

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 5 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 indirmediğiniz sorularda, size göre doğru çıkma ihtimali zayıf olan seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 5
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 |

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 5

A

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

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

1. Today, after a decade of isolation and a devastating war, Iraq faces the daunting ---- of reconstructing its economy.

- A) task
B) jeopardy
C) effort
D) failure
E) achievement

2. This table is certainly a rare example of the 18th century furniture and the carving on the leg was ---- at that time.

- A) occasional
B) distinguished
C) competitive
D) subjective
E) prevalent

3. Most of the world's fishing grounds are ---- being depleted by over-fishing.

- A) favourably
B) inadequately
C) fairly
D) inevitably
E) properly

4. The Chinese government has ---- Morocco a 6.4 million USD loan for the construction of three dams to supply drinking water to the country's rural areas.

- A) invested
B) allocated
C) estimated
D) ranged
E) ventured

5. The article ---- that Martin Luther King's fundamentalist views were foreign to his liberal allies.

- A) holds up
B) deals with
C) pulls through
D) points out
E) writes out

6. Some readers of the novel may ---- feeling that the plot structure is not well-organised.

- A) fall through
B) end up
C) get away with
D) make up
E) get off

7. On first ---- the hotel, we ---- by the starkness and hardness of the place.

- A) having to enter / had been struck
B) having entered / are struck
C) entering / were struck
D) to enter / will be struck
E) to be entering / are being struck

8. The discontent that ---- in many countries at last ---- an outlet in the wave of revolutions which spread across Europe in 1646.

- A) was brewing / had found
B) had been brewing / found
C) brewed / will find
D) has been brewing / has found
E) would be brewing / was finding

9. Unfortunately, there ---- as yet no evidence to suggest that a surge of growth in the US economy ---- more jobs.

- A) is / is creating
B) was / has created
C) has been / will have created
D) will be / created
E) had been / was creating

10. Before long, ---- down a half-remembered piece of music ---- as easy as humming the tune.

- A) having to track / was
B) having tracked / would be
C) to track / has been
D) to have tracked / is
E) tracking / will be

11. Tradition generally ---- the introduction of chocolate to France to Jewish chocolate-makers who ---- in Bayonne in 1609, having been hounded out of first Spain and then Portugal.

- A) attributes / settled
B) has attributed / had settled
C) attributed / have settled
D) would attribute / were settling
E) is attributing / had been settling

12. ---- recent months Latin America has witnessed a growing popular revolt ---- globalization and the free market.

- A) Throughout / towards
B) In / against
C) Over / for
D) Within / on
E) Along / of

13. Although we can learn something about ourselves ---- self-perception, we can probably learn more about ourselves by comparing ourselves ---- other people.

- A) in / towards B) by / at
C) through / with D) for / to
E) under / from

14. No pharaoh is more famous than Tutankhamen but, ---- his fame, very little is actually known about him.

- A) even if B) in case of
C) in excess of D) in order to
E) despite

15. ---- some countries possess nuclear weapons and others do not, there will be chronic global insecurity.

- A) Thanks to B) In case of
C) So long as D) Just as
E) As if

16. The animals, which are threatened ---- by poaching and farming, are protected in these private game parks.

- A) throughout B) instead
C) whereby D) elsewhere
E) either

17. Some people reckon that, in the workplace, being popular is ---- important ---- being effective.

- A) more / while B) so / that
C) too / for D) even / enough
E) as / as

18. Apparently, the firemen are ---- asking for higher wages, they are ---- demanding a reduction in their working hours.

- A) not only / also B) both / and
C) also / but D) even / still
E) neither / nor

19. - 23. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

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

No one was surprised when Eric Shipton was chosen by the Himalayan Committee to repeat England's success in 1953, when Hillary and Tenzing conquered Everest. But (19) ---- immediately the committee members had second thoughts. Shipton had certainly shown flair, but his inattention to detail was (20) ---- ; on one occasion he had (21) ---- forgotten his backpack. And now the committee had a new worry: foreign competition. (22) ---- the British fail this time, the French or the Germans (23) ---- there first.

19. A) thus B) quite
C) as D) almost
E) while

20. A) traditional B) notorious
C) random D) sensitive
E) abundant

21. A) rather B) once
C) still D) just
E) even

22. A) Could B) Had
C) Will D) Should
E) Were

23. A) have got B) would have got
C) might get D) used to get
E) must have got

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

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

24. Because Latvian ethnic identity was suppressed throughout its history by foreign rulers, ---- .

- A) the new Latvian republic has set up strict citizenship laws, limiting the citizenship to ethnic Latvians
- B) the EU began negotiations for the admission of Latvia as a member
- C) the Latvian government would have speeded up the naturalization process of the country's minorities
- D) the easing of its citizenship rules cannot be disputed
- E) the Latvian government will have refused citizenship to the country's 740,000 ethnic Russians

25. Although the British were also worried about the global recession, ---- .

- A) Britain's main advantages relative to continental Europe had been overlooked
- B) Britain's public finances have moved into deficit and look like remaining there
- C) the economy cannot continue to grow at around its present trend
- D) a rise of one per cent in British interest rates would be used for the economy
- E) they were in fact largely insulated from its negative effects

26. ---- but he failed to master it as president.

- A) Inflation was a campaign issue for Richard Nixon
- B) President Nixon improved relations with Moscow
- C) Richard Nixon won the 1968 Republican presidential nomination after a shrewd campaign
- D) Nixon lost the 1960 race for presidency to John F.Kennedy
- E) As the president of the United States, Nixon reopened the long-closed door to China with a goodwill trip there in February 1972

27. ---- until William Gladstone presented his proposal for home rule in Ireland in 1886.

- A) The Republic of Ireland gained sovereignty in 1922
- B) Northern Ireland did not separate from the South
- C) Northern Ireland is composed of 26 districts
- D) Northern Ireland is an integral part of the United Kingdom
- E) The Irish nationalists are still struggling to end the partition of Ireland

28. ---- that US tax policy discriminates against renewable-energy companies.

- A) Throughout the country, people are encouraging the use of renewable energy
- B) In the UK there is a "Climate Change Levy"
- C) Some green-energy advocates argue
- D) The threats posed by greenhouse gases
- E) The future of renewable energy has thus been assured

29. After enjoying an increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the early and mid 1990s, ---- .

- A) structural reforms would have done little or nothing to reduce the income inequality in Latin America
- B) Latin America is now facing economic stagnation
- C) the political mood in Latin America had shifted sharply to the left
- D) everybody admitted that the International Monetary Fund (IMP) had been at fault
- E) the Latin American countries would have followed the advice of analysts and looked to Korea as a role model

30. ---- , in what way does it differ from history?

- A) Since the presentation of the findings of archaeology to the public cannot avoid difficult political issues
- B) So long as archaeology has been considered to be a science
- C) As in the last thirty years, archaeology has been a highly scientific exercise
- D) If archaeology deals with the past
- E) While archaeology has much to contribute to the more recent historic periods

31. **The 200-page-long Voynich Manuscript, discovered in 1612 in a villa in Rome, is written in a script ---- .**
- A) as it has yet to be deciphered
B) that it has been regarded as an elaborate fraud
C) since it may date back to the 15th century
D) which also contained many strange drawings and charts
E) of which there is no known comparison

32. ---- , **it is also a leader in many other manufacturing and processing lines, including prepared cereals, machine tools, hardware and furniture.**

- A) While Michigan ranks first among the States in the production of motor vehicles and parts
B) Because Michigan is rich in natural resources
C) Even if Michigan produces important amounts of iron, copper and other minerals
D) Since Michigan is a prime area for both commercial and sport fishing
E) Just as Michigan's forests contribute significantly to the State's economy

33. ---- , **the sad fact is that less developed countries have been left to bear the brunt of exchange-rate fluctuations.**

- A) Even if there had been no rule of law at the international level for the restructuring of government debts
B) While the bankruptcy of a state differs from private bankruptcy in several important ways
C) Although we take great pride in the sophistication of modern financial markets
D) Since we live today in what we hope is a more civilized world
E) As there is a need for an international bankruptcy court, with no vested national interest, to deal with debt restructuring

34. **Some people feel strongly ---- .**

- A) since this would certainly have been the wrong direction
B) whether he actually is the world's least known billionaire
C) whether such books should even be published
D) that the Bush administration has exploited the terrorist attacks
E) that frequent press-coverage will have been detrimental to his image

35. **Brief letters on articles ---- are welcome.**

- A) if they were of special interest
B) which have appeared in the magazine
C) which should have been sent to the editor
D) whether the editors have reserved the right to edit them
E) since criticism of them is always positive

36. - 38. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

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

36. **In city planning, China's two greatest cities, Beijing and Shanghai, are struggling to make modern design fit in with their historical buildings.**

- A) Çin'deki en büyük iki şehir olan Pekin ve Şanghay'da modern tasarımların tarihi binalara uygun hale getirilmesi planlanmaktadır.
B) Çin'deki en büyük şehir olan Pekin ve Şanghay'ın planlanmasında modern tasarım tarihi binalara uyarlanmıştır.
C) Çin'in iki büyük şehri Pekin ve Şanghay'da şehir planlaması yapılırken modern tasarım tarihi binaların uyum içinde olmasına çalışılmaktadır.
D) Çin'in en büyük iki şehri olan Pekin ve Şanghay, şehir planlanmasında modern tasarımı tarihi binalarına uygun hale getirmek için çabılıyor.
E) Çin'in iki büyük şehri olan Pekin ve Şanghay planlanırken, modern tasarımların tarihi binalara uygun olmasına çaba gösterilmiştir.

37. **Rwanda has started pulling some of its troops out of eastern Congo, as a part of the peace pact signed with Congo's government last week.**

- A) Ruanda, geçen hafta Kongo hükümeti ile bir barış antlaşması imzalamış ve Doğu Kongo'dan birliklerinin bir bölümünü çekmeye başlamıştır.
B) Ruanda, Kongo hükümeti ile geçen hafta imzaladığı barış antlaşmasının bir parçası olarak Doğu Kongo'dan birliklerinin bir kısmını çekmeye başlamıştır.
C) Kongo hükümeti ile geçen hafta imzaladığı bir barış antlaşmasının gereği olarak, Ruanda Doğu Kongo'da bulunan birliklerinin bazılarını çekmektedir.
D) Ruanda Doğu Kongo'da bulunan birliklerinin bir kısmını çekmeye başladı, çünkü geçen hafta Kongo hükümeti ile bir barış antlaşması imzaladı.
E) Geçen hafta Kongo hükümeti ile bir barış antlaşması imzalanması üzerine Ruanda, Doğu Kongo'da bulunan birliklerinin bazılarını çekebileceğini belirtiyor.

38. The continuing violence and insufficient infrastructure in Iraq show that the country won't prosper in the near future.

- A) Irak'ta devam eden şiddet ve yetersiz altyapı, ülkenin yakın gelecekte refaha kavuşmayacağını göstermektedir.
- B) Irak'ta devam eden şiddet olayları ve yetersiz altyapı, ülkenin hiçbir zaman refaha kavuşmayacağını bir göstergesidir.
- C) Var olan şiddet olayları ve yetersiz altyapı nedeniyle Irak, kısa zamanda refaha kavuşmayacak gibi görünmektedir.
- D) Irak'ın kısa zamanda refaha kavuşamayacağı ülkede devam eden şiddet olaylarından ve yetersiz altyapıdan anlaşılmaktadır.
- E) Gerek giderek artan şiddet olayları gerekse yetersiz altyapı, ülke olarak Irak'ın kısa zamanda refaha kavuşmasını engellemektedir.

39. - 41. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

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

39. Şansölye Dolfuss Almanya ile birleşmeyi savunan Nazilerin gücünü önlemek için 1933'te Avusturya'da diktatörlük kurdu, ancak bir yıl sonra Naziler tarafından suikasta uğradı.

- A) Chancellor Dolfuss's reason for setting up a dictatorship in Austria in 1933 was to check the power of the Nazis advocating union with Germany, but a year later they assassinated him.
- B) Chancellor Dolfuss wanted to set up a dictatorship in Austria in 1933, hoping to check the power of the Nazis advocating union with Germany, but a year later he was assassinated by them.
- C) Chancellor Dolfuss established a dictatorship, in Austria, in 1933, to check the power of the Nazis advocating union with Germany, but was assassinated a year later by the Nazis.
- D) Chancellor Dolfuss aimed to curtail the power of the Nazis advocating union with Germany by creating a dictatorship, but this led to his assassination within the year.
- E) Chancellor Dolfuss was assassinated by the Nazis seeking to bring about a union with Germany as he had set up a dictatorship the previous year to curtail their powers.

40. Futbolun kökeni belli değildir, ancak Romalıların, sonunda tüm Avrupa'ya yayılan bu oyunun bir türünü oynadıklarını biliyoruz.

- A) No one knows when football began, but certainly the Romans played one variation of the game, and this eventually spread across Europe.
- B) The origin of football is uncertain, but we know that the Romans played one type of this game which eventually spread throughout Europe.
- C) The early history of football remains uncertain, but it is known that the Romans played a variation of the game which eventually became popular throughout Europe.
- D) The early history of football has yet to be uncovered, but what we do know is that the Romans played one version of the game and this spread across Europe.
- E) The origin of football is not known, but the Romans played one version of the game, and with them it was carried right across Europe.

41. Ege Denizindeki Thera volkanik adası 3.500 yıldan daha fazla bir zaman önce patladı ve tarih öncesi Akrotiri yerleşimini güney sahiline gömdü.

- A) When the volcanic island of Thera in the Aegean Sea erupted some 3,500 years ago, it nearly buried the prehistoric settlement of Akrotiri, situated on its southern shores.
- B) The volcanic island of Thera, which is in the Aegean Sea, erupted 3,500 years ago and buried the prehistoric settlement of Akrotiri to the south of the island.
- C) It is more than 3,500 years ago since the volcanic island of Thera in the Aegean Sea erupted and buried most of the prehistoric settlement of Akrotiri on its southern shore.
- D) The prehistoric settlement of Akrotiri, which dates back 3,500 years, was completely buried when the volcanic island of Thera in the southern Aegean Sea erupted.
- E) The volcanic island of Thera in the Aegean Sea erupted more than 3,500 years ago and buried the prehistoric settlement of Akrotiri on its southern shore.

42. - 46. sorularda, verilen paragrafı uygun biçimde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

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

42. The Chinese-US relations were severely strained in May 1999 when the US Congress accused China of stealing US nuclear secrets over the past two decades. ---- . Tensions between the two countries reached crisis levels in April 2001, when a US Navy surveillance plane and a Chinese fighter jet collided near the Chinese coast.

- A) Relations worsened when a month later the US mistakenly bombed the Chinese embassy in Belgrade during Operation Allied Force
- B) China feared that President Bush's proposed antimissile defence system could spark a new arms race
- C) Despite the protests of the Chinese government, the US continues to maintain its reconnaissance missions over the waters near the Chinese coast
- D) During the Nixon administration in the early 1970s, the US relations with China were beginning to show an improvement
- E) It was during the Carter administration that the Chinese-US relations improved rapidly, culminating in the opening of embassies in both capitals

43. Multi-billion dollar plans to create a rival to the 90-year-old Panama Canal by linking a network of rivers are being favourably regarded by the government of Nicaragua. ---- . Its supporters say it would turn Nicaragua into the wealthiest nation in Central America within 20 years.

- A) After the Sandinista revolution ended with the 1990 elections, three other canal proposals have been put forward
- B) Building a canal in the region is not a new idea, but so far no feasible plan for one has been made
- C) In 1982 Japanese investors wanted to build a canal using giant prefabricated concrete sections
- D) The new waterway would cost an estimated 25 billion dollars and take 10 years to build
- E) They have carried out a separate study for developing the trade route between the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua

44. Turkey's best and greatest architect was Mimar Sinan, who perfected the design of the classic Ottoman mosque. Typically, a Sinan mosque has a large forecourt with central ablutions fountain and domed arcades on three sides. ---- . The main prayer hall is covered by a large central dome rising considerably higher than the two-storey facade and surrounded by smaller domes and semi-domes.

- A) The mosque design developed during the reign of Suleyman the Magnificent proved so durable that it is still being used today for mosques in modern Turkey
- B) The Suleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul is perhaps the most famous work of Sinan
- C) Before Ottoman times, the most common form of mosque in Islam was a large square or rectangular space sheltered by a series of small domes resting on pillars
- D) On the fourth side stands the mosque, with a two-storey porch
- E) Mosques by Sinan survive in many towns today, but the Selimiye Mosque in Edirne has always been regarded as his masterpiece

45. Standing some four kilometres above sea level, the world's highest plateaux, the Andean Altiplano and the Tibetan plateau, appear bleak, cold and uninviting. ---- . Population estimates of indigenous highlanders are difficult to come by, but at least six or seven million people reside on the Altiplano, and some two million occupy the Tibetan plateau. Even larger numbers lived on these highlands in the past.

- A) For a long time, no central power emerged on the Tibetan plateau after the collapse of the empire
- B) These large populations have achieved an impressive culture
- C) These are clearly tough places to make a living, yet large numbers of people reside there today-and not all are recent immigrants
- D) In the Andes it took almost 3000 years for the cultures of the altiplano to reach any level of sophistication
- E) Moreover, these places do have a great economical potential

46. The Middle East's Mediterranean capitals, such as Cairo and Beirut, used to encourage what little progressive political thinking occurred in the region. ---- . That could be changing. While Egyptians, Syrians and other Western Arabs are chafing under non-democratic governments, the Gulf could be moving towards a uniquely Arab style of democracy.

- A) Qatar's democratic system, which is still in the making, is due to the efforts of its progressive emir and not a radical movement
- B) In the next decade, the smaller Gulf Arab kingdoms may turn into the vanguard of progress, reform and democratization in the Arab world
- C) In fact, the easygoing prosperity of the Gulf states is a pleasant climate for change
- D) Qatar is so rich in gas revenues that it does not tax its people, and yet provides them with efficient social services
- E) The Gulf kingdoms, by contrast, used to be regarded as politically crude, tribal, conservative and lacking in basic civic freedoms

47. - 51. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

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

47. Clare : Has Brian made up his mind about what he wants to do?

Brenda : Oh, yes. The details have yet to be decided on. But it's always been clear that he would have a career connected with animals.

Clare : ----

Brenda : Perhaps. But in the end I think he'll go out to Africa working on safaris.

- A) A lot of young people feel like that; but then they change their minds.
- B) Is he going to be a veterinary doctor then?
- C) That wouldn't suit my son at all.
- D) Good luck to him! It can't have been easy for him.
- E) I hadn't realized he was that keen on animals.

48. Alex : It really seems as if athletes cannot be discouraged.

Frank : Why do you say that?

Alex : ----

Frank : Yes; put like that. It really is amazing.

- A) I like leisurely sports like swimming; but then, I'm not athletic.
- B) Oh! I don't know. They have to train so hard and when they are in training they have to eat what they are told to eat. I wouldn't like that, would you?
- C) Well, I enjoy a game of tennis but I don't think I would if I had to win.
- D) Well, a lot of athletes miss a gold medal by one-tenth of a second, and then start to prepare for the next competition.
- E) There's too much pressure on them. I don't think I would like that at all.

49. John : "All that glitters is not gold." Is that a proverb?

Mother : Yes, it is. What do you think it means?

John : ----

Mother : Yes, that's part of the meaning. But it's really saying: "Don't trust appearances".

- A) Why is gold so valuable? I think silver is a much prettier metal.
- B) I have no idea. Why do you ask?
- C) I suppose it means that gold isn't the only metal that shines.
- D) Is gold valuable because it shines?
- E) I don't think I like things that shine!

50. Charles : Have you read this article, "Bad news travels slowly upward"?

Malcolm : But I thought the usual saying was "Bad news travels fast".

Charles : ----

Malcolm : Yes. That does happen. No one wants to be the bearer of bad news. But someone has to do it.

- A) I suppose it is. All systems workers know the delivery date has to be met.
- B) True. But this is different. It's about senior management rarely getting the bad news until it's too late.
- C) Indeed, management didn't want to know that the project wasn't progressing according to schedule.
- D) Obviously senior management should not be bothered with the details of minor slippage.
- E) Could be. I really don't think bad news travels any faster than good news.

51. Patrick : I see they'll soon be able to deliver video files over the internet.

Jean : ----

Patrick : Why do you say that?

Jean : Because it will make it easier than ever for people never to go out of their homes; and that's the worst thing that can happen to anyone!

- A) I'm sure they will! But I wish they wouldn't!
- B) Do you really think they will? It sounds impossible to me!
- C) I thought they already could.
- D) In bad weather that could be very pleasant!
- E) You know, nothing surprises me any more!

52. - 56. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

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

52. (I) It is now nearly 40 years since John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. (II) The events of that fateful November day, however, still remain the subject of much controversy. (III) The real question is, was Lee Harvey Oswald really a loan assassin or was the murder the result of a major conspiracy? (IV) Several other members of the family have died in tragic circumstances. (V) The assassination still remains one of the greatest mysteries of the twentieth century.

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

53. (I) At this time one of the most influential thinkers in North America was the anthropologist Julian Steward. (II) He was interested in explaining cultural change. (III) After World War II scholars with new ideas began to challenge conventional approaches. (IV) Further, he brought to the question an anthropologist's understanding of how living cultures work. (V) He also highlighted the fact that cultures do not interact simply with one another but with the environment as well.

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

54. (I) There are two very remarkable buildings at Fontaineblau, a small town 65 kilometres southeast of Paris. (II) One is the gorgeous castle visited by a thousand tourists a day – a place where kings spent their summers and where Napoleon took his baths. (III) The other is a stone prison behind a high wall at the other side of town, which draws only a couple of hundred visitors a month. (IV) Nevertheless, this prison is the perfect counterweight to the more celebrated sights of Fontaineblau. (V) The other is a museum which unfortunately is underfunded.

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

55. (I) Hong Kong is fast recovering from the effects of the SARS epidemic on the economy. (II) In September, the government launched a costly marketing campaign to encourage tourists and investors to return. (III) The stock market is up 40% from its April level. (IV) They still say that it was the weather that brought the SARS epidemic to an end. (V) In August, retail sales rose for the first time in six months.

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

56. (I) Perhaps no country in Asia needs mental health care more than Cambodia, a tormented nation where the scars of the 1975-79 Khmer Rouge regime are still fresh even a quarter of a century later. (II) Actually there has been a rapid improvement in mental health care in neighboring countries. (III) According to a survey conducted by the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (PTO), 75% of adult Cambodians who lived through the Khmer Rouge era suffer from either extreme stress or post-traumatic stress disorder. (IV) Children born to this broken generation haven't done much better. (V) Aid workers estimate that 40% of young Cambodians suffer from stress disorders caused by growing up in a disappointed social group.

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

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 toplam 10 dakika ayırınız.

57. - 60. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre
cevaplayınız.

The ability to recognize people automatically by analyzing bodily characteristics such as fingerprints, faces and eyeballs, collectively known as biometrics, has long been a goal of technologists and governments alike. Plans for large-scale projects to incorporate biometric scans into passports, identity cards and visas are now under way in several countries. Since January 5th the US has been scanning foreigners from particular countries as they arrive at its airports. Both the US and Europe plan to start issuing biometric passports as soon as next year. Biometric identity cards are being adopted in Hong Kong and Oman, and Britain plans to follow suit. Biometric technology has been around for quite a while, but has not been widely adopted, for good reason: while it can improve security in some situations, its costs more frequently far outweigh its benefits. Even the most advanced systems falsely reject a small proportion of legitimate users, and falsely accept illegitimate ones. At best, the introduction of biometric identity documents will produce a marginal increase in security, at enormous cost. But at worst, biometrics could, in fact, reduce security in several ways.

57. According to the passage, the use of biometric technology ---- .

- A) has not yet been introduced in airports
- B) seems likely to prove a cost-effective means of increasing security
- C) for identification purposes is becoming increasingly popular
- D) for identity cards is widely regarded as an infringement of liberty
- E) has encountered so many problems that it will probably be abandoned

58. It is stressed in the passage that biometrics ---- .

- A) is of little, if any, use as a means of ensuring full security
- B) is a comparatively cheap means of attaining reasonable levels of security
- C) has proved highly satisfactory in both Hong Kong and Oman
- D) is an infallible method of recognizing people
- E) is developing only slowly because governments are nervous about the response that it will receive

59. According to the passage, technologists and governments ---- .

- A) in Europe and the US agree that further trials are needed before biotechnical passports are issued
- B) are unduly concerned about the expenses entailed by biometrics
- C) underestimate the number of mistakes made in identification by biometrics
- D) are equally convinced that biometrics is the only means of attaining full security at airports
- E) alike have been looking forward to having biometrics solve identification problems

60. We learn from the passage that, although biometric technology has been in use for some time, ---- .

- A) it is still only being used for identification purposes in visas
- B) there are as yet no plans to use it on a large scale
- C) its technologists show no interest in trying to improve it
- D) in many respects, its disadvantages are often greater than its advantages
- E) it is still only rarely being used for legitimate purposes

61. - 64. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

People are fascinated by juries. They are the focus of a disproportionate number of novels and movies, and the 1995 murder trial of O. J. Simpson virtually brought the United States to a standstill because people could not miss the exciting televised court proceedings. Juries represent one of the most significant decision-making groups, not only because they are presented as a symbol of all that is democratic, fair and just in a society, but also because of the consequences of their decisions for defendants, victims and the community. A case in point is the 1992 Los Angeles riots, which were sparked by an unexpected 'not guilty' verdict delivered by an all-white jury in the case of the police beating of a black suspect. Juries are groups and thus are potentially prey to the deficiencies of group decision-making. In addition to these problems, there are a number of issues to do specifically with the task confronted by juries. One issue is the influence of laws and penalties on the jury. Harsh laws with stiff penalties tend to discourage juries from convicting, which is quite the reverse of the intention of legislators who introduce such laws. Juries have to deal with enormous amounts of information presented in court. It has been suggested that information delivered later in the trial is more heavily weighted in decision-making. Further, inadmissible evidence, that is the evidence given by witnesses or interjected by counsel but is subsequently ruled to be inadmissible for procedural reasons by the judge, still has an effect on jury deliberation.

61. According to the passage, one reason why juries attract so much public attention is that ---- .

- A) the credibility of the whole legal system depends on them
- B) they frequently make a wrong decision
- C) they stand for the values of democracy and justice
- D) people see them as their own representatives but envy their power
- E) they are made up of ordinary people who are not interested in the case

62. As is pointed out in the passage, there is a tendency among juries to ---- .

- A) avoid convicting the accused if the penalty is a severe one
- B) concentrate on the evidence that is forthcoming at the start of the trial
- C) favour harsh penalties so as to deter law-breaking
- D) trust their own judgment and ignore the guidelines suggested by the judge
- E) forget they are a group and supposed to give an unanimous decision

63. The writer points out that a jury's process of decision-making ---- .

- A) is only interesting when the trial is a long one
- B) in real life is very different from the way it is presented in films
- C) needs the guidance of the judge
- D) has always aroused a great deal of public interest
- E) can be adversely affected if the trial is televised

64. By the term "inadmissible evidence", used in the last sentence of the passage, is meant any piece of evidence that ---- .

- A) comes up late in proceedings
- B) the jury regards as inappropriate
- C) contradicts a former piece of evidence
- D) the jury is advised to take into consideration
- E) the judge has discounted

65. - 68. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A growing percentage of the American economy and of other advanced industrial economies in Europe and Asia depends on imports and exports. Foreign trade, both exports and imports, accounts for a little over 25 per cent of the goods and services produced in the United States, and even more in countries such as Japan and Germany. This percentage will grow in the future. The success of firms today and in the future depends on their ability to operate globally. Globalization of the world's industrial economies greatly enhances the value of information to the firm and offers new opportunities to businesses. Today, information systems provide the communication and analytic power that firms need for conducting trade and managing businesses on a global scale. Controlling the far-flung global corporation, which includes communicating with distributors and suppliers, operating 24 hours a day in different national environments and servicing local as well as international reporting needs, is a major business challenge that requires powerful information system responses. Globalization and information technology also bring new threats to domestic business firms: because of global communication and management systems, customers now can shop in a worldwide marketplace, obtaining price and quality information reliably, 24 hours a day. This phenomenon heightens competition and forces firms to play in open, unprotected worldwide markets. To become effective and profitable participants in international markets, firms need powerful information and communication systems.

65. According to the passage, one of the benefits of global communication systems is that they ---- .

- A) allow firms to have access to unprotected information
- B) make buying and selling throughout the world more competitive
- C) keep firms informed about the economic performance of several other countries
- D) enable firms to learn in advance what customers want to buy
- E) enable customers to see the goods before buying them

66. It is clear from the passage that the American economy ---- .

- A) is increasingly becoming dependent upon foreign trade
- B) has dramatically fallen behind that of Germany and Japan
- C) has benefited greatly from information technologies
- D) is at the forefront of the globalization process
- E) has overcome many serious business challenges and now faces a brighter future

67. The point is made in the passage that, if a firm is to do well, ---- .

- A) its services must vary in accordance with the needs of the customers
- B) it needs sound feedback from its foreign partners
- C) it should give priority to services rather than goods
- D) it must keep on introducing new products
- E) it has to expand its operations throughout the world

68. It is clear from the passage that, for a firm to operate globally, ---- .

- A) it must have learned how to be competitive
- B) it must have extremely efficient systems of communication
- C) its products and services must be of the highest quality
- D) it must give preference to overseas markets
- E) its annual rate of growth must follow a steady trend

69. - 72. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Smoking has become unfashionable in most Western countries over the past decade or more, yet its incidence remains high. Even legislation against smoking in a shared work space and banning it on public transport has had limited success, when measured by a decline in the percentage of people still addicted to smoking. In these countries, the highest rates of smoking tend to be found among people in the 20-29 age group, teenage women and working-class groups. Smokers tend to be well-informed about illnesses related to their habit, such as lung cancer and heart disease. Despite this knowledge, current smokers tend to underestimate the risk of dying from smoking when compared with former smokers and those who have never smoked. Anti-smoking campaigns have used a wide variety of media and techniques to discourage smoking. For example, one campaign adopted a television commercial and poster, while another used a direct-mail approach, along with radio advertisements. Various celebrities have helped by performing at places of work and by recording verbal messages. There have been different target groups. Another campaign aimed to reach women, who outnumber men in the under-18 smokers group, stressing the benefits of not smoking with respect to health, beauty and fitness. Another used baby stickers. Another campaign highlighted the benefits of a smoke-free workplace and was conducted in major clothing chain stores, supplemented by radio and television advertisements. There is a socially supportive context nowadays to quit, and the recognition that passive smoking is dangerous may help some in the future to quit permanently.

69. It is pointed out in the passage that today the social environment ---- .

- A) is the main reason why so many young people smoke
- B) is not taken into account in combating smoking
- C) gives a great deal of encouragement to a smoker to give up smoking
- D) plays a bigger role than ever before on the 20-29 age group
- E) in most Western countries is virtually the same

70. According to the passage, though everyone knows that smoking is harmful to health, ---- .

- A) it is generally recognized that it does not kill people
- B) governments have rarely taken any action against it
- C) people of advanced age cannot give up the habit
- D) smokers usually ignore the dangers
- E) non-smokers get irritated by anti-smoking campaigns

71. The author points out that although, in most Western countries, legal measures have been introduced against smoking, ---- .

- A) the results have been disappointing, especially as regards young people and workers
- B) a growing majority of people simply ignore them
- C) teenage women in particular violate these regulations
- D) a really smoke-free workplace is hard to find
- E) the media have not extended any support for these measures

72. It is clear from the passage that efforts to stop people smoking ---- .

- A) concentrate on the dangers of passive smoking
- B) have been confined to media advertisements
- C) have largely focused upon women
- D) have been extremely varied and directed at different segments of society
- E) have been declining over the last decade

73. - 76. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Gauguin began his career as a painter late in life. Born in Paris in 1848, he was raised by his widowed mother in Peru, where his paternal half Peruvian grandmother lived. "You know. I have Indian blood, Inca blood, in me", he later wrote. "And it's reflected in everything I do", he added. At 17, Gauguin joined the French Navy and sailed around the world, encountering many native cultures during the ship's ports of call. In 1872, he married a Danish woman named Mette Gad and they settled in Paris, where he worked as a stockbroker for a decade. All the while, Gauguin collected contemporary art by the impressionists-in particular Renoir, Monet, Pissarro, who later became a friend, and Cezanne, whose primitive style and sweeping colors affected him deeply. In 1883, at 35 Gauguin abruptly left his wife, his five children and his bourgeois lifestyle to devote himself to art. He traveled to Brittany, where he painted and sculpted, and to Martinique, where he discovered the vibrant beauty of the tropics. Then he moved to Aries, in Provence, where he and his friend Vincent van Gogh painted colorful landscapes and planned their escape to Tahiti, which they imagined as exotic, bountiful and free of stifling European mores.

73. It is clear from the passage that, for both Gauguin and van Gogh, Tahiti ---- .

- A) held the promise of new cultural experiences for them to reflect in their paintings
- B) was the island best able to provide them with the stimulating landscapes they longed for
- C) was a land that promised excitement and an escape from the rigidities of European life
- D) was to prove a great disappointment from the point of view of their artistic expectations
- E) was to be the inspiration of their greatest works of art

74. We understand from the passage that Gauguin ---- .

- A) was only interested in painting, not in any other form of art
- B) decided to make a life-long career for himself in the French navy
- C) was very much a family man and deeply attached to his children
- D) was particularly fond of Martinique and its tropical climate
- E) felt very proud of his Indian origins

75. The point is made in the passage that Gauguin, during his service in the French navy, ---- .

- A) came into close contact with primitive societies and their ways of life
- B) visited Tahiti and made up his mind to return and perhaps even settle there
- C) managed to trace his grandmother in Peru
- D) discovered that he was racially related to the Incas
- E) came to meet a number of impressionist painters

76. According to the passage, even before Gauguin took up painting himself, he ---- .

- A) had traveled extensively through various parts of France
- B) was greatly interested in the works of contemporary painters and influenced by them
- C) and Pissarro dreamed of going to Tahiti and settling there
- D) fell under the influence of van Gogh and tried to paint in his style
- E) had deserted his family and settled in Aries

77. - 80. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The typical African-American seems uninterested in saving for retirement. Statistics show that in recent years Americans in general have become increasingly less disciplined about saving. However, this trend is disturbingly prevalent among black Americans. Only 59% of African-Americans say they or their spouses have saved for retirement, compared with 77% of white workers, according to a recent survey. What are the reasons for this disparity? Historically, there's been a cultural disconnection between the retirement portrayed in the glossy brochures – lavish vacations in high-priced villas – and the African-American reality. Most blacks expect to go on working even after they have officially retired, rather than lying around on a beach. Their experience in retirement has never been like mainstream white America. "Typically", they say, "we work until we die". Researchers have often attributed the savings gap for African-Americans to lower wages or to a lower comfort level with the stock market. Those factors do play a part, but even educated professional blacks earning six-figure incomes tend to ignore their retirement and follow a wasteful way of life. Economists say the behavior mirrors that of first-generation immigrants who engage in conspicuous consumption. "Black professionals today are often first-generation college graduates who, like other groups, want to symbolize what they have succeeded."

77. The point is made in the passage that, unlike most white Americans, most African-Americans ---- .

- A) continue to work even after they have retired
- B) spend a great deal on costly leisure activities
- C) take their retirement seriously and plan for it carefully
- D) are denied access to any form of higher education
- E) are keen to demonstrate the fact that they have been well-educated

78. We get the impression from the passage that there is a sense of unease expressed about ---- .

- A) the unreliability and unpredictability of stock-market dealings
- B) the poor living conditions of many retired African-Americans
- C) the cultural gap between African and white Americans because it is widening
- D) the African-Americans' lack of interest in putting money aside for retirement
- E) the growing number of black professionals in the business world

79. As regards first-generation college-educated black professionals who earn a lot, the point is made in the passage that they ---- .

- A) save little and spend extravagantly
- B) are the ones who regularly save up for their retirement
- C) are more determined than their white colleagues to enjoy themselves in their retirement
- D) are keen to buy up high-priced villas in readiness for their retirement
- E) are not satisfied with what they earn and want more

80. As it is pointed out in the passage, African-Americans do not save up for their retirement ---- .

- A) since they wish to keep on working to the end of their lives
- B) because they are unfamiliar with the savings schemes
- C) although they look forward to having luxury holidays
- D) because they rely on the savings of their spouses
- E) in part because they are not well-paid

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 - 5
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

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100. **A** **B** **C** **D** **E**

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 5
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **isolation** = ayırma, tecrit
daunting = yıldırganıcı, göz korkutucu
reconstruct = yeniden yapmak/inşa etmek
jeopardy = tehlike, risk, **danger, risk**, zıt anl. = security
- Soru 2. **rare** = nadir, az bulunur, **scarce**, zıt anl. = common
carving = oyma
occasional = ara sıra olan, **infrequent**, zıt anl. = frequent
distinguished = seçkin, güzide, **remarkable, prominent**, zıt anl. = common, ordinary
subjective = öznel, sübjektif, **personal**, zıt anl. = objective
prevalent = 1) olagelen, yaygın, **common, current, widespread**, zıt anl. = rare, uncommon; 2) hüküm süren, etkin, **predominant, ruling**
- Soru 3. **deplete** = tüketmek, bitirmek, **exhaust, consume**
favourably = uygun/avantajlı bir şekilde; hoşagiden bir şekilde
inadequately = yetersiz bir şekilde, **insufficiently**, zıt anl. = adequately, sufficiently
properly = doğru dürüst, gerektiği gibi, uygun bir şekilde, **correctly, duly**, zıt anl. = improperly, unduly
- Soru 4. **dam** = baraj
estimate = tahmin etmek, kestirmek, **guess, reckon**
range = dizmek, sıralamak, sınıflandırmak, **rate, rank, classify**
venture = 1) tehlikeye atmak, **stake, jeopardize**; 2) göze almak, **dare, stake**
- Soru 5. **fundamentalist** = köktendinci
ally = müttefik
write out = tam olarak yazmak; (resmi bir şey) yazmak
- Soru 6. **fall through** = bitmemek, yarıda kalmak, başarısız olmak, **fail**, zıt anl. = succeed
end up = sonunda — olmak, sonunda —e varmak, kendini —de bulmak
- Soru 7. **starkness** = ıssızlık, çıplaklık, boşluk
hardness = soğukluk
strike = etkilemek, etki bırakmak, **affect, move**
- Soru 8. **outlet** = çıkış noktası/yolu
brew = gelişmek, yayılmak (kötü şeyler için)
- Soru 9. **surge** = aniden artma, yükselme, **rise**
- Soru 10. **hum** = (şarkı) mırıldanmak
tune = melodi, ezgi, nağme
track down = izleyip bulmak/yakalamak, **pursue**
- Soru 11. **attribute to** = (bir nedene) bağlamak, —e yormak; —e mal etmek, —e atfetmek, **associate with, connect to**
settle = (bir yere) yerleş(tir)mek, iskân etmek, **dwell, inhabit**
- Soru 12. **witness** = tanık/şahit olmak, **observe**
revolt = isyan, ayaklanma

Soru 13. **self-perception** = kendini idrak/algılama/kavrama

Soru 14. **pharaoh** = firavun

Soru 15. **chronic** = kronik

so long as = (olduğu) sürece/müddetçe, **as long as**

Soru 16. **poach** = yasak bölgede avlanmak

game = av hayvanı

Soru 18. **demand** = talep etmek, istemek, **request, claim**

19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

flair = yetenek, kabiliyet, **ability, talent**

inattention = dikkatsizlik, ihmal, **neglect, carelessness**, zıt anl. = attention, carefulness

backpack = sırt çantası

Soru 20. **notorious** = dile düşmüş, aşikâr, **well-known, obvious**

random = rasgele, tesadüfî, **haphazard, accidental**, zıt anl.= systematic

abundant = bol, bereketli, **ample**, zıt anl. = scant, scarce, inadequate

Soru 24. **ruler** = ülke yöneticisi

negotiation = müzakere, görüşme, **debate**

speed up = hızlandırmak, çabuklaştırmak, **accelerate**, zıt anl. = delay, retard

naturalization = tabiiyete/vatandaşlığa kabul etme

minority = azınlık

ease = yumuşatmak, gevşetmek, kolaylaştırmak, **moderate, soften**, aggravate, intensify

dispute = 1) tartışmak, **argue**; 2) doğruluğundan kuşku duymak, **doubt, question**

Soru 25. **relative to** = görece

public finance = kamu finansmanı

deficit = açık, yetersizlik, **inadequacy, shortage**, zıt anl. = excess, surplus

insulate = yalıtım, izole etmek, **protect, shield**

Soru 26. **master** = hâkim olmak, ustalaşmak, **grasp, command**

campaign = (seçim) kampanyası

nomination = adaylık

shrewd = kurnaz, açığız, **clever, artful**, zıt anl. = stupid

race = yarış

long-closed = uzun süredir kapalı

goodwill = iyi niyet, **benevolence**, ill-will, malevolence

Soru 27. **proposal** = öneri, teklif, **suggestion**

home rule = özerklik

sovereignty = egemenlik, **dominion**

district = mıntıka, bölge, yöre, **area, region**

integral = bir bütünün ayrılmaz bir parçası olan, **essential, intrinsic**, zıt anl. = incidental

partition = taksim, bölünme, bölme

Soru 28. **discriminate (against)** = (aleyhine) ayırım yapmak, **disfavour, show prejudice**

renewable-energy = yenilenebilir enerji

levy = vergi, harç, **tax, duty**

assure = temin etmek, güvence vermek, **certify, guarantee**

- Soru 29. **mood** = ruh hali
be at fault = kusurlu/hatalı olmak, **be in the wrong**
role model = (başkaları için) örnek alınan kişi veya şey
- Soru 30. **presentation** = sunum, sergileme
exercise = uygulama, tatbikat
- Soru 31. **manuscript** = el yazması, müsvette
script = el yazısı
decipher = şifresini/anlamını çözmek
date back to = tarihlenmek, tarihi —e uzanmak, **date from**
comparison = emsal, benzer; karşılaştırma, **analogy**
- Soru 32. **cereal** = tahıldan yapılmış hazır yiyecek; tahıl
hardware = madeni eşya, hırdavat
rank first = birinci olmak, birinci sırayı almak
- Soru 33. **bear** = 1) katlanmak, kaldırmak, **put up with**; 2) sahip olmak, taşımak, üzerinde bulundurmak, **have, carry**
brunt = yük, darbe, **burden**
fluctuation = dalgalanma, oynama, inip çıkma
rule of law = hukuk kuralı, hukukun üstünlüğü
restructuring = yeniden yapılandırma
differ from = —den farklı/değişik olmak, **diverge from**, zıt anl. = conform to, resemble
take pride in = —den gurur duymak
sophistication = olgunlaşma, gelişmişlik
vested = kazanılmış, mutlak, sabit
- Soru 34. **press-coverage** = basına konu olma
detrimental = zararlı, **harmful, damaging**, zıt anl. = beneficial, helpful
- Soru 35. **reserve** = saklı tutmak
- Soru 42. **strain** = germek, gerginleştirmek, **stress, stretch**, zıt anl. = relax
surveillance = gözetleme, gözetim
fighter = avcı uçağı
collide = çarpışmak, çarpmak, **clash, crash**
embassy = büyükelçilik
allied = müttefik
antimissile defence = güdümlü füzeye karşı savunma
spark = tetiklemek, kıskırtmak, **trigger, provoke**
arms race = silahlanma yarışı
reconnaissance mission = keşif görevi
culminate = sonuçlanmak; doruğa varmak, **end; climax**, zıt anl. = begin, start
- Soru 43. **link** = bağla(n)mak, birleş(tir)mek, **connect, join**, zıt anl. = detach, separate
favourably = olumlu biçimde, **approvingly, positively**, zıt anl. = unfavourably
estimated = tahmini
giant = devasa, çok büyük, **huge, gigantic**, zıt anl. = miniature
route = hat, güzergâh, rota
- Soru 44. **perfect** = mükemmelleştirmek, **refine**
forecourt = dış avlu
ablution = abdest
domed arcades = kubbeli sıra kemerler

prayer hall = namaz salonu
two-storey façade = iki katlı cephe
surround = çevrelemek, çevirmek, kuşatmak, **enclose, border**
semi-dome = yarım kubbe
reign = saltanat
durable = dayanıklı, sağlam, **sturdy, long-lasting**, zıt anl. = fragile
shelter = korumak, örtmek; sığınmak, **cover; take refuge**
rest on = —e dayanmak, —den destek almak, **be supported by**
forth = ön
porch = sundurma
survive = ayakta/sağ kalmak, **live on, remain**, zıt anl. = die
masterpiece = başyapıt

- Soru 45. **plateau** (çoğ. = plateaux veya plateaus) = yayla, plato
altiplano (= altiplano) = buzul çağında oluşmuş yüksek yayla
bleak = rüzgâra açık
uninviting = çekici olmayan, itici, **unattractive**, zıt anl. = inviting
indigenous = yerli, **native**
highlander = dağlı
come by = elde etmek, edinmek, **acquire**
reside = ikamet etmek, oturmak, **live, dwell**
occupy = işgal etmek, yerleşik olmak, **reside**
make a living = geçimini sağlamak
immigrant = göçmen
- Soru 46. **progressive** = ilerici, **reformist**, zıt anl. = conservative
chafe = (sürtme sonucu) yaralamak, berelemek, kızartmak
uniquely = benzersiz/eşsiz bir şekilde, **solely**, zıt anl. = commonly
be in the making = yapım/kurulum/üretim aşamasında olmak
vanguard = öncü (birlik, kol)
crude = ham, çiğ, pişmemiş
civic = yurttaşlık/vatandaşlık ile ilgili
- Soru 47. **make up one's mind (about)** = (konusunda) karara varmak, **decide on**
change one's mind = fikrini değiştirmek
suit = uygun gelmek/düşmek, —e göre olmak, **be appropriate, fit in**
be keen (on) = —e hevesli/düşkün/meraklı olmak
- Soru 48. **put like that** = o şekilde ele alınırsa
amazing = insanı hayrete düşüren, şaşırtıcı, **astonishing, surprising**, zıt anl. = banal, dull
leisurely = acelesiz yapılan, **relaxed, unhurried, casual**, zıt anl. = formal
- Soru 49. **glitter** = pırıldamak, parıldamak, ışıldamak, **sparkle, shine**
proverb = atasözü
- Soru 50. **bearer** = taşıyıcı, **porter**
delivery = teslim, dağıtım, **handing over, distribution**
meet = (belli bir gün için) uymak, kaçırmamak, atlamamak
senior management = kıdemli/üst düzey yöneticiler
be bothered with = ile rahatsız edilmek
minor = önemsiz, küçük, **unimportant, insignificant**, zıt anl. = major
slippage = performans düşüklüğü, kayma, düşüş

- Soru 52. **assassinate** = suikast yapmak
fateful = ölümcül, feci, **fatal**
loan assassin = kiralık katil/suikastçı
conspiracy = komplo, entrika, **plot**
circumstance = olay, vaka, durum, koşul, keyfiyet, **situation, case, incident**
assassination = suikast
mystery = gizem, sır, muamma
- Soru 53. **approach** = yaklaşım, **stance**
- Soru 54. **gorgeous** = harika, muhteşem, **beautiful, splendid**
counterweight = denge sağlayıcı ağırlık
underfund = yetersiz finanse etmek
- Soru 55. **epidemic** = salgın
costly = maliyetli, pahalı, **expensive**, zıt anl. = cheap
from its April low = Nisan'daki en düşük seviyesinden
- Soru 56. **torment** = eziyet etmek, azap çektirmek, işkence yapmak, **plague, torture**, zıt anl. = please, delight
tormented = eziyet edilmiş, azap çekmiş
scar = yara izi
transcultural = kültürler arası
psychosocial = psikososyal
post-traumatic = travma/sarsıntı sonrası
broken generation = acılı nesil
- 57. - 60. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
fingerprint = parmak izi
eyeball = göz küresi
large-scale = geniş çaplı
incorporate = dâhil etmek, katmak, birleştirmek, **include, amalgamate, consolidate**, zıt anl. = exclude, separate
scan = tarama, yakın inceleme; (fiil=) taramak, **browse, look through**
be under way = yapılmakta olmak
follow suit = bir başkasının yaptıklarını yapmak, aynı şekilde hareket etmek
outweigh = daha ağır basmak, **exceed, surpass**
legitimate = yasal, meşru, **valid, credible**
at best = en iyi durumda, en iyi şartlarda, **under the most favourable conditions**, zıt anl. = at worst
marginal = düşük, önemsiz, ufak, **minor, slight**, zıt anl. = gross, vast
- Soru 57. **cost-effective** = uygun maliyetli
means = 1) araç, vasıta, yol, **method, way**; 2) varlık, gelir, para, **wealth, income, funds**
infringement = (yasa, kural vs. için) aykırı hareket, karşı gelme, ihlal
liberty = özgürlük
- Soru 58. **reasonable** = makul, mantıklı, **fair, sound**, zıt anl. = unreasonable
infallible = yanılmaz, şaşmaz, güvenilir, **unfailing, reliable**, zıt anl. = fallible
- Soru 59. **unduly** = boş yere, gereksizce, **unnecessarily**, zıt anl. = sensibly
underestimate = küçümsemek, değerinin altında paha biçmek, **undervalue**, zıt anl. = overestimate, exaggerate
- Soru 60. **in many respects** = birçok açıdan

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

disproportionate = oransız, aşırı, **unbalanced**, **excessive**, zıt anl. = proportionate, balanced
standstill = durma noktası
court proceedings = duruşma
consequence = sonuç, semere, (ardından gelen) etki, **result**, **effect**, zıt anl. = cause, source
defendant = davalı
victim = mağdur
riot = ayaklanma, başkaldırma, isyan
verdict = jüri kararı
be prey to = yenik düşmek, kurbanı olmak
harsh = sert, acımasız, **rough**, **bitter**, zıt anl. = mild
stiff = katı, sıkı, **hard**, **rigid**, zıt anl. = easy, slack
legislator = yasa yapıcı
inadmissible = kabul olunmaz, uygun görülmez, **unacceptable**, **irrelevant**, zıt anl. = admissible
interject = araya katmak, eklemek
counsel = dava vekili
rule = karar vermek, hükmetmek, **judge**, **decide**
procedural = usule ait
deliberation = mütalaa, üzerinde düşünme; müzakere, tartışma, **consideration**, **discussion**

Soru 61. **credibility** = güvenilirlik, **reliability**

Soru 62. **law-breaking** = yasaya karşı gelme, yasadışı işler yapma
unanimous = oybirliğiyle verilen

Soru 63. **guidance** = rehberlik, yol gösterme, **supervision**

Soru 64. **come up** = ortaya çıkmak, söz konusu olmak
inappropriate = yanlış, uygunsuz, yersiz, **improper**, **awkward**, zıt anl. = appropriate, proper
discount = 1) önemsememek, küçümsemek, **disregard**, **minimise**, 2) indirim yapmak

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

operate = çalış(tır)mak, işle(t)mek, **run**, **function**
globally = küresel olarak
opportunity = fırsat, **prospect**
communicate = haberleşmek, iletişim kurmak, **be in touch**
distributor = bayi, dağıtıcı
supplier = tedarikçi
service = hizmet etmek, **serve**
marketplace = pazar
obtain = elde etmek, **acquire**, **earn**
reliably = güvenli bir şekilde
participant = katılımcı

Soru 65. **unprotected** = korunmamış
in advance = önceden; peşin olarak, **beforehand**

Soru 66. **dependent** = bağımlı, **reliant**, zıt anl. = independent, self-reliant

Soru 67. **feedback** = geri bildirim, **response**
keep on = devam etmek, **proceed**, **carry on**, zıt anl. = stop, cease, quit

Soru 68. **annual rate of growth** = yıllık büyüme oranı

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

unfashionable = moda uymayan, modası geçmiş, **outmoded**, zıt anl. = fashionable
incidence = tekrar oranı, oluş sıklığı, **occurrence**
addicted to = bağımlı
well-informed = iyi bilgilendirilmiş
along with = ile birlikte, yanı sıra, **together with**
celebrity = ünlü kimse
verbal = sözlü, **oral**, zıt anl. = written
target group = hedef kitle
outnumber = sayıca geçmek, **exceed**
baby sticker = küçük çıkartma/etiket
clothing chain stores = hazır giyim zincir mağazaları
quit = bırakmak, vazgeçmek, **give up**

Soru 70. **take action** = harekete geçmek, önlem almak, **intervene**
advanced age = ilerlemiş yaş
get irritated = rahatsız olmak

Soru 71. **extend support** = destek vermek

Soru 72. **varied** = değişiklik gösteren, çeşitli
segment = kesim, dilim
decline = azalmak, düşmek, gerilemek, çökmek, **drop**, **decay**, **deteriorate**, zıt anl. = increase, progress, recover

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

widowed = dul kalmış
paternal = baba tarafından
ports of call = ziyaret edilen limanlar
stockbroker = borsa simsarı
impressionist = izlenimci, empresyonist
primitive = ilkel, basit, **simple**, **uncivilised**
sweeping = geniş alanlara yayılmış
affect = etkilemek, **influence**
deeply = derinden, derinlemesine, **profoundly**, **intensely**, zıt anl. = moderately, slightly
abruptly = aniden, birdenbire, ani ve kaba bir şekilde, **suddenly**
bourgeois = burjuva
sculpt = heykel yapmak
vibrant = parlak, canlı
escape = kaçış, **flee**
bountiful = cömert, **generous**
stifling = boğucu
mores = töre, görenek

Soru 73. **hold the promise** = sözünde durmak, vaadini yerine getirmek
stimulating = canlandırıcı, uyarıcı, **reviving**, **invigorating**
long for = özlem duymak, hasretini çekmek, imrenmek, **desire**, **crave**, zıt anl. = ignore
rigidity = katılık, sertlik, **strictness**, zıt anl. = lenience

Soru 74. **life-long** = ömür boyu
attached to = bağlı

Soru 75. **come into close contact** = yakın temasta bulunmak
way of life = yaşam biçimi
track = iz sürmek, izini takip etmek, **pursue, trail**
racially = ırk yönünden

Soru 76. **desert** = terketmek, bırakmak, **abandon, leave**

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

retirement = emeklilik

spouse = (evlilikte) eş

disparity = eşitsizlik, farklılık, **inequality, difference**, zıt anl. = parity, equality

disconnection = kopukluk, bağlantı kesilmesi, **dissociation**, zıt anl. = connection, association

portray = betimlemek, tanımlamak, resmetmek, **illustrate, depict**

glossy = parlak, çok resimli

lavish = savurgan, müsrif

vacation = tatil

retire = emekliye ayrılmak

lie around = miskinlik yapmak, tembellik etmek, **hang around, laze**, zıt anl. = work, toil

attribute to = (bir nedene) bağlamak, —e yormak; —e mal etmek, —e atfetmek,

associate with, connect to, ascribe to

gap = açık, fark

comfort = rahatlık

play a part = rol oynamak, etkisi/katkısı olmak, **contribute**

wasteful = savurgan, müsrif

mirror = yansıtmak

generation = nesil

conspicuous = göze çarpan, dikkat çeken, **obtrusive, prominent**, zıt anl. = inconspicuous, unseen

conspicuous consumption = gösteriş için tüketim

Soru 77. **leisure** = serbestlik, boş zaman

Soru 78. **unreliability** = güvenilir olmama, kaypaklık, **changeableness**, zıt anl. = reliability, dependableness

unpredictability = belirsizlik, bilinemezlik, **volatility**, zıt anl. = predictability

dealing = işlem, alışveriş

widen = genişlemek, (arası) açılmak

put aside = bir kenara koymak, biriktirmek, saklamak, **save, spare**

Soru 79. **save up** = bir süre içinde yavaş yavaş biriktirmek

buy up = (bir şeyin) tamamını satın almak

in readiness for = —e hazırlık amacıyla

Soru 80. **be unfamiliar with** = —e aşina olmamak, —e yabancı olmak

scheme = plan, program