

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 2

A

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 - 2
CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü : A B

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C | D | E | 51. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 2. | A | B | C | D | E | 52. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 3. | A | B | C | D | E | 53. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 4. | A | B | C | D | E | 54. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 5. | A | B | C | D | E | 55. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 6. | A | B | C | D | E | 56. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 7. | A | B | C | D | E | 57. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 8. | A | B | C | D | E | 58. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 9. | A | B | C | D | E | 59. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 10. | A | B | C | D | E | 60. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 11. | A | B | C | D | E | 61. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 12. | A | B | C | D | E | 62. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 13. | A | B | C | D | E | 63. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 14. | A | B | C | D | E | 64. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 15. | A | B | C | D | E | 65. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 16. | A | B | C | D | E | 66. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 17. | A | B | C | D | E | 67. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 18. | A | B | C | D | E | 68. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 19. | A | B | C | D | E | 69. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 20. | A | B | C | D | E | 70. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 21. | A | B | C | D | E | 71. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 22. | A | B | C | D | E | 72. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 23. | A | B | C | D | E | 73. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 24. | A | B | C | D | E | 74. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 25. | A | B | C | D | E | 75. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 26. | A | B | C | D | E | 76. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 27. | A | B | C | D | E | 77. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 28. | A | B | C | D | E | 78. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 29. | A | B | C | D | E | 79. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 30. | A | B | C | D | E | 80. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 31. | A | B | C | D | E | 81. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 32. | A | B | C | D | E | 82. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 33. | A | B | C | D | E | 83. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 34. | A | B | C | D | E | 84. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 35. | A | B | C | D | E | 85. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 36. | A | B | C | D | E | 86. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 37. | A | B | C | D | E | 87. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 38. | A | B | C | D | E | 88. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 39. | A | B | C | D | E | 89. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 40. | A | B | C | D | E | 90. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 41. | A | B | C | D | E | 91. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 42. | A | B | C | D | E | 92. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 43. | A | B | C | D | E | 93. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 44. | A | B | C | D | E | 94. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 45. | A | B | C | D | E | 95. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 46. | A | B | C | D | E | 96. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 47. | A | B | C | D | E | 97. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 48. | A | B | C | D | E | 98. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 49. | A | B | C | D | E | 99. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 50. | A | B | C | D | E | 100. | A | B | C | D | E |

SOSYAL BİLİMLER

DENEME SINAVI - 2

A

1. - 18. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:30
Bitiş saati : 09:48
Toplam süre : 18 dakika

1. The first great theorist of dramatic art was Aristotle, whose ---- of tragedy in *The Poetics* has dominated critical thought ever since.

- A) solution B) reference
C) discussion D) recognition
E) allusion

2. Few would ---- that corporations, especially the multinational ones, are enormously powerful.

- A) involve B) resume
C) promise D) disdain
E) deny

3. No ---- authority has the right to dictate whether a state shall adopt a socialist or a capitalist economic policy.

- A) comprehensive B) outside
C) reputable D) irresponsible
E) compulsive

4. Russia has a fleet of 250 nuclear submarines, 170 of which are ---- out of service.

- A) currently B) vehemently
C) conventionally D) adequately
E) consequently

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

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

6. 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

7. Their state assets were ---- to foreign capital at bargain prices.

- A) paid off B) brought up
C) auctioned off D) put through
E) closed down

8. He admits that he has not yet fully ---- the true implications or the logical conclusions of his starting discovery.

- A) given back B) thought out
C) played down D) taken over
E) backed out

9. Almost all the villages in New Guinea are surrounded by shrubby zones where people have ---- the original rain forest and planted gardens.

- A) kept out B) wrapped up
C) made up D) cleared away
E) sealed off

10. The name Adonis was given ---- a stream rising in Mount Lebanon which runs red ---- the soil of the hills after a sudden fall of rain.

- A) in / by B) for / in
C) at / from D) to / with
E) by / over

11. If he ---- the conditions of the insurance policy carefully, he ---- that it did not cover such eventualities.

- A) has read / realised
B) reads / has realised
C) is reading / realises
D) were reading / had realised
E) had read / would have realised

12. Ever since the advent of industrialisation, social scientists ---- the term "the masses" to "the people".

- A) have preferred
B) had preferred
C) will have preferred
D) would have preferred
E) would prefer

13. In the 1960s, the modernist idea that there ---- only one authentic style for the modern age ---- in favour of the ideas of the plurality of styles.

- A) could be / will have been rejected
- B) can be / is rejected
- C) could have been / was being rejected
- D) could be / was rejected
- E) can be / would be rejected

14. When photography first appeared, some people predicted that it ---- the death of painting.

- A) will have caused
- B) might have caused
- C) could have caused
- D) caused
- E) would cause

15. In the end, he admitted that he ---- the fire ---- at such a speed.

- A) hadn't expected / to spread
- B) didn't expect / to be spread
- C) wasn't expecting / spreading
- D) hadn't been expecting / having spread
- E) wouldn't expect / to be spreading

16. Wellington's abandonment of an attempt to make a Tory government was not ---- due to the threats of civil war ---- to Peel's refusal to join a Tory government.

- A) so far / as if
- B) as / as
- C) as much / than
- D) so much / as
- E) even / more

17. Income tax can be fitted more closely to the individual taxpayer's ability than ---- tax.

- A) any other
- B) anybody
- C) other
- D) some
- E) one another

18. The occupational psychologist is often regarded by industrialists as being ---- academic to serve any practical purpose.

- A) enough
- B) so
- C) much too
- D) more
- E) as much

19. - 23. soruları aşağıdaki metinde boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeye göre cevaplayınız.

Başlangıç saati : 09:48
Bitiş saati : 09:53
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

The term "Third World" is used to (19) ---- the poor nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America (20) ---- opposed to the "Second World" of communist, developed nations. The terminology is (21) ---- satisfactory, as there is a great social and political variation within the "Third World". (22) ----, there are some countries where extreme poverty (23) ----, and these could be regarded as a "Fourth World".

19. A) punish B) excuse
C) denote D) blame
E) accuse

20. A) as B) since
C) yet D) far from
E) besides

21. A) more B) far from
C) less D) the most
E) more than

22. A) However B) While
C) Despite D) Indeed
E) Meanwhile

23. A) halts B) spreads
C) scatters D) envies
E) prevails

24. - 35. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:53
Bitiş saati : 10:10
Toplam süre : 17 dakika

24. The story of the Trojan War is told in Homer's Iliad, ---- .

- A) whereas the position of Troy was of vital importance for the control of sea traffic between the Aegean and the Sea of Marmara
- B) whereby the war was ended through the trick of wooden horse
- C) while, according to others, Troy was destroyed by fire
- D) so that, in the late 3rd millennium BC, Troy became a prosperous trading centre
- E) where Achilles is the major hero of the Greeks, and Hector of the Trojans

- 25. As Harring's short but intensely active career shows, ---- .**
- A) so that fine arts could reach a broader public
 B) it is still possible for original artists to attract the attention of a wide public
 C) in addition to what had been achieved so far
 D) unless these artists reach a wider public
 E) if only he hasn't committed himself to commercial interests
- 26. ---- unless they are put into force effectively and immediately.**
- A) The company shows every sign of going bankrupt
 B) That isn't the way to stop drug abuse
 C) It is not enough simply to catch criminals and put them on trial
 D) These new measures won't have any significant effect upon the economy
 E) The answer is not simply to increase the fines for traffic offences
- 27. If only he'd sought the advice of an expert, ---- .**
- A) the whole family had been spared a great deal of worry
 B) his financial position has already started to improve
 C) his business affairs wouldn't be in such a terrible state now
 D) the legal charges have obviously been needlessly excessive
 E) the situation hadn't got completely out of control
- 28. ----, they will know how to cope even in such a desperate situation.**
- A) If the fireman had been trained to meet any eventuality
 B) Since they are experienced Red Cross workers
 C) Though relief supplies came too late
 D) As soon as the medical supplies came through
 E) Even before anyone capable of supervising the work appeared
- 29. Since worrying never puts anything right, ----?**
- A) what is the point of doing so
 B) were they really convinced of the feasibility of the plan
 C) hadn't the time come to reach a final decision
 D) has the money still not been accounted for
 E) why are his worries so irrational
- 30. ----, the landscape is rich with autumn colours.**
- A) Before we have begun to appreciate it
 B) As poets love to sing of
 C) Even until the snow came
 D) Wherever you look
 E) If he hasn't realised it
- 31. ----, he was succeeded by Dr David Owen, who at the age of 37, was the youngest person to hold this office over the past forty years.**
- A) Apart from the fact that Anthony Crosland had influenced the Prime Minister
 B) However opposed to the European Union Anthony Crosland and some of his colleagues may have been
 C) When Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland died in February 1977
 D) Unless Anthony Crosland had a landslide victory in the elections
 E) If Anthony Crosland had reached an agreement with some African leaders on further trade concessions
- 32. Until people got into the habit of collecting and arranging documents ---- .**
- A) the best type of history is, after all, social and personal
 B) it was virtually impossible to record history with any degree of accuracy
 C) the present preferred style of history had already come into being
 D) the archaeological evidence would have been adequate
 E) our attitude to modern trends may have been wrong
- 33. ---- whose genius was recognised during his own life time.**
- A) The great Turkish architect Sinan built many mosques
 B) Sinan is one of the few architects
 C) Sinan's major works must be studied from various angles
 D) Some of Sinan's bridges were of strategic importance
 E) Süleyman the Magnificent greatly respected Sinan and admired his works
- 34. ---- that Victoria was a remarkable queen.**
- A) It was impossible to avoid asking the questions
 B) I was introduced to a historian
 C) Dr. Robertson was wondering
 D) This is an article on the British royal family
 E) It is generally agreed

35. ---- if the government had given priority to the problem of pollution.

- A) Meteorologists are extremely worried
- B) As far as the research centre is concerned
- C) It would have been readily available
- D) A group of ecologists have complained
- E) The authorities were doubtful

36. - 38. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:10
Bitiş saati : 10:15
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

36. The plots of classical Greek tragedies were based on legends with which the audiences of the time were more or less familiar.

- A) Dönemin seyircileri, klasik Yunan tragedyelerinin konusunu oluşturan efsanelere çok aşinaydılar.
- B) Klasik Yunan tragedyelerinin konularını, seyircilerin az çok aşına olduğu efsaneler oluşturuyordu.
- C) Klasik Yunan tragedyelerinin konuları, dönemin seyircilerinin az çok aşına olduğu efsanelere dayanıyordu.
- D) Klasik Yunan tragedyelerinin dayandığı efsanelerin konularına, dönemin bütün seyircileri aşinaydılar.
- E) Klasik Yunan tragedyelerinin konuları, dönemin seyircilerinin çok aşına olduğu efsanelerden oluşuyordu.

37. A successful transition by Russia, from a communist monopoly in power to political pluralism, has been an enormous boost to the stability of the new democracies throughout Eastern Europe.

- A) Komünist iktidar tekelden siyasi çoğulculuğa başarılı bir geçiş yapan Rusya, Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrarına önemli katkılar sağlamıştır.
- B) Rusya'nın komünist bir iktidar tekelden siyasi çoğulculuğa başarılı geçişi, tüm Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrarı için muazzam bir destek olmuştur.
- C) Rusya, komünist iktidar tekelden çoğulcu siyasete başarılı bir geçiş yapmakla, Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrarı için onlara çok büyük bir destek vermiştir.
- D) Komünist iktidar tekelden çoğulcu siyasete başarılı bir geçiş yaparak, Rusya, Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrara kavuşmasında da etkili olmuştur.
- E) Rusya'nın komünist bir iktidar tekelden siyasi çoğulculuğa başarılı bir geçiş yapması Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrara kavuşmasında onlara muhteşem bir örnek oluşturmuştur.

38. Twentieth-century experience frequently shows that democracies don't attack each other, and that nations that respect their citizens' rights also respect their neighbours' rights.

- A) Yirminci yüzyıldaki tecrübeler her zaman göstermiştir ki demokrasilerin birbirlerine saldırısı olmaz ve kendi halkının haklarına saygı gösteren uluslar, komşularının haklarına da saygılı davranır.
- B) Yirminci yüzyıldaki tecrübeler, demokrasilerin birbirlerine sadırmadığını ve ulusların vatandaşlarının hakları kadar, komşularının da haklarına saygılı olduğunu göstermiştir.
- C) Yirminci yüzyıl tecrübesi sıklıkla göstermiştir ki demokrasiler birbirlerine saldırımaz ve kendi vatandaşlarının haklarına saygı gösteren uluslar komşularının da haklarına saygı gösterirler.
- D) Yirminci yüzyıla ilişkin tecrübelerin de gösterdiği gibi, demokrasiler birbirlerine saldırıda bulunamazlar ve kendi insanların haklarına saygılı olan uluslar komşularının haklarına da saygılı olmayı bilirler.
- E) Yirminci yüzyıldaki tecrübeler, demokrasilerin birbirlerine saldıramayacağını ve ulusların hem kendi vatandaşlarının hem de komşularının haklarına saygı göstermesi gerektiğini gösteriyor.

39. - 41. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:15
Bitiş saati : 10:20
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

39. 1992 yılında, Clint Eastwood, yönettiği ve rol aldığı "Unforgiven" filmi için üç Oscar ile ödüllendirildi.

- A) Clint Eastwood directed and also acted in the film "Unforgiven" and received three Oscars for it in 1992.
- B) In 1992, the film "Unforgiven", which Clint Eastwood directed and acted in, was awarded three Oscars.
- C) In 1992, Clint Eastwood was awarded three Oscars for the film "Unforgiven", which he directed and acted in.
- D) The film "Unforgiven", which Clint Eastwood directed, and in which he played a role, received three Oscars in 1992.
- E) The film, "Unforgiven", which received three Oscars in 1992, was directed by Clint Eastwood, and he also played a role in it.

40. Bugün tüm dünyada pazar ve teknolojik üstünlük için rekabet eski ideolojik farklılıkların yerini almış ve uluslararası ilişkilerde çok önem kazanmıştır.

- A) Today, throughout the world, competition for markets and technological supremacy has replaced old ideological differences and gained much importance in international relations.
- B) Today everywhere in the world, competition for markets and technological supremacy is replacing old ideological differences and badly affecting international relations.
- C) From now on, everywhere in the world it is competition for markets and technological supremacy rather than ideological differences that are having the greatest impact on international relations.
- D) Everywhere in the world today, ideological differences are losing importance in international relations, and the struggle for markets and technological supremacy is rapidly gaining in importance.
- E) Throughout the world today, there is now keen competition for markets and for technological supremacy, and it is these factors, not ideological differences, that are affecting international relations.

41. Amerika'daki son başkanlık kampanyası sırasında her iki adayın da açıkça vurguladığı gibi dış ve iç politika arasındaki geleneksel ayrılık giderek kaybolmaktadır.

- A) Both the presidential candidates in the recent campaign in America strongly affirmed that the traditional distinction between foreign and domestic policy was on the decline.
- B) During the last presidential campaign in America, both candidates openly admitted that the traditional distinction between foreign and domestic policy was disappearing.
- C) As both candidates explicitly stressed during the last presidential campaign in America, the traditional distinction between foreign and domestic policy is gradually vanishing.
- D) Both candidates in the last presidential campaign openly admitted that it was no longer expedient to make a distinction between foreign and domestic policy.
- E) The traditional distinction made between foreign and domestic policy, as both presidential candidates in the last campaign in America were quick to note, is rapidly becoming absolute.

42. - 46. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:20
Bitiş saati : 10:35
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

42. Wars are fought by soldiers but organised by governments. Most conflicts, therefore, tend to increase the power of the state, at least temporarily. ---- . In the two weeks following September 11th, the country has seen a sharp increase in the role of the federal government.

- A) America's war against terrorism is no exception
- B) This may be why some people are always opposed to war
- C) The coalition that America has assembled has caused considerable speculation
- D) Defence is the area in which freedoms are most often restricted
- E) Democracy is, after all, another of the values that the terrorists have sought to challenge

43. President George W. Bush announced various measures to stop the financing of terrorism. He ordered the freezing of assets belonging to various organisations and individuals. ---- . In addition, he wanted a task force to be set up to combat the problem.

- A) There was no military retaliation for nearly a month
- B) He also announced that action would be taken against foreign banks that did not cooperate with anti-terrorist measures
- C) The United States has so far detained over 350 suspects in relation to the terrorist attacks of September 11th
- D) For him, the attack on America was an attack on freedom
- E) It is obvious that America will be fighting a war on several fronts

44. The story of this ballet is largely inspired by Evliya Çelebi's account of his travels in and around the Ottoman Empire. ---- . Indeed he combines the mental, inner journey of man and his physical outward journey with commendable artistic skill and insight.

- A) His well-known book, Seyahatname, gives a detailed and lively account of these travels and so it is also an important historical document
- B) Actually Çelebi spent more than forty years of his life travelling around the Ottoman Empire
- C) The choreographer, however, is also deeply interested in why man travels
- D) The music underlines the quality of the theme
- E) As one has come to expect in a ballet, music, movement and light blend imperceptibly

45. ---- . We are told how the Romanesque style of the twelfth century with its round arches was succeeded by the Gothic style with the pointed arch; how the Gothic style was supplanted by the Renaissance, which had its beginnings in Italy in the early fifteenth century and slowly gained ground in all the countries of Europe. The style which followed the Renaissance is usually called Baroque.

- A) It is true to say that the Renaissance style of building has continued from Brunelleschi's days down to our own
- B) It is not always easy to give a date to a work of art
- C) The fact is that from the Renaissance onwards, almost up to our own time, architects have used the same basic forms
- D) The history of art is sometimes presented as the story of a succession of various style
- E) The period around 1700 saw the culmination of the Baroque movement in Europe

46. It can be argued that Henry Benson is the most feared photographer in the world. ---- . So do royalty. Fellow photographers are jealous, but still they stand in awe of him. Editors know his value and pay the high fee he asks.

- A) The famous and the infamous alike, know only too well his ability to capture them off-guard
- B) He earns his living by recording scandal
- C) Even so, newspapers of any standing do not print his photographs
- D) Presumably, he has a large group of "advisers" who tell him where to go and when
- E) The only job satisfaction he enjoys must surely be the money he receives for his photographs

47. - 51. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda, anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:35
Bitiş saati : 10:45
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

47. (I) The importance of Amsterdam as a trading and banking centre belongs almost entirely to modern history. (II) The city contains buildings of special interest to students of architecture. (III) Starting as a fishing village held by the lords of Amstel from the bishop of Utrecht, it passed into the hands of the counts of Holland in 1296 and received its first charter four years later. (IV) It shared in the general backwardness of the northern as compared with the southern Netherlands at this period. (V) In fact, it was not till the balance of prosperity began to shift from south to north in the 16th and 17th centuries that its fortunes began to look up.

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

48. (I) In 1954, a hydrogen bomb was tested on the Island of Bikini. (II) The explosion produced the expected radio-active fall out on a number of Pacific Islands, and also scattered debris over thousands of square miles of sea. (III) As a result, dangerous radioactive materials appeared on the surface of the sea and finally infected the tuna fish, which are an important article of diet in Japan. (IV) This is not the only large sea to have been polluted. (V) It is hardly surprising, then, that a number of Japanese ingested quantities of radioactive food.

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

49. (I) In China the Tang dynasty (618-907) re-established a strong government and extended commerce with India and the West. (II) In this period the arts, too, showed great vitality. (III) T'ang pottery, for instance, was of particularly high quality and impressively decorated. (IV) Some of the earthenware tomb-figures that have been found are over a meter high. (V) Indeed, it was so popular that it was exported as far afield as Egypt and Mesopotamia.

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

50. (I) Coffee is another beverage that tends to be prepared and served differently in different countries. (II) The continuing slump in the price of raw coffee is causing hardship for growers on a scale unseen for decades. (III) The suffering is the worst in Central America, where the drop in coffee prices has coincided with drought. (IV) In Nicaragua, coffee farmers with malnourished children are begging for food by the roadsides. (V) In Peru, some families have abandoned their land, while others have turned to growing drug crops in their search for money.

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

51. (I) If you ever walk on one of Carl Andrea's metal ground sculptures, you will begin to grasp the unique qualities of his work. (II) Andrea, in fact, encourages viewers to do so. (III) Actually, the prices of his works are not excessive if one takes into consideration this careful attention to detail. (IV) Over the years, the footsteps have served to burnish the metal in the same way as a moving train burnishes the train tracks. (V) In other words, Andrea is actually inviting his viewers to actively contribute to his art.

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

52. - 56. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan yerinde söylenmiş olabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:45
Bitiş saati : 10:55
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

52. Paul : Kathleen's still not her usual cheerful self.

Brenda : ----

Paul : By the way, has the man been caught?

Brenda : Oh yes. And the trial is next week. When that's over, she'll probably start to forget all about it.

A) That's understandable. Her husband's operation turned out to be far more serious than they had expected.

B) Well, what do you expect? It's not very pleasant to find a burglar in the house when you get home.

C) Well she's had a nasty shock. She still can't understand why she fell down those stairs.

D) Oh, but she is improving. When did you last see her?

E) She's been having a really hard time lately; no wonder she's depressed.

53. Molly : I hear Jane's moving into a flat in one of those high-rise buildings. I hope she won't regret it.

Ann : ----

Molly : Won't she?

Ann : Oh no. She plans to go off to her cottage in the country every Friday evening and spend the weekend evening there.

A) Why should she? She won't be spending much time there anyway.

B) I worry about that too. But it's her decision.

C) I shouldn't think so. She used to feel nervous in that big house, you know.

D) Well, after all, she goes out nearly every evening.

E) At least she won't be short of money any more.

54. Pam : I spent the afternoon at the Rembrandt's Women exhibition.
- Jane : I'd wondered about going. Did you really enjoy seeing so many portraits of women?
- Pam : ----
- Jane : So it was quite an interesting experience. I'd better go.
- A) You know. I've always thought his portraits of men are superior to those of his women.
- B) I worried about that too before I went. Perhaps a little more variety was desirable.
- C) Oh, I never ever miss a chance of seeing any of Rembrandt's paintings.
- D) Actually I did. It was worth.
- E) It was crowded when I went there, if that's the answer to your question.

55. Jason : I hear you went to see Rigolette at the opera.
- Mary : Yes, I did. It was a superb production.
- Jason : ----
- Mary : I know they did, but I can't think why. In my opinion, it was ideally suited to the production.
- A) There was a huge supporting cast. I believe including a lot of actors.
- B) Of course, Rigolette himself was brilliant I suppose.
- C) What about the stage setting? Some critics attacked it quite vehemently.
- D) Some people considered the orchestra the best part of all.
- E) The reviews of it have all been full of praise.

56. Jill : What sort of people made up the Bloomsbury Group? I thought there were only writers.
- James : ----
- Jill : Even economists and so on?
- James : Oh, certainly. Clive Bell, for instance, was a well-known economist in the group.
- A) Actually, some writers disliked the group intensely.
- B) There were a lot of writers; Virginia Woolf, for instance.
- C) They took their name from the area in London where some of them lived.
- D) Well, the majority probably were writers. But the group included intellectuals of all kinds.
- E) I suppose Virginia Woolf and her sister Vanessa founded the group.

5 dakika dinlenme arası.

Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

57. - 80. sorular

Başlangıç saati : 11:00
Bitiş saati : 12:00
Toplam süre : 60 dakika

Her bir metin ve buna ait 4 soruyu
cevaplamak için 10 dakika ayırınız.

57. - 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre
cevaplayınız.

No eighteenth century king of England could have raised the vast sums needed to build a Versailles, and no English nobleman would have cared to compete with the German princelings in luxury and extravagance. Still, it is true that the building craze did reach England. The most striking example is Marlborough Blenheim Palace, which is on a massive scale. But this is an exception. The ideal of the English eighteenth century was not the castle but the country house. The architects of these country houses usually rejected the extravagances of the Baroque style. It was their ambition not to break any rule of what they considered "good taste", and so they were anxious to keep as closely as possible to the real or pretended laws of classical architecture. Architects of the Italy Renaissance who had studied and measured the ruins of classical buildings with scientific care published their findings in textbooks to provide builders and craftsmen with patterns. The most famous of these books was written by Andrea Palladio. This book of Palladio came to be considered as the ultimate authority on all rules of taste in architecture in eighteenth-century England. To build one's villa in the Palladio manner was considered the last word in fashion.

57. It is clear that the aim of the opening sentence in this passage is to ---- .

- A) underline the extravagance of European architecture as a relief against the restraint of the English
- B) point out how much importance English kings had always given to their residencies
- C) criticise the extravagant immoral behaviour of the German princelings
- D) emphasise the envy that the eighteenth-century English kings felt for Versailles and the palaces of German
- E) draw attention to the economic crisis England went through during the eighteenth-century

58. It is pointed out in the passage that Palladio's book on classical architecture ---- .

- A) was primarily concerned with the Baroque style in eighteenth-century Europe
- B) had a powerful influence on architectural taste in eighteenth-century England
- C) is a text book dealing with a variety of buildings in the classical style of the eighteenth century
- D) is merely descriptive and has no scientific basis
- E) was the most famous text published in the eighteenth century

59. As we understand from the passage, for the England of the eighteenth century, good taste in architecture ---- .

- A) was best reflected in Blenheim and so this palace was often copied
- B) was understood to be simplicity and beauty of style
- C) meant strict imitation of the most extravagant classical buildings
- D) meant the construction of palaces on the scale of Versailles
- E) meant faithfully observing the principles followed by classical architects

60. In the 2nd line of the text, the word "raised" most probably means ---- .

- A) increased
- B) gathered
- C) diminished
- D) aggravated
- E) distributed

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Throughout the history of music, composers have always sought to find new and original means of expression. Without this urge no progress could have been made in our modern age when the desire to experiment is stronger than it ever was before. This is partly because the instability of world affairs has given rise to a feeling of unrest and insecurity, and partly because more people are being better educated and concerned with culture. The arts are now, as a result, more sophisticated, even more artificial. In the past, the idea was the natural and spontaneous expression of beauty, but it no longer is. In order to avoid the obvious and the commonplace, some composers have, perhaps, moved too far from the main stream of music, and this has sometimes led to eccentricity. But there is a positive side to all this: there is a healthy lack of complacency.

61. The main point made in the passage is that, if there is to be any progress in music, ---- .

- A) a wide variety of taste must be taken into account
- B) new and innovative ways of expression must be searched for
- C) efforts must be made to please all sections of society
- D) the traditional modes of expression must be respected
- E) a composer must seek the natural and spontaneous expression of beauty

62. One can conclude from the passage that modern music ---- .

- A) has been adversely affected by present prevailing intellectual atmosphere
- B) owes much of its appeal to the spontaneity and simplicity of its expression
- C) has been less affected by the spread of education and culture than the other arts
- D) has isolated itself from the realities and the developments of our time
- E) is to a greater extent than ever before both experimental and sophisticated

63. The writer suggests that the desire of some composers to avoid the traditional forms of music ---- .

- A) has resulted in their growing complacency
- B) has been the key to their unprecedented popularity
- C) may have had a harmful effect upon some of their works
- D) has been misunderstood by the better educated people
- E) has been far more harmful than beneficial

64. The word "commonplace" in the 16th line of the text is close in meaning to ---- .

- A) ordinary
- B) extravagant
- C) excellent
- D) superfluous
- E) hard-to-find

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A state of war may be brought to an end in one of four ways. In the first place, one belligerent may completely overrun the territory of its enemy, whose armies and government are in consequence entirely disrupted. This state of affairs, known as *debellatio*, came to pass in the case of Germany in World War II. Secondly, states may *drift* from a state of war to one of peace without any formalities to mark the transition. Such was the case in the war between Poland and Sweden in 1716. Thirdly, formal declarations of peace may be made by one or both of the belligerents. An example of this is seen in the joint resolution of the United States Congress of 1920 by which the war with German was terminated. Lastly, there remains the most common method of ending a state of war, namely, by making a treaty of peace. By this means belligerents can define with precision the exact terms upon which they have ended the conflict.

65. According to the passage, the term “*debellatio*” ---- .

- A) refers to the occupation of Germany by its enemies following World War II
- B) refers solely to the destruction of the enemy's armed forces
- C) is only ever used with reference to Germany at the end of World War II
- D) involves the signing of a peace treaty by the belligerents after the armies of both sides are unable to carry on fighting
- E) signifies the complete defeat of one country by another, resulting in a state of utter powerlessness there

66. We understand from the passage that one of the advantages of a peace treaty is that ---- .

- A) the conditions for the termination of a state of war are clearly set down and agreed upon by both sides
- B) the armies of the warring sides are temporarily disbanded
- C) it takes effect as soon as it has been signed by at least one of the sides
- D) the likelihood of renewed aggression is relatively reduced
- E) it doesn't require the approval of the government of either side

67. As it is pointed out in the passage, a war ---- .

- A) often drags on despite the desire on both sides to end it
- B) can sometimes come to an end of its own accord without any formal action being taken by either side
- C) rarely ends without the complete destruction of the armies of one side
- D) can be brought to an end through the intervention of outside powers
- E) is likely to continue until both sides are so exhausted and impoverished it is impossible for them to continue

68. In the 9th line of the above passage, the verb “*drift*” has a meaning similar to ---- .

- A) combine with
- B) akin to
- C) distinguish
- D) change
- E) stabilise

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

By the 1950s, Africa was among the least developed of the continents and, according to United Nations estimates, as much as 70% of its resources of land and labour were devoted to subsistence production and only about 5% of its total population was engaged in wage-earning employment. But even with agriculture there was increasing production for export: cocoa in Ghana, groundnuts and oil-palm products in Nigeria, cotton in Uganda, coffee in Kenya, and maize and sheep-rearing in southern Africa were outstanding examples. Minerals were particularly important in bringing about the opening up of the interior of Africa. For centuries some parts, like the Gold Coast (now Ghana) had produced gold, and during the 19th century first diamonds and then gold were discovered in South Africa, and since then numerous other minerals have been exploited including copper and cobalt.

69. According to the passage, interior of Africa ---- .

- A) was one of the first parts of the continent to be developed
- B) was agriculturally one of the most fertile parts of Africa
- C) could barely support subsistence farming some fifty years ago
- D) became better known following the discovery of rich mineral deposits there
- E) had, by the nineteenth century, been fully explored

70. As it is pointed out in this passage about Africa, it was on account of its mineral resources that ---- .

- A) the interior parts of this continent were opened up
- B) industry developed fast here
- C) the agricultural potential was not recognised for a long time
- D) the practice of sheep-rearing quickly died out
- E) this continent had developed a strong economy by 1950

71. It is stated in the passage that, prior to 1950, in Africa ---- .

- A) subsistence farming was rapidly becoming a thing of the past
- B) the country's mineral wealth was only just being discovered
- C) very few people had any paid work
- D) the interior was quite densely populated
- E) agricultural activities were extremely limited

72. In the first sentence of the text, the phrase "devoted to" most probably means ---- .

- A) be deprived of
- B) lack something
- C) subside
- D) overflow
- E) dedicated to

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Most large firms have marketing or advertising departments that work in conjunction with their advertising agencies. Only one part of the company's sales budget will be spent through the advertising agency. Companies have their own sales force for calling on wholesale and retail organisations. In many cases, they also produce a proportion of their sales literature and shop display material. But with the larger companies sales promotion efforts are usually combined under a single marketing policy which is often worked out by the company itself in conjunction with its advertising agency. The advertising agency may also be consulted over packaging systems and the distributing of new products that are being put on the market.

73. It is pointed out in the passage that a major firm will usually ---- .

- A) use an advertising agency in addition to its own advertising department
- B) prefer to keep changing its marketing policy
- C) allocate its sales budget to a single advertising agency
- D) seek to dominate the market through intensive advertising
- E) aim to meet the needs of its traditional clients

74. We learn from the passage that an advertising agency ---- .

- A) cannot work profitably except with major companies
- B) is not usually regarded as being cost effective except by very large companies
- C) is not interested in the question of how new products are packaged
- D) always prefers to work independently of a company's own advertising department
- E) may be consulted about the ways by which new products can best be distributed

75. According to the passage, companies ---- .

- A) sometimes feel that their own advertising departments are scarcely viable
- B) usually leave their display materials completely to the discretion of advertising agencies
- C) often find their wholesales are more profitable than their retail ones
- D) are not fully convinced of the advantages of using an advertising agency
- E) generally distribute their goods through their own sales network

76. The phrase "consulted over", which appears in the last sentence of the text, has a meaning similar to ---- .

- A) ask opinion for
- B) have an argument with
- C) combine with
- D) write down in detail
- E) spend on

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The term intelligence is often used by biologists as synonymous with the capacity to learn. An animal that learns to adapt itself to a wide range of situations is said to be more intelligent than one whose behaviour is largely governed by instinct. In psychology, on the other hand, so wide a definition is not satisfactory. The simpler forms of learning, at least, can scarcely be said to manifest intelligence in any sense remotely consistent with the ordinary meaning of the term. It is customary, therefore, to distinguish between learning of a more or less repetitive and mechanical type and the solving of genuinely new problems by creative means. It is the latter rather than the former that we ordinarily ascribe to intelligence and most psychologists allow their definition of this term to be guided by popular usage.

77. This passage emphasises the fact that the term "intelligence" ---- .

- A) should not be applied to any animals as they are motivated by instincts
- B) is used by biologists to describe the ability of animals to adapt to a given situation and so learn
- C) is frequently wrongly used and should therefore be avoided altogether
- D) should be avoided by psychologists as there is so much disagreement about its meaning
- E) must be applied to all forms of learning from the simplest to the most complicated

78. In this passage, a sharp distinction is drawn between ---- .

- A) intelligence and the ability to learn as regards the animal world
- B) the term "intelligence" as the ordinary people use it and as most psychologists do
- C) the repetitive and the mechanical types of learning
- D) learning that is repetitive and mechanical and that which is creative and original
- E) the less intelligent animal species and the more intelligent ones

79. According to the passage, in the animal kingdom, the less intelligent animals ---- .

- A) learn to adapt to new situations more quickly than the more intelligent ones
- B) are stimulated when they face a new situation
- C) are those whose actions are mainly controlled by their instincts
- D) are more suited to mechanical type of learning than to other types
- E) have many advantages over the more intelligent ones

80. In the last sentence of the text, the verb "ascribe" is similar in meaning to ---- .

- A) pertain
- B) involve
- C) disdain
- D) resemble
- E) attribute

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 bakmadığınız sorular için kullanabilirsiniz. Daha önce üzerinde uğraştığınız sorulara tekrar geri dönmeyiniz.

TEST BİTTİ !

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 2
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

1. **A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 2
YABANCI KELİMELER

- Soru 1. **recognition** = tanı(n)ma, farkında olma, onay, **acceptance, acknowledgement**
allusion = ima, anıştırma, **imputation**
- Soru 2. **resume** = yeniden başlamak, kalınan yerden devam etmek, **restart, carry on**, zıt anl. = abandon, suspend
disdain = küçük/hor görmek, tepeden bakmak, **scorn**, zıt anl. = admire, praise
deny = yadsımak, yalanlamak, reddetmek, yoksun bırakmak, **refuse, reject**, zıt anl. = admit, accept
- Soru 3. **dictate** = zorla kabul ettirmek, emretmek, **impose, command**
comprehensive = geniş, kapsamlı, etraflı, **inclusive, in depth**, zıt anl. = exclusive, limited
reputable = saygın, **respectable, esteemed**, zıt anl. = disreputable
compulsive = zorlayıcı, **compelling**, zıt anl. = flexible
- Soru 4. **fleet** = filo
currently = halen, şu anda, **presently**
vehemently = şiddetli/hiddetli/ateşli bir şekilde, **passionately**
conventionally = konvansiyonel/geleneksel olarak, **traditionally**
consequently = sonuç olarak, dolayısıyla, bu nedenle, **accordingly, subsequently**
- Soru 5. **determined** = (sıfat olarak) kararlı, **decisive**
emphatic = vurgulu, kesin
reluctant = isteksiz, **unwilling**
- Soru 6. **fortunately** = iyi ki, şükürler olsun ki, **luckily**
precisely = kesin bir şekilde, **accurately**
immensely = büyük oranda/ölçüde, çokça, **considerably**
- Soru 7. **state assets** = devlet malları/varlıkları
at bargain prices = kelepir fiyatlardan
pay off = tamamını ödemek, (borç) kapatmak; kar getirmek
bring up to = (bir toplama) ulaştırmak
auction off = açık arttırma ile satmak/elden çıkartmak
put through = gerçekleştirmek, **complete, fulfil**
- Soru 8. **admit** = itiraf etmek, kabul etmek, **accept, allow**, zıt anl. = deny, reject
implications = (bir şeyin) olası sonuçları
think out = (bir şeyi) ayrıntılı ve özenli bir biçimde ele almak, incelemek
play down = hafife almak, önemsememek
back out = caymak, sözünden dönmek
- Soru 9. **shrubby** = çalılık
keep out = dışında kalmak, dışarıda bırakmak
wrap up = (paket vs.) sarmak
clear away = kaybolmak, ortadan kaldırmak, **disappear, remove**
seal off = kapamak, bloke etmek, **block off**
- Soru 10. **stream** = ırmak

- Soru 11. **eventuality** = olasılık, **probability**
keep out = dışında kalmak, dışarıda bırakmak
wrap up = (paket vs.) sarmak
clear away = kaybolmak, ortadan kaldırmak, **disappear, remove**
seal off = kapamak, bloke etmek, **block off**
- Soru 12. **advent** = geliş, başlama, **arrival, beginning**, zıt anl. = departure, end
masses = halk yığınları
- Soru 13. **authentic** = otantik, hakiki, gerçek, **genuine**
in favour of = lehine/lehinde, **in support of**, zıt anl. = against
plurality = çokluk
- Soru 14. **predict** = önceden söylemek, kehanette bulunmak, **envisage**
- Soru 15. **spread** = yayılma, yaygınlaşma, **expansion**, zıt anl. = reduction
- Soru 16. **abandonment** = terk etme, bırakma, vazgeçme
Tory = İngiltere'deki Muhafazakar Partinin 1832 yılından önceki adı
threat = tehdit
- Soru 17. **fit to** = bağdaşmak, uymak, **match, suit**
- Soru 18. **occupational** = mesleki
serve a purpose = bir amaca hizmet etmek
- 19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
opposed to = tersine, aksine, -den farklı olarak
poverty = fakirlik, yoksulluk
- Soru 19. **denote** = nitelendirmek
blame = suçlamak, **accuse**
- Soru 20. **far from** = (bir şey olmak)tan çok uzak
- Soru 22. **meanwhile** = bu esnada
- Soru 23. **halt** = durmak, durdurmak, **stop, cease**
scatter = etrafa yaymak, saçmak
envy = kıskanmak, imrenmek, **be jealous of**
prevail = yaygın olmak
- Soru 24. **vital** = hayati, çok önemli, **crucial, essential**
trick = hile, üçkağıt, trik
prosperous = refah içinde, müreffeh
- Soru 25. **intensely** = yoğun bir şekilde, **extremely**, zıt anl. = slightly
commit oneself to = kendini adanmak; söz vermek, **devote; promise**
commercial interests = ticari çıkarlar
- Soru 26. **put into force** = yürürlüğe koymak, **put into effect**
effective = etkili; yürürlükte, **efficient, powerful**, zıt anl. = ineffective
go bankrupt = iflas etmek
abuse = kötüye kullanma, yolsuzluk, suistimal, **misuse, corruption**
effect = etki, sonuç, **influence, outcome**

fine = para cezası
offence = suç, **crime**

- Soru 27. **spare** = (tatsız bir şeyden) kurtarmak, **relieve/save from**
charge = harç, ücret
needlessly = gereksiz yere, **unnecessarily**
excessive = aşırı miktarda, fazla, **too much, redundant**, zıt anl. = moderate, reasonable
get out of control = kontrolden çıkmak
- Soru 28. **cope (with)** = baş etmek, başa çıkmak, üstesinden gelmek, **deal with, manage**, zıt anl. = mismanage
a desperate situation = vahim bir durum
relief supplies = yardım malzemesi
come through = (beklendiği gibi) ulaşmak/varmak, **arrive (as expected)**
capable = ehliyetli, yetenekli, **able, competent**, zıt anl. = incapable, unable
supervise = gözetip denetlemek, **superintend**
- Soru 29. **put right** = düzeltmek, yoluna koymak, **rectify**, zıt anl. = damage, worsen
irrational = mantıksız, akıldışı, **illogical**
- Soru 30. **appreciate** = takdir etmek, değerini anlamak
- Soru 31. **hold an office** = bir makamda/görevde bulunmak
opposed to = karşı, aleyhinde, **against**, zıt anl. = in favour of
landslide = seçimde oyların çoğunu toplama; toprak kayması
concession = imtiyaz, **privilege, compromise**
- Soru 32. **virtually** = neredeyse, hemen hemen, **nearly, actually**
accuracy = doğruluk, kesinlik, **precision, exactness**, zıt anl. = inaccuracy
- Soru 33. **genius** = deha
angle = açı
- Soru 34. **remarkable** = dikkate değer, **noteworthy, considerable**
- Soru 35. **give priority** = öncelik vermek
readily = kolaylıkla, çabucak, zorlanmadan, **easily**
- Soru 42. **temporarily** = geçici olarak, **for the time being**, zıt anl. = permanently
exception = istisna
assemble = 1) topla(n)mak, **gather**; 2) monte etmek
- Soru 43. **announce** = ilan etmek, bildirmek, **proclaim**
freezing of assets = varlıkların dondurulması
task force = özel görev kuvveti
retaliation = misilleme, **reaction**
detain = gözaltına almak, alıkoymak, **apprehend, withhold**, zıt anl. = release, liberate
suspect = şüpheli, sanık, zanlı
front = cephe
- Soru 44. **account** = 1) anlatım, **narrative**; 2) hesap
inner = içe dönük, ruhsal, **internal, spiritual**, zıt anl. = outer
outward = dışa doğru, **outer**, zıt anl. = inward
commendable = övgüye değer, **praiseworthy**, zıt anl. = unworthy
underline = vurgulamak, altını çizmek, **stress, emphasise**

duality = ikilik

blend = karıştırmak, harmanlamak, **mix**, zıt anl. = separate

imperceptively = seçilmez/fark edilmez bir şekilde, **unnoticeably**

Soru 45. **arch** = kemer

succeed = 1) takip etmek, izlemek, —den sonra gelmek, **follow**, zıt anl. = precede; 2) başarmak

supplant = yerini almak, yerine geçmek, **replace**

gain ground = yayılmak, ilerlemek, rağbet kazanmak, **advance**, **make progress**, zıt anl. = lose ground

succession = birbirini izleme, dizi, **sequence**

culmination = 1) doruk, zirve; 2) son, bitiş

Soru 46. **royalty** = 1) imtiyaz/patent/telif hakkı ücreti; 2) krallık, saltanat

stand in awe = korku ve hayranlık duymak

high fast = yüksek ve çabuk ödenmesi gereken ücret

capture off-guard = hazırlıksız/savunmasız yakalamak

presumably = tahminen, galiba, **by reasonable assumption**

Soru 47. **count** = kont

charter = eski Avrupa'da şehir kuruluşu ve yönetimi için kuralları belirleyen belge

backwardness = gerilik, geri kalmışlık, **underdevelopment**

as compared with = — ile karşılaştırıldığında

shift = kaymak, yönelmek, değişmek, **switch**, **alter**

fortunes = (birisinin hayatında) talihin döndüğü anlar

look up = 1) iyileşmek, düzelmek, **improve**; 2) (sözlükte, kitapta vs. bir şey) aramak, **search**

Soru 48. **fall-out** = serpinti, döküntü

scatter = serpmek, saçmak, dağıtmak, yaymak, **disperse**

debris = döküntü; yıkıntı, enkaz

infect = bulaşmak, **contaminate**, **spread to**

article of diet = yiyecek maddesi

ingest = yemek, ağızdan almak, **eat**

Soru 49. **dynasty** = hanedan

vitality = canlılık, hareketlilik, **liveliness**, **vigour**

impressively = (iyi yönde) etkileyici, **remarkably**, **strikingly**, zıt anl. = ordinarily

earthenware = pişmiş topraktan yapılmış çanak, çömlek vs.

tomb-figures = mezar figürleri

far afield = uzak diyarlara

Soru 50. **slump** = (fiyat, oy, müşteri sayısı vs. de) düşüş

hardship = sıkıntı, darlık, güçlük

on a scale unseen for decades = on yıllardır görülmeyen bir boyutta

coincide (with) = ile rastlaşmak, (aynı zamana) denk gelmek, çatışmak, **coexist**,

accompany, zıt anl. = differ, deviate

drought = kuraklık

malnourished = yetersiz/kötü/dengesiz beslenmiş, **undernourished**, zıt anl. = well-nourished

abandon = terk etmek, bırakmak, vazgeçmek, **discontinue**, **stop**, zıt anl. = pursue, carry on

drug crops = uyuşturucu elde edilen bitkiler

- Soru 51. **walk on** = üzerinde yürümek
grasp = anlamak, kavramak, **understand, comprehend**, zıt anl. = miss
encourage = teşvik etmek, özendirmek, cesaret vermek, yüreklendirmek, **promote**, zıt anl. = deter, discourage
take into consideration = dikkate almak, göz önünde bulundurmamak, **keep in mind**
burnish = cilalamak, parlatmak, **polish, wax**, zıt anl. = tarnish
train tracks = tren rayları
- Soru 52. **turn out to be** = olduğu ortaya çıkmak
burglar = (ev, dükkan vs. soyan) hırsız
nasty = kötü, çirkin, ayıp, pis
depressed = morali bozuk, depresyonda
- Soru 53. **high-rise** = yüksek, çok katlı
go off = 1) kaçmak, **run away**; 2) (bir aygıt) bozulmak, durmak
cottage = küçük ev, kulübe
- Soru 54. **superior** = üstün nitelikli, kaliteli, üstün, **better, high-class**, zıt anl. = inferior, worse
variety = çeşit
desirable = arzulanır, çekici, cazip, **preferred, attractive**, zıt anl. = undesirable
distraction = dikkat dağılması, **disturbance**, zıt anl. = concentration
subtly = azıcık, belli belirsiz, **slightly**
- Soru 55. **superb** = enfes, fevkalade, **first-rate, excellent**, zıt anl. = poor
cast = oyuncu kadrosu
brilliant = dahice, parlak, harika, **intelligent, bright, wonderful**
praise = övgü, **appreciation**, zıt anl. = criticism
- Soru 56. **found** = kurmak, tesis etmek, **establish, institute**
- 57. - 60. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
raise = 1) (para) toplamak, **collect, gather**; 2) yetiştirmek, büyütme, **nurture, breed**
vast sums = çok büyük miktarlarda (para)
nobleman = asilzade
princeling = küçük prens
extravagance = israf, savurganlık, aşırılık, **wastefulness, exaggeration**, zıt anl. = economy, thrift
craze = geçici moda
striking = göze çarpan, dikkat çeken, göz kamaştıran, **astounding, outstanding**, zıt anl. = ordinary
on a massive scale = muazzam boyutlarda
reject = reddetmek, **refuse, deny**, zıt anl. = accept
ambition = hırs, ihtiras, **passion**, zıt anl. = contentment
be anxious to = (bir şeyi) çok istemek
pretended = sözde, gerçek dışı
provide (with) = sağlamak, bulmak, temin etmek, **supply, render**, zıt anl. = withhold
- Soru 57. **bring into relief** = rahatlatmak, yumuşatmak, **alleviate, moderate**, zıt anl. = aggravate, worsen
restraint = kısıtlama, (kendini) dizginleme, baskı, **restriction, self-control, suppression**, zıt anl. = relief, indulgence
residency = ikametgah, mesken, **residence**
immoral = ahlaka aykırı, edepsiz, **unethical, corrupt**, zıt anl. = ethical, moral
envy = kıskançlık, haset, gıpta, **jealousy**
draw attention to = —e dikkat çekmek, **attract attention**
go through = (bir dönemden) geçmek, yaşamak, **experience**, zıt anl. = avoid

Soru 58. **descriptive** = tanımlayıcı, betimsel

Soru 59. **simplicity** = sadelik, basitlik, **plainness**, zıt anl. = difficulty
strict = 1) tam, birebir, **exact**; 2) sert, katı, sıkı, kurallara tam olarak uyan, **tight**,
rigorous, zıt anl. = lax, relaxed
imitation = taklit
faithfully = sadakatle, vefakarca, **devotedly**

Soru 60. **gather** = toplamak, **raise**
diminish = azal(t)mak, **decrease**
aggravate = artmak, büyümek (çoğunluk olumsuz anlamda), **increase**

61. - 64. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

instability = istikrarsızlık, dengesizlik, kararsızlık, **imbalance**, **fluctuation**, zıt anl. = stability
unrest = huzursuzluk, kargaşa, **disturbance**, **dissatisfaction**, zıt anl. = peace, harmony
insecurity = emniyetsizlik, güven duygusundan yoksunluk, **jeopardy**, **risk**, zıt anl. = safety, security
sophisticated = ince zevk sahiplerine hitap eden, rafine, **elaborated**, **refined**, zıt anl. = naïve
artificial = yapay, sahte, **false**, **phony**, zıt anl. = real, genuine
spontaneous = kendiliğinden olan; spontane, anında yapılan, **unplanned**, **automatic**, zıt anl. = planned, calculated
commonplace = sıradan, olağan, bayağı, **usual**, **ordinary**, zıt anl. = exceptional
main stream of music = müziğin ana eğilimi/gidişatı
eccentricity = tuhafılık, eksantriklik, **bizarreness**, **weirdness**, zıt anl. = conventionality
complacency = kendinden hoşnut olma, **self-satisfaction**, zıt anl. = agony, suffering

Soru 61. **take into account** = dikkate almak, hesaba katmak, göz önünde tutmak, **allow for**
innovative = yenilikçi, yaratıcı, **creative**, zıt anl. = conservative

Soru 62. **conclude** = 1) sonuç çıkarmak, **determine**; 2) bitirmek, sonuçlandırmak, **complete**
adversely = kötü bir şekilde, elverişsiz şartlarda, aleyhte, **negatively**, zıt anl. = positively
prevailing = geçerli, yaygın, hakim olan, **dominant**, **current**, **widespread**, zıt anl. = unusual, rare
appeal = 1) çekicilik, cazibe, **attraction**, **charm**; 2) başvuru, **request**, **application**
spontaneity = kendiliğinden oluş
spread = yayılma, yaygınlaşma, **expansion**, zıt anl. = reduction
isolate (from) = ayırmak, tecrit/izole etmek, **separate**, **sever**, zıt anl. = integrate

Soru 64. **extravagant** = tutumlu olmayan, savurgan, **thrifless**
superfluous = gereksiz, lüzumu olmayan, **unnecessary**

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

state of war = savaş hali
bring to an end = son vermek, **terminate**, zıt anl. = start, commence
belligerent = savaşçı, savaşan taraf
overrun = istila etmek, **invade**, **occupy**
in consequence = sonuçta, sonuç olarak, **as a result**
disrupt = bozulmasına yol açmak, altüst etmek, aksatmak, **disturb**, **spoil**, **upset**, zıt anl. = arrange, organise
state of affairs = keyfiyet, durum
debellatio(n) = fetih
come to pass = olmak, gerçekleşmek, **happen**, **become real**

drift = sürüklenmek, **flow, slide**, zıt anl. = aim
transition = geçiş, değişim, **passage**
declaration = ilan; bildiri, **announcement**
joint = ortak, müşterek, **collective, mutual**, zıt anl. = individual, unilateral
resolution = karar, çözüm, **decision**
terminate = son vermek, sona ermek, bit(ir)mek, **bring to an end, finish**, start, begin
treaty = antlaşma
by this means = bu yolla, **using this**
precision = kesinlik, doğruluk, açıklık, **accuracy**, zıt anl. = imprecision, inaccuracy
terms = koşullar, şartlar, **conditions**

Soru 65. **involve** = söz konusu olmak, işin içinde olmak, gerektirmek, **include, entail**, zıt anl. = exclude

defeat = bozgun, yenilgi, (fiil=) bozguna uğratmak, yenmek, **overthrow, conquest**
utter = bütün bütün, tam; kesin, mutlak, **complete; absolute**, zıt anl. = uncertain

Soru 66. **set down** = (kural vs.) koymak/belirlemek; yazarak kaydetmek, **fix, establish; record**
warring = savaşan

disband = dağıtmak, dağılmak, **disperse**, zıt anl. = combine, unite

take effect = geçerli olmak, yürürlüğe girmek, **come into force, go into effect**, zıt anl. = annul, repeal

likelihood = olasılık, ihtimal, **possibility, chance**

aggression = saldırganlık, **hostility**, zıt anl. = resistance, defence

Soru 67. **drag on** = uzayıp gitmek, (uzun zamandır) sürmek, **keep going**, zıt anl. = shorten, curtail

of its own accord = kendiliğinden, **by itself**

intervention = müdahale, **intercession**

exhaust = gücünü tüketmek, **wear out, impoverish**, zıt anl. = revive, invigorate

impoverish = 1) yoksullaştırmak, **make poor**; 2) gücünü kesmek, **exhaust, wear out**

Soru 68. **akin to** = yakın, benzer, ile ilgili, **similar to**

distinguish = ayırt etmek

intervention = müdahale, **intercession**

exhaust = gücünü tüketmek, **wear out, impoverish**, zıt anl. = revive, invigorate

impoverish = 1) yoksullaştırmak, **make poor**; 2) gücünü kesmek, **exhaust, wear out**

69. - 72. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

subsistence = (kıt kanaat) geçinme, ekmek kapısı, **livelihood, sustenance**

subsistence production = temel ihtiyaçlar için üretim

be engaged in = ile meşgul olmak, **work at**

wage-earning = maaş kazandırıcı

groundnut = yer fıstığı

oil-palm = yağlık hurma

maize = mısır, **corn**

sheep-rearing = koyun yetiştirme

open up = (bir yerin) gelişmesine imkan vermek, ulaşılabilir hale getirmek

numerous = çok, pek çok, **many, several**, zıt anl. = few

exploit = 1) (kendî çıkarı için) kullanmak, yararlanmak, **utilize**; 2) sömürmek, **abuse**

copper = bakır

cobalt = kobalt

Soru 69. **barely** = zar zor, güçlkle, çok az, **hardly**, zıt anl. = enough, sufficiently

deposit = (maden) yatağı/rezervi

Soru 70. **on account of** = —den dolayı, için, nedeniyle, **because of, for the sake of**
recognise = 1) farkına varmak, **realise, be aware of**; 2) tanımak, **identify**
die out = yok olmak, ortadan kalkmak, **fade away, perish**, zıt anl. = develop, expand

Soru 71. **densely** = yoğun bir şekilde, **heavily**, zıt anl. = loosely, sparsely

Soru 72. **be deprived of** = -den mahrum olmak, **lack**
subside = yatışmak, dinmek
overflow = taşmak
dedicated to = -e adanmış

73. - 76. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

in conjunction with = ile birlikte, ile bağlantılı olarak, **together with**
call on = (iş veya sosyal nedenlerle) resmi ziyarette bulunmak, **visit**
proportion = oran, orantı, kısım, **ratio, percentage**
sales literature = satış sloganları, reklam/tanıtım yazıları
shop display material = dükkanda sergilenecek malzeme
consult (over) = (hakkında, konusunda) danışmak, **confer on**

Soru 73. **allocate** = ayırmak, tahsis etmek, **appropriate**
aim = hedeflemek, amaçlamak, **target**

Soru 74. **cost-effective** = uygun maliyetli

Soru 75. **scarcely** = nadiren, güçlüğüle, çok az, **barely, hardly**, zıt anl. = enough, sufficiently
viable = (bir şeyi) yapmaya/başarmaya gücü yeten, muktedir, **feasible, practicable**, zıt anl. = unachievable
discretion = takdir yetkisi, **consideration**

Soru 76. **spend on** = (bir şey için) para harcamak

77. - 80. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

adapt = adapte etmek, uyarlamak, intibak etmek, **adjust, accommodate**, zıt anl. = dislocate
govern = yönetmek, yönlendirmek, etkisi altında olmak, **administer, guide, influence**
manifest = açıkça göstermek, belirtmek, **display, reveal**, zıt anl. = hide
remotely = uzaktan, **from a distance**, zıt anl. = closely
consistent = tutarlı, **steady, undeviating**, zıt anl. = changing, inconsistent
customary = alışılmış, adet olan, **accepted, common**, zıt anl. = unusual, abnormal
repetitive = tekrarlamalı, yinelemeli, **recurrent**
genuinely = gerçekten, içtenlikle, **really, sincerely**
ascribe to = —e atfetmek, **attribute**

Soru 77. **as regards** = -e gelince, konusunda, **considering**
species = cins, tür

Soru 78. **stimulate** = uyarmak, teşvik etmek, **excite, inspire, motivate**, zıt anl. = discourage

Soru 80. **pertain** = ait olmak, ilgili olmak
disdain = aşağılamak, hor görmek, **look down on**
resemble = -e benzemek, **look like**
attribute = -e yormak, -e bağlamak