

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 1

B

İçindekiler:

- Cevap Kağıdı
- Deneme Sınavı
- Cevap Anahtarı
- Sınavın Yabancı Kelimeleri

Uyarılar:

1. Bu testte 80 soru vardır. Bu sorular için toplam 3 saat (180 dakika) süre ayrılmıştır.
2. Soru türlerine ait giriş ve çıkış saatleri, sınavın sabah 9:30 - 12:30 arasında uygulanacağı varsayılarak belirlenmiştir. Soru türlerine giriş ve çıkış saatlerini, sınava başladığınız saati esas alarak değiştirebilirsiniz.
3. Düzeyinizi tam olarak belirlemek istiyorsanız, sınavı tek bir oturumda uygulayınız.
4. Önerilen süreleri aşmayınız.
5. Bir soru üzerindeki değerlendirmenizi bitirdikten sonra, o soruya tekrar dönmeyiniz.
6. Sorularınıza verdiğiniz cevapları daha sonra değiştirmeyiniz.
7. Cevabını iki seçeneğe kadar indirgediğiniz sorularda, size göre doğru çıkma ihtimali zayıf olan seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 1
CEVAP KAĞIDI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 1

B

1. - 21. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:30
Bitiş saati : 09:51
Toplam süre : 21 dakika

1. Air pollution is obviously one of the major ---- of city life.

- A) references B) disadvantages
C) attempts D) definitions
E) expressions

2. The lawyer submitted to the court several documents to ---- his point of view.

- A) support B) overcome
C) refrain D) improve
E) alienate

3. The latest figures concerning the company's sales are certainly very ---- .

- A) determined B) intensive
C) emphatic D) reluctant
E) disturbing

4. On Tuesday, I'll be able to let you know ---- how many people will be attending the conference.

- A) mostly B) fortunately
C) comparatively D) precisely
E) immensely

5. From the evidence, it seems pretty obvious that someone ---- the office sometime during the night.

- A) found out B) took after
C) ran up D) made out
E) broke into

6. It has become a fashion among film stars to use some of their money to ---- needy children.

- A) do with B) make up
C) go without D) put up with
E) provide for

7. If it rains, the football match will be ---- until next week.

- A) given out B) put off
C) turned off D) run through
E) taken on

8. If I ---- a similar kind of research, I ---- on just two decades.

- A) will do / concentrate
B) had done / concentrated
C) have done / would have concentrated
D) were doing / would concentrate
E) had / will concentrate

9. The committee ---- the question for nearly an hour, but still hasn't come to a decision.

- A) has been discussing
B) had discussed
C) will discuss
D) is discussing
E) would discuss.

10. Towards the end of the 15th century many political and social changes ---- in Europe which ---- all countries profoundly.

- A) had been occurring / had affected
B) were occurring / have affected
C) have occurred / will affect
D) had occurred / would affect
E) occurred / affected

11. Before I read Freud, I ---- dreams were of so much significance.

- A) haven't thought B) wouldn't think
C) didn't think D) don't think
E) wouldn't have thought

12. ---- the critics, the film is almost as good as the novel itself.

- A) With regard to B) According to
C) Owing to D) Concerning
E) In comparison to

13. It is thought to be basically a Hittite settlement ---- there are some traces of earlier civilisations.

- A) in spite of B) even so
C) instead D) even though
E) in case

14. The next meeting will be held ---- February, probably ---- the second Tuesday of the month.

- A) in / on B) in / at
C) at / in D) on / at
E) at / on

15. Venice is joined to the mainland road and railway ---- viaduct.

- A) from B) over
C) by D) on
E) off

16. The conference was a great disappointment; in fact, it was quite ---- I have ever attended.

- A) the worst B) as bad as
C) worse than D) so bad
E) the worse

17. The Sumerian King Ur-Engur was a great ruler ---- dominions extended from the Gulf to the Mediterranean.

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

18. In advertising it is important to decide ---- you are aiming to attract.

- A) by whom B) whoever
C) who D) which
E) whose

19. I told him that the ultimate responsibility for solving the problem was not ---- but ---- .

- A) us / theirs B) his / me
C) her / yours D) him / ours
E) mine / his

20. He said he would apply for the job immediately after he returned, ---- ?

- A) did he B) didn't he
C) would be D) hadn't he
E) wouldn't he

21. The last exhibition I went to was ---- crowded that you could hardly see anything.

- A) as B) too
C) more D) so
E) very

22. - 26. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlenin Türkçe dengini bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:51
Bitiş saati : 09:58
Toplam süre : 7 dakika

22. Anyone who wishes to begin selling industrial goods in a foreign country must first carry out a market research.

- A) Yabancı bir ülkede sanayi malları satmaya başlamak isteyen her kişi önce pazar araştırması yapmalıdır.
B) Yabancı bir ülkede sanayi malları satmaya başlamak isteyen her kişi önce pazar araştırması yaptırmalıdır.
C) Yabancı bir ülkede iyi sanayi malları satmak için önce marketlere bakılır.
D) Sanayi mallarını satmak için önce yabancı bir ülkeye gidilerek iyi bir araştırma yapılmalıdır.
E) Yabancı bir ülkede sanayi mallarını satmak için kişinin mutlaka pazar araştırması yapma gereği vardır.

23. As a matter of fact, one of the important aims of education must be to produce individuals who can think and act independent.

- A) Eğitimin en önemli hedefi gerçekte kişileri bağımsız ve özgür düşündürmeye yönelmektir.
B) Gerçekte eğitimin bir önemli amacı düşünebilen ve rahat hareket edebilen bireyler yetiştirmektir.
C) Sonuç olarak gerçek şu ki eğitim düşünebilen ve özgür hareket edebilen bireyler yetiştirmeyi hedefler.
D) Aslında, eğitimin önemli hedeflerinden biri özgürce düşünebilen ve davranabilen bireyler yetiştirmek olmalıdır.
E) Temelde eğitimin bir önemli amacı düşünen ve özgür hareket eden bireyler yetiştirmektir.

24. Most sociologists maintain that the most significant elements of culture that we must learn are values, norms of conduct and social roles.

- A) Sosyologların bir çoğu değerleri, davranış normları ve sosyal rolleri öğrenmemiz gerektiğini iddia ederler.
B) Çoğu sosyologlar, öğrenmemiz gereken en önemli kültür öğelerinin değerler, davranış normları ve toplumsal roller olduğunu ileri sürer.
C) Bir çok sosyoloğa göre öğrenmemiz gereken önemli kültür öğeleri değerler, davranış normları ve toplumsal rollerdir.
D) Çoğu sosyolog kültürün en önemli öğelerinin değerler, sosyal normlar ve davranış şekilleri olduğunu ileri sürer.
E) Bütün sosyologlar öğrenmemiz gereken en önemli kültür öğelerinin normlar davranış şekilleri ve değerler olduğunu söyler.

25. Some art historians argue that, as in the Middle Ages so in the Renaissance, art served the purposes of faith.

- A) Bazı sanat tarihçileri, sanatın ortaçağda olduğu gibi Rönesans'ta da dinin amaçlarına hizmet ettiğini ileri sürmektedir.
- B) Bazı sanat tarihçilerine göre orta çağ sanatında olduğu gibi Rönesans sanatında da din amaçlı çabalar sarf edilmiştir.
- C) Bazı tarihçiler sanatın orta çağda olduğu gibi Rönesans döneminde de din amacı ile kullanıldığını tartışmışlardır.
- D) Birkaç tarihçiye göre orta çağ ve Rönesans döneminde sanat din adına yapılmıştır.
- E) Bazı sanat tarihçileri orta çağ ve Rönesansın dine hizmet ettiğini tartışmaktadırlar.

26. Psychoanalysis has brought about a radical change in the study of human behaviour and in the concepts of psychology.

- A) Psikoanaliz insan davranışlarını incelemek ve psikoloji konusunda değişiklik yapmak için ortaya çıkmıştır.
- B) Psikoanaliz, insan davranışlarının incelenmesinde ve psikoloji konularında köklü bir değişikliğe neden olmuştur.
- C) Psikoanaliz insan davranışları konusunda ve psikolojinin kavramları hakkında köklü değişiklikleri ortaya koymuştur.
- D) Psikoanaliz, büyük değişiklikleri ve insan davranışlarını psikoloji kavramı içinde açıklamıştır.
- E) Psikoanaliz, köklü değişiklikleri ve psikoloji kavramlarını insan davranışına indirgemıştır.

27. - 31. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizce dengini bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:58
Bitiş saati : 10:05
Toplam süre : 7 dakika

27. Ekonomik gelişmenin başlıca amaçlarından biri, ülkedeki bütün insanların hayat standartını yükseltmektir.

- A) One of the greatest targets of financial development is to heighten the life standard of the people living in the country.
- B) The first of the biggest objections of the economic development are to increase the standards of the people.
- C) One of the major aims of economic development is to raise the living standards of all the people in the country.
- D) One of the highest aims of the economic progress is to develop standards of the people living in the country.
- E) The first aim of the financial progress is to raise the standards of the people living in the country.

28. Müziği halk tarafından çok beğenilmesine rağmen, besteci Hugo Wolf hayatının çoğunu yoksulluk içinde geçirdi.

- A) Although his music was largely liked by people, Hugo Wolf the composer spent his life in poverty.
- B) In spite of the fact that his music was very popular, singer Hugo Wolf passed the rest of his life in poverty.
- C) Despite the fact that people liked his music very much, Hugo Wolf, the composer, lived much of his life in poverty.
- D) Even though his music was deeply loved by the people, the composer Hugo Wolf lived in rags.
- E) Though his music was greatly admired by the public, the composer Hugo Wolf lived most of his life in poverty.

29. Hatırlanacağı üzere, Japon medeni kanunu, tıpkı eğitim sistemi gibi temel olarak Fransızlar'dan alınmıştır.

- A) As it may be remembered, the Japanese civil code were taken from that of French's, like the education system.
- B) As it will be remembered, the Japanese adapted their civil code from French's education system.
- C) One can remember that the civil code of Japan were quoted from the education system of French's.
- D) As to be remembered, Japanese civil code, adapted from French's education system, have some basic similarities.
- E) As one may remember, the Japanese civil code, just like the education system, were basically adapted from that of the French's.

30. Anında tercümenin, bir uzman için bile ne kadar zor olduğunun çok az kişi farkındadır.

- A) Everybody is aware of the difficulty of quick translation even for an connoisseur.
- B) Very few people know how difficult it is to translate simultaneously.
- C) Very few people realise how difficult simultaneous translation is, even for an expert.
- D) Fewer people are of the opinion that simultaneous translation is difficult.
- E) Very few people realise the difficulty of translation simultaneously, even for an expert.

31. Anadolu'da kurulan ilk büyük uygarlık MÖ 2000 yıllarındaki Hitit uygarlığıdır.

- A) The biggest civilisation of Hittites founded in Anatolia dates back to 2000 BC.
- B) The largest first civilisation formed in Anatolia of Hittites goes back about 2000 BC.
- C) One of the greatest civilisations established in Anatolia is of the Hittites in about 2000 BC.
- D) The first largest civilisation founded in Anatolia is the civilisation of Hittites in 2000 BC.
- E) The first major civilisation established in Anatolia was that of the Hittites in around 2000 BC.

32. - 41. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:05
Bitiş saati : 10:20
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

32. After Muhammed Ali had won a gold medal in the Olympics ---- .

- A) he turned professional
- B) the newspapers are not aware of it
- C) there will be other fights in Europe
- D) he had claimed to be the best in the world
- E) he'll still be well-known

33. Even before he reached the age of 10, ---- .

- A) his knowledge of music far exceeds that of his contemporaries
- B) it was obvious that he was to become a great musician
- C) he has played the violin most skilfully
- D) the father still didn't realise how gifted his child was
- E) few people would be aware of his extraordinary intelligence

34. A baby, according to Birdwhistell, learns ---- .

- A) that he was not able to run as fast as his brother
- B) why they will not get along with his brothers
- C) which the people around are talking about
- D) as soon as he is born into a family
- E) how to attract the attention of his mother

35. By the time the first European travellers on the American continent began to record some of their observations about Indians, ---- .

- A) the European immigrants poured into the States
- B) the American Indians were fighting against invaders
- C) the Cherokee people had already developed an advanced culture
- D) Indian culture is entirely different from slave culture
- E) everyone realised the strength of the Indians

36. ---- while the mother is there to provide security.

- A) The child had reached school age
- B) Most young children will confidently explore a strange environment
- C) The children of a large family feel they have more advantage than those of smaller families
- D) Those children found it harder to make social contacts
- E) The children liked to get away on their own

37. Let's allow the students a break in the middle of each term ---- .

- A) unless they ask for it
- B) if the courses were being revised
- C) however beneficial this could have proved
- D) as it was hoped they would come back refreshed
- E) as this will, certainly, improve efficiency

38. To increase productivity, it is essential that the workers receive further training ---- .

- A) even if they had been gratified by wage increases
- B) so that the factory had to undergo considerable recognition
- C) in order to keep up with new developments in technology
- D) whether they wanted it or not
- E) unless the government lifts restrictions on imports in general

39. I am reading that article on maritime law ---- .

- A) which has caused so much controversy
- B) if I can find it
- C) while it was highly recommended
- D) that I can't explain it
- E) so that you can lend it to me

40. After taking a degree in archaeology he went to the States, ---- .

- A) which is what he is still hoping to do
- B) as he is being offered a two-year scholarship
- C) when any further study was out of the question
- D) where he found the opportunity to improve his knowledge
- E) unless he had been appointed as a lecturer in his own department

41. Many critics have wondered ---- .

- A) although the book was selling quite well
- B) because it was a best seller
- C) why his plays have not been more popular
- D) so long as the young novelists follow this technique
- E) that his novels are so powerful

42. - 65. sorular

Başlangıç saati : 10:20
Bitiş saati : 11:20
Toplam süre : 60 dakika

Her bir metin ve buna bağlı 3 soruyu cevaplamak için 7.5 dakika süre ayırınız.

42. - 44. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Any criminal justice system is an apparatus that society uses to enforce the standards of conduct necessary to protect individuals and the community. It operates by apprehending, prosecuting, convicting and sentencing of those members of the community who violate the basic rules of group existence. The action taken against law breakers is designed to serve three purposes beyond the immediately punitive one. It removes dangerous people from the community; it deters others from criminal behaviour, and it gives society an opportunity to attempt to transform lawbreakers into law-abiding citizens.

42. We understand from the passage that the basic aim of criminal justice is ---- .

- A) the protection of society and its individuals
- B) to define socially acceptable behaviour
- C) to educate lawbreakers
- D) the violation of the law
- E) to renew, as necessary, the traditions and customs of society

43. According to the paragraph, prosecution is ---- .

- A) a process which follows conviction
- B) concerned with the transformation of criminals into law-abiding citizens
- C) one of the stages in the operation of criminal justice
- D) not to be considered a vital part of the criminal justice system
- E) actually the removal of lawbreakers from the community

44. It is pointed out in the passage that one of the effects of the criminal justice system is to ---- .

- A) give guidelines for group existence
- B) discourage crime
- C) prevent the enforcement of capital punishment
- D) take immediate action against the community
- E) investigate the reasons behind criminal behaviour

45. - 47. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Chronic psychological stress depends much more on the person than on what happens to him. Someone promoted above his abilities will probably be under constant stress but some personalities may not be aware of the pressure, or of not being up to the job. On the other hand, someone in a position well within his abilities may still find everything a strain. Perhaps it is because he does not realise he can do it easily or because he wants to win promotion, or simply because that is his way of going about things.

45. The main argument of the passage is that ---- .

- A) chronic stress may lead to serious disorders
- B) stress results from difficult environmental conditions
- C) some people work better under stress
- D) people of high ability cope better with stress
- E) stress is more related to personality than to external conditions

46. According to the passage, some people ---- .

- A) misunderstand the term "stress"
- B) are afraid of being promoted
- C) work well when they're promoted above their ability
- D) do not notice how much pressure they're under in their work
- E) take on any work they happen to find

47. A person often experiences tension in his work ---- .

- A) because he deserves promotion
- B) until he has been properly trained
- C) if he is particularly easy going
- D) if there isn't adequate competition
- E) when he is promoted above his capability

48. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In a competitive economy, the consumer usually has the choice of several different brands of the same product. Yet, underneath their labels, these products are often nearly identical. One manufacturer's toothpaste tends to differ very little from another manufacturer's. Two different brands of shampoo may vary only in scent and colour. And the tobacco in two different brands of cigarettes frequently come from the same fields. This close similarity means that a shopper often has little reason to choose one brand over another. Thus, manufacturers are confronted with a problem: How to keep sales high enough to stay in business. Manufacturers solve this problem by advertising.

48. According to this passage, the average consumer ---- .

- A) always buys the same brands
- B) realises that brand names are unimportant
- C) thinks he is faced with a wide choice but he is mistaken
- D) is well protected by law against deception
- E) can not be fooled by advertising

49. The author suggests that ---- .

- A) you should read the label on every product carefully
- B) one should realise that with many products, one brand is almost the same as another
- C) you should always make your purchases at the same shop
- D) one should find out where certain products, like tobacco have been produced
- E) the colour of a special brand of shampoo is a sign of its quality

50. It is understood from the passage that a manufacturer's chief concern is to ---- .

- A) adopt a scientific approach
- B) make one product look the same as another
- C) produce different brands of the same product
- D) know what the potential buyer wants
- E) convince customers that his product is special

51. - 53. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A great deal of archaeological evidence has revealed the importance of water supply systems in the ancient world. Probably the most impressive systems were built by the Romans, whose aqueducts still stand in modern Italy, Spain, France and Turkey. Rome itself had a water supply estimated at 50 gallons a day for each resident of the city. The water was delivered to fountains where people collected it in pots and then carried it to their homes, only a few buildings and residences had connections to the main pipelines.

51. According to the passage, there is considerable archaeological evidence ---- .

- A) concerning ancient water supply systems
- B) showing that water supply systems were almost unknown in ancient times
- C) to explain why some countries had better water delivery systems than others
- D) to show that ancient people, too, suffered from water shortages
- E) to suggest that the ancient water supply systems of Italy and Turkey soon fell into disuse

52. According to the passage, some of the waterways built by the Romans ---- .

- A) were more impressive than their other buildings
- B) were inferior to those of earlier civilisations
- C) were insufficient to meet the demands of the public they served
- D) are still in existence after several centuries
- E) are still in use in modern Europe

53. Most people in Rome ---- .

- A) had running water in their houses
- B) had residences with connections to several fountains
- C) helped to build the aqueducts
- D) did not have enough water for their needs
- E) got their water from public fountains

54. - 56. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The literature of any society reveals the value, the conflicts and the experiences, both past and present, of its members. Through the literature of a people, it is possible to gain some insight into their attitudes, beliefs and problems. Much of human experience is similar because basically all men have similar needs and the reader may find his own concern voiced by a character in a novel written centuries before.

54. It is pointed out in the passage that through literature we can ---- .

- A) gain considerable information about a given society
- B) forget our own problems for a while
- C) gain insight into the beliefs and problems of authors
- D) learn how to change the values and attitudes of our friends
- E) realise how different we are from the people of the past

55. The passage is mainly concerned with ---- .

- A) the literature of the past
- B) the contrast between a man's past experience and his present beliefs
- C) the need to build on one's experience of literature
- D) the relationship between literature and life
- E) the differences between literature and real life

56. It is implied in the passage that human experience ---- .

- A) differs because everyone has different needs
- B) varies from society to society
- C) is not reflected in literature
- D) is actually quite unlike anything one finds in a novel
- E) often varies little over the centuries

57. - 59. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The emergence of new processes for producing food and services that provide better quality at a lower price than mass production has transformed the nature of mankind. This is a fundamental change in economic life. Perhaps, it performs a crucial role in the new production system. There is now democracy in the work place, a reduction of business hierarchies, the creation of production teams, the participation of more workers in decision making and employee ownership are some of the indicators of this new economic democracy. The heart of this process is not technology: It is a new set of social relations in the work place which means that most of the work now is enjoyed.

57. It can be understood from the passage that one of the greatest changes in economic life ---- .

- A) is the capacity with which people can afford to buy various things
- B) has turned out to be the appearance of the new methods for producing quality food and services
- C) has proven to be a great progress in providing adequate food and services
- D) can be taken into consideration in terms of democracy
- E) will be the realisation of the quality food and services which are also important in order to transform the nature of mankind

58. The passage emphasises that everything achieved so far for producing food and services ---- .

- A) has been the result of considerable technological advances
- B) is a sure sign of a new understanding in economic life in terms of democratic criteria
- C) is considered to be very important in terms of universal democracy
- D) was thought to be a great success for the whole world
- E) will be a great asset for the future generations

59. According to the author, two of the major assets of the new production system ---- .

- A) are an improvement in the quality of the goods and services and production techniques
- B) are competition and increased marketing potential
- C) have been slightly overrated
- D) are also characteristic of mass production
- E) play a remarkable role in the services industry but not in the manufacturing one

60. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The urge to dance is the most powerful of human instincts. Nearly all dances from antiquity to the 19th century had one important, common characteristic. They alternated between collective movements and solo twins in which every dancer or couple in succession would become an object of attention and then merge back into the crowd. Thus, clearly expressed, this is both the commoner and the individualistic impulse of humanity holding the two in delicate balance to the benefit of a healthy society.

60. The passage emphasises that dancing ---- .

- A) is generally regarded as a professional occupation
- B) has always been a most powerful urge in a person
- C) only goes back to the nineteenth century
- D) has always been a group activity
- E) has changed dramatically over the centuries

61. According to the passage, through most of the history of dancing ---- .

- A) it has been individual talent which has inspired new modes
- B) there has been surprisingly little in the way of innovation
- C) collective and solo movements have characteristically alternated with each other
- D) it is the female solo dancer who has attracted all the attention
- E) this art has attracted very little attention

62. The passage deals with ---- .

- A) man's desire to dance, and the character and the effect of the dancing
- B) the differences between dancing now and in the past
- C) the changing art of the dancing since antiquity
- D) the main components of a healthy society
- E) the advantages of collective dancing over solo dancing

63. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The term "Third World" is used to denote the poor nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America, as opposed to the "First World" of capitalist developed nations and the "Second World" of communist, developed nations. The terminology is far from satisfactory, as there is a great social and political variation within the "Third World". Indeed, there are some countries where extreme poverty prevails, and these could be regarded as a "Fourth World".

63. The terms "First", "Second", and "Third World" point to ---- .
- A) the different social institutions of East and West
- B) the political systems in the western world
- C) political and economic groupings among countries
- D) distinctions covering one quarter of the world
- E) differences in the educational standards throughout the world
64. According to the passage, ---- .
- A) the "Second World" includes all the poor nations of the world
- B) the distinction between "First World" and "Second World" is inadequate
- C) there is a strange resemblance between the countries of the "First World" and "Third World"
- D) only the "First World" countries are developed
- E) extreme poverty should be regarded as a sign of underdevelopment in all these "Fourth World" countries
65. The author argues that the "Third World" ---- .
- A) refers only to the Asian "Third World" countries
- B) is synonymous with extreme poverty
- C) satisfactorily describes the poor nations of the world
- D) is not adequately descriptive
- E) ought to be more widely used

5 dakika dinlenme arası.

Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

66. - 70. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 11:25
Bitiş saati : 11:35
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

66. Bank Manager: Good morning, Mr. Hepper. What can I do for you?
Mr. Hepper: I wanted to discuss the possibilities of a loan.
Bank Manager: ----
Mr. Hepper: Thank you, I will.
- A) Then let's do so over a cup of tea.
B) I'm afraid we can give no loans at present.
C) How much do you require?
D) Then sit down and tell me all about it.
E) You could have asked me earlier.
67. Andrew : I hear you went to the opening of Jamie's art exhibition last night; how was it?
Matthew : Quite good, I suppose. But I prefer his earlier, more concrete style.
Andrew : ----
Matthew : Yes, he is. I suppose an artist has to try out different styles.
- A) Were people laughing at them?
B) How about the colours?
C) Is he painting abstract pictures now?
D) I used to like his animal pictures best.
E) I will look in on the exhibition later in the week.
68. Librarian: You know you should have returned the art book today.
Robert : ----
Librarian: I am afraid I can't do that. There is someone else wanting to borrow it.
Robert : Then I will rush back home and bring it here before closing time.
- A) Please let me keep it for one more day. I have only one chapter left.
B) It seems I have borrowed the wrong book. May I see the one by W. Peter?
C) Nobody would want that book anyway. I thought I could keep it as long as I wished.
D) Yes, I know. But I can only return it on Friday.
E) Oh, I thought I had two more days. I will bring it back and borrow it again later.

69. Peter : Are you going to the opening of that ceramics exhibition?
 Davis : ----
 Peter : I want to, but I don't want to go by myself.
 Davis : In that case, I'll join you.
 A) No, I'm not. I'm flying to Rome for a conference this evening.
 B) Well, I wasn't intending to. Are you?
 C) I didn't know you were interested in ceramics.
 D) There's been a lot in the newspapers about it.
 E) What exhibition? I've heard nothing about it.

70. Philip : What did he lecture on?
 Claude : The civilisation of ancient Egypt.
 Philip : ----
 Claude : I really don't know. I couldn't understand a thing.
 A) Was he any good?
 B) How long have you been interested in ancient Egypt?
 C) He's written a book on the subject, hasn't he?
 D) I wish I could have been there.
 E) That's one of your special topics, isn't it?

71. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere uygun düşün ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 11:35
 Bitiş saati : 11:50
 Toplam süre : 15 dakika

71. Wages and salaries are usually paid in regular weekly or monthly instalments. However, one's expenses are normally much less regular. Bills are often irregularly and usually to be paid immediately. ---- .
 A) It is dangerous to spend more than one earns
 B) Similarly, preparing an annual budget has a number of disadvantages
 C) Of course, much of this expenditure was almost unavoidable
 D) Therefore, some form of financial planning is needed
 E) Unfortunately, many people are unable to make a decent living
72. Ballet dancers work within a tradition. They have generations of knowledge and experience behind them. ---- . For theirs is a hard world, but at least they have the example of the past to turn to when they need it.
 A) It originated in the French court
 B) Originality can be overrated
 C) It is this background that supports them
 D) However, it may seem to call for very little effort at first
 E) It is possible to improve one's sense of rhythm

73. In 1746 a group of London publishers commissioned Samuel Johnson to compile an English dictionary. Johnson was pleased with the commission and hoped to finish it within three years. ---- . For a work of such quality, however the duration of this period was not really very long, especially when we remember how much of the work was his alone.
 A) It didn't take him as long as this
 B) Actually, though, it took him nine years
 C) There were six people to help him
 D) Another dictionary was published in the next century
 E) Many words have changed in meaning since Johnson's day

74. Michelangelo was to have delegated work to the students in his studio, since at that time the studios of the great masters of one age were the training ground for those of the young artists. ---- . Another was that Michelangelo left a lot of unfinished works.
 A) One of his biographers has criticised Michelangelo quite severely because of this
 B) It has been suggested that Michelangelo was jealous of talents in others
 C) Michelangelo was ambitious, and was satisfied with nothing short of perfection
 D) Michelangelo enjoyed enormous prestige even in his own day
 E) One of the results of this practice of his was that no great artist emerged from Michelangelo's studio

75. Deserts are vast, barren, rocky and sandy wastes where there is almost no rainfall and little or no vegetation. ---- . In fact, Europe is the only continent without a desert. Among the most famous deserts in the world are the Sahara, the Gobi and the Kalahari.
 A) Such regions are found in the interior of Africa, Asia, North America and Australia
 B) Moreover, many people have lost their lives trying to cross the desert
 C) Another major problem is the storm
 D) It is, of course, very costly to reclaim desert land in this way
 E) The United Nations has financed various projects for the irrigation of deserts

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırası ile okunduğunda, hangi cümlenin anlam bakımından parçaya uymadığını bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 11:50
Bitiş saati : 12:00
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

76. (I) Some people are against the English system of trial by jury. (II) They argue that only people trained in the law can understand properly all the evidence given at a trial. (III) At the end of a trial all the evidence is summed up by the judge. (IV) Until I served on a jury last month I used to think this way myself. (V) But now I understand the advantages of this system.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

77. (I) The Declaration of Human Rights gives great emphasis to education. (II) After all, the Declaration shows how near the world is to being ideal. (III) This is natural as advances in the cause of freedom and of social rights depend very largely on education. (IV) Indeed, educators must accept a major share of the responsibility for shaping a society's attitudes towards Human Rights. (V) If they do not do so, the document will remain ineffective.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

78. (I) A potential-weakness of committees is their tendency to make compromise decisions. (II) Their plans, too, are often middle-of-the-road plans. (III) Nevertheless, most high-level decisions are now being taken by individuals. (IV) In other words, these are the sort of plans that nobody actually opposes. (V) Nobody really believes in them, either; so, actually they are not much use.

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

79. (I) Symbolism is the bridge between Romanticism and Modernism and its use provides a basis of continuity. (II) Romantic writers mostly used symbols drawn from nature or from mythology. (III) Modern writers tend to use less obvious symbols. (IV) Rhyme is rarely used in modern poetry. (V) In one modern novel a bar of soap, for instance, has great symbolic force.

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

80. (I) Many people find that libraries provide an excellent environment for serious study. (II) Even so, the young in particular find background music is essential. (III) They offer the necessary quietness and the right atmosphere. (IV) The presence of others working there is also a bonus sychologically. (V) Their main drawback is that they close at fixed hours.

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

Önemli Not:

- Kalan 30 dakika sürenin 15 dakikasını seçeneklerinizi saymak ve boş bıraktığınız soruları, cevap kağıdınızda sayıca en az çıkan seçeneğe göre işaretlemek için ayırınız.
- Son 15 dakikalık süreyi, sınavın normal süresi içinde bakamadığınız sorular için kullanabilirsiniz. Daha önce üzerinde uğraştığınız sorulara tekrar geri dönmeyiniz.

TEST BİTTİ !

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 1
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 1
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **pollution** = kirlenme, kirlilik, **contamination**
disadvantage = dezavantaj, sakınca, **drawback, inconvenience**, zıt anl. = advantage, benefit
attempt = deneme, girişim, teşebbüs, **effort, trial**, (fiil=) girişimde bulunmak, teşebbüs etmek
- Soru 2. **submit** = 1) arz etmek, sunmak, **present**; 2) boyun eğmek, teslim olmak, **surrender**
overcome = aşmak, üstesinden gelmek, yenmek, **defeat, get over**, zıt anl. = retreat, surrender
refrain from = çekinmek, sakınmak, kendini tutmak, **abstain from, avoid**, zıt anl. = give in, indulge
alienate = soğu(t)mak, uzaklaş(tır)mak, **part, turn away**, zıt anl. = unite, endear
- Soru 3. **determined** = kararlı, azimli, **persistent, decisive**, zıt anl. = irresolute, hesitating
intensive = yoğun, şiddetli, **in-depth, thorough**, zıt anl. = partial, superficial
emphatic = 1) ısrarlı; 2) göze çarpan, vurgulu
reluctant = isteksiz, gönülsüz, **unwilling, hesitant**, zıt anl. = willing, eager
disturbing = rahatsız edici, endişe verici, **annoying, troublesome**, zıt anl. = agreeable, convenient
- Soru 4. **comparatively** = oransal olarak, nispeten, **relatively**
precisely = tam olarak, kesinlikle, titizlikle, **exactly, definitely**, zıt anl. = probably, questionably
immensely = gayet, pek çok, büyük oranda, **enormously**, zıt anl. = slightly
- Soru 5. **evidence** = kanıt, delil, **proof, clue**
take after = (birine) benzemek, (biri gibi) davranmak, **resemble, favour (in appearance)**, zıt anl. = differ from
break into = 1) (zorla) girmek, **enter**; 2) birden (bir şey yapmaya) başlamak, **burst into**
make out = (bir şeyin ne olduğunu) kestirmek, çıkarmak, seçmek, anlamak, çözmek, **perceive, understand**
run up = art(tır)mak, yüksel(t)mek, **rise, raise, increase**, zıt anl. = fall, decrease
- Soru 6. **do with** = yetinmek, baş etmek, **manage with, put up with**
make up = düzenlemek, hazırlamak, oluşturmak, uydurmak, **compose, form, invent**
put up with = tahammül etmek, dayanmak, **tolerate**
provide for = geçimini sağlamak, imkan hazırlamak, **bring up, foster**, zıt anl. = neglect, ignore
- Soru 7. **give out** = 1) dağıtmak, **distribute**; 2) çok yorulmak, bitmek, **become exhausted**
put off = ertelemek, **postpone**
run through = 1) çabucak tüketmek, israf etmek, **use up**; 2) delmek, delip geçmek, **pierce**
take on = 1) girişmek; 2) (iş, sorumluluğu, görevi vs.) üstüne almak, kabul etmek, **undertake**
- Soru 8. **decade** = on yıl
concentrate = odakla(n)mak, yoğunlaş(tır)mak, **focus**
- Soru 10. **profoundly** = derin, kuvvetli, **deeply, thoroughly**, zıt anl. = weakly, superficially
occur = olmak, meydana gelmek, **happen, take place**

- Soru 11. **significance** = önem, **importance**
- Soru 12. **with regard to** = —e gelince, ile ilgili olarak, **with respect to**
owing to = sayesinde, **thanks to**
- Soru 13. **settlement** = yerleşim yeri
trace = iz
civilisation = medeniyet
- Soru 15. **mainland** = anakara
- Soru 16. **disappointment** = düş kırıklığı, **discouragement**, zıt anl. = fulfilment, success
- Soru 17. **dominion** = egemenlik, hakimiyet, **sovereignty**
- Soru 18. **aim** = hedeflemek, nişan almak, **target**
- Soru 19. **ultimate** = son, nihai; esas, temel; en büyük, en yüksek, **final; fundamental; greatest**
- Soru 21. **exhibition** = sergi, **display, show**
- Soru 32. **turn** = (buradaki anlamı) olmak, **become**
- Soru 33. **far exceed** = (başkasıyla kıyaslandığında, her hangi bir şeyin) kat kat fazlasına (sahip) olmak
contemporary = (birinin) çağdaşı (olmak), aynı çağda (yaşamış olmak)
skilfully = becerikli bir şekilde, maharetle
gifted = Allah vergisi yeteneği olan, **talented**
- Soru 34. **get along** = geçinmek, uzlaşmak, **get on well with**
- Soru 35. **pour into** = büyük kalabalıklar halinde gelmek, üşüşmek
invader = istilacı
slave = esir, köle
- Soru 36. **provide** = sağlamak, bulmak, **supply, render**, zıt anl. = withhold
confidently = güvenle, **fearlessly**
explore = (keşif için) dolaşmak; araştırmak, incelemek, **search, examine**
get away = kaçmak, çıkmak, **go away, escape**
on their own = kendi başlarına
- Soru 37. **allow** = izin vermek, **permit**, zıt anl. = prohibit
beneficial = yararlı, hayırlı, **useful, helpful**, zıt anl. = useless, harmful
refreshed = tazelenmiş, canlanmış
efficiency = (çalışmada) verim, **effectiveness, productivity**, zıt anl. = inefficiency
- Soru 38. **productivity** = üretkenlik, **output, efficiency**
essential = asıl, esas, temel, zaruri, **vital, crucial, fundamental**, zıt anl. = incidental, peripheral
gratify = hoşnut etmek, tatmin etmek, **satisfy, please**, zıt anl. = dissatisfy
undergo = (sıkıntı, acı vs.) çekmek, (zorluk, işkence vs.) maruz kalmak, (ameliyat, vs.) geçirmek, (tamirat vs.) görmek, **be subjected to, go through, experience**, zıt anl. = commit, execute
keep up with = —den geri kalmamak, (gelişmeleri vs.) devamlı izlemek
restriction = kısıtlama, sınırlama, **limitation, constraint**

Soru 39. **maritime** = deniz veya denizcilikle ilgili, **marine**
controversy = tartışma, çekişme, anlaşmazlık, **debate, dispute, quarrel**, zıt anl. =
 agreement

Soru 40. **appoint** = atamak, görevlendirmek, **assign**, zıt anl. = discharge, dismiss

Soru 41. **critic** = eleştirmen

42. - 44. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

criminal justice system = ağır ceza adalet sistemi
apparatus = düzen, aygıt, cihaz, **system, equipment**
enforce = mecbur etmek, (uymaya) zorlamak, uygulamak, yerine getirmek,
administer, impose, prosecute
conduct = davranış, tavır, hareket tarzı, **behaviour, attitude**
apprehend = yakalamak, tutuklamak, **capture, arrest**, zıt anl. = discharge, release
prosecute = (aleyhine) dava açmak, **litigate, sue**
convict = suçlu bulmak, mahkum etmek, **declare guilty**, zıt anl. = acquit, release
sentence = ceza vermek, —e mahkum etmek, **punish**
violate = (yasa, kural vs.) çiğnemek, ihlal etmek, **breach, infringe**, zıt anl. = obey,
 observe
lawbreaker = yasalara aykırı işler yapan kişi
punitive = cezai, **penal**
deter (from) = —den caydırmak/vazgeçirmek, **discourage, inhibit**, zıt anl. =
 encourage, promote
transform (into) = dönüştürmek, değiştirmek, **change, convert**, zıt anl. = preserve
law-abiding = yasalara uyan/saygılı

Soru 42. **violation** = (yasa, kural vs.) ihlal, **breach**
renew = yenilemek, onarmak, **re-establish, mend**

Soru 43. **prosecution** = 1) ceza davası, cezai takibat; 2) iddia makamı
transformation = dönüştürme, dönüşüm, **conversion**
vital = yaşamsal, hayati, çok önemli, yaşam için gerekli, canlı, **critical, essential,**
pivotal, zıt anl. = insignificant, trivial

Soru 44. **point out** = (bir şeye) dikkat çekmek, **call attention, indicate, bring up**
guidelines = ana hatlar
discourage = cesaretini/hevesini kırmak, gözünü korkutmak, **deter, dissuade**, zıt anl. =
 urge, encourage
enforcement = icra, infaz, uygulama, **execution**, zıt anl. = waiver
capital punishment = idam cezası, **death penalty**

45. - 47. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

promote = 1) terfi ettirmek; 2) (reklam yoluyla) tanıtmak; 3) desteklemek,
 yaygınlaşmasına çalışmak
ability = yetenek, kabiliyet, **capability, capacity**, zıt anl. = inadequacy, limitation
constant = 1) sürekli, devamlı, **continuous, perpetual, relentless**, zıt anl. = terminable;
 2) sabit, **stable, fixed**, zıt anl. = variable
be up to = 1) (bir şeyi) yapabilmek, **be able to do or deal with**; 2) bağlı olmak, **be**
dependent on
strain = gerginlik, stres, **stress, tension**, (fiil=) (kendini) zorlamak, çok gayret etmek,
strive, struggle, zıt anl. = laze
go about = ele almak, yapmak, **undertake, approach**

Soru 45. **disorder** = bozukluk, hastalık, düzensizlik, kargaşa, **illness, ailment, confusion, mess**, zıt anl. = health, order
environmental conditions = çevre şartları
cope with = baş etmek, başa çıkmak, üstesinden gelmek, **deal with, manage**, zıt anl. = mismanage

Soru 47. **tension** = gerilim, **stress, strain**, zıt anl. = calmness, relaxation
deserve = hak etmek, layık olmak, **earn**
easy going = uysal, rahat, **mild, gentle**, zıt anl. = fractious
adequate = yeterli, **enough, sufficient**, zıt anl. = inadequate
capability = yetenek, istidat, **ability, capacity**, zıt anl. = incompetence

48. - 50. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

competitive = rekabetçi, rekabete dayanan, rekabet edebilen
brand = marka
label = etiket
vary = değişmek, değişiklik göstermek, **differ, change**
scent = koku, **smell, odour**
confront = karşı karşıya gelmek, karşılaşmak, **face**

Soru 48. **be mistaken** = yanılmak, **be wrong**
deception = aldatma, aldanma, hile, düzen, **deceit, fraud**, zıt anl. = honesty

Soru 49. **purchase** = satın alma, **buying**

Soru 50. **adopt** = 1) benimsemek, **accept**, zıt anl. = reject; 2) evlat edinmek
convince = inandırmak, ikna etmek, **persuade, talk into**

51. - 53. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

reveal = göstermek, açığa vurmak, ortaya çıkarmak, **tell, show, disclose**, zıt anl. = conceal, hide
impressive = (iyi yönde) etkileyici, **remarkable, striking**, zıt anl. = ordinary
aqueduct = sukemeri
deliver = teslim etmek, vermek, bırakmak, dağıtmak, **transfer, hand over, distribute**, zıt anl. = keep, retain
fountain = çeşme, fıskiye

Soru 51. **water delivery system** = su dağıtım şebekesi
shortage = eksiklik, kıtlık, **inadequacy, deficiency**, zıt anl. = surplus, excess
fall into disuse = kullanılmaz olmak/hale gelmek, bırakılmak, terkedilmek, **be abandoned**

Soru 52. **inferior (to)** = aşağı, düşük, değersiz, **lesser, lower, under**, zıt anl. = superior
insufficient = yetersiz, eksik, **inadequate**, zıt anl. = sufficient, enough, ample

Soru 53. **running water** = (taşımaya su değil) evde mevcut su tesisatından sağlanan su

54. - 56. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

conflict = anlaşmazlık, ihtilaf, çatışma, **disagreement, fight**, zıt anl. = accord, peace
a people = bir halk
insight = anlayış, olayların iç yüzünü kavrama, **awareness, comprehension**, zıt anl. = ignorance, dullness
concern = ilgi, ilgilenilen şey, kaygı, **interest, worry**, zıt anl. = indifference, neglect
voice = dile getirmek, anlatmak, **tell, narrate**

Soru 55. **contrast** = karşıtlık, zıtlık, **difference, distinction**, zıt anl. = similarity, likeness

Soru 56. **imply** = (dolaylı olarak) göstermek, —e işaret etmek, ima etmek, **indicate, suggest, intimate**

reflect = yansı(t)mak, göstermek, **reveal, show**

unlike = farklı, (birbirine) benzemeyen, **different**, zıt anl. = alike

57. -59. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

emergence = ortaya çıkma, **appearance**, zıt anl. = disappearance

mass production = seri üretim

fundamental = esaslı, temel, asıl, **basic, central, primary**, zıt anl. = secondary

central = merkezi, ana, **main, fundamental**, zıt anl. = minor, secondary

hierarchy = hiyerarşi

indicator = gösterge, ibre, **sign**

Soru 57. **turn out to be** = (bir şey) olduğu ortaya çıkmak

adequate = yeterli, **sufficient**

in terms of = açısından, bakımından

Soru 58. **a sure sign of** = (bir şeyin) kesin işareti olmak

universal = evrensel

asset = kazanç, fayda getirecek şey

Soru 59. **overrate** = fazla değer biçmek, gereğinden fazla önem vermek

60. - 62. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

urge = şiddetli arzu, tutku, itki, **desire, passion**, zıt anl. = dislike, hate

instinct = içgüdü

antiquity = antik çağlar

alternate between = (iki durum) arasında gidip gelmek, **shift, fluctuate**, zıt anl. = remain

collective = kolektif, ortaklaşa, **joint, shared**, zıt anl. = individual, solo

solo = tek başına yapılan gösteri

in succession = sırayla, **by turns, one after another**

merge (into) = içine karışmak, **mix, join**, zıt anl. = split

express = dile getirmek, ifade etmek, **convey, reveal**

communal = toplumsal, halka ait

individualistic = bireyci

impulse = dürtü, itici kuvvet, **drive, urge**

delicate = nazik, narin, hassas, **fragile, subtle, tender**, zıt anl. = tough, solid

Soru 60. **regard** = 1) saymak, gözıyla bakmak, **believe, deem**; 2) ilgilendirmek, dikkate almak, **pay attention, consider**

dramatically = dramatik/çarpıcı bir biçimde, **strikingly, sensationally**, zıt anl. = unexcitingly

Soru 61. **inspire** = ilham etmek, esinlemek, telkin etmek, **encourage, stimulate**

mode = usul, tarz, üslup

innovation = yenilik, buluş, icat, **novelty, modernisation**

alternate with = (bir durum) (başka bir durumu) izlemek

Soru 62. **deal with** = ele almak, ilgilenmek, idare etmek, üstesinden gelmek, **get involved in, manage**, zıt anl. = disregard, ignore

component = unsur, öge, parça, eleman, **ingredient, part**

63. - 65. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

denote = göstermek, belirtmek, anlamına gelmek, **mean, stand for, point to**

as opposed to = —den farklı olarak, **in contrast to**

variation = farklılık, çeşitlilik

poverty = yoksulluk, fakirlik

prevail = hüküm sürmek, hakim olmak, yaygın olmak, **be common, dominate**

Soru 63. **point to** = işaret etmek, göstermek, **denote, indicate**
distinction = ayırt etme, fark, **differentiation, peculiarity**, zıt anl. = resemblance, similarity

Soru 64. **resemblance** = benzerlik, **similarity**, zıt anl. = distinction

Soru 65. **refer to** = 1) başvurmak, **turn to, resort to**; 2) söz etmek, bahsetmek, **mention, bring up**
synonymous = anlamdaş
adequately = yeterince, **enough, sufficiently**, zıt anl. = inadequately
descriptive = tanımlayıcı, betimsel
poverty = yoksulluk

Soru 66. **loan** = kredi, **credit**
over a cup of tea = bir yandan çay içerken

Soru 67. **concrete** = 1) somut, **actual, solid**, zıt anl. = abstract; 2) beton
try out = (birini veya bir şeyi) denemek, **experiment**
abstract = soyut, **conceptual, unreal**, zıt anl. = concrete, actual
look in on = (kısa bir) ziyaret yapmak, uğramak, **visit**

Soru 68. **rush** = koşarak gitmek, acele et(tir)mek, **hurry**, zıt anl. = dawdle

Soru 69. **intend** = niyet etmek, tasarlamak, planlamak, **aim, plan**

Soru 70. **lecture** = konferans vermek, (üniversitede) ders vermek
ancient = antik, eski, **antique, archaic**, zıt anl. = modern

Soru 71. **in instalments** = bölümler/kısımlar halinde, taksitle
irregularly = düzensiz olarak, **randomly**, zıt anl. = regularly, steadily
annual = yıllık, **yearly**
budget = bütçe
expenditure = harcama, masraf, **expense**
unavoidable = kaçınılmaz, **inevitable**, zıt anl. = avoidable, avertable
decent = saygın, makul, akli başında, **respectable, acceptable, proper**

Soru 72. **turn to** = başvurmak, yardımını istemek, **invoke, refer to, resort to**
originate = (ilk defa) ortaya çıkmak, doğmak, **emerge, arise**, zıt anl. = terminate
overrate = (gereğinden) fazla önemsemek, **magnify, overestimate**, zıt anl. = underrate

Soru 73. **commission** = atamak, görevlendirmek, ısmarlamak, **assign, delegate, order**, (isim=) görev, atama, komisyon
compile = derlemek, **collect, accumulate**, zıt anl. = disperse

Soru 74. **delegate** = görevlendirmek, (bir işi) devretmek, **commission, empower**, (isim=) delege, temsilci
severely = sertçe, şiddetle, **harshly, sharply**, zıt anl. = leniently, softly
ambitious = (başarmak veya elde etmek için) tutkuyla dolu, **eager, zealous**, zıt anl. =

humble, indifferent

noting short of perfection = mükemmelin altında hiçbir şey

emerge = çıkmak, meydana çıkmak, **appear, arise, come forth**, zıt anl. = disappear, fade

Soru 75. **vast** = çok geniş, engin, çok büyük, **huge, immense**

barren = kıraç, verimsiz, **infertile**

waste = 1) boş arazi, ıssız yer; 2) atık madde, israf

vegetation = bitkiler, bitki örtüsü

reclaim = kullanılabilir hale getirmek, **regain**

irrigation = sulama, **watering**

Soru 76. **trial** = 1) (mahkemede) duruşma, **court action, litigation**; 2) deneme, sınama,

experiment

sum up = özetlemek, **summarise**

Soru 77. **emphasis** = önem, vurgu, **importance, significance**

cause = 1) amaç, gaye, hedef, dava, ülkü, **purpose, objective**; 2) neden, sebep, **reason**

attitude = tutum, tavır, yaklaşım, **approach, stance**

ineffective = etkisiz, **useless, unproductive**, zıt anl. = effective

Soru 78. **tendency** = eğilim, meyil, **bias**

compromise = (karşılıklı ödün vererek) uzlaşma, uyuşma, **agreement, settlement**, zıt anl. = disagreement, dispute

middle-of-the-road = ılımlı bir yol veya politika izleyen, ılımlı, **moderate**

oppose = karşı çıkmak, itiraz etmek, **protest, resist**, zıt anl. = support

Soru 79. **draw** = almak, elde etmek; çekmek, **extract; pull**, zıt anl. = push, repel

tend = eğiliminde olmak, **be apt, incline**

rhyme = uyak, kafiye

Soru 80. **drawback** = sakınca, mahzur, dezavantaj, **disadvantage, inconvenience**, zıt anl. = advantage, convenience