times more common in men than women
- D) addiction has also been linked with food, and even relationships
- E) substance abuse is among the major psychological disorders on the list

38. Despite revolutionary developments in digitized technology, particularly in the visual arts, ----.

- A) traditional works of art have continued to be highly valued by the international art market
- B) postmodern art was motivated by a need to connect with broader human concerns
- C) the experience, ownership, and use of art are no longer limited to a social elite
- D) digital photography and photographic montage were widely applied by many
- E) the issue of gender has been ignored in the discussion about artistic production

39. Each year, governments create a budget to determine ----.

- A) since recycling should be supported to encourage less pollution
- B) as long as the budget designates which public goods to produce
- C) which includes social security, welfare, and other social programs
- D) how much money they will spend in the upcoming year
- E) although the taxes support programs that help people with low incomes

40. Little is known about Marco Polo's early life, ----.

- A) moreover, the merchants of the day traded throughout the Mediterranean region
- B) since his travels and experiences in China increased interest in Asian trade
- C) because his own account of his travels is the only source of information on him
- D) so he was born in Venice, the most important centre of trade in medieval Europe
- E) if he had received a typical education for children of merchants at that time

41. ---- because of his musical gifts as a pianist and as a composer.

- A) The Marriage of Figaro, a piece composed by Mozart, was first performed that year
- B) Mozart's works were catalogued chronologically by Ludwig von Köchel
- C) During the last years of his life, Mozart had difficulties handling financial issues
- D) Many composers like Mozart were dissatisfied with the low pay
- E) As a child prodigy, Mozart became widely regarded as a miracle of nature

42 - 47. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. The United Kingdom must continue to abide by European Union laws and treaties until its obligations as a member state have ended.

- A) Birleşik Krallık, Avrupa Birliği kanun ve anlaşmalarına bağlı kalmaya devam etmelidir, çünkü üye devlet olarak yükümlülükleri hâlâ devam ediyor.
- B) Birleşik Krallık, üye devlet olarak yükümlülükleri sona erene kadar Avrupa Birliği kanun ve anlaşmalarına bağlı kalmaya devam etmelidir.
- C) Avrupa Birliği üyesi olan Birleşik Krallık, üye devlet statüsü sona erene kadar, tüm kanun ve anlaşmalara bağlı kalmaya devam etmelidir.
- D) Birleşik Krallık, Avrupa Birliği'ndeki üye devlet statüsü sona erene kadar, kanun ve anlaşmalardan kaynaklanan tüm sorumluluklarını yerine getirmelidir.
- E) Birleşik Krallık, üye devlet olarak yükümlülükleri sona erene kadar Avrupa Birliği'nin kanun ve anlaşmalarına bağlı kalmalıdır.

43. When families cannot care for their children, states have the authority to provide care for the children.

- A) Aileler çocuklarına bakamadıklarında, devletler bu çocuklar için bakım sağlama yetkisine sahiptir.
- B) Aileler çocuklarına bakamazlarsa, devlete bu çocuklar için bakım sağlama yetkisi verilebilir.
- C) Aileler çocuklarına bakmadıklarında, devletlerin yetkili birimleri, o çocuklara bakım sağlayabilir.
- D) Devletin, ailesi olmayan çocuklara bakım sağlama yetkisini kullanma hakkı bulunmaktadır.
- E) Devletin, aileleri tarafından bakılmayan çocuklar için sürekli bakım sağlama yetkisi vardır.

44. At the height of their power, the Aztecs controlled a region stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to Guatemala.

- A) Güçlerinin zirvesindeyken Aztekler, Meksika Körfezi'nden Guatemala'ya uzanan bölgeyi tamamen kontrol edebiliyorlardı.
- B) Aztekler, güçlü oldukları zamanlarda, Meksika ile Guatemala arasında kalan bölgeyi kontrol ediyorlardı.
- C) Güçlü oldukları zamanlarda Aztekler, Meksika Körfezi ve Guatemala gibi bölgeleri kontrol edebilmişlerdir.
- D) Meksika Körfezi'nden Guatemala'ya uzanan bir bölgeyi kontrol eden Aztekler, güçlerinin zirvesine bu dönemde ulaşmıştır.
- E) Güçlerinin zirvesindeyken, Aztekler Meksika Körfezi'nden Guatemala'ya kadar uzanan bir bölgeyi kontrol etmişlerdir.

45. Canal houses in Amsterdam were often built with a certain tilt, to allow goods to be carried to the attic without crashing against the windows.

- A) Eşyaların çatı katına pencerelere çarpmadan taşınmasını sağlamak için Amsterdam'da evler öne doğru bir eğimle yapılırdı.
- B) Amsterdam'daki kanal evleri, eşyaların üst katlara ya da çatı katına pencerelere çarpmadan taşınmasını sağlamak için öne doğru bir eğimle yapılır.
- C) Amsterdam'daki kanal evleri, eşyaların çatı katına pencerelere çarpmadan taşınmasını sağlamak için genellikle öne doğru belli bir eğimle yapılırdı.
- D) Amsterdam'ın ünlü kanal evleri, eşyaların pencerelere çarpmadan taşınmasını sağlamak için öne doğru belli bir eğimle yapılırdı.
- E) Amsterdam'daki kanal evleri öne doğru belli bir eğimle yapılır; böylelikle eşyaların çatı katına kolay bir şekilde taşınması sağlanır.

46. Although the topic of lying has received the attention of researchers, there is relatively less investigation into this behaviour in children.

- A) Bugüne kadar yalan söyleme konusu hakkında birçok bilimsel araştırma yapılmasına rağmen, çocuklar üzerine fazla yoğunlaşılmamıştır.
- B) Bugüne kadar yalan söyleme konusu hakkında birçok bilimsel araştırma yapılmıştır; ancak bu davranışın çocuklar üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmamıştır.
- C) Yalan söyleme konusu, uzun zamandır araştırmacıların dikkatini çekmektedir; ancak, çocuklardaki bu davranış üzerine az araştırma yapılmıştır.
- D) Yalan söyleme konusu araştırmacıların dikkatini çekmesine rağmen, çocuklardaki bu davranış üzerine görece daha az araştırma vardır.
- E) Araştırmacıların oldukça dikkatini çeken yalan söyleme konusu, çocuklar üzerinde şu ana kadar daha az araştırılıp incelenmiştir.

47. Because China's nuclear-power industry is centrally run, the authorities are able to keep tight control over safety measures.

- A) Güvenlik önlemlerini sıkı tutabilen Çinli yetkililer, nükleer enerji endüstrisini yıllardır merkezden yönetiyorlar.
- B) Çin'in nükleer enerji endüstrisi merkezden yönetildiği için, yetkililer güvenlik önlemlerini sıkı tutabiliyorlar.
- C) Merkezden yönetilen Çin'in nükleer enerji endüstrisinin güvenliği hükümet tarafından sağlanmaktadır.
- D) Çin'de merkezden yönetilen nükleer enerji endüstrisinin güvenlik önlemlerini sıkı tutmak zor olmuyor.
- E) Çin'in nükleer enerji endüstrisini merkezden yönetebilmek için, yetkililer güvenlik önlemlerini sıkı tutuyorlar.

48 - 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

48. Toprak reformunun en önemli amacı feodal toprak sahipliğini, toprağı olmayan köylülere toprağı yeniden pay ederek ortadan kaldırmaktı.

- A) One of the most significant objectives of land reform was to give free land to landless peasants by abolishing feudal landownership.
- B) Landless peasants demand land reform from politicians, which aims to abolish feudal forms of landownership forever.
- C) The most significant objective of land reform was to abolish feudal landownership by redistributing land to landless peasants.
- D) The key objective of land reform was to abolish feudal ownership instead of redistributing land to landless peasants.
- E) The most significant objective of land reform was to redistribute certain lands to peasants by abolishing feudal landownership.

49. İlk medeniyetler geliştikçe, insanlar ateşi silah ve evlerini aydınlatmanın bir yolu olarak kullanmaya başlamışlardır.

- A) As early civilizations advanced, fire was widely used by people as a weapon and as a way of lighting their homes.
- B) Early civilizations advanced significantly as they made use of fire as a weapon and as a way of lighting their homes.
- C) As a result of using fire as a weapon and as a way of lighting their homes, early civilizations started to advance.
- D) As early civilizations advanced, people started to make use of fire as a weapon and as a way of lighting their homes.
- E) In order for early civilizations to advance, people had to use fire as a weapon and as a way of lighting their homes.

50. Asur sarayı, sadece kraliyet ikametgâhı değil, aynı zamanda imparatorluğun gücünün ve yenilmezliğinin görünür bir ifadesiydi.

- A) An Assyrian palace was not only a royal residence but also a visible expression of the power due to its indestructibility.
- B) An Assyrian palace was a royal residence since it was a visible expression of the power and indestructibility of the empire.
- C) An Assyrian palace was considered to be both a royal residence and a visible expression of the power and indestructibility of the empire.
- D) An Assyrian palace was more than a royal residence as it was a visible expression of the power and indestructibility of the empire.
- E) An Assyrian palace was not only a royal residence but also a visible expression of the power and indestructibility of the empire.

51. Her bir müzenin misyonu farklıdır; bulunduğu yer ve kapsadığı tarihsel dönem, müzenin yapısını ve içeriğini belirler.

- A) Museums have different missions; the country where it is situated and its historical period should define the structure and content of the museum.
- B) The mission of each museum is different; the place where it is situated and the historical period that it covers define the structure and content of the museum.
- C) The mission of a museum should be different; the structure and content of the museum should be shaped by where it is situated and the historical period it covers.
- D) The mission of each museum may be different; the place where it is situated and every historical period it covers all define the structure and content of the museum.
- E) The place where a museum is situated and the historical period it covers define the structure of the museum, which makes it quite different from other ones.

52. Uçağın icat edildiği 1903 yılından bu yana, hava ulaşımı turizm endüstrisinin en önemli sektörlerinden biri olmuştur.

- A) Since 1903, when the aircraft was invented, air transport has been one of the most important sectors of the tourism industry.
- B) The aircraft was invented in 1903; since then, air transport has become a very important sector of the tourism industry.
- C) Since the invention of the aircraft in 1903, air transport has always been considered to be an important sector of the tourism industry.
- D) Since the invention of aircraft in 1903, air transport has been considered one of the most important sectors of the tourism industry.
- E) Air transport, which has been an important sector since 1903, has contributed a lot to the tourism industry.

53. Uzaktan öğrenime artan ilgi, neredeyse her konuda günün 24 saati destek sunan pek çok şirketle devasa bir çevrimiçi destek endüstrisi oluşturmuştur.

- A) Increasing interest in distance learning has formed an online support industry, with companies using 24-hour-a-day assistance services in every subject.
- B) Many online companies offering assistance almost 24 hours a day in every subject area are mainly due to increasing interest in distance learning.
- C) Since many companies are offering 24-hour-a-day assistance in almost every subject, distance learning has developed a huge online support industry.
- D) The online support in distance learning can be seen as a huge industry, with many companies offering 24-hour-a-day assistance in every subject.
- E) Increasing interest in distance learning has formed a huge online support industry, with many companies offering 24-hour-a-day assistance in almost every subject.

54 - 59. sorularda, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için boş bırakılan yerlere getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. With the increase in the number of advertisers and advertising media over time, it has become harder for individual advertisers to get and keep our attention. ----. For example, a 30-second online advertisement today may consist of a series of 20 to 30 different images. However, a television advertisement from the early 1960s generally consisted of exactly one shot and would seem dull and boring to viewers today.

- A) This is why they are constantly looking for new ways to get us to buy their products and services
- B) Moreover, large advertisers typically have employees who supervise the marketing functions of the firm
- C) Similarly, all online agencies are supposed to hire professionals to compete with others
- D) New media also provide new opportunities for advertisers to identify different segments of consumers
- E) However, commercial artists design the look of advertisements and choose the type of lettering

55. The functions of leadership can vary significantly. An instrumental leader, for instance, is one who is goal-oriented and largely concerned with accomplishing set tasks. We can assume that an army general would be an instrumental leader. ----. The leaders of charity organizations and social service programmes are often considered this type of leader.

- A) These directors of youth homes have long tried hard to meet young people's demands
- B) Such leaders, on the other hand, are not into accomplishing set tasks
- C) In contrast, there is a longstanding stereotype that men are leaders that are more instrumental
- D) Expressive leaders, on the other hand, are more interested in improving emotional strength
- E) They allow group members to self-manage and make their own decisions

56. Making decisions about the ethics of research involves weighing the costs and benefits of conducting versus not conducting a project. The costs involve potential harm to the research participants and to the field, whereas the benefits include the potential for advancing knowledge about human behaviour and offering various advantages to the individual participants. Most generally, the ethics of a given research project are determined through a cost-benefit analysis, in which the costs are compared to the benefits. ----. Then, the research is considered “unethical,” and, therefore, should not proceed.

- A) What is ethical is defined by the current state of thinking and evaluating within society
- B) The harm done by a given research study may not be as dangerous as previously thought
- C) The potential costs of the research could outweigh any potential benefits that might come from it
- D) The Institutional Review Board is a committee whose goal it is to determine the cost-benefit ratio
- E) A set of principles has been developed for researchers to help them make precise decisions

57. Empiricism is a philosophical theory that claims that all knowledge grows from experience. ----. Before these two influential figures, a different theory of knowledge called rationalism had dominated seventeenth century intellectuals. This theory suggested that people can uncover truths about the world solely by utilizing their ability to think and reason.

- A) The works of John Locke and Isaac Newton provided one of the intellectual building blocks of this theory
- B) As well as other factors involved, this theory is likely to completely eliminate rationalism
- C) For instance, some scientists claimed that rationalism was a new way of searching for new clues
- D) According to rationalists, it always works with information obtained by analyzing thoughts
- E) Newton adapted empiricism to the needs of scientific investigation of his time

58. ----. In some of them, the pictures were arranged according to schools or artistic circles. Other collections were arranged thematically. One wall of the entrance hall of the Galleria Uffizi in Florence, for example, has been densely filled with portraits since 1753. In some cases, paintings were simply organized according to the size of the canvas or hung where space was available when they were acquired by the museum.

- A) Many important works of Western literature aim to reflect the daily lives of their time and the way people were educated
- B) There were different organizational models for the presentation of pictures in the art galleries of the 19th century
- C) Today, pictures exhibited in many European art galleries often date back to as early as the first and second centuries
- D) The last two centuries have seen an ongoing revolution in imaging technologies, from lithography to the Internet
- E) A picture is a two-dimensional surface that depicts a scene by virtue of the way its surface is marked and coloured

59. Technological development has often had a significant impact on the way in which media products are both produced and consumed. ----. Similarly, alternative sources of news such as the Internet have led to a decline in the readership of mass circulation newspapers. But that is not all. Record companies have seen a reduction in sales as music fans find access to music through the Internet.

- A) In addition, television is beginning to take on many of the properties of a computer
- B) As a result, digital media represent significant changes to analog technology; one of these is interactivity
- C) For example, the introduction of television clearly reduced the number of radio listeners
- D) By including a modem in a satellite receiver, viewers are able to order films and other products online
- E) The video recorders of the 1980s were not very popular among the elderly

60 - 65. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

- 60. (I)** In the beginning, the study of folklore was limited to the songs and stories of oral traditions. **(II)** However, it soon began to include all popular customs, arts and traditions. **(III)** Such a comprehensive study presented many problems. **(IV)** The term "folklore" combines the words folk (people) and lore (tradition) to indicate popular traditions and their study. **(V)** One of these problems was finding a criterion to define the object of study.
- A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V
- 61. (I)** Bertrand Russell's greatest contributions lie in the technical fields of logic and philosophy. **(II)** Philosophers use techniques and ideas developed from his work without feeling the need to mention his name. **(III)** In this way, he is a far more significant contributor to philosophy than his pupil Ludwig Wittgenstein. **(IV)** Russell's bad reputation was chiefly the product of his engagement in social and political controversy. **(V)** Philosophy learned some valuable lessons from Wittgenstein, but from Russell it acquired an entire framework, constituting what is now called analytic philosophy.
- A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V

- 62. (I)** The women's movement has often been called one of the most important social movements. **(II)** Its most basic goals are to improve women's social, economic, and political conditions. **(III)** Various movements played an important part in reshaping a cultural society. **(IV)** Introducing new ideas to public discourse and exerting pressure on policymakers are the main goals of this movement. **(V)** Beyond these basic features, however, there is considerable diversity among specific women's movements around the world.
- A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V

- 63. (I)** The systematic study of ancient Egypt began with the Napoleonic expedition to Egypt in 1798. **(II)** Accompanying Napoleon Bonaparte's invading army was a group of scholars who recorded ancient Egyptian monuments. **(III)** But a synthesis of all forms of evidence is needed in order to better understand other ancient civilizations. **(IV)** Systematic excavations in Egypt, however, did not really begin until the late nineteenth century, with the work of William Matthew Flinders Petrie. **(V)** Previous to Petrie's work in Egypt, excavators had mainly been interested in sending ancient art and texts back to museums and collectors in Europe.
- A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V

64. (I) Perhaps the school of psychology that is most familiar to the general public is the psychodynamic method, championed by Sigmund Freud. **(II)** It is a method that focuses on the role of unconscious thoughts, feelings, and memories. **(III)** Freud developed his theories about behaviour through extensive analysis of the patients he treated. **(IV)** He believed that many of the problems his patients experienced were the result of the effects of painful childhood experiences. **(V)** The founders were researchers who worked with individuals to help them understand their symptoms.

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

65. (I) In classical Greek, "mythos" means any story or plot, whether true or fictional. **(II)** In its central modern significance, however, a myth is one story in a mythology. **(III)** If the protagonist is a human being rather than a supernatural being, the traditional story is usually called not a myth but a legend. **(IV)** These anthropologists doubt that many classical works include facts about a society. **(V)** If the story is about supernatural beings who are not gods, and the story is not part of a systematic mythology, it is usually classified as a folk tale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

1. In the US, the recent trend toward accountability in education has increased the legal ---- for becoming and remaining certified as a teacher.
- A) requirements B) incidents
C) facilities D) attitudes
E) implications
2. Being an island, Britain has always had a fresh ---- of fish and seafood, both from the sea and freshwater rivers.
- A) prospect B) supply
C) opportunity D) reception
E) appeal
3. Tour operators occupy a ---- role in the tourism industry, given their role as agents that design, organise, package, market and operate vacation and other tours.
- A) significant B) dependant
C) vague D) current
E) descriptive
4. Although there is some disagreement regarding ---- how to define the transfer of learning, it is clear that it involves seemingly simple similarity relations.
- A) peculiarly B) importantly
C) precisely D) intentionally
E) fiercely
5. Ancient explorers named the Canary Islands *Canaria* from the Latin word *canis* because of the large dogs ---- the islands.
- A) resisting B) treating
C) inhabiting D) replacing
E) inheriting
6. All species of plants and animals tend to produce more offspring than the environment can support, and this ---- intense competition for living space, resources, and mates.
- A) results in B) sets out
C) work out D) puts off
E) takes on

7. The Amish ---- from a relatively small founding population, and each major settlement ---- largely genetically isolated from both other Amish settlements and the surrounding U.S. populations for over 200 years.

- A) originate / will remain
- B) originated / has remained
- C) had originated / remained
- D) were originating / remains
- E) have originated / had remained

8. A popular social networking site says if everything ---- as planned, they ---- a new privacy-protected messaging service by the end of 2020.

- A) has gone / start
- B) is going / will be starting
- C) had gone / will start
- D) went / are to start
- E) goes / will have started

9. The biological basis ---- variations in human intelligence is not well understood, but research in neuroscience, psychology, and other fields has begun to yield insights ---- what may underpin such differences.

- A) through / to
- B) in / about
- C) of / by
- D) for / into
- E) at / from

10. The tension in Britain ---- modernism and the bourgeois theatre that had surfaced before the World War was not resolved ---- after the Second.

- A) between / until
- B) among / by
- C) from/ over
- D) towards / with
- E) through / for

11. Venice's vibrant commerce, ---- its peak during the early to middle years of the Renaissance, brought traders from --- the known world to the port city.

- A) about / on
- B) through / along
- C) at / around
- D) in / beyond
- E) with / off

12. Anthropologists may have difficulty in separating out the field from astronomy, geology or botany, ---- it is not so obvious how anthropology may be distinguished from the many other branches of science

- A) although
- B) until
- C) because
- D) just as
- E) in case

13. Philosophy occurs in all cultures and daily life, ---- only in Western philosophy is there a distinct way of thinking that consists of hypotheses and generalisations about the natural and human worlds.

- A) since B) so that
C) provided that D) but
E) otherwise

14. When a young child says 'mouses' instead of 'mice,' this is good evidence that the child is learning the regular forms of the language and knows how to make plurals ---- he or she has not yet learned the irregular forms.

- A) once B) whether
C) even if D) just as
E) as if

15. Egyptians built irrigation canals to carry water and created a calendar that predicted the annual flooding of the Nile ---- they could maximise food production.

- A) in case B) so that
C) even if D) while
E) as though

16. In some groups the bonds among members are strong and enduring due to harmony achieved through close relationships, ---- in other groups members are loosely linked and lack a sense of 'groupness'.

- A) as if B) whereas
C) since D) just as
E) provided that

17. The ancient Egyptians' fascination with science and new technology resulted in inventions ---- the calendar and door lock, which are still used today.

- A) in contrast with B) in spite of
C) such as D) regardless of
E) in terms of

18. Tokyo is one of the wealthiest, safest, cleanest, and most creative cities in the world ---- being partly destroyed and rebuilt twice in the past hundred years.

- A) despite B) due to
C) rather than D) together with
E) unlike

19. Although the composer Johann Strauss Jr. immortalised the Danube River in his famous waltz entitled *On the Beautiful Blue Danube*, the Danube River is not blue – its waters appear ---- greenish ---- brown.

- A) no sooner / than B) the more / the more
C) as / as D) either / or
E) so / that

20. In Costa Rica, responsibility for national parks is given to the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines, ---- main goal is mineral exploitation, not conservation of resources.

- A) how B) whose
C) who D) which
E) that

21 - 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Mali's largest ethnic group, the Bambara live primarily in the western part of the country. They have settled **(21)** ---- the Niger River. They speak Bamana, a language used throughout Mali, **(22)** ---- in the areas of business and trade. The Bambara are farmers who produce large quantities of sorghum and groundnuts, and their main crop is millet. Environmental hardship **(23)** ---- drought often makes farming difficult so people may keep livestock to supplement their diet. Often, they trust their neighbours, the Fulani herdsmen to look after their domestic animals. This arrangement allows the Bambara **(24)** ---- on farming during the short rainy season from June to September. Men help women with the farming duties **(25)** ---- women can leave the fields earlier to prepare meals for their families.

21.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A) along | B) about |
| C) in | D) with |
| E) from | |

22.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) decently | B) urgently |
| C) particularly | D) preventively |
| E) prematurely | |

23.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| A) in the hope of | B) on behalf of |
| C) for the sake of | D) despite |
| E) such as | |

24.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A) focusing | B) to have focused |
| C) focused | D) to focus |
| E) having focused | |

25.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A) in case | B) whether |
| C) so that | D) although |
| E) once | |

26 - 30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

South Africa is a large country with its fertile agricultural land. It is rich **(26)** ---- natural resources – gold, diamonds, metallic ores and coal. Industrially, it has for a long time been the most developed country in the sub-Saharan Africa. Its ethnically varied population, including social groups such as Africans, Europeans, Asians **(27)** ---- people of mixed Asian-African descent, grew rapidly in the second half of the 20th century from 13 to 43 million. In the late 19th century, South Africa was a British colony. The white Afrikaners, **(28)** ---- from Dutch colonisers, broke away and declared their independence. **(29)** ---- they finally defeated them in two wars, the British allowed South Africa to run its own affairs as a self-governing dominion in 1910. Numerous segregation laws were passed, which reduced 'Natives' (Africans) to a poor underclass of labourers and servants. These laws, which discriminated against the Africans, **(30)** ---- them to live in reserves, prevented them from owning land outside the reserves and controlled their movement inside the country.

26.

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| A) of | B) in |
| C) by | D) for |
| E) at | |

27.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) owing to | B) in terms of |
| C) as well as | D) unlike |
| E) in spite of | |

28.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A) to have descended | B) to descend |
| C) having descended | D) to be descending |
| E) descend | |

29.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| A) Unless | B) If |
| C) Whether | D) After |
| E) In case | |

30.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A) fixed | B) forced |
| C) inspired | D) promised |
| E) improved | |

31 - 41. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. ---- with advances made by cosmology in evaluating evidence from carefully observed phenomena.

- A) The human understanding of the universe has dramatically changed over time
- B) Cosmology touches at several points also of concern to religion, ethics and philosophy
- C) The word 'cosmology' is itself of fairly recent origin, first used by philosopher Christian Wolf
- D) Cosmology is the study of the universe as a whole, its structure, composition, history, and future
- E) Much of cosmological theory has no immediate relevance to understanding environment of living organisms on earth

32. ----, though there is no reliable figure to determine the size of the population.

- A) The origins of slavery were not precisely understood until the end of the eight century
- B) In Classical times, the possession of at least one slave was regarded as a basic human right
- C) Slaves in Athens are thought to have outnumbered those in any other Greek community
- D) Slavery was an integral part of the ancient Greek life for centuries
- E) In Greek history, slaves who had faithfully served their masters earned their freedom

33. ----, whereas anxiety is created from an image of danger that is not present in that actual moment.

- A) Fear often triggers our defence mechanism in various ways
- B) Fear is explained by a general activation of our sympathetic nervous system
- C) Fear is a powerful yet delicate emotion that can cause physical paralysis
- D) Fear is defined as an emotional state triggered by genuine danger that is in front of you
- E) Fear is considered to be one of the most primitive emotions of humankind

34. Because social historians believe in the importance of groupings of people, ----.

- A) their passions often centre on the activities and beliefs of certain leaders
- B) some other branches of history also focus on individuals as causes of change
- C) they present their findings in terms of single events rather than social groups
- D) they spend relatively little time on individual biography
- E) they work to use familiar sources in new ways as much as possible

35. Although Gae Aulenti is considered Italy's most famous female architect, ----.

- A) she experiments with relations among materials, distances and measurements
- B) her well-deserved reputation is due to her outstanding architectural designs for theatre and museums
- C) she has had little influence on practice and theory in the architecture schools
- D) her museum designs always take into account viewing objects from different perspectives
- E) her best-known project is the design of the famous museum Musée d'Orsay

36. Even though the effects of climate change on some rivers will be limited, ----.

- A) water pollution harms a river's ecology by killing off organisms
- B) today's methods for controlling rivers are remarkably different from those employed in the past
- C) unique climatic and geographic conditions determine a river's annual discharge regime
- D) rivers contain only a minuscule portion of the total water on earth
- E) they will pose serious threats to most of the rivers in the world

37. In hunter-gatherer societies many social arrangements, such as cross-group marriage, do not eliminate serious conflicts, ----.

- A) therefore, they are respected by all societies
- B) but they channel them into the ways that prevent killing
- C) while they may lead to more complex situations
- D) yet they may eventually cause the breakdown of both societies
- E) since many people do not participate in such arrangements

38. ----, some anthropologists believe that it does not differ fundamentally from the simple systems of communication employed by other animals.

- A) Though a human being is a highly intelligent creature
- B) Although human language is regarded to be highly sophisticated
- C) While 'human' is placed within a classification of animals
- D) As chimpanzees are closest to humans in problem-solving
- E) Because culture sets humanity radically apart from animals

39. ----, new shipping routes are becoming navigable.

- A) Though sailors have to learn to operate vehicles in Arctic conditions
- B) Even if the Arctic is attracting new interest from governments
- C) As the Arctic Circle warms and large masses of ice melt
- D) Although Britain has deployed its military forces in the Arctic
- E) If the Arctic becomes vulnerable to new environmental threats

41. Hot yoga, which typically involves going through 26 though poses in a warm and humid room, may just be a waste of effort, ----.

- A) leading improvements in the blood vessels of the participants
- B) making people sweat intensely, which is seen as a good sign of health
- C) offering little benefit compared to yoga at a normal temperature
- D) reducing the per cent age of yoga groups' body fat of 2 per cent
- E) creating a slight but still meaningful impact on muscle strengthening

40. ----, the most important questions that psychologists address have remained constant.

- A) Even though psychology has changed dramatically over its history
- B) Given that there has been an increasing influx of researchers into the field of psychology
- C) Since the study of psychology spans many different topics at many different levels of explanation
- D) As the earliest psychologists known are the Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle
- E) While the psychological disorder known as depression affects millions of people worldwide

42 - 47. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Before the 16th century there was a gradual increase in the world's population and economy although epidemics and famine caused temporary halts.

- A) Salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlık geçici sektelere neden olsa da 16. yüzyıldan önce dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisi kademeli biçimde artıyordu.
- B) 16. yüzyıl öncesinde dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisinde yaşanan kademeli artışa rağmen salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlık geçici sektelere neden oldu.
- C) 16. Yüzyıl öncesindeki salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlık, dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisindeki kademeli artışın geçici olarak sekteye uğramasına neden oldu.
- D) Salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlık geçici sektelere neden olsa da 16. yüzyıl öncesinde dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisinde kademeli artış vardı.
- E) 16. yüzyıl öncesinde dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisindeki kademeli artışın sekteye uğramasının nedeni, salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlıktı.

43. Ancient Greek philosopher Parmenides is said to have drawn up an excellent set of laws for his city, but we know nothing of his political philosophy.

- A) Kendisinin siyasi felsefesi ile ilgili hiçbir bilgi bulunmamakla birlikte antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırlamış olduğu rivayet edilmektedir.
- B) Antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırlamış olduğu söylenmektedir, ancak biz onun siyasi felsefesi ile ilgili hiçbir şey bilmiyoruz.
- C) Antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in siyasi felsefesi hakkında hiçbir şey bilmiyoruz, ancak kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırlamış olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.
- D) Antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırladığı söylenmesine rağmen biz onun siyasi felsefesiyle ilgili bilgi sahibi değiliz.
- E) Siyasi felsefesi ile ilgili hiçbir şey bilmememize rağmen, antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırladığı söylenmektedir.

44. French chemist Antoine Lavoisier sought to modernise chemistry by giving it new theoretical foundations, and though some of his ideas were misunderstood, on the whole he was enormously successful.

- A) Bazı fikirlerinin yanlış anlaşılmasına rağmen, Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırarak çağdaştırmada genelde çok başarılıydı.
- B) Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırıp çağdaştırmaya çalıştı ve genelde çok başarılı oldu ancak bazı fikirleri yanlış anlaşıldı.
- C) Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırarak çağdaştırmaya çalıştı ve bazı fikirlerinin yanlış anlaşılmasına rağmen genelde çok başarılı oldu.
- D) Kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırarak çağdaştırmanın yollarını arayan Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier genelde çok başarılı oldu ancak bazı fikirleri yanlış anlaşıldı.
- E) Kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırarak çağdaştırması bazıları tarafından yanlış anlaşılrsa da Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier'in fikirleri genelde çok başarılı oldu.

45. Being untouched and untamed, the Norwegian Lofoten Islands, far above the Arctic Circle, are everything an adventurer could wish for and more.

- A) El değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş hâliyle, Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin oldukça yukarısında olan Norveç Lofoten Adaları, bir maceraperestin isteyebileceği her şey ve daha fazlasıdır.
- B) Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin oldukça yukarısında olan Norveç Lofoten Adaları'nda bir maceraperestin el değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş olarak isteyebileceği her şey fazlasıyla mevcuttur.
- C) Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin ötesini arzulayan bir maceraperestin isteyebileceği her şey ve daha fazlası, el değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş olarak Norveç Lofoten Adaları'nda bulunur.
- D) Bir maceraperestin Norveç Lofoten Adaları'nda el değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş hâliyle bulunmasını isteyebileceği her şey ve daha fazlası Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin oldukça ilerisindedir.
- E) El değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş şeyler peşinde olan bir maceraperest, Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin oldukça yukarısında bulunan Norveç Lofoten Adaları'nda istediğini fazlasıyla bulur.

46. Most of the archaeological work done today is part of anthropology, which studies humans in all their biological and cultural aspects.

- A) Günümüzde yürütülen arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, antropolojinin bir parçası olarak insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle inceler.
- B) Günümüzde yürütülen arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, antropolojinin bir parçasıdır ve insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle inceler.
- C) Günümüzde yürütülen arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle inceleyen antropolojinin bir parçasıdır.
- D) Günümüzde yürütülen arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle araştıran antropolojinin bir parçası olarak yürütülür.
- E) Günümüzde yürütülen arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, antropolojinin bir parçası olduğu için insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle inceler.

47. For years, self-publishing has given talented authors the means to share their works with audiences that would otherwise never read them.

- A) Kendi yayıncılığını yapmak, yıllarca yetenekli yazarlara çalışmalarını başka türlü asla okumayacak olan kitlelerle paylaşma aracı sağlamıştır.
- B) Yetenekli yazarlar yıllarca bireysel yayıncılığı araç olarak kullanarak, çalışmalarını başka türlü asla okumayacak olan kitlelere ulaştırmışlardır.
- C) Kendi yayıncılığını yapmak, yetenekli yazarların yıllarca çalışmalarını başka türlü asla okumayacak kitlelerle paylaşmak için kullandıkları bir yöntem olmuştur.
- D) Bireysel yayıncılık yaparak kitlelere ulaşan yetenekli yazarlar bu yöntemi kullanarak eserlerini başka türlü okumayacak olan okuyuculara ulaştırmışlardır.
- E) Kendi yayıncılığını yapmak, yıllarca yetenekli yazarların normalde çalışmalarını asla okumayacak kitlelere ulaşmasının aracı olmuştur.

48 - 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

48. Modern diş fırçasını Çinliler icat etmiştir ancak Avrupa'ya hiç ulaşmadığından, yeniden icadı William Addis'e ithaf edilmektedir.

- A) The reason why the reinvention of the modern toothbrush is credited to William Addis is that it never reached Europe despite being invented by the Chinese.
- B) The Chinese invented the modern toothbrush but as it never reached Europe, its reinvention is credited to William Addis.
- C) Had the modern toothbrush invented by Chinese reached Europe, its reinvention would not be credited to William Addis.
- D) The reinvention of the modern toothbrush, which had been invented by Chinese but never reached Europe, is credited to William Addis.
- E) Although the Chinese invented the modern toothbrush, it never reached Europe, which makes William Addis be credited with its reinvention.

49. Bir çalışmaya göre, deneyim ve zekânın satranç becerileri ile bağlantılı olmasına karşın, en yüksek korelasyonu çocukların bir günde oyunu oynayarak geçirdikleri saat sayısı vermiştir.

- A) According to a study, although experience and intelligence were related to chess skills, the highest correlation was with the number of hours a day children spent playing the game.
- B) According to a study, despite the number of hours a day children spent playing the game, the highest correlation with chess skills was produced by experience and intelligence
- C) A study found that chess skills were somewhat related to experience and intelligence, but a stronger correlation was with the number of hours a day children spent playing the game.
- D) A study found that even though the number of hours a day children spent playing the game had the highest correlation with chess skills, experience and intelligence were also important.
- E) It was found by a study that no matter how high a child's experience and intelligence were the highest correlation with chess skills was with the number of hours a day children spent playing the game.

50. Ultraviyole koruma sağlayan kıyafetler giymek, ihtiyaç duyduğunuz güneş kremi miktarını %90'a kadar azaltabilir.

- A) Wearing clothes providing ultraviolet protection can reduce the amounts of sunscreen you need by up to 90 per cent .
- B) The amount of sunscreen you need can be reduced by up to 90 per cent by wearing clothes providing ultraviolet protection.
- C) When you wear clothes that provide ultraviolet protection, you can reduce the amount of sunscreen you need by up to 90 per cent .
- D) You can use 90 per cent less sunscreen if you wear clothes providing ultraviolet protection.
- E) By wearing clothes that provide ultraviolet protection, you can reduce the amount of sunscreen you need by up to 90 per cent .

51. Dünyanın her yerinden milyonlarca insan ülkenin güzel manzarasını ve büyüleyici mirasını görmeye geldiğinden, turizmin İngiltere'nin en büyük endüstrilerinden biri olduğu söylenir.

- A) Britain is said to be visited by millions of people from around the world who want to see its beautiful scenery and amazing heritage, thus tourism is the biggest industry in the country.
- B) Tourism is said to be the biggest industry in Britain because millions of people from around the globe go to the country to see not only its beautiful scenery but also its amazing heritage.
- C) It is said that one of Britain's biggest industries is tourism since millions of people from around the world visit the country in the hope of seeing its beautiful scenery and amazing heritage.
- D) Tourism is said to be one of Britain's biggest industries, as millions of people from around the globe arrive to see the country's beautiful scenery and amazing heritage.
- E) Millions of people from around the world are said to visit Britain for its beautiful scenery and amazing heritage, which makes tourism one of the biggest industries in the country.

52. Kırmızı, genellikle öfke ve saldırganlık ile ilişkilendirilen bir renk olsa da araştırmalar motivasyonunuzu artırmak için onu kullanabileceğinizi göstermektedir.

- A) Red, which is a colour often associated with anger and aggression, can be used to boost your motivation as studies show.
- B) Red is a colour that is often associated with anger and aggression, although studies show that you can use it to boost your motivation.
- C) Although red is a colour that is often associated with anger and aggression, studies show that you can use it to boost your motivation.
- D) Despite being often associated with anger and aggression, red is a colour that you can use to boost your motivation as studies show.
- E) Even though red is a colour that is often associated with anger and aggression, studies show that using it can boost your motivation.

53. Tolstoy'a göre mutluluğu sosyal statü aracılığıyla aramak, kişiyi sürekli kaygıya ve statü kaybı endişelerine açık hâle getirir.

- A) Seeking happiness through social status, according to Tolstoy, obviously leads one to experience relentless anxiety as well as concerns about losing status.
- B) For Tolstoy, if one seeks happiness through social status, it is clear he or she will end up feeling constant anxiety and concerns about losing status.
- C) According to Tolstoy, to pursue happiness through social status opens one to constant anxiety and concerns about losing status.
- D) Tolstoy believed that those who seek happiness through social status experience persistent anxiety due to concerns about losing status.
- E) When happiness is sought through social status, one becomes open to constant anxiety and concerns about losing status, says Tolstoy.

54 - 59. sorularda, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için boş bırakılan yerlere getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. During the period from 1500 to 1800 European cities not only grew markedly in size but came to exercise an unprecedented influence over society in general. As a result, some historians have considered this era the true beginning of historical urbanisation. ---- The number of European cities with more than 10,000 people increased from 154 in 1500 to 364 by 1800.

- A) By 1800, London was rapidly approaching the size of Imperial Rome.
- B) A few key factors combined to produce this new phase of urbanisation.
- C) Urban influences affected many rural areas both culturally and economically.
- D) The rise of a merchant capitalist economy provided new levels of urban capital.
- E) Clearly a notable growth of the urban population took place at the time.

55. Hermann von Helmholtz is a name that is not uttered frequently enough anymore. ---- He invented and popularised the ophthalmoscope, participated in describing non-Euclidean geometry, and published across many disciplines, including physiology, psychology, physics, and philosophy.

- A) For one thing, he began his academic career in an army medical school.
- B) So, he decided at an early age to study Kant's theories and he continued his career with this interest.
- C) Over a hundred years after his death, researchers have tested some of his most brilliant insights.
- D) However, this remarkable scientist, and philosopher, contributed to modern science with numerous concepts and inventions.
- E) Perhaps Helmholtz's most notable achievement was his characterisation of the human brain as a 'prediction machine'.

56. Ludwig van Beethoven is one of the most important figures in Western music. ---- For example, he had hearing problems from a very early age. While still a boy, he supported his family as a travelling performer. At the age of 17, he impressed Mozart in Vienna, Austria, and moved there to study with Haydn. He amazed many people in high social circles with his piano playing. The musical visions expressed in his many works were often far ahead of their time.

- A) He composed some of the most astonishing music ever written, but had a troubled life.
- B) There is evidence that Beethoven lived in more than 60 different places during his 35 years in Vienna.
- C) During his early years, Beethoven was always exploring new directions to transform music.
- D) Among his most famous early works are two piano sonatas: the Pathetique and Moonlight sonatas.
- E) His work marked the crossover between the Classical and Romantic periods in the history of music.

57. Becoming popular in the 16th century with both commoners and nobles, the violin has remained a democratic instrument, universal and versatile. The development of the violin was gradual and complex. ---- The influence of the two stringed *rabab*, which is an Arabian violin introduced to western Europe in the 11th century, and the three-stringed *rebec*, which appeared in Spain between the 11th and 13th centuries, is also reflected in the modern violin.

- A) Maple and spruce trees have been the most favoured types of wood to make violins.
- B) The city of Brescia was the earliest to excel in violin craft.
- C) It became more influential after being incorporated into orchestras.
- D) It evolved from a variety of other stringed instruments.
- E) Stringed instruments have a long history in folk music.

58. Advances in communication and information technologies are changing the ways we interact with each other. For some, these changes have opened up new venues and opportunities. ---- For others, these same changes have been associated with loss: the loss of traditions, or jobs, or significant relationships. But whatever form these changes take, few realise the magnitude, intensity, and long-term implications of these transformations.

- A) While societies live under a multitude of conditions, they are not immune to these changes.
- B) Distant places are increasingly accessible, and work and learning can occur from any location that has an Internet connection.
- C) In some areas, we are witnessing extremely rapid societal transformation, and in other places, only certain groups are affected.
- D) Yet, there has been little attention focused on the social side of globalisation.
- E) Thus, we have been gradually losing our critical thinking skills.

59. History has come to mean many things. It is an account of past events, in sequence of time; it is the study of events, their causes and outcomes; and it is all that is preserved or remembered about the past. For evidence, historians use written accounts and artefacts such as weapons and tools. ---- Otherwise, events, even important ones, might disappear from memory.

- A) Oral history is a good source of local history.
- B) Religious records give details of marriages and funerals.
- C) Historians look for rational explanations for the events.
- D) This is because people record things in some way to remember them.
- E) History is written by those who play a major part in it.

60 - 65. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

- 60. (I)** Although people often use the terms frontier, boundary, and border interchangeably, historians have emphasised important distinctions between frontiers and boundaries. **(II)** Frontiers are above all zones of interaction. **(III)** While the term frontier can be traced back to medieval Spain, historians in the United States have debated its role in US history for centuries. **(IV)** They can arise as a result of cross-cultural encounters, population movements, and the absence of state authority or an effective monopoly of violence. **(V)** In contrast, borders are established by states to separate their subjects and territories from other political jurisdictions.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

- 61. (I)** There is controversy in current linguistics over the formal differences between Old English and modern English. **(II)** The history of Old English poetry is rather different from that of Old English prose, and also much more difficult to fully perceive. **(III)** The major reason for this is that the vast majority of Old English poetry is to be found in only four manuscripts, all compiled in the late 10th to early 11th century. **(IV)** These manuscripts are: the *Vercelli Book*, the *Exeter Book*, the *Beowulf Manuscript* and the *Junius or Caedmon Manuscript*. **(V)** There is very little doubt that these manuscripts were, by and large, compilations of poetry written at different times during the Old English period.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

- 62. (I)** Many Chinese children do not have brothers or sisters. **(II)** This is owing to government policies trying to reduce population growth. **(III)** To control the rising population, the government offers special benefits to couples with only one child. **(IV)** Many people in China have been moving from the country to cities, where there are relatively well-paid jobs to help them afford their children's education. **(V)** Although this has slowed down the rate of growth, China's population still grows by millions each year.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

- 63. (I)** Alchemy was a form of chemistry studied in the Middle Ages. **(II)** Traditionally, the central aim of practising alchemists was to discover how to turn base metals into gold. **(III)** Second to this was a search for the elixir of life, which would cure all sickness and enable immortality. **(IV)** The science of modern chemistry had its early experimental roots in alchemy. **(V)** Medieval alchemists sought a philosopher's stone, which they believed would make both tasks possible.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

64. (I) Delays, cancellations and overcrowding are enough to put many people off from travelling by train, but the price of a ticket can often be the real prohibitive factor. **(II)** Sometimes, it might be the easiest or only way to get from one place to another. **(III)** Fortunately, it is possible to reduce how much you pay with some tricks. **(IV)** Buying at the ticket office just before you travel is usually the most expensive option. **(V)** Instead, you can go to an agent or look online to book an advance ticket.

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

65. (I) In Roman agriculture, each field had to be plowed between three and six times before it would be completely ready. **(II)** Oxen, which were used to pull plows, were quite expensive. **(III)** After plowing, the farmer had to fertilize the fields, which demanded that manure be mixed into the soil, often by hand. **(IV)** Fertilization was followed by the actual sowing of the seeds. **(V)** Once the seeds were sown, the soil had to be worked over with hoes and weeded by hand.

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

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

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.

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 though 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.

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.

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

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

- A) admired
- B) neglected
- C) utilised
- D) damaged
- E) altered

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 Mary 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

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

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
- 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 anti-anxiety 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

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

- A) skilful
- B) memorable
- C) energetic
- D) flexible
- E) optimistic

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

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

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

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

1. Although Søren Kierkegaard is widely regarded as the father of existentialism, his ---- as an important thinker was long delayed.

- A) reluctance
- B) redundancy
- C) recognition
- D) rebellion
- E) rejection

2. Toronto is known worldwide for its multicultural ----, which provides one of the most important reasons to visit the city.

- A) composition
- B) endurance
- C) obstacle
- D) implementation
- E) destruction

3. Song and dance are the ---- elements of ballet, which distinguishes it from theatre, in which song and dance may be present, but are not necessary elements.

- A) sufficient
- B) fragile
- C) temporary
- D) essential
- E) vague

4. Almost all we know of Siddhartha Gautama's life comes from biographies written by his followers centuries after his death, and which differ ---- in many details.

- A) sustainably
- B) coincidentally
- C) widely
- D) gradually
- E) efficiently

5. Originating from the 17th-century pleasure gardens of France, amusement parks are controlled environments that ---- visitors through the simulation of space, place and experience.

- A) entertain
- B) threaten
- C) protect
- D) respect
- E) interrupt

6. Hunter-gatherer societies usually ---- bands of approximately 50 individuals who are related to each other through marriage or some other ceremonies.

- A) fall behind
- B) put on
- C) bring down
- D) consist of
- E) come through

7. **Most sociologists ---- that over the past decades, the concept of family ---- significant and rapid changes.**
- A) should agree / would undergo
B) agree / has undergone
C) need to agree / had undergone
D) might agree / used to undergo
E) had agreed / will have undergone
8. **Though it is now part of Greater London, Hampstead in England ---- once a separate village, and it ---- a village character to this day.**
- A) would be / will retain
B) has been/is retaining
C) had been / retained
D) is / has retained
E) was/ retains
9. **Archaeological sites can develop ---- great or small amounts of time and space, and ---- large or small actions of humans and nature.**
- A) in / above
B) over / through
C) for / on
D) from / at
E) along / beyond
10. **The Enlightenment was a period characterised by a decline ---- religious authority and the replacement of the medieval focus on the next world by a greater emphasis ---- mankind's place in this world.**
- A) off / to
B) for / at
C) from / with
D) about / by
E) in / upon
11. **Most theories of development attempt to define the social, economic, or political conditions ---- which humans are able to live ---- dignity and fulfilment.**
- A) for / onto
B) through / from
C) around / across
D) under / with
E) above / along
12. **Many supermarkets place high-demand items such as milk in the back of the store ---- consumers will need to walk through the entire store and perhaps purchase extra items.**
- A) before
B) so that
C) as if
D) until
E) as soon as
13. **---- access to technology resources was previously cited as the most challenging obstacle for teachers, the lack of time to learn new programmes and to infuse them in their teaching is currently seen as a major challenge.**
- A) Since
B) Whereas
C) In case
D) As if
E) Whenever

14. **There are about 30 species of coffee, ---- only two species provide most of the world market with coffee.**
- A) as
B) or
C) otherwise
D) so
E) but
15. **When first introduced, gasoline-powered vehicles remarkably impacted the delivery of newspapers ---- they could be distributed throughout cities and rural areas to more readers more quickly.**
- A) unless
B) because
C) before
D) just as
E) although
16. **---- the ancient Greeks did not invent the style of sandals, they created many types of them such as leather ones.**
- A) As
B) Even though
C) If
D) Once
E) Given that
17. **In 2000, the total value of goods and services exchanged between countries ---- international trade was roughly \$6.9 trillion.**
- A) contrary to
B) instead of
C) on behalf of
D) rather than
E) as a result of
18. **---- print media which enables adults to have some control over the kinds of information children could access, visual media signals the end to such control.**
- A) Due to
B) Similar to
C) Along with
D) As a consequence of
E) In contrast to
19. **In ancient Rome, pearls were ---- rare and expensive ---- they were reserved almost exclusively for the noble and affluent.**
- A) whether or
B) as/as
C) so/that
D) either / or
E) such / that
20. **The Orkney Islands are situated in the path of the warm Gulf Stream, ---- continuously washes nutrients ashore and keeps the winters relatively mild.**
- A) which
B) where
C) when
D) how
E) what

21 - 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Water is essential for life, not only in terms of its biological utility, but also for its social, economic, health, technical, financial, and political dimensions. **(21)** ----, historically, the availability of a domestic water supply has been a significant factor in the development of civilisations. If naturally occurring freshwater is polluted as a result of human activities, various processes are **(22)** ---- to convert the raw water to a quality fit for a particular use, such as drinking in most cases, because of high levels of pollution by humans, water **(23)** ---- before and after its use. The behaviour of humans **(24)** ---- their consumption of water also has historical, geographical, and cultural dimensions. Water has various uses, including agricultural, recreational, industrial, and domestic. **(25)** ---- a limited amount of usable water, there is competition, sometimes tension, among various water users. Both market-oriented and hierarchy-based rules are used to distribute water among its various consumers.

21.

- A) However
- B) Even so
- C) Instead
- D) For instance
- E) In contrast

22.

- A) required
- B) reversed
- C) received
- D) disrupted
- E) eliminated

23.

- A) might have been treated
- B) would have been treated
- C) must be treated
- D) is able to be treated
- E) could have been treated

24.

- A) prior to
- B) regarding
- C) despite
- D) for the sake of
- E) except for

25.

- A) Towards
- B) Into
- C) From
- D) Above
- E) With

26 - 30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Public-private partnerships may not always seem to be a desirable solution at first. Most organisations prefer to stay on paths they know well, **(26)** ---- goals and work practices with other groups that think and act like them - governments working with governments, businesses with businesses, and non-profit groups with non-profit groups. Governments and private firms have long worked together under simple arrangements, **(27)** ---- government purchase of products produced by the private sector. However, both parties often hesitate to **(28)** ---- more complex relationships. Governments are frequently concerned that private businesses will take advantage of them, **(29)** ---- businesses often consider government approaches to be burdensome and a waste of time. Therefore, it is useful to allow some time for trust to be established **(30)** ---- the key partners.

26.

- A) having been shared
- B) sharing
- C) to be shared
- D) being shared
- E) to have shared

27.

- A) except for
- B) despite
- C) rather than
- D) such as
- E) as opposed to

28.

- A) bring back
- B) call off
- C) engage in
- D) take away
- E) find out

29.

- A) while
- B) so
- C) for
- D) given that
- E) only if

30.

- A) along
- B) behind
- C) against
- D) at
- E) among

31 - 41. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. Although American community colleges have existed since the late 19th century, ----.

- A) little sociological attention has been paid to these institutions until recently
- B) many scholars view them as a great invention of US higher education
- C) they have made post-secondary education accessible to many Americans
- D) they have been accepting students from all around the world for master's degree
- E) they have had several important functions throughout its history

32. Even though online shopping has become extremely popular all over the globe, ----.

- A) some online platforms ensure that their consumers' personal information remain confidential
- B) not only teenagers but also young adults are doing online shopping more frequently
- C) many industries are voluntarily following strict self-regulation processes to avoid its abuse
- D) policy guidelines for regulating and authenticating the e-trade have been released
- E) most buyers are a bit worried about placing their faith in faceless, online companies for some products

33. ----, while public universities receive a mixture of state appropriations and student tuition.

- A) Universities are very labour intensive, with the major portion of expenditures being devoted to salaries and benefits
- B) Public and private enterprises have some specialised accounts for the unique functions of those institutions
- C) Most private universities depend heavily on student tuition as the major source of revenue
- D) The objectives of public colleges and universities differ from those of commercial enterprises
- E) The primary sources of revenue vary depending on whether an institution is public or private

34. Even though the 17th-century French philosopher René Descartes has been remembered primarily for his contributions to philosophy, ----.

- A) he was one of the leading philosophers of his time
- B) he also showed curiosity about many aspects of the natural world
- C) many people encounter Descartes only through his writings
- D) his rationalistic ideas have been praised by many researchers and philosophers
- E) almost all philosophers after him were deeply influenced by his works

35. Whereas fantasy deals with the impossible, ----.

- A) social and political arguments in science fiction have been emphasised even more since the 1900s
- B) the beginnings of science fiction go back to prehistoric myths and tales of fantastic voyages and adventures
- C) science fiction stories may be set in the future as well as in the past or even in the present day
- D) science fiction describes events that could actually occur according to accepted theories
- E) science fiction is thought to have reached its most characteristic modern form by the late 1800s

36. An electronic book is the result of combining a digital text with an electronic reading device --- -.

- A) although computers and other electronic devices have always supported the reading of text files
- B) because the text coding in e-books provides many of the features that people value in printed works
- C) while this technology offers advantages such as keyword-searching and note-taking
- D) once the integration of printed text with electronic devices has potential in education
- E) so that the text can be read in the same manner as a paper-based book

37. The long tradition of Greek bronze sculpture started during the third millennium BC, ----.

- A) but bronze was easier to cast and stronger than pure copper
- B) when the advantages of using bronze in sculpture became evident
- C) since bronze was an alloy made of 90 per cent copper and 10 per cent tin
- D) supposing that early Greek bronze statues were rather simple designs
- E) as sculptors employed various techniques depending on the type of the material

38. ----, Limbu, one of the ethnic languages spoken in Nepal, is likely to be completely extinct by the end of this century.

- A) Although at present it is highly unlikely that the next generation of speakers will be raised in this language
- B) When today's generation of young adults eventually start to show interest in their native language
- C) Whereas there are reportedly very few isolated households where this language is still spoken today
- D) Unless necessary measures are taken to revitalise this language through the primary school system
- E) Because many linguists think that the language needs urgent grammatical documentation

39. Many studies report an increased tendency to bully in today's society ----.

- A) so that the Internet makes it easier for bullies to project their own feelings of inadequacy onto complete strangers
- B) because in our competitive world, people will do anything to inflate their fragile status, including pulling others down
- C) although more and more people commit online hate crime against other users based on their race, religion or gender
- D) given that school administrators around the globe have developed a growing awareness of the impact of bullying
- E) since psychotherapists describe bullying as a transfer of shame, a coping mechanism simply to suppressing our own shame by disgracing others

41. The first Americans were mainly hunters ----.

- A) though their prey were mostly large herbivores such as bison and mammoths
- B) if the wooded environment had not provided them with a diverse range of foods
- C) although occasional finds of plant material show that they had a varied diet
- D) as they obtained food by cultivating a number of local plants
- E) because this way of life survived until the appearance of European settlers

40. Although Freud was flexible in his own thinking, and he reformulated his own theories multiple times, ----.

- A) he was not the first clinician to practice psychotherapy
- B) many of his ideas were greatly supported by his contemporaries
- C) he aspired to make psychoanalysis an applied science
- D) he linked childhood experiences to adult emotional adjustment
- E) he was less tolerant of the divergent views of his followers

42 - 47. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Although Siberia feels far away to many Americans, it actually sits only 90 kilometres from Alaska, which is separated from Asia by the glacial waters of the Bering Strait.

- A) Sibiryaya birçok Amerikalıya çok uzak gelse de aslında Asya'dan Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile ayrılan Alaska'ya yalnızca 90 kilometre uzaklıktadır.
- B) Sibiryaya birçok Amerikalıya çok uzak gelmektedir, ancak Asya'dan Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile ayrılmış olan Alaska'ya aslında sadece 90 kilometre uzaklıktadır.
- C) Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile Asya'dan ayrılmış olan Sibiryaya, aslında Alaska'ya sadece 90 kilometre uzaklıkta olduğu halde pek çok Amerikalı tarafından uzak bir yer olarak görülür.
- D) Aslında Alaska'ya yalnızca 90 kilometre kadar yakın olmasına rağmen birçok Amerikalı, Asya'dan Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile ayrılmış olan Sibiryayı çok uzak bir yer olarak düşünmektedir.
- E) Aslında Asya'dan Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile ayrılmış olan Alaska'ya sadece 90 kilometre uzaklıkta olsa da birçok Amerikalı Sibiryayı çok uzak bir yer olarak düşünmektedir.

43. Of the many different relationships we form over the course of the life span, the relationship between parent and child is among the most important.

- A) Tüm hayatımız boyunca kurduğumuz birçok farklı ilişkiye kıyasla ebeveynlerin çocukları ile kurdukları ilişki hepsinden çok daha önemlidir.
- B) Tüm hayatımız boyunca kurduğumuz birçok farklı ilişkiden en önemli olanlarından biri de ebeveyn ve çocuk arasındaki ilişkidir.
- C) Ebeveyn ile çocuk arasındaki ilişki, tüm hayatımız boyunca kurduğumuz birçok farklı ilişki içinde en önemli olanıdır.
- D) Tüm hayatımız boyunca birçok farklı ilişki kurarız, ancak bunların arasında en önemlisi ebeveyn ile çocuk arasındaki ilişkidir.
- E) Tüm hayatımız boyunca kurduğumuz birçok farklı ilişki içinde ebeveyn ile çocuk arasındaki ilişki en önemlileri arasındadır.

44. The term 'urbanisation' is used to define the economic and social changes that accompany population concentration in urban areas and the growth of cities.

- A) 'Kentleşme' terimi, ekonomik ve sosyal değişimlere bağlı olarak kentlerin büyümesiyle meydana gelen nüfus yoğunluğunu tanımlamak için kullanılır.
- B) Kentsel alanlardaki ekonomik ve sosyal değişimlerini yanı sıra nüfus yoğunluğu ve kentlerin büyümesini tanımlamak için de 'kentleşme' terimi kullanılır.
- C) 'Kentleşme' terimi, kentsel alanlardaki nüfus yoğunluğu ile kentlerin büyümesinin yol açtığı ekonomik ve sosyal değişimleri tanımlamak için kullanılır.
- D) Kentsel alanlardaki nüfus yoğunluğu ile kentlerin büyümesiyle birlikte oluşan ekonomik ve sosyal değişimler, 'kentleşme' terimi kullanılarak tanımlanır.
- E) 'Kentleşme' terimi, kentsel alanlardaki nüfus yoğunluğuna ve kentlerin büyümesine eşlik eden ekonomik ve sosyal değişimleri tanımlamak için kullanılır.

45. Archaeology, which combines the accumulated knowledge of centuries of investigation, gives us the story of the human past on our planet.

- A) İnsanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesini sunan arkeoloji, yüzyıllar boyunca süren araştırmaların sonucunda biriken bilgiyi bir araya getirmektedir.
- B) Arkeoloji, yüz yıllardır devam eden araştırmalar sonucunda biriken bilgiyi bir araya getirmekte ve insanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesini sunmaktadır.
- C) Arkeoloji, bizlere insanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesini sunarken, yüzyıllardır devam eden araştırmalar sonucu birikmiş olan bilgiyi bir araya getirmektedir.
- D) Yüz yıllardır devam eden araştırmalar sonucunda birikmiş olan bilgiyi bir araya getiren arkeoloji, bizlere insanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesini sunmaktadır.
- E) Yüzyıllar boyunca yapılan araştırmalar sonucu biriken bilgi, arkeoloji tarafından bir araya getirilerek bizlere insanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesi sunulmaktadır.

46. International organisations count countries and states as their members, and these organisations have some official role in the international system, most notably as providers of collective security.

- A) Uluslararası kuruluşların, ülkeleri ve devletleri üyeleri olarak kabul etmesinin sebebi, bu kuruluşların özellikle müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir rol yüklenmiş olmalarıdır.
- B) Özellikle ülkeleri ve devletleri üye olarak kabul eden uluslararası kuruluşlar müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir rol oynamaktadır.
- C) Uluslararası kuruluşlar, ülkeleri ve devletleri üyeleri olarak görmektedir ve bu kuruluşların özellikle müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir rolü vardır.
- D) Ülkeleri ve devletleri üyeleri olarak kabul eden uluslararası kuruluşlar, özellikle müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir rol yüklenmiştir.
- E) Özellikle müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir role sahip olan uluslararası kuruluşlar, ülkeleri ve devletleri üyeleri olarak saymaktadır.

47. Although European explorers had ventured into Asia in the 1st century AD, the first significant European contact with the continent began in 1498, when the Portuguese fleet of Vasco da Gama arrived in the west coast of India.

- A) Avrupalı kaşifler Asya'ya MS 1. yüzyılda gitme cesaretini göstermiş olsalar da, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı teması Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosunun Hindistan'ın batı kıyılarına vardığı 1498'de başlamıştır.
- B) Avrupalı kaşifler Asya'ya MS 1. yüzyılda gitme cesaretini göstermiş olsalar da, Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosunun Hindistan'a vardığı yıl olan 1498, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı temasının başlangıcıdır.
- C) MS 1. yüzyılda Asya'ya gitme cesareti gösteren Avrupalı kaşiflere rağmen, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı teması Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosuyla Hindistan'ın batı kıyılarına vardığı 1498'de gerçekleşmiştir.
- D) MS 1. yüzyılda Asya'ya gitme cesareti gösteren Avrupalı kaşiflerden sonra, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı teması Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosunun Hindistan'ın batı kıyılarına vardığı 1498 yılında olmuştur.
- E) Avrupalı kaşifler Asya'ya MS 1. yüzyılda gitme cesaretini göstermiş olmalarına rağmen, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı temasının başlaması Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosunun Hindistan'ın batı kıyılarına vardığı 1498 yılına dayanır.

48 - 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

48. 'Feodalizm' terimi, Avrupa'da 9. yüzyıl civarında ortaya çıktığı iddia edilen, askeri insan gücü oluşturmayı amaçlayan siyasi sistemi tanımlamak için kullanılmaktadır.

- A) 'Feudalism' is a term allegedly used to describe the political system that emerged in Europe around the 9th century with the purpose of raising military manpower.
- B) It is claimed that the term 'feudalism' has been used to refer to the political system that arose in Europe around the 9th century to raise military manpower.
- C) 'Feudalism' as a term describes the political system which allegedly arose in Europe around the 9th century for raising military manpower.
- D) The political system that is claimed to have arisen in Europe around the 9th century to raise military manpower has been called as 'feudalism'.
- E) The term 'feudalism' has been used to describe the political system aiming to raise military manpower that allegedly arose in Europe around the 9th century.

49. Renkler, ne yediğimizden ne giydiğimiz kadar günlük kararlarımızın çoğunu bilinçli veya bilinçsiz olarak etkiler.

- A) Colours influence many of our daily decisions such as what we eat and what we wear consciously or unconsciously.
- B) Consciously or unconsciously, colours have an influence on our daily decisions as to what we eat or what we wear.
- C) Colours influence many of our daily decisions consciously or unconsciously from what we eat to what we wear.
- D) Many of our daily decisions like what we eat and wear are influenced consciously or unconsciously by colours.
- E) Like many of our daily decisions, colours influence what we eat and what we wear consciously or unconsciously.

50. Haçlı Seferleri sırasında Orta Doğu'ya ulaşan savaşçıların arasında, yeni bir ülkede yeni bir hayata başlamaya hevesli Avrupalı göçmenler de bulunuyordu.

- A) Alongside the warriors who arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades, European immigrants were also willing to begin a new life in a new land.
- B) Among the warriors who arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades, there were also European immigrants eager to begin a new life in a new land.
- C) The warriors who arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades were accompanied by European immigrants who were eager to begin a new life in a new land.
- D) When the warriors arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades, there were also Europe immigrants among them, who wanted to have a new life in a new land
- E) European immigrants were among the warriors who arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades with the aim of beginning a new life in a new land.

51. On bin yıldan daha uzun bir süre önceki tesadüfi keşfinden bu yana çay, dünya üzerinde su dışında en çok tüketilen sıvı hâline gelmiştir.

- A) Tea was accidentally discovered more than ten thousand years ago, and except water, it has become the most consumed liquid on Earth.
- B) Since its accidental discovery over ten thousand years ago, tea has become the most consumed liquid on Earth, apart from water.
- C) Ever since it was discovered accidentally over ten thousand years ago, tea has been the most frequently consumed liquid together with water.
- D) From the time it was accidentally discovered, which was over ten thousand years ago, tea has become the second most consumed liquid on Earth after water.
- E) The reason why tea has become the most frequently consumed liquid on Earth after water is that it has been more than ten thousand years since its discovery.

52. Tarih boyunca deniz kabuğundan sigaraya kadar çeşitli nesnelere ödeme araçları olarak kullanılmıştır, ancak MÖ 8. yüzyılda altın ve gümüş baskın hâle gelmiştir.

- A) Various items ranging from seashells to cigarettes were used as means of payment throughout history, but gold and silver became predominant in the 8th century BC.
- B) Gold and silver predominated as means of payment in the 8th century BC, but a number of items from seashells to cigarettes were used throughout history.
- C) Not only silver and gold, which predominated in the 8th century BC, but also various items such as seashells and cigarettes were employed throughout history as a means of payment.
- D) Throughout history, a wide range of items including seashells and cigarettes were in use as means of payment, but nothing compares to gold and silver, which became predominant in the 8th century BC.
- E) Although gold and silver became predominant as means of payment in the 8th century BC, a variety of items such as seashells and cigarettes were used throughout history.

53. Gazetelerin televizyon yayıncılığına göreceli olarak başarılı bir biçimde uyum sağlamasına rağmen, televizyon öncesi dönem muhtemelen gazetelerin en parlak dönemi olarak kabul edilmektedir.

- A) Even after the relatively successful adaptation of newspapers to television broadcasting, the pretelevision era is accepted to be the heyday of newspapers.
- B) Even though the pretelevision era is likely to be seen as the heyday of newspapers, the adaptation of newspapers to television broadcasting was relatively successful.
- C) The pretelevision era is most probably considered the heyday of newspapers, but their adaptation to television broadcasting was regarded as relatively successful
- D) Though newspapers were adapted to television broadcasting with relative success, it is likely that the pretelevision era is considered to be the heyday of newspapers
- E) Despite the relatively successful adaptation of newspapers to television broadcasting, the pretelevision era is likely to be regarded as the heyday of newspapers.

54 - 59. sorularda, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için boş bırakılan yerlere getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. Migration is the movement of people from one geographic location to another. Migration may result from many different causes. In some cases, economic opportunities may motivate individuals to move. Algerian guest workers in France are an example of this situation. ---- For instance, violence emerging from internal conflicts in Rwanda and Sudan has created mass migrations during recent years.

- A) Migration affects not only the recipient region or country but also the region or country of origin.
- B) War and political unrest also frequently lead to large-scale movements of people.
- C) Migration may boost economic productivity by using labour in a more efficient manner.
- D) Contrary to the common view, migration may also produce opportunities as well as challenges.
- E) Migration is categorised in many ways to better describe the characteristics of these movements.

55. The Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci is perhaps the world's most well-known painting. It is difficult to think of another piece of artwork that has been analysed, talked about and written about to quite the same degree as this one. ---- Some believe that the model was da Vinci's own mother, Caterina, or Princess Isabella of Naples, or a Spanish noblewoman named Costanza d'Avalos. Some even suggested that da Vinci based the portrait on his own likeness due to the subject's slightly masculine facial features.

- A) The painting was eventually acquired by King Francis of France and is now the property of the French Republic.
- B) Perhaps the most plausible answer came from art historian Vasari, who suggested that the model was Lisa Gherardini del Giocondo.
- C) But however famous the portrait is, the true inspiration behind that half-smile has never been truly discovered.
- D) It has remained on permanent display at the Louvre Museum in Paris since 1797 where it continues to attract huge crowds.
- E) A 500-year-old note by one of da Vinci's friends, which stated that the artist was working on the portrait, was recently discovered.

56. The principal source of revenue in Afghanistan traditionally came from the agricultural sector. For a long time, the country was capable of producing not only enough food to feed its entire population but surplus food to export abroad. ---- Given that the country could grow crops only to live on, not to sell, the decline in income levels increased poverty, dramatically causing various economic difficulties at the same time.

- A) Moreover, the private sector played a major role in the country's traditional economic activities in 2000.
- B) Besides, the country had many economic relations with the former Soviet Union in the past.
- C) However, it was in 2001 that the country was no longer able to produce enough food.
- D) Similarly, the agricultural sector has never produced at full capacity for decades in Pakistan.
- E) In addition, the telecommunications infrastructure has improved vastly since 1999.

57. Ancient Rome had no police force, at least not in the way that we tend to think of it today. This was not unusual or unique, since the police force in its modern sense did not develop until the 18th and 19th centuries. ---- Up until recently, none of these was perceived to be the particular responsibility or duty of the state. Rome did possess a legal system, but this system was only applied to cases that were, on the whole, brought to the court by private citizens.

- A) The job of the modern police is to prevent crime, investigate crimes that have been committed, and catch criminals.
- B) During the republic, it was strictly forbidden to have military forces within the pomerium, the sacred boundary of the city.
- C) The city streets were considered to be particularly dangerous at night due to robberies.
- D) Interpersonal violence seems to have been permitted or at least ignored and was seen as a way of settling disputes.
- E) The state intervened in cases in which a crime was perceived to have been committed against the state.

58. Students' fundamental motor skills are already developing when they begin kindergarten, but are not yet perfectly coordinated. Five-year-olds can generally walk satisfactorily for most school-related purposes. For some at this age, running still looks a bit like a hurried walk, but usually it becomes more coordinated within a year or two. Similarly with jumping, throwing, and catching. ---- Whoever is responsible, it is important to notice if a child does not keep more-or-less to the usual developmental timetable.

- A) From kindergarten to the end of high school, students improve basic motor skills, double their height and triple their weight.
- B) Students who are clumsy are aware of how it could negatively affect their status among their peers.
- C) Even if physical skills are not a special focus of a classroom teacher, they can be quite important to students themselves.
- D) Failure in developing necessary motor skills generally results in poor self-esteem and traumatic experiences.
- E) Assisting such developments is usually the job either of physical education teachers, or of classroom teachers.

59. Ecotourism organisations play a major role in researching the viability of ecotourism as a sustainable development tool. Universities provide funding and facilities for this research, and also function as a forum for related debate. ---- A good recent example is the Canadian public agency Canadian Tourism Commission's efforts to document Canadian ecotourism practices in the publication Catalogue of Exemplary Practices in Adventure Travel and Ecotourism. This document will serve as a learning tool for other ecotourism entrepreneurs.

- A) However, they have not established the basic standards for the sector.
- B) Some government agencies also play a major role in this effort.
- C) Ecotourism provides important benefits especially for the areas affected by climate change.
- D) Public universities should take more active roles in the development of ecotourism.
- E) There is a need for guiding certification programmes in ecotourism.

60 - 65. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

60. (I) The Byzantine Empire, which developed organically out of the Roman Empire and its ancient Mediterranean civilisation, has no clear starting point. **(II)** The term Byzantine is modern, coined by historians to underline the distinctive qualities of the civilisation centred in Constantinople. **(III)** Many date its origins to the year 330 AD, when Emperor Constantine I established his new imperial capital, Constantinople. **(IV)** Others favour the mid-6th century during the reign of Justinian I the Great, the last emperor to speak Latin as his native tongue. **(V)** Still, others argue that it only emerged as a distinctive civilisation after the Arab conquests of the 7th century.

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

61. (I) Egyptology as a discipline did not fully develop until Jean-François Champollion's decipherment of ancient Egyptian in 1822. **(II)** Since then, it has dealt with all aspects of ancient Egypt, including language and literature, architecture, archaeology, art, and overall historical developments. **(III)** Major finds, such as the tomb of Tutankhamun, the workmen's village at Giza, and, more recently, the origins of the alphabet have fuelled public interest in Egyptology and the field as a whole. **(IV)** Ancient Egyptian civilisation lasted from approximately 3000 BC until the date of the last known hieroglyphic inscription in 395 AD. **(V)** With archaeologists and historians making great discoveries every year, the perceptions of key issues in ancient Egyptian civilisation continue to change.

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

62. (I) The term 'graphics' is often taken for granted and used in a generic sense. **(II)** Graphic designers are professionals who may even coordinate the production of printed material. **(III)** In fact, graphics are a powerful way to communicate in today's visually oriented society. **(IV)** Most publications need strong, dominant visual elements to make them more interesting to the reader. **(V)** They are extremely useful to help attract attention, unify a look, convey a special meaning, and add impact.

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

63. (I) Many people who struggle with insomnia already know the basics of 'sleep hygiene': make sure your bedroom is dark, keep a regular bedtime, only use the bed for sleep, etc. **(II)** However, they have probably also found those tips to be insufficient. **(III)** Insomnia is a disaster that will ruin the following day as well. **(IV)** That is because sleep gets sabotaged by what psychologists call an 'ironic effect': the harder you try to fall asleep, the more difficult it gets. **(V)** To avoid this, you need to reduce your emphasis on sleep.

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

64. (I) Mycenaean society was greatly influenced by the Minoans who had developed on the island of Crete. (II) Although the Minoan culture had faded at the time the Mycenaeans came to Crete, the Mycenaeans adopted much of the Minoan culture. (III) For example, in the early years their hairstyles were similar to the Minoans but much more carefully styled in long curls held in place by richly decorated crowns. (IV) Later, Mycenaean men cut their hair short or bound it closely to their head and grew beards. (V) After the fall of the Minoan and Mycenaean civilisations in about 1200 BC, Greek society developed.

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

65. (I) Just over a year ago, an eager team of archaeologists dug under the mud of a slum in Cairo erected on the ruins of the pharaonic city of Heliopolis. (II) They recovered a gigantic statue, which was believed by them to represent the pharaoh Ramses the Great. (III) His policies allowed the Hellenes to establish colonies on Egyptian soil for the first time. (IV) However, there was slight disappointment when it was discovered that the statue was not of Ramses but a lesser-known 7th-century BC ruler of Egypt, Psamtik I. (V) Despite the disappointment, though, this discovery was instantly celebrated by archaeologists not only in Egypt but also around the globe.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 BİLİMLER
CEVAP ANAHTARLARI**

**YÖKDİL SOSYAL 2018 İLKBAHAR
CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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

**YÖKDİL SOSYAL 2018 YAZ
CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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

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

**YÖKDİL SOSYAL 2020 MART
CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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