

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

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 a legoria, 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



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

2019 Kasım

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 exert 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.

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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'.

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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.

45'

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.



68. 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.

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YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLER CEVAP ANAHTARLARI

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. 4
- 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.

record

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



2020 Mart

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

for example

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.

Zitlik  
ve odak

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.

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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. (2/ko)

- 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 <sup>sense</sup> 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. 1 2 3

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.

30 47  
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.  $\times 2$   $\times 3$
- 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.  
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ekleme

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

konu ve odak noktası belirli bir parçada "tanımlama" yapan seçenek yanlıştır

Some / others

45

45 sn

67. (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

Tanım /  
Past tense



usul / ordinary

genel  
versatile / çok yönlü

YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLER CEVAP ANAHTARLARI

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

özne v yume !!

m.k.

but

also

YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLER CEVAP ANAHTARLARI

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

Tanın

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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

45 sn

## 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