

# ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 7 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 - 7**  
**CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü :  A  B

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# ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 7

A

1. - 21. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen kelime veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

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

1. In his fiction William Faulkner uses a complex literary style that seems to ---- his intricate themes of good and evil.

- A) fit in with                      B) put up with  
C) clear out                      D) make out  
E) take after

2. The Government has ---- a set of new policies and measures which are designed to combat violence in the big towns.

- A) got off                      B) found out  
C) let down                      D) taken down  
E) worked out

3. The judge quickly ---- his notes before sentencing the accused.

- A) took over                      B) made up  
C) looked through                      D) put off  
E) found out

4. When Shakespeare died in Stratford in 1616, no collected ---- of his plays had been published.

- A) title                      B) edition  
C) section                      D) print  
E) manuscript

5. British supermarkets have more political influence than ---- any other corporate sector in Britain.

- A) often                      B) immediately  
C) almost                      D) fairly  
E) quite

6. Reflex behaviour is ---- ; it arises automatically in response to an appropriate stimulus.

- A) insignificant                      B) invalid  
C) insufficient                      D) involuntary  
E) inadequate

7. To increase its exports, the company is ---- highly motivated professionals with experience in international trade.

- A) applying                      B) agreeing  
C) replacing                      D) holding  
E) seeking

8. Meanwhile, unemployment ---- a vast scale hit basic industries, and a series of strikes emphasised the contrast ---- Labour ideals and post-war facts.

- A) through / through                      B) in / over  
C) to / among                      D) over / under  
E) on / between

9. The Janissaries were mainly recruited ---- conquered Christian lands and gained great power ---- Suleyman the Magnificent in the sixteenth century.

- A) across / after                      B) from / over  
C) within / by                      D) in / under  
E) over / before

10. The Union of Great Britain and Ireland finally came ---- force ---- 1 January 1801.

- A) by / until                      B) at / at  
C) into / on                      D) with / through  
E) on / in

11. In the States, a person travelling 10 miles to work every day by train, instead of by car, saves ---- 314 gallons of petrol per year.

- A) as much as                      B) the most  
C) so much more                      D) equal to  
E) even more

12. The organisation ---- advises industrial firms on their day-to-day psychological problems, ---- gives vocational advice to school leavers.

- A) both / but                      B) thus / also  
C) more / and                      D) even / so  
E) not only / but also

13. ---- business plans are failing to materialise, while ---- are progressing at an astounding pace.

- A) Those / each                      B) Some / others  
C) All / either                      D) Each / another  
E) Any / none

14. ---- coping with the bitterly cold temperatures, any explorer attempting to cross the Arctic has ---- to battle with the strong tidal pull on the ice.

- A) Besides / also
- B) As well as / even so
- C) In spite of / as much
- D) Including / moreover
- E) Contrary to / nevertheless

15. Practically every philosopher since Plato ---- the relationship between humour and laughter, but Sigmund Freud ---- the first to put forward a conclusive theory.

- A) has considered / was
- B) considered / would be
- C) was considering / is
- D) would consider / has been
- E) has been considering / had been

16. When I accidentally broke Mrs Parker's antique Chinese vase, I felt as if I ---- a criminal.

- A) am being
- B) have been
- C) am
- D) were
- E) had been

17. Actually, the position of the small farmer ---- only slightly, even if all these changes ---- .

- A) has improved / had been introduced
- B) would improve / were introduced
- C) will improve / would be introduced
- D) improved / have been introduced
- E) would have improved / will be introduced

18. The authorities in India ---- that the country's highly qualified young researchers ---- by multinational companies as cheap labour.

- A) were worried / have been used
- B) are worrying / were used
- C) are worried / are being used
- D) worry / had been used
- E) have worried / will have been used

19. Geoffrey Chaucer is often called the father of English poetry, although, as we ---- , there ---- many English poets before him.

- A) know / were
- B) have known / had been
- C) knew / have been
- D) had known / are
- E) might have known / would have been

20. Several people made some very relevant suggestions but ---- of Dr Fairbanks met with ---- approval.

- A) some / all
- B) those / everyone's
- C) any / his
- D) most / ours
- E) which / nobody's

21. It is almost impossible to find two people ---- opinions on this matter are the same.

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

22. - 31. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:51  
Bitiş saati : 10:06  
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

22. Novels often deal with characters and actions that give readers an illusion of reality ---- .

- A) while they were experiencing things that actually happened
- B) in case it includes, among other things, a plot or story and a setting
- C) whether Dicken's novels are mostly social novels, depicting life and society in Victorian England
- D) though some of them are predominantly fanciful or fantastic
- E) if Jane Austen had based her novels on the people and places with which she was familiar

- 23. Many linguists advise mastering a vocabulary of two or three thousand words in Chinese ---- .**
- A) before beginning the difficult task of learning the language's symbols  
 B) when we hear words and expressions from a native speaker  
 C) that one ought to try to write sentences on the basis of the grammar rules  
 D) so a knowledge of reading and writing may have been acquired  
 E) unless one had developed an adequate conversational ability for simple situations
- 24. Bach brought the art of polyphony to the highest pitch of mastery ---- .**
- A) unless his music rose above technical brilliance to achieve intense emotional power  
 B) why Handel's working life was mostly spent in England, where his operas were widely popular  
 C) as his instrumental music contains many of his deeper thoughts  
 D) though, like him, Handel began looking for a new style  
 E) that has ever been achieved or is ever likely to be achieved
- 25. ---- that financial growth is 'development' and that this 'development' is good for the underdeveloped countries.**
- A) Multinational companies often have negative environmental effects  
 B) The great increase, in recent years, of corporate profits is never taken into account  
 C) Over the years, magazines like The Economist have promoted the idea  
 D) Globalisation and free trade have undermined the socio-economic structure of the non-industrialised countries  
 E) Self-interest is not the only value for global economic activities
- 26. ---- , he would have to face a great deal of criticism from his own party.**
- A) Until people started to forget this rather scandalous affair  
 B) However trivial the matter clearly seemed to you  
 C) Unless he decides to make a public apology for the way he has behaved  
 D) If he were to object to these amendments to the Housing Bill  
 E) As no one's attention is presently centred upon the budget
- 27. While man has been learning to control his own environment, ---- .**
- A) they continue to blame each other in much the same way as their fathers had before them  
 B) there would have been as many volunteers as were needed  
 C) such adverse conditions will have to be avoided  
 D) this can only be achieved by the destruction of other environments and this is to be avoided  
 E) his activities have often upset the balance of natural communities of animals and plants
- 28. ---- , which is the media of the national culture.**
- A) A majority of these people are probably of non-Welsh origin  
 B) Welsh people are deeply attached to their native tongue  
 C) The Welsh system of education closely resembles that of England  
 D) The Welsh are a people of quick intelligence  
 E) In 1955 Cardiff was recognised as the capital of Wales
- 29. If an industry is made up of perhaps 10 or 20 firms which agree to restrict competition between themselves, ---- .**
- A) in most countries they are now subject to legal control  
 B) many of these practices have been declared illegal  
 C) such trade practices have been a common feature of the business world  
 D) then we have a monopoly situation  
 E) it might be interesting to look at some of the practices followed in the West
- 30. Though the British painter Turner had a profound influence on the French Impressionists and the German Expressionists, ---- .**
- A) this is because his works are exhibited in a few galleries in Britain  
 B) in output he would have been the most prolific of all painters  
 C) his work remains for the most part little known by the world at large  
 D) it is because he loved and interpreted certain themes from classical mythology  
 E) another great landscape-painter is Gainsborough

31. ---- , it is equally true that he cannot live without it.

- A) Since a large percentage of the human race still lives in very small peasant communities
- B) While it is true that man cannot live by bread alone
- C) Although a worker has the right to go on strike
- D) However loyal he had been to us
- E) In case every survivor needs urgent medical care

32. - 36. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizce dengini bulunuz.

**Başlangıç saati : 10:06**  
**Bitiş saati : 10:13**  
**Toplam süre : 7 dakika**

32. Başka ülkelerde çevre yasalarını çiğneyen çokuluslu şirketleri dava etmek için ABD mahkemelerine başvurulması, son yıllarda daha sık görülmektedir.

- A) In recent years, people have frequently gone to the USA courts to sue multinational corporations that violate environmental laws in other countries.
- B) Application to the USA courts to sue multinational corporations that violate environmental laws in other countries has been noticed more frequently in recent years.
- C) Application to the USA courts to take action against the violation of environmental laws in other countries has become very common over the last few years.
- D) The USA courts have recently sued various international corporations for their violation of environmental laws in other countries.
- E) In recent years, many multinational corporations have often been condemned by the USA courts because of violating environmental laws.

33. Dünya Ticaret Örgütü'nün, mal ve hizmetlerini dış pazarlarda satan her çiftçiye ve şirkete yarar sağladığı akıld tutulmalıdır.

- A) One should not overlook the fact that it would be to the benefit of the World Trade Organisation if every farmer and every business sold goods and services to foreign markets.
- B) One must ignore the fact that the World Trade Organisation benefits every farmer and every business selling goods and services to foreign markets.
- C) It should be remembered that the World Trade Organisation benefits whenever a farmer or a business sells goods or services to foreign markets.
- D) One must bear in mind that the World Trade Organisation benefits every farmer and every business that sells goods and services to foreign markets.
- E) The World Trade Organisation is very well aware of the fact that every farmer and every business benefits when goods and services are sold to foreign markets.

34. Eski Yunan ve Mısır sanatı geçmişe ait değildir; bugün, dün olduğundan daha çok canlıdır.

- A) Ancient Greek and Egyptian art do not belong to the past; they are even more alive today than they were yesterday.
- B) Though ancient Greek and Egyptian art belong to the past, they are just as alive today as they were then.
- C) The ancient arts of Greece and Egypt continue to live now just as vitally as they did then.
- D) In ancient times the Greeks and the Egyptians produced works of art that have never been surpassed in liveliness.
- E) Ancient Greek and Egyptian works of art are now admired more for their vitality than they were in the past.

35. Bir kitabı okurken işaretlemeniz, esasında yazarla görüş ayrılığınızın veya görüş birliğinizin ifadesinden başka bir şey değildir.

- A) There is no need to mark a book you read unless your opinions are strongly opposed to those of the writer.
- B) When reading a book it is normal to mark it to show where your opinion differs or agrees with that of the author.
- C) There is no real reason for marking a book as you read it unless you want to remind yourself of where you agree or disagree with the writer.
- D) When reading a book it is essential to mark the places where you agree or disagree with the ideas of the author.
- E) Marking a book while you read it is essentially nothing but an expression of your differences, or agreements of opinion, with the author.

36. Yakın zamanda yayımlanmış olan *Bir Yabancı Dili Öğrenme* adlı kitabında Eugene A. Nida, dinleme, konuşma, okuma ve yazma becerilerinden oluşan dil öğrenme sürecini tartışmaktadır.

- A) Eugene A. Nida has recently published a book called *Learning a Foreign Language*, in which he discusses the language learning process including competence in listening, speaking, reading and writing.
- B) In his recently published book *Learning a Foreign Language*, Eugene A. Nida discusses the language learning process which consists of the listening, speaking, reading and writing skills.
- C) Eugene A. Nida has just published a book entitled *Learning a Foreign Language*, in which he divides the language learning process into the listening, speaking, reading and writing skills.
- D) Eugene A. Nida has recently published a book called *Learning a Foreign Language*, which studies the learning process of a language under the headings listening, speaking, reading and writing.
- E) According to Eugene A. Nida's recently published book entitled *Learning a Foreign Language*, the language learning process leads to competence in reading, listening, speaking and writing.

37. - 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçe dengini bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:13  
Bitiş saati : 10:20  
Toplam süre : 7 dakika

37. In the 1980s Margaret Thatcher attracted great interest, not only because she was the first woman Prime Minister of a Western state, but also because of the radical policies she put into effect.

- A) Batılı bir devletin ilk kadın başbakanı olması kadar, ortaya koyduğu radikal politikalar nedeniyle de, Margaret Thatcher, 1980'lerde herkesten büyük ilgi görmüştür.
- B) Margaret Thatcher'ın batılı bir devletin ilk kadın başbakanı olması kadar, uyguladığı radikal politikalar da herkesin dikkatini çekmiştir.
- C) Hem batılı bir devletin ilk kadın başbakanı olduğu hem de radikal politikalar uyguladığı için, Margaret Thatcher 1980'li yıllarda herkesin ilgisini çekmiştir.
- D) 1980'lerde, batılı bir devletin ilk kadın başbakanı olan Margaret Thatcher'ın uyguladığı radikal politikalar büyük dikkat çekmiştir.
- E) Margaret Thatcher, 1980'lerde, sadece batılı bir devletin ilk kadın başbakanı olduğu için değil, aynı zamanda, uyguladığı radikal politikalar nedeniyle büyük ilgi çekmiştir.

38. The name 'Protestant' was first given to those who favoured the cause of Martin Luther and who protested against the cruel decisions of the Catholic Church.

- A) Martin Luther'in düşüncesini benimseyerek Katolik Kilisesi'nin acımasız uygulamalarına tepki gösterenlere, başlangıçta, 'Protestan' adı verilmişti.
- B) 'Protestan' adı, ilk kez, Martin Luther'in davasını destekleyen ve Katolik Kilisesi'nin acımasız kararlarına karşı çıkanlara verilmiştir.
- C) Martin Luther'in görüşünü ilk kabul edenlere ve Katolik Kilisesi'nin acımasız yaptırımlarına karşı koyanlara 'Protestan' adı veriliyordu.
- D) 'Protestan' adı verilen ilk kişiler, Martin Luther'in hareketini benimseyen ve Katolik Kilisesi'nin katı uygulamalarına karşı direniyorlardı.
- E) Gerek Martin Luther'in davasına arka çıkanlara gerekse Katolik Kilisesi'nin acımasız kararlarını eleştiren kişilere önceleri 'Protestan' adı veriliyordu.

39. In his controversial book *The Breakdown of Climate: Towards A Global Disaster?* Peter Bunyard maintains that severe man-made climate changes could occur much sooner than previously predicted.

- A) Peter Bunyard, insandan kaynaklanan ciddi iklim değişikliklerinin daha önce tahmin edilenden de hızlı oluşabileceği görüşünü, *İklim Değişikliği: Küresel Bir Felaket mi?* adlı, çok tartışılan kitabında dile getirmiştir.
- B) Çok tutulan *İklim Değişimi: Küresel Bir Felaket mi?* adlı kitabında Peter Bunyard, insanın neden olduğu büyük iklim değişikliklerinin, daha önce tahmin edilen tersine, hemen olabileceğini savunmaktadır.
- C) *İklimin Bozulması: Küresel Bir Felakete Gidiş mi?* adlı tartışmalı kitabında Peter Bunyard, insanın neden olduğu ciddi iklim değişikliklerinin, daha önce tahmin edilenden çok daha erken meydana gelebileceğini ileri sürmektedir.
- D) Çok tepki çeken, *Bozulan İklim: Küresel Bir Felakete mi Doğru?* kitabında Peter Bunyard, insanın yol açtığı ciddi iklim değişikliklerinin, daha önce de tahmin edildiği gibi hızla oluşmaya başladığını belirtmektedir.
- E) Peter Bunyard'ın *İklimin Bozulması: Küresel Bir Felakete mi Doğru?* adlı çok konuşulan kitabında savunduğu ve insandan kaynaklanan ciddi iklim değişikliklerinin tahmin edildiğinden daha erken meydana geleceği yolundaki görüşü tartışmalara yol açmıştır.

40. The pyramids of Egypt, on the west bank of the Nile, are vast structures of stone or brick, which contain hidden chambers, subterranean entrances and mysterious passages.

- A) Nil'in batı yakasındaki Mısır piramitleri, gizli odalar, yeraltı girişleri ve esrarengiz geçitler içeren, büyük taş veya tuğla yapılardır.
- B) Nil'in batısında yer alan Mısır piramitleri, gizli odalar, yeraltında esrarengiz girişler ve geçitlerden oluşan, çok büyük taş veya tuğla eserlerdir.
- C) Taş veya tuğladan yapılmış muazzam eserler olan ve gizli odaları, yeraltı girişleri, karmaşık koridorları bulunan Mısır Piramitleri, Nil'in batı tarafında yer alır.
- D) Nil'in batı kıyısında bulunan Mısır piramitleri, taş veya tuğladan yapılmış muhteşem anıtlardır ve gizli odalar, yeraltı girişleri ve esrarengiz geçitler içerir.
- E) Taş veya tuğladan inşa edilmiş büyük yapılar olan ve Nil'in batı tarafında bulunan Mısır Piramitleri, gizli odalardan, yeraltı girişlerinden ve esrarengiz geçitlerden meydana gelmiştir.

41. In ancient Greece, in opposition to Heraclitus, who claimed that nothing is permanent, Xenophanes asserted that the universe is a solid, immovable mass forever the same.

- A) Hiçbir şey ebedi değildir diyen Heraklitos'a karşı çıkarak, evrenin, ebedi hareketsiz ve katı bir kütle olduğunu savunan Ksenofanes eski Yunan düşünürlerinden biridir.
- B) Eski Yunanda, Heraklitos hiçbir şeyin sabit olmadığını iddia etmişse de Ksenofanes buna karşı çıkmış ve evrenin ebediyen hareketsiz, katı bir kütle olduğunu savunmuştur.
- C) Eski Yunanda, hiçbir şeyin daimi olmadığını iddia eden Heraklitos'a karşı Ksenofanes, evrenin ebediyen aynı kalan hareketsiz, katı bir kütle olduğunu ileri sürmüştür.
- D) Eski Yunanda, hiçbir şey kalıcı değildir görüşünde olan Heraklitos'a karşı çıkan Ksenofanes evrenin ebediyen hareketsiz, katı bir kütle olduğunu ortaya koymuştur.
- E) Eski Yunanda, her ne kadar Heraklitos hiçbir şeyin sürekli olmadığını ileri sürmüşse de, Ksenofanes; buna karşı çıkarak, evrenin, her zaman hareketsiz, katı bir kütle olduğunu ifade etmiştir.

42. - 46. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:20  
Bitiş saati : 10:30  
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

42. Patrick : I hear you're spending your holiday in Whitby.

Brenda : Yes, that's right. I've never been there before so I'm looking forward to going.

Patrick : ----

Brenda : Yes, everyone tells me that. Especially on the cliffs when the wind blows.

A) You'll enjoy it there. It's a picturesque resort; but it can be very cold.

B) We go quite often. I like to walk on the beach there.

C) I much prefer it to Scarborough, which more or less adjoins it.

D) Whitby was quite important historically, you know.

E) There's lovely sand there, and you'll enjoy exploring the coastline.

**43. Molly** : It says here that Gertrude Stein was one of the century's most publicised but least read authors.

**Eileen** : I find that very sad. If one writes, one must want to be read.

**Molly** : ----

**Eileen** : Right. And just look who listened to her -Hemingway, Thornton Wilder and even Picasso!

- A) In fact, Picasso painted her portrait.
- B) Yes. But she had the satisfaction of knowing that people visited her to listen to her talking.
- C) She actually spent more of her life in Paris than in America.
- D) Though she spent very little time there she actually understood America very well.
- E) It wasn't very wise of her to stay in France during the German occupation, for she was Jewish.

**44. Gerald** : Well, all three candidates seemed pretty good to me.

**Mary** : ----

**Gerald** : Why?

**Mary** : He has both the academic qualifications and the organising ability we are looking for.

- A) I'm not sure that any of them could work under pressure.
- B) The first one, though, didn't really impress me.
- C) Agree. But, the last one we interviewed is the one I favour.
- D) The young one seemed to me too immature for this post and lacking in experience.
- E) Right. There's not much to judge between them.

**45. Pam** : Why, it's Mrs Robinson! I haven't seen you around for a long time.

**Jane** : Well, I tend to stay indoors when the weather is cold and wet.

**Pam** : ----

**Jane** : When I was your age and working, I couldn't either.

- A) Then what do you do all day? Read or watch the TV?
- B) That's the best thing to do. I wish my mother would.
- C) Don't you get bored, sitting at home alone all day?
- D) That's very sensible of you. I'm sure I would, if I could; but as I'm working I can't.
- E) Lucky you! When I stop working I shall do the same.

**46. Hilary** : Were you able to watch that film last night?

**Pauline** : ----

**Hilary** : Oh! Was it really so bad?

**Pauline** : Yes it was! I loved the novel and wasn't going to let the film spoil it for me!

- A) Yes. Some parts were well-done, but I didn't like the leading actress.
- B) Yes I did. But I can't say I enjoyed it.
- C) No. I was late home and only managed to watch the last scene.
- D) Yes, some of it. But we had visitors so we turned the TV off.
- E) Well, I watched it for a very short time and then turned the TV off!

47. - 51. sorularda, verilen cümleler sırası ile okunduğunda hangi cümlenin anlam bakımından parçaya uymadığını bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:30  
Bitiş saati : 10:40  
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

47. (I) The semi-settled tribal Penan people of Sarawak have been fighting logging companies for more than twenty years. (II) To them, their timber-rich forest is more than a home; it is a life-support system upon which their very lives and existence depend. (III) Now the loggers are carving roads deeper and deeper into the forest. (IV) One side effect of the logging is soil erosion. (V) As a result, the Penan, though basically a peace loving community, are starting to erect barricades in an effort to obstruct the activities of logging companies.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

48. (I) There are several reasons why the Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain rather than in France. (II) In the first place, Britain had the money necessary to finance the larger enterprises. (III) The Industrial Revolution brought about radical changes in not only the economic arena but also the social life. (IV) Further, England's supremacy on the seas had encouraged commerce and thus, indirectly, industry. (V) Moreover, there was a new rich class in England, a merchant class, which was ready to devote itself to industry.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

49. (I) The bicycle is grossly unappreciated. (II) It takes us where we want to go, and makes streets great places to be in, rather than to drive through. (III) There is a constant call to get youths off the streets - but that's exactly where they should be. (IV) Following the popularity of mountain bikes, there is now a wide range of city bikes on the markets. (V) In fact, it's where we all should be enjoying our streets and communities; and not hiding away alone in our homes.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

50. (I) The word 'utopia' is taken from a Greek word meaning 'nowhere'. (II) It was first used in 1516 by Sir Thomas More as the title of a book he wrote about an imaginary country. (III) In it he described an ideal society with the aim of directing public attention to the corruption in his own country. (IV) Since then, the term has been used of any idealised society. (V) Actually More wrote his Utopia in Latin as this was still the language of serious writing in Europe.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

51. (I) Yoga is back in fashion in the West. (II) There is evidence everywhere of its return to prominence. (III) In New York, for instance, classes in yoga studies have sprung up all over the metropolitan area. (IV) The origins of yoga can be traced back to ancient Hindu theistic philosophy. (V) One company also retails CDs, videos and books and sends a yoga-accessories catalogue out to 800,000 customers every year.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

52. - 56. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:40  
Bitiş saati : 10:55  
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

52. 'Art Deco' is the name given by modern collectors to the decorative style of the 1920s and 1930s. ---- . The style of Art Deco is not austere but gay, elegant and even frivolous. It is related superficially to Cubism, using squares, circles and triangles in interesting combinations for ornament.
- A) The main stream of art in the eighteenth century, had been orderly and polished
- B) In recent decades some critics have argued that art, science and technology should cooperate to improve the environment of cities
- C) On the other hand, impressionism ultimately led to the anti-naturalist movement of Post-Impressionism
- D) Cubism, for example, with its attention to form, is classical, whereas Surrealism, with its attention to content, is romantic
- E) The term is derived from the long official name of the Paris Exhibition of 1925, which concentrated on the decorative arts

53. Christopher Wren will always be remembered as a great architect, and London abounds in examples of his architecture. ---- . Later he turned to secular buildings including Hampton Court and Kensington Palace.

- A) Wren's architectural abilities actually developed late
- B) The great fire of London meant that there was a great need for new buildings
- C) It was a visit to Paris that brought Wren's interests in architecture to the fore
- D) His earlier buildings were nearly all ecclesiastical ones
- E) At one time he was professor of Mathematics at Gresham's College in London

54. Over the past hundred years or so, glaciers in the Alps have changed almost beyond recognition. In this the Alps are not unique. ---- . What is special about the glaciers of the Alps is that the very small changes in them have been recorded over a very long period of time.

- A) From the Andes to the Himalayas the story is the same
- B) The melting of mountain ice is more than just an aesthetic concern
- C) Without the water from the melting snow throughout the summer, agriculture would become nearly impossible
- D) There has been a two-degree rise in minimum temperatures in the Alpine region
- E) The Alps feed Europe's major rivers, and river levels are starting to sink

55. ---- . Indeed, productivity-driven deflation, in which costs and prices are pushed down by technological advances, is beneficial. This is because lower prices lift real incomes and hence spending power.

- A) Deflation only becomes acceptable when it is unavoidable
- B) People rightly fear deflation, but it is a condition that has to be faced
- C) Deflation is not necessarily a bad thing
- D) The risk of outright deflation has clearly increased
- E) Deflation is particularly dangerous for countries that have a large corporate debt like Japan

56. The Whispering Gallery is a circular gallery immediately under the dome in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Here, a mere whisper can be heard with startling distinctness all the way round the circumference. ---- . Others suggest that the mechanism may be more complicated.

- A) Some have tried to explain the phenomenon on the basis of successive reflections round the wall
- B) People enjoy listening to each other's whispers in the cathedral
- C) So far, nobody has managed to give a logical explanation of why this happens
- D) In a church in Newburyport there is a similar effect
- E) This phenomenon naturally gives an added charm to the cathedral

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 3 soruyu cevaplamak için toplam 7.5 dakika ayırınız.

57. - 59. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

If the term employment is used in its wider sense as meaning work which is of economic value not only to the family but to the community, women have at all times been thus employed. In primitive societies and in agricultural communities women shared in the productive work on the land, in the workshops and the home; they took part in trade and they cared for the old, the sick and the infirm at a time when there were no health and welfare services in the modern sense. Indeed, in any society in which the productivity of labour is low, women's active participation in the daily work is indispensable. To this day, women work in the fields in all agricultural communities; they spin and weave, do building work and various other kinds of hard physical labour in many parts of the world which have not yet reached the threshold of industrialisation.

57. According to the passage, if we use the word 'employment' in its general meaning ---- .

- A) we are referring to early domestic industries
- B) it refers almost wholly to the activities of women
- C) it signifies any kind of work which contributes economically to society
- D) it primarily signifies low paid or unpaid working activities
- E) it stands for all kinds of work in an agricultural society

58. The author points out that, historically, women ---- .

- A) have played a pioneering role in the growth of industrialisation
- B) have been involved in domestic activities but not in outdoor ones
- C) have never been regarded as economically useful
- D) have never been expected to do hard physical work
- E) have always played an important part in the communities' working activities

59. The passage points out that, in this present age, in many underdeveloped countries, ---- .

- A) health care and other social services are starting to be more effective
- B) women are still being used in physically demanding jobs
- C) it is still the women's responsibility to carry on trading activities
- D) spinning and weaving are the only major economic activities
- E) child labour is no longer practised

60. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

If you wish to glimpse the ancient trophies of Pedra Furada, in a difficult, mountainous area of north-eastern Brazil, you must be prepared to face intense dry heat, treacherous rocky ground, sudden flooding, boulders falling from cliffs, aggressive snakes and swarms of mosquitoes. It's worth it, though, for the archaeological treasures to be found there are exceptionally ancient. Rock paintings - vivid depictions of prehistoric ways of life, including dancing, hunting, war and sex rituals - have been dated at more than 12,000 years old, while curious pebble structures, primeval bonfires and early stone tools are up to 50,000 years old. The discovery of the remains had a profound effect on our knowledge of American prehistory, for they suggested that the first people in the New World arrived not via a bridge of ice from Siberia but by sea from Africa or possibly even Australia.

60. It is pointed out in the passage that Pedra Furada ---- .

- A) is jealously guarded and few people are allowed to see its treasures
- B) is situated in an extremely hostile environment
- C) is just one of many archaeological sites in north-eastern Brazil
- D) has rock paintings depicting activities of 50,000 years ago
- E) is easily accessible, especially during the summer months

61. We can understand from the passage that the rock paintings in Pedra Furada ---- .

- A) depict a wide variety of activity in prehistorical Brazil
- B) are far older than any of the other archaeological trophies there
- C) have been blackened by the smoke from primeval bonfires
- D) are in a bad state of repair owing to the dry climate
- E) are of less interest than the early stone tools found there

62. We can understand from the passage that, before the ancient trophies of Pedra Furada came to light, ---- .

- A) people presumed that north-eastern Brazil had never been inhabited
- B) people believed that the first inhabitants of the American continents came either from Africa or from Australia
- C) it had always been assumed that the first people in the New World came from Siberia over a bridge of ice
- D) this area was already attracting tourists
- E) no one even suspected that the rituals of dancing and hunting went back 12,000 years

63. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

New evidence suggests that Noah's flood really did happen. A recent expedition has confirmed that a huge flood occurred 7,000 years ago in the Black Sea. The theory was first put forward last year by marine geologists William Ryan and Walter Pitman. In their book Noah's Flood, they argue that the great flood resulted from the last ice age, which peaked 12,000 years ago. When the poles froze, ocean levels dropped and cut off the Mediterranean from the Black Sea, which dropped 150 m to become a lake with fertile shores. When the ice thawed, the Mediterranean rose back up and broke through what is now known as the Bosphorus with a force equal to 200 Niagara Falls for a period of two years. The Black Sea rose, consuming a mile of shore a day. Those who had settled there fled, spreading their stories of the flood.

63. According to the passage, the poles froze during the last ice age which caused ocean levels to drop and ---- .

- A) remain low for the next 7,000 years
- B) the Mediterranean became a lake only 150 m deep
- C) and they never again returned to normal
- D) so no further flooding on such a scale is likely
- E) the Mediterranean was separated from the Black Sea

64. It is pointed out in the passage that, as the ice melted towards the end of the last ice age, ---- .

- A) the waters of the Mediterranean rose and forced a way through to the Black Sea
- B) the people living along the Bosphorus moved inland to avoid flooding
- C) several new seas came into being including the Mediterranean and the Black Sea
- D) the Mediterranean and the Black Sea once more became a unified ocean
- E) there was considerable flooding though it was not on the scale of that known as Noah's flood

65. It is suggested in the passage that the Black Sea flooded the land around it ---- .

- A) when it was cut off from the Mediterranean
- B) and so the Bosphorus was formed
- C) until all the ice at the poles had thawed
- D) when the last ice age peaked 12,000 years ago
- E) at the rate of a mile a day

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Mr Mellon senior was a Croesus whose golden touch gave him a grip on much of American industry, including power, mining, civil engineering and insurance. His son, Paul Mellon, was a very different sort of person but no less remarkable. His achievement was that he managed to dispose of more money and goods than any other American of his time, but did it in an unobtrusive and well-regarded way. The great capitalists of the 19th century, particularly Andrew Carnegie and John Rockefeller, pioneered American philanthropy. Carnegie said the same aggressive energy that had made a capitalist rich should be employed to return his profits to society. The man who died rich, died disgraced, Carnegie thundered. Without necessarily agreeing with such structures, Paul Mellon set out to redistribute some of his wealth. Both men thought that what America needed was culture. Carnegie had favoured public libraries. Mr Mellon went for public art galleries.

66. The writer makes the point that Mellon senior made the money and that Mellon junior disposed of it, ---- .

- A) so it is Mellon senior who is to be admired
- B) but that the achievement of each was equally great
- C) which accounts for the tension between the two men
- D) but that both men were primarily interested in culture
- E) he is therefore very critical of Mellon junior's behaviour

67. As we understand from the passage, Carnegie passionately believed that ---- .

- A) his father ought to have been more philanthropic
- B) the capitalist system was wrong
- C) the best expression of a nation's culture was its art galleries
- D) the same energy that makes a man rich should be used for the benefit of society
- E) Rockefeller was the first and the greatest of the American philanthropists

68. The writer admires Paul Mellon because he used his father's money ---- .

- A) in a discrete manner, for the benefit of the American people at large
- B) and he had the same business skills as his father but refused to use them
- C) to make those who had worked for his father rich
- D) to set up new businesses and increase his wealth
- E) rather more extravagantly than even Carnegie had ever done

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Venice is famed for its architecture and for its paintings. Venetian architecture reflects the Byzantine influence, though Gothic became the main style in the 14th century; and the first Renaissance building dates from the second half of the 15th century. The Venetian school of painters did not come into prominence until the 15th century. The best known of this school are Gentile and Giovanni Bellini, Titian, Tintoretto and Veronese. The centre of Venetian life is St Mark's square, which is paved with marble. Round this and the adjoining Piazzetta are grouped buildings of great beauty and interest. At the eastern end of the square is the basilica of St Mark, a fitting cathedral for the patriarch of Venice.

69. The author points out that Venetian architecture ---- .

- A) makes use of marble as the main building material
- B) is best represented by the basilica of St Mark
- C) actually reflects two different architectural styles prior to the Renaissance
- D) has remained almost unchanged since the 15th century
- E) has been an important source of inspiration for Venetian painters

70. We understand from the passage that prior to the 15th century, Venice ---- .

- A) could show no examples of buildings in the Gothic style
- B) was not influenced in any way by Byzantine architecture
- C) was already famous for its great painters and architects
- D) was already proud of her Renaissance buildings
- E) hardly produced any painters of importance

71. It is stressed in the passage that St Mark's square in Venice ---- .

- A) stands next to the Piazzetta, which architecturally has been neglected
- B) is dominated by buildings in the Gothic style
- C) was frequently painted by the Venetian school of painters
- D) is both the cultural and the social centre of the city
- E) is surrounded by buildings which house the works of Titian and other great Venetian painters

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Radical changes in the life of western society were brought about by the new technical inventions of the 18th and 19th centuries which resulted in a gradual but complete reorganisation of the productive process. This is generally known as 'the Industrial Revolution'. The outstanding feature of this industrial revolution was the increasing specialisation of labour and, with it, the removal of more and more industries from the home to the factory. At the same time, a growing number of activities such as baking, soap making and dressmaking were taken over by industry. These changes profoundly affected the lives of women. Many of them worked in the new factories for very low wages and for excessively long hours; others worked at home for manufacturers.

72. According to the passage, the 18th and 19th centuries in the West ---- .

- A) were a time when working conditions were greatly improved
- B) domestic industry developed alongside the reorganisation of industry
- C) experienced a great economic and industrial decline
- D) saw great technical advances which led to radical changes in the production process
- E) gave priority to domestic industries

73. It is pointed out in the passage that one of the most important changes introduced by the Industrial Revolution was ---- .

- A) the development of such domestic skills as baking and soap making
- B) the improvement of the position of women in society
- C) the gradual rise of specialised labour
- D) the reorganisation of working conditions for women
- E) an unprecedented increase in wages

74. The writer makes the point that the Industrial Revolution ---- .

- A) had a totally destructive effect upon the social structure
- B) had a great effect on the way of life in the West
- C) encouraged domestic activities, in particular dressmaking
- D) led to the building of very many factories just for women workers
- E) had little effect on traditional production methods

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Winchester is a cathedral city in England. Once a royal city and residence of the kings of Wessex, Winchester competed with London to be capital of England and rivalled Salisbury as a great centre of learning. The progressively intensified agricultural use of the land and the increasing population of the nearby towns and villages gave prosperity to Winchester and turned it into a major economic centre. Wool was an important local product, and its collection and distribution formed part of the city's economy. Under King Alfred, whose statue stands in the city, the cultural and ecclesiastical life of Winchester became firmly established.

75. The passage puts emphasis on ---- .

- A) the cultural and economic importance of Winchester in its early history
- B) King Alfred and how he made Winchester his capital
- C) London's supremacy over Winchester
- D) the architectural excellence of Winchester's cathedral
- E) the lives and deeds of the ancient kings of Wessex

76. The author explains that, in early times Winchester ---- .

- A) depended solely on the wool trade for her economy
- B) was a royal city for the Kings of England
- C) was hardly less important, in some respects, than either London or Salisbury
- D) sold most of her wool to London and Salisbury
- E) had a small population compared with surrounding areas

77. According to the passage, it was King Alfred ---- .

- A) who encouraged the growth of towns and villages in the Winchester region
- B) himself who had his statue set up in Winchester
- C) who made Winchester the capital of England
- D) who first had the idea of building a great cathedral in Winchester
- E) who turned Winchester into a cultural and ecclesiastical centre

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

George Vancouver was a British naval explorer who served as a seaman on Captain Cook's second voyage round the world (1772-75) and as a midshipman on his third voyage (1776-80). He then saw service in the West Indies. In 1791 he was placed in charge of an expedition to the northwest coast of North America to seek for a passage to the interior of the continent which was rumoured to exist in those parts. On the outward voyage by the Cape of Good Hope, a portion of the southwest coastline of Australia was examined, and Tasmania, New Zealand and Hawaii were visited. Vancouver spent three years in carefully surveying portions of the west coast of North America. He was the first to circumnavigate Vancouver Island, to which his name was given by the Spaniards to commemorate his achievement. The standard of his survey was exceptionally high and worthy of his old captain, James Cook; and his voyage practically disproved the existence of a water-passage to the interior along these coasts.

78. According to the passage, by the time George Vancouver was sent to explore the northwest coast of North America, ---- .

- A) he had led an exploratory expedition to the West Indies
- B) he had already had considerable experience at sea
- C) Captain Cook had already instructed him on what to look for
- D) he had already acquired a basic knowledge of the area with Captain Cook
- E) others had tried to find a sea passage into the interior but had failed

79. According to the passage, Vancouver's exploration of the northwest coast of America ---- .

- A) caused the Spaniards to give up their claims to North America
- B) was greatly admired by English sailors who named Vancouver Island after him
- C) brought to a successful end the explorations initiated by Captain Cook
- D) more or less established that there was no water-passage into the interior
- E) was more successful than any expedition he had taken part in

80. It is pointed out in the passage that Vancouver ---- .

- A) made a thorough survey of the western shore of North America
- B) wanted to be recognised as a greater explorer than Captain Cook
- C) was clearly feared by Spanish sailors
- D) was only interested in the exploration of North America and paid no attention to other territories
- E) bought supplies for his ship and crew in Australia on his voyage home

• **Kalan 30 dakika sürenin 15 dakikasını hiç bakmadığınız sorular için kullanabilirsiniz. Daha önce üzerinde uğraştığınız sorulara tekrar geri dönmeyiniz.**

• **Son 15 dakikalık süreyi asla soru çözerek geçirmeyiniz. Bu süre zarfında seçeneklerinizi sayınız ve boş bıraktığınız soruları, cevap kağıdınızda sayıca en az çıkan seçeneğe göre işaretleyiniz.**

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

## ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 7 CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

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

## ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 7 YABANCI KELİMELER

- Soru 1. **fiction** = roman ve hikaye edebiyatı  
**literary** = edebi  
**theme** = tema  
**intricate** = karışık, çapraşık, girift, **complicated**, **complex**, zıt anl. = simple, straightforward  
**fit in with** = uymak, uygun düşmek, (bir yere, gruba vs.) ait olmak, **be suited to**, **belong**  
**clear out** = sıvışmak, tüymek, **slip out of**
- Soru 2. **measure** = önlem, tedbir, ölçü, **precaution**  
**combat** = savaşmak, mücadele etmek, **fight**, **struggle**, zıt anl. = surrender, compromise  
**violence** = şiddet, zorbalık, **disturbance**, **riot**  
**get off** = 1) (bir taşıttan) inmek; 2) paçayı kurtarmak, (birini) cezadan kurtarmak  
**let down** = 1) (ağır ağır) inmesini sağlamak; 2) boşa çıkarmak, yüzüstü bırakmak, hayal kırıklığına uğratmak, **forsake**, **disappoint**  
**take down** = 1) sökmek, parçalara ayırmak, **dismantle**; 2) kibrini kırmak  
**work out** = (plan, proje vs.) planlamak, başarmak, iyi sonuçlandırmak, (bir sorunu) çözmek, **accomplish**, **solve**, zıt anl. = fail, miss
- Soru 3. **accuse** = suçlamak, itham etmek, **blame**, zıt anl. = acquit  
**accused** = sanık  
**take over** = (yönetimi, nöbeti vs.) devralmak, egemen olmak, **assume**, **predominate**, zıt anl. = abandon  
**look through** = 1) gözden geçirmek, incelemek, **examine**, **search**; 2) (bir şeyin arasından, içinden) bakmak
- Soru 4. **edition** = baskı  
**manuscript** = el yazması, müsvedde
- Soru 5. **influence** = etki, tesir, nüfuz, **effect**, **impact**, (fiil=) etkilemek, söz geçirmek, **affect**  
**corporate** = (genellikle A. Ş. halinde) şirketleşmiş, şirkete ait
- Soru 6. **arise** = ortaya çıkmak, **appear**, **emerge**, zıt anl. = disappear, fade  
**in response to** = —e karşılık, —e tepki olarak, **as a reaction to**  
**appropriate** = uygun, yerinde, **suitable**, **proper**, zıt anl. = inappropriate, unsuitable  
**stimulus** = uyarım, uyarıcı şey  
**insignificant** = önemsiz, değersiz, **unimportant**, zıt anl. = significant, important  
**invalid** = 1) geçersiz, hükümsüz, **null**, **void**; 2) (yatalak) hasta, sakat, **disabled**  
**involuntary** = gönülsüz, istemsiz, **reflexive**, **unintentional**, **unwilling**, zıt anl. = voluntary, deliberate  
**inadequate** = yetersiz, eksik, **insufficient**, zıt anl. = enough, ample
- Soru 7. **apply** = 1) başvurmak; 2) uygulamak, tatbik etmek, **implement**, **utilize**  
**replace** = (başkasıyla) değiştirmek, yenilemek, **change**, **substitute**  
**seek** = aramak, **look for**
- Soru 8. **meanwhile** = bu arada, bu esnada, **at the same time**  
**on a vast scale** = çok geniş ölçekte, büyük oranda  
**post-war** = savaş sonrası

- Soru 9. **Janissary** = Yeniçeri  
**recruit** = 1) asker toplamak, asker yazmak, **enlist**; 2) (bir iş için) eleman aramak, işe almak, **employ**  
**conquer** = fethetmek
- Soru 10. **come into force** = geçerli olmak, yürürlüğe girmek, **go into effect**, **take effect**, zıt anl. = **annul**, **repeal**
- Soru 12. **advise** = öğüt vermek, tavsiyede bulunmak, **counsel**, **suggest**  
**advice** = öğüt, tavsiye, nasihat  
**vocational** = mesleki, mesleğe ilişkin, **occupational**
- Soru 13. **materialise** = gerçekleşmek, **be realised**, **actualise**, zıt anl. = **fail**  
**progress** = ilerlemek, gelişmek, **advance**, zıt anl. = **cease**, **return**  
**astounding** = şoke eden, hayret verici, **surprising**, **breathhtaking**, zıt anl. = **normal**, **ordinary**  
**pace** = hız; adım
- Soru 14. **bitterly** = şiddetli, dayanılması zor  
**battle (with)** = (ile) savaşmak, mücadele etmek, **fight with**  
**tidal pull** = gelgit çekimi  
**in spite of** = —e rağmen/karşın, **regardless of**  
**contrary to** = karşın, aksine, **as opposed to**  
**nevertheless** = yine de, bununla birlikte, **however**, **even so**
- Soru 15. **humour** = mizah, güldürü  
**laughter** = kahkaha, gülme  
**put forward** = önermek, ileri sürmek, **propose**  
**conclusive** = kesin, son, nihai, **definite**, **final**, zıt anl. = **questionable**, **uncertain**
- Soru 16. **accidentally** = kazara, yanlışlıkla; tesadüfen  
**criminal** = suçlu
- Soru 17. **slightly** = az miktarda, yüzeysel, bir parça, **a little**, **insignificantly**, zıt anl. = **immensely**
- Soru 20. **relevant** = konuyla ilgili, yerinde, **appropriate**  
**suggestion** = öneri, ileri sürülen fikir, **advice**  
**approval** = onay, **consent**
- Soru 22. **illusion** = hayal, kuruntu, yanılsama, **fantasy**  
**plot** = (öykü) konusu  
**setting** = zaman ve mekan, ortam  
**depict** = betimlemek, anlatmak, resmetmek, **describe**, **picture**  
**predominantly** = genelde, çoğunlukla, **above all**, **in general**, zıt anl. = **least of all**  
**fanciful** = hayali, **imaginary**, zıt anl. = **real**  
**fantastic** = akıl almaz, gerçek dışı, hayali, **illusive**, **incredible**, zıt anl. = **common**, **ordinary**
- Soru 23. **linguist** = dilbilimci  
**master** = iyice öğrenmek, uzmanlaşmak, **learn**, **grasp**  
**task** = iş, görev, ödev, **job**, **duty**, **work**  
**acquire** = elde etmek, kazanmak, **gain**, **obtain**, zıt anl. = **forfeit**, **lose**
- Soru 24. **polyphony** = çokseslilik  
**the highest pitch of mastery** = uzmanlaşmanın en yüksek noktası  
**brilliance** = deha, mükemmellik, **genius**, **perfection**

- achieve** = başarmak, (zorlu bir uğraştan sonra) elde etmek, kazanmak, **accomplish**, zıt anl. = fail, lose, quit  
**intense** = şiddetli, güçlü, **fierce**, **powerful**, zıt anl. = mild  
**emotional** = duygusal, duygulu, **passionate**, **sentimental**, zıt anl. = cold, unemotional
- Soru 25. **undermine** = temelini aşındırmak, yavaş yavaş yok etmek, zayıflatmak, **weaken**, zıt anl. = strengthen, build up  
**structure** = yapı
- Soru 26. **face** = karşı karşıya kalmak, göğüs germek, **confront**, **encounter**, zıt anl. = avoid, evade  
**trivial** = cüzi, önemsiz, bayağı, sıradan, **insignificant**, **unimportant**, zıt anl. = significant, important  
**public apology** = kamu önünde özür dileme  
**object to** = itiraz etmek, karşı çıkmak, **disagree**, **disapprove**, zıt anl. = agree, approve  
**amendment** = düzeltme, değişiklik, **correction**, **change**  
**Housing Bill** = imar ve iskan yasa tasarısı  
**centre upon** = odakla(n)mak, **concentrate**, **direct**, zıt anl. = disregard, overlook
- Soru 27. **blame** = suçlamak, suçu (birinin) üstüne atmak, **accuse**, zıt anl. = acquit  
**volunteer** = gönüllü  
**adverse** = kötü, elverişsiz, zararlı, menfaatine aykırı, aleyhte, ters (yönlü), **harmful**, **contrary**, **reverse**, zıt anl. = beneficial, favourable  
**avoid** = kaçınmak, sakınmak, —den kurtulmak, **escape**, **stay away**, zıt anl. = contact, face, confront  
**upset** = 1) bozmak, altüst etmek, **disturb**, **disrupt**; 2) üzme, sinirlendirmek, **bother**, **afflict**  
**community** = topluluk; toplum, halk
- Soru 28. **media** = araçlar, ortam, medya  
**attached (to)** = 1) bağlı, ilgili; 2) ilişik  
**resemble** = benzetmek, andırmak, **look/be like**, **take after**, zıt anl. = differ from
- Soru 29. **be made up of** = —den oluşmak, **be composed of**  
**restrict** = kısıtlamak, sınırlamak, **limit**, **restrain**, zıt anl. = broaden, enlarge  
**subject to** = tabi, maruz, **conditional**, **depending**  
**feature** = özellik, **characteristic**, **element**
- Soru 30. **profound** = derin, büyük, kapsamlı, **deep**, **serious**, **intense**, zıt anl. = superficial  
**exhibit** = sergilemek, göstermek, ibraz etmek, **reveal**, **illustrate**, **present**, zıt anl. = conceal, cover, hide  
**prolific** = üretken, verimli, doğurgan, **productive**, **fruitful**  
**for the most part** = genel olarak, **generally**, **mostly**  
**at large** = genelinde, çoğu, çoğunluğu, **in general**  
**interpret** = 1) yorumlamak; 2) çevirmek, tercüme etmek
- Soru 31. **peasant** = köylü, **villager**, **farmer**  
**go on strike** = grev yapmak  
**survivor** = (bir kaza, afet vs. sonrası) sağ kalan, kurtulan
- Soru 42. **look forward to** = sabırsızlıkla beklemek, iple çekmek  
**cliff** = uçurum, sarp kayalık  
**picturesque** = tablo gibi  
**resort** = tatil beldesi, dinlenme yeri  
**adjoin** = bitişik olmak, **link**, **border**, **attach**, zıt anl. = detach, disconnect  
**coastline** = kıyı boyu, sahil şeridi

- Soru 43. **publicise** = reklamını yapmak, **promote, advertise**, zıt anl. = conceal, suppress  
**occupation** = 1) işgal, **invasion, seizure**; 2) iş, meslek, uğraş, **profession, vocation**
- Soru 44. **work under pressure** = baskı altında çalışmak  
**impress** = (genelde iyi yönde) etkilemek, (iyi) izlenim bırakmak, **influence**  
**favour** = tercih etmek, tarafını tutmak, kayırmak, **fancy, prefer**, zıt anl. = dislike  
**immature** = olgunlaşmamış, toy, **young, unripe**, zıt anl. = mature, ripe  
**judge** = yargılamak, hüküm vermek, **decide, conclude**
- Soru 45. **indoors** = içeride, içeriye, **inside**, zıt anl. = outdoors, outside  
**sensible** = mantıklı, akla uygun, akli başında, **realistic, rational**, zıt anl. = foolish
- Soru 46. **spoil** = boz(ul)mak, berbat etmek, **ruin, impair**, zıt anl. = enhance, help
- Soru 47. **semi-settled** = yarı yerleşik  
**tribal** = kabileye ait  
**logging** = ağaç kesip kütük yapma işi  
**timber-rich** = kerestece zengin  
**carve** = oymak  
**erect** = dikmek, kurmak, inşa etmek, **build, put up**, zıt anl. = demolish, destroy  
**barricade** = barikat  
**obstruct** = engellemek, tıkmak, **block, impede**, zıt anl. = clear
- Soru 48. **bring about** = meydana getirmek, sebep olmak, **give rise, produce**  
**supremacy** = üstünlük, egemenlik, **domination, superiority**  
**commerce** = ticaret, **trade**  
**merchant** = tüccar, **tradesman**  
**devote** = adanmak, —e ayırmak, **dedicate**
- Soru 49. **grossly** = genellikle, büyük ölçüde, **generally**  
**unappreciated** = değeri anlaşılmamış, küçümsenmiş, **underrated**, zıt anl. = appreciated  
**hide away** = saklanmak, **conceal (oneself)**
- Soru 50. **imaginary** = imgesel, hayali, **fictitious**, zıt anl. = actual, real  
**directing public attention to** = kamu dikkatini —e çekmek/yöneltmek  
**corruption** = yolsuzluk, bozulma, yozlaşma, rüşvetçilik, **dishonesty**
- Soru 51. **prominence** = ün, çarpıcı şey, **celebrity, distinction**  
**return to prominence** = tekrar ünlenme/rağbet görme  
**spring up** = türemek, birdenbire meydana gelmek, **emerge**, zıt anl. = disappear, fade  
**trace back** = geriye/eskiye doğru izini sürmek/bulmak  
**theistic** = tanrıculığa ait
- Soru 52. **austere** = 1) ciddi, ağırbaşlı; 2) sert, zor, çetin  
**gay** = neşeli, şen  
**frivolous** = hafif, havai, uçarı  
**superficially** = yüzeysel olarak, **lightly, partially**, zıt anl. = profoundly, thoroughly  
**ornament** = süsleme, süs  
**stream** = 1) akım; 2) dere, çay  
**polished** = cilalanmış, parlatılmış  
**ultimately** = son./nihai olarak; esasen, **finally, fundamentally**  
**lead to** = —e yol açmak, **cause**  
**content** = 1) içerik, **composition**; 2) memnun, hoşnut, **happy, satisfied**  
**derive from** = —den elde etmek, —den türe(t)mek, **come/stem from**

- Soru 53. **abound (in/with)** = (bir yerde) bol/çok olmak, **be abundant with**, zıt anl. = be lacking/short of  
**secular** = laik, dini olmayan  
**bring to the fore** = ön plana çıkartmak  
**ecclesiastical** = kiliseye ait, dini
- Soru 54. **glacier** = buzul  
**beyond recognition** = tanınmaz halde, **unnoticeable**, zıt anl. = apparent  
**unique** = benzersiz, eşsiz, yegane, tek  
**sink** = 1) (değer, seviye vs.) azalmak, **decrease**; 2) batmak
- Soru 55. **deflation** = deflasyon, fiyatların düşmesi  
**hence** = bu nedenle, dolayısıyla, **therefore, thus**  
**spending power** = alım gücü  
**necessarily** = ister istemez, muhakkak, illa ki, **unquestionably, undoubtedly**, zıt anl. = possibly  
**outright** = kesin, tam, düpedüz, **complete, definite**, zıt anl. = hidden
- Soru 56. **whisper** = fısıldamak, fısıltı  
**dome** = kubbe  
**mere** = yalnızca, sadece, **only, sole**  
**startling** = çok şaşırtıcı, **astonishing, amazing**, zıt anl. = ordinary, dull  
**distinctness** = netlik, seçiklik, **clearness, accuracy**, zıt anl. = obscurity  
**circumference** = daire çevresi, çember  
**phenomenon** = fenomen, olağanüstü olay  
**successive** = peş peşe, ard arda, **consecutive**, zıt anl. = interrupted  
**reflection** = yansıma  
**charm** = cazibe, çekicilik
- 57. - 59. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**  
**in its wider sense** = daha geniş anlamıyla  
**primitive** = ilkel  
**share in** = pay sahibi olmak, rol almak, **participate in**  
**infirm** = zayıf, güçsüz, **ill, weak**, zıt anl. = healthy, well  
**in the modern sense** = modern anlamda  
**indeed** = gerçekten, doğrusu, **certainly**  
**indispensable** = vazgeçilmez, **essential, vital**, zıt anl. = dispensable  
**spin** = (yün, pamuk vs.) eğirmek  
**weave** = dokumak, örmek  
**threshold** = kapı eşiği, giriş, başlangıç, **opening, beginning**
- Soru 57. **signify** = göstermek, anlamına gelmek, **show, mean, stand for**  
**contribute (to)** = katkıda bulunmak, **support**  
**primarily** = öncelikle, aslında, esasen, **initially, essentially**  
**stand for** = simgelemek, yerine geçmek, **signify, represent**
- Soru 58. **pioneering** = öncülük eden, öncü, **leading**  
**be involved in** = —e karışmak, ile uğraşmak, **participate in**  
**regard as** = saymak, gözüyle bakmak, — olduğuna inanmak, **view, look on, deem**
- Soru 59. **physically demanding jobs** = bedensel güç gerektiren işler  
**carry on** = devam etmek, sürdürmek, **continue, persevere, conduct**
- 60. - 62. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**  
**glimpse** = bir an için görmek, kısaca göz gezdirmek  
**trophy** = hatıra, ödül, ganimet

**treacherous** = tehlikeli, güvenilmez, hain, kalles, **dangerous, unsafe**  
**boulder** = iri kaya parçası  
**aggressive** = saldırgan, **offensive, hostile** zıt anl. = **passive, peaceful**  
**vivid** = canlı, etkili, güçlü, **intense, colourful**, zıt anl. = **weak, dull**  
**depiction** = betimleme, resmetme, **description, picture**  
**ritual** = ayin, adet, alışkı  
**curious** = 1) acayip, tuhaf, garip, **unusual, queer**; 2) meraklı, **interested**  
**pebble** = çakıl taşı, çakıl  
**primeval** = tarih öncesi çağlara ait, başlangıçtan beri var olan, **aboriginal**  
**bonfire** = şenlik ateşi  
**prehistory** = tarih öncesi

Soru 60. **hostile** = düşmanca, saldırgan, **aggressive, antagonistic**, zıt anl. = **friendly**  
**accessible** = ulaşılabilir, yararlanılabilir, **available, usable**, zıt anl. = **inaccessible, restricted**

Soru 61. **blacken** = karar(t)mak  
**be of interest** = ilginç/ilgi çekici olmak, **be interesting**

Soru 62. **presume** = sanmak, tahmin etmek, varsaymak, **believe, suppose, think**  
**inhabit** = içinde oturmak, yuvalanmak,  **dwell, occupy**  
**inhabitant** = bir yerde oturan kişi, sakin  
**suspect** = kuşku duymak, **have doubt**, zıt anl. = **be sure**

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

**Noah's flood** = Nuh Tufanı  
**expedition** = araştırma gezisi  
**marine** = denize/denizciliğe ait, **maritime**  
**peak** = doruğa çıkmak, en yüksek düzeye ulaşmak, **climax, crest**  
**cut off from** = ayrı kalmak, ayırmak, ilişkisini kesmek, **separate**, zıt anl. = **unite**  
**fertile** = verimli, bereketli, **prolific, productive**, zıt anl. = **infertile, fruitless**  
**thaw** = (donmuş şey) erimek, çözülmek  
**break through** = (bir yerden engelleri aşarak) ilerlemek, zorla geçmek, **pass through, force a way through**  
**flee** = kaçmak, firar etmek, **run away, escape**

Soru 63. **on such a scale** = bu boyutta  
**likely** = olası, muhtemel, **probable, expected**, zıt anl. = **improbable, unlikely**

Soru 64. **force a way through** = (zorlayarak, engelleri devirerek) kendine yol açmak, **break through**  
**inland** = (denizden uzak) iç kısımlara (doğru)  
**come into being** = ortaya çıkmak, belirlemek, **come into existence, come to life, emerge**

Soru 65. **at the rate of a mile a day** = günde bir millik bir hızla

### 66. - 68. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

**Mr. Mellon senior** = baba Mellon  
**Croesus** = Lidya medeniyetinin son kralı, çok zengin adam  
**grip** = kontrol, idare  
**achievement** = başarı, elde etme, kazanma, **accomplishment, success**, zıt anl. = **failure, defeat**  
**dispose of** = (para, zaman vs.) (belirli bir biçimde) harcamak, elden çıkarmak, dağıtmak,  
**consume, part with, get rid of**, zıt anl. = **keep, save**  
**unobtrusive** = dikkat çekmeyen, göze çarpmayan, alçak gönüllü, **unnoticeable, humble**,  
zıt anl. = **obtrusive, noticeable**  
**well-regarded** = saygı uyandıran, kabul gören, iyi karşılanan

**philanthropy** = hayırseverlik, yardımseverlik, **charity, generosity**  
**disgraced** = utanç verici, rezil  
**thunder** = gürlemek  
**stricture** = kınama, yerme, **criticism, condemnation**  
**set out** = başlamak, yola koyulmak, **begin, commence**, zıt anl. = stay, halt  
**redistribute** = dağılımını değiştirmek, yeniden dağıtmak

Soru 66. **Mellon junior** = oğul Mellon  
**account for** = (nedenlerini) anlatmak, açıklamak, izah etmek; hesap vermek, **clarify, justify**

Soru 67. **passionately** = heyecanlı/ateşli/aşırı tutkulu/hiddetli bir şekilde, **intensely, movingly**, zıt anl. = moderately, unemotionally  
**expression** = deyim, anlatım, dışavurum, **exposition**  
**discrete** = ayrı, farklı, **distinct, separate**, zıt anl. = associated, similar  
**set up** = kurmak, dikmek, inşa etmek, **institute, erect, build**, zıt anl. = destroy, demolish  
**extravagantly** = müsrifçe, aşırı, **abundantly, bountifully**, zıt anl. = sparingly

#### 69. - 71. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

**famed** = ünlü, **famous**  
**date from** = tarihi —e dayanmak/uzanmak  
**come into prominence** = ünlenmek, tanınmak, **become well-known**  
**pave** = (cadde, kaldırım vs.) döşemek, kaplamak  
**adjoining** = bitişik, bitişikteki, **neighbouring**  
**fitting** = uygun, yakışan, **appropriate**

Soru 69. **prior (to)** = önceden, önceki, **preceding**  
**inspiration** = ilham, esin, **influence, stimulus**

Soru 71. **stress** = vurgulamak, altını çizmek, **emphasise, underline**  
**neglect** = ihmal etmek, savsaklamak, aldırmamak, **ignore**, zıt anl. = care for, concern  
**dominate** = hakim/egemen olmak, **govern, prevail**

#### 72. - 74. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

**gradual** = aşamalar halinde, yavaş yavaş, **step-by-step, slow**, zıt anl. = abrupt, sudden  
**specialisation of labour** = işgücünün uzmanlaşması  
**excessively** = aşırı derecede, **overly, redundantly**, zıt anl. = moderately

Soru 72. **alongside** = yanında, **together with**  
**decline** = azalma, düşüş, gerileme, çöküş, **drop, decay, deterioration**, zıt anl. = upturn, progress, recovery

Soru 73. **unprecedented** = görülmemiş, emsalsiz, **exceptional**, zıt anl. = usual

#### 75. - 77. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

**compete with** = ile rekabet etmek, ile boy ölçüşmek, **challenge, rival**, zıt anl. = cooperate  
**rival** = ile rekabet etmek, ... kadar iyi olmak, **compete with**  
**progressively** = giderek, **gradually**  
**intensify** = şiddetlen(dir)mek, yoğunlaş(tır)mak, **aggravate, concentrate**, zıt anl. = lessen  
**prosperity** = refah  
**turn into** = —e dönüş(tür)mek, —e deęiş(tir)mek, **convert**

Soru 75. **put emphasis on** = vurgulamak, **emphasise, stress**  
**excellence** = mükemmellik, kusursuzluk, **perfection**  
**deed** = eylem, iş, fiil, **achievement, action**, zıt anl. = failure

Soru 76. **in some respects** = bazı açılardan, **in a way**

**78. - 80. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**

**naval explorer** = deniz arařtırmacısı

**voyage** = deniz yolculuęu

**midshipman** = deniz yardımcı subayı

**place in charge of** = (bir iřin, görevin) başına getirmek, sorumluluęunu vermek

**seek (for)** = aramak, arařtırmak, **look for**

**be rumoured** = söylentisi dolařmak, ağızdan ağıza yayılmak

**Cape of Good Hope** = Ümit Burnu

**survey** = inceleme/arařtırma yapmak, etüt etmek, **examine, observe**

**circumnavigate** = denizden etrafını dolařmak

**commemorate** = anmak, **memorialise**, zıt anl. = dishonour

**exceptionally** = olaęandıřı/ıstisnai bir řekilde, **extremely**, zıt anl. = slightly, moderately

**worthy of** = layık, deęer, **valuable for**

**disprove** = aksini kanıtlamak, **invalidate**, zıt anl. = prove, confirm

Soru 78. **lead** = yönetmek, önderlik etmek, **guide, conduct**

**exploratory** = keřif, inceleme

**instruct (on)** = (hakkında) talimat vermek, yol göstermek, **enlighten, inform**

Soru 79. **claim** = talep, hak talebi, iddia, **demand, request**, zıt anl. = disclaimer

**initiate** = başlatmak, **start, launch, pioneer**, zıt anl. = complete

Soru 80. **thorough** = tam, baştan ařaęı, **complete, whole**, zıt anl. = partial

**recognise (as)** = (olarak) tanımak, **remember, identify, distinguish**, zıt anl. = forget

**territory** = toprak, alan, bölge

**supplies** = erzak, malzeme

**crew** = mürettebat