

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 8 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 - 8
CEVAP KAĞIDI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 8

A

1. - 21. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

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

1. Every community in the world recognizes certain activities as crimes, and has developed its own way of ---- them.

- A) depending on B) breaking into
C) looking after D) making for
E) dealing with

2. The visitors were taken to the airport, and there they were ---- by the assistant manager.

- A) made off B) seen off
C) put through D) turned out
E) looked over

3. I'm sure the boy is not really backward, but it is certainly difficult for him to ---- the other students in his class.

- A) pull up B) make up for
C) keep up with D) turn down
E) take over

4. Even in developed countries it is not unusual to see wage and job ---- against women.

- A) separation B) difference
C) discrimination D) insurance
E) diversity

5. The origins of stress vary from person to person, and people ---- differently to stressful events.

- A) refer B) rely
C) adopt D) react
E) appeal

6. This hotel certainly offers a high standard of service at ---- rates.

- A) contemporary B) competitive
C) relative D) conceivable
E) reliable

7. Syndicalism embodies the idea that workers, through direct action, ---- a general strike, should seize control over the means of production and hence gain political power.

- A) especially B) previously
C) tremendously D) respectfully
E) consistently

8. The period ---- which Margaret Mee painted the Amazon flora coincided ---- the time when the Amazon rain forest was being destroyed.

- A) on / from B) in / at
C) at / on D) during / with
E) for / by

9. Some delicate fruits and vegetables need to ripen gradually as they make their way ---- producer nations to consumer markets ---- the globe.

- A) from / around B) with / on
C) for / in D) of / over
E) through / through

10. The purpose of this bridge project is ---- to eliminate the cause of such accidents ---- to keep traffic moving at a steady rate.

- A) only / but also B) both / and
C) not only / and D) as much / than
E) so / as

11. The term 'man-machine system' fell somewhat into disrepute and was replaced by 'person-machine system' ---- the need to avoid sexist language.

- A) contrary to B) despite
C) in case of D) in accordance with
E) instead

12. The slavery issue was ---- one reason ---- the northern and southern states fought against each other during the US Civil War.

- A) on the other hand / which
B) as such / whereas
C) only / why
D) moreover / that
E) thus / in that

13. The United Nations has, on numerous occasions, tried to assert its authority to mediate a dispute between nations, ---- has often been ineffective ---- the nations involved refused to acknowledge the right of the United Nations to intervene.
- A) yet / that
B) but / because
C) either / or
D) therefore / because of
E) however / as far as
14. Multinational companies account for ---- 60 percent of trade in manufactured goods in the developed world.
- A) so much B) rather than
C) as far as D) by no means
E) no less than
15. Until the time of World War II, it ---- that human beings ---- to the requirements of technological systems with great ease.
- A) is assumed / adapted
B) has been assumed / were adapting
C) was assumed / are adapting
D) had been assumed / could adapt
E) assumed / have adapted
16. In his acknowledgement, the writer thanked his wife for the support she ---- him while he ---- the book.
- A) had given / was writing
B) gave / is writing
C) gives / has been writing
D) has given / will be writing
E) was giving / had written
17. Since Swedish Industrial relationships ---- so many fundamental changes, it is hardly surprising that the existence of a 'Swedish model' ---- .
- A) were undergoing / will be questioned
B) underwent / has been questioned
C) had undergone / had been questioned
D) are undergoing / was being questioned
E) have undergone / is being questioned
18. If it ---- for the severe air pollution of 1952, which was responsible for 4,000 deaths, the UK Clean Air Act of 1956 ---- .
- A) weren't / hadn't been passed
B) was not / won't be passed
C) hadn't been / wouldn't have been passed
D) wouldn't be / hadn't been passed
E) isn't / was not passed
19. ---- corporations grow in size and diversity, the difficulty of managing employee relations increases.
- A) Lest B) In case
C) Whether D) So that
E) As
20. ---- had so many people complained so loudly for so little cause.
- A) Only once
B) For the first time
C) At the beginning
D) Up to this time
E) From the start
21. ---- economic development projects in developing countries are carefully thought out and implemented, they can actually contribute to environmental deterioration.
- A) Provided that B) Unless
C) Since D) So long as
E) Whenever
22. - 31. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.
- Başlangıç saati : 09:51
Bitiş saati : 10:06
Toplam süre : 15 dakika
22. Much has been written about theories of knowledge, ---- .
- A) that philosophical discussions in general threaten empirical research and should therefore be avoided
B) though little attention has been given to their implications for empirical research
C) unless they can resolve some of the problems faced by social scientists
D) whether the status of social science is seriously in doubt
E) in case methodology needs to be critical and not merely descriptive

23. Hungary was founded by peoples of Finno-Ugrian and Asiatic Turkish origin ---- .

- A) who had moved westward in the early Middle Ages and conquered the Native Slavs
- B) as they were traditionally called 'the Magyars'
- C) so that they could have escaped persecution by their enemies
- D) even though their leader Arpad united them
- E) so long as Arpad's warriors had been a community of free and equal men

24. American interests in the African economy has recently intensified ---- .

- A) that many American companies had invested heavily in mining
- B) even if the Bush administration fully supports the American involvement in Africa
- C) as a series of articles published in The New York Times last year gave the issue new prominence
- D) because most American multinationals had recognized that Africa might constitute a threat
- E) before the United Nations began carrying out a survey country by country

25. ---- , there is rarely one simple cause.

- A) Though the results of the incident were devastating
- B) However closely the boy kept his secret
- C) Since so many children witness violence within their own family
- D) When biological factors were also involved
- E) When young people manifest serious emotional problems

26. The Minister emphasised how necessary it was ---- .

- A) if inflation could have been avoided
- B) that all institutions should be willing to work with the government to bring down inflation
- C) as long as private enterprises worked alongside state institutions to ensure prosperity
- D) if privatisation may be desirable and cost-effective
- E) as, in my opinion, unemployment is the crucial factor

27. When we stop trying to fit people into a common mould, ---- .

- A) it should be realized that people develop differently
- B) their natural talents as well as their limitations became apparent
- C) people who don't fit the mould are regarded as stupid
- D) we'll be able to produce brighter, more effective citizens
- E) this should be recognized by educators and parents alike

28. Although the colonists enjoyed unusual prosperity at least until 1764, ---- .

- A) Britain would have attempted to tighten imperial supervision
- B) the system did, in fact, fit the needs of the new country
- C) they had, nevertheless, certain economic grievances
- D) only the commercial laws have irritated the colonists
- E) monetary legislation came in too late

29. ---- if there are no shared activities.

- A) It is almost impossible to create a sense of community
- B) Cultural diversity has many advocates
- C) The problem with relativism is that it has led, almost inevitably, to separatism
- D) Too many people failed to recognize the dangers of diversity
- E) This sense of common purpose would have been undermined

30. Though many workers apparently approach the fatigue state by Friday ---- .

- A) workers in factories are usually classed as skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled
- B) the nature of the work performed cannot be overlooked
- C) it is generally acknowledged that boredom and fatigue are interrelated
- D) a shorter working week created other problems
- E) they are able to recover during the weekend rest

31. ---- when they believe that teachers care about them personally and educationally.

- A) As a group, these students reached high levels of achievement
- B) The psychological needs of students cannot be overestimated
- C) The learning context should have received as much attention as the students
- D) Students develop a positive attitude towards school
- E) There has been a remarkable improvement in student performance

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

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

32. Okul binalarındaki bakım giderleri hızla artıyor ve bunları karşılayacak fonların sağlanması giderek zorlaşıyor.

- A) As maintenance costs for school buildings were rising quickly, it was getting harder to find the necessary funds to meet them.
- B) With the rise in maintenance costs for school buildings, it is becoming extremely difficult to get hold of funds to meet them.
- C) Maintenance costs for school buildings are rising rapidly and funds to meet them are becoming increasingly difficult to get hold of.
- D) The rapid rise in maintenance costs for school buildings means that funds to meet them are becoming increasingly difficult to find.
- E) It had got increasingly difficult to raise funds to meet the ever-increasing rise in school maintenance costs.

33. Rusya Cumhurbaşkanı Putin, Afganistan'ın Kuzey İttifakı güçlerini Taliban'a karşı mücadelelerinde destekleyeceğini söyledi.

- A) The Northern Alliance in Afghanistan is reportedly being supported by President Putin of Russia in its struggle against the Taliban.
- B) The Russian President, Putin agreed to support the armies of Afghanistan's Northern Alliance while they fought the Taliban.
- C) The armies of Afghanistan's Northern Alliance sought the help of president Putin of Russia in their fight against the Taliban.
- D) It is reported that Russia's President, Putin, is ready to assist the forces of the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan in their struggle against the Taliban.
- E) President Putin of Russia said he would support the forces of Afghanistan's Northern Alliance in their fight against the Taliban.

34. Hudson Körfezi her yıl tamamen donmasa da gemi seferlerine ortalama olarak üç aydan daha kısa bir süre açıktır.

- A) When Hudson Bay is completely frozen over, which on average is for less than three months of the year, it is closed to navigation.
- B) On the average, Hudson Bay is open to navigation for as little as three months each year though it is only rarely completely frozen over.
- C) Hudson Bay is open to navigation for as little as three months in an average even though it is never completely frozen over.
- D) Even though Hudson Bay is not completely frozen every year, on the average, it is open to navigation for less than three months.
- E) On the average, Hudson Bay is closed to navigation for less than three months of the year, which is when it is completely frozen over.

35. Hemingway edebiyat kariyerine gazeteci olarak başlamıştır ve gerçekten, romanlarının çoğu kendisinin çok değişik deneyimlerine dayanır.

- A) It was as a reporter that Hemingway began his literary career, which is why so many of his novels are based upon his own, quite varied, experiences.
- B) Hemingway began his literary career as a reporter, and indeed many of his novels are based upon his own, extremely varied, experiences.
- C) Many of Hemingway's novels and other literary works are based upon his extremely varied experiences as a reporter starting on his literary career.
- D) Hemingway's various experiences as a reporter, as he set out on his literary career, supplied him with the materials for his novels and other literary works.
- E) Hemingway's literary career began when he was a reporter and so his own very colourful experiences became the core of many of his novels.

36. On altıncı yüzyılın sonlarından itibaren, hümanizma, klasik geleneğe dayalı bir eğitim sistemi olarak görülmeye başladı.

- A) By the late sixteenth century, humanism had come to be considered as a system of education that had its roots in classicism.
- B) Towards the end of the sixteenth century, humanism was being regarded as a system of education closely following the classical tradition.
- C) From the late sixteenth century onwards, humanism began to be perceived as a system of education based on the classical tradition.
- D) Towards the end of the sixteenth century, humanism was already being recognized as a classical-based system of education,
- E) The classical-based system of education, derived from humanism, came into being late in the sixteenth century.

37. - 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlenin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:13

Bitiş saati : 10:20

Toplam süre : 7 dakika

37. Education in the Middle Ages was conducted in Latin, and the main goal for receiving an education was to become a cleric.

- A) Ortaçağda eğitim Latince yürütülüyordu ve eğitim almanın başlıca amacı, rahip olmaktı.
- B) Ortaçağda, Latince verilen bir eğitimi almanın temel amacı, din adamı olmaktı.
- C) Ortaçağda, eğitim Latince'ydi ve bunun temel nedeni rahipler tarafından yürütülmesiydi.
- D) Ortaçağda, din adamı olmak amacıyla alınan eğitim, Latince olarak veriliyordu.
- E) Ortaçağ eğitimi tümüyle Latince yürütülüyordu ve rahip olmak ancak böyle bir eğitimi almakla mümkündü.

38. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without endangering the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

- A) Gelecek kuşakların kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılamasını engellemeden, sadece günümüz ihtiyaçlarının tümünü karşılayan kalkınmaya, sürdürülebilir kalkınma denir.
- B) Sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın gerçekleşmesi için bugünün ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması yetmez, gelecek kuşaklara da kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilme olanağı sağlanmalıdır.
- C) Günümüzde ihtiyaçlarını karşılayan kalkınmaya sürdürülebilir kalkınma denir, ancak bu, gelecek kuşakların kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılamasını tehlikeye sokmamalıdır.
- D) Sürdürülebilir kalkınma, bugünün ihtiyaçlarını, gelecek kuşakların kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılama gücünü tehlikeye sokmadan karşılayan kalkınmadır.
- E) Gelecek kuşakların kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılama gücünü tehlikeye sokmamayı ve bugünün ihtiyaçlarını karşılamayı amaç edinen kalkınma, sürdürülebilir kalkınmadır.

39. The unemployment statistics published by the government contain a number of problems, and some of these are related to hidden unemployment.

- A) Hükümetçe açıklanan işsizlik istatistikleri, bazıları gizli işsizlikten kaynaklanan pek çok sorunu ortaya koymaktadır.
- B) Hükümetin yayımladığı işsizlik istatistikleri pek çok sorun içermektedir ve bunlardan bazıları doğrudan doğruya gizli işsizlikle bağlantılıdır.
- C) İşsizlik istatistikleri hükümetçe yayımlanmış olup bunlar bir çok sorunu da ifade etmektedir ve bu sorunların bazıları sadece gizli işsizlik konusuna ilişkindir.
- D) Pek çok sorunu ortaya koyan işsizlik istatistikleri hükümet tarafından açıklanmıştır ve bu sorunlardan bazıları tamamen gizli işsizliğe ilişkindir.
- E) Hükümet tarafından yayımlanan işsizlik istatistikleri bir çok sorun içermektedir ve bunların bazıları gizli işsizlikle ilgilidir.

40. When the terrorists attacked the World Trade Centre on September 11th, voting was already under way in the primary election for New York's new mayor.

- A) 11 Eylül'de Dünya Ticaret Merkezi teröristlerin saldırısına uğrayınca, New York'ta yeni belediye başkanı için ön seçim yapılması yoluna gidildi.
- B) Teröristlerin 11 Eylül'de Dünya Ticaret Merkezi'ne saldırımları üzerine New York'un yeni belediye başkanı için derhal ön seçime gidildi.
- C) Teröristler 11 Eylül'de Dünya Ticaret Merkezi'ne saldırdıklarında, New York'un yeni belediye başkanı için ön seçimde oy verme işlemi devam ediyordu.
- D) Dünya Ticaret Merkezi 11 Eylül'de teröristlerin saldırısına uğradığında yeni New York belediye başkanının ön seçimi için oy verme işlemi başlamak üzereydi.
- E) 11 Eylül'de Dünya Ticaret Merkezi teröristlerce saldırıya uğradığında, New York'un yeni belediye başkanı için ön seçim oylaması yapılıyordu.

41. Most Cuban exiles in America believe that Cuba possesses biological warfare technology and is also on friendlier terms with Iraq than the Pentagon thinks.

- A) Amerika'daki Kübalı sürgünlerin çoğu, Küba'nın biyolojik savaş teknolojisine sahip olduğuna ve ayrıca, Irak'la Pentagon'un sandığından daha dostça ilişkiler içinde olduğuna inanmaktadır.
- B) Amerika'daki pek çok Kübalı sürgün, Küba'da biyolojik savaş teknolojisinin varlığına ve aynı zamanda Küba'nın, Irak'la Pentagon'un düşündüğünden daha dostça ilişkilere sahip olduğuna inanıyor.
- C) Amerika'daki çoğu Kübalı sürgünün de inandığı gibi, Küba'nın biyolojik savaş teknolojisi vardır ve ayrıca, Küba Irak'la Pentagon'un zannettiğinden daha dostça ilişkiler sürdürmektedir.
- D) Amerika'daki Kübalı çoğu sürgünün inancına göre, Küba, biyolojik savaş teknolojisine sahiptir ve Irak'la Pentagon'un düşündüğünden de ileri düzeyde dostça ilişkiler içindedir.
- E) Amerika'daki pek çok Kübalı sürgün, Pentagon'un tersine, Küba'nın biyolojik savaş teknolojisine sahip olduğuna ve Irak'la sanıldığından daha dostça ilişkiler sürdürdüğüne inanmaktadır.

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. Phil : Were the Fabians communists?

Tony : ----

Phil : Can you give me an example?

Tony : Yes. They believed that reform must come from the enlightened cooperation of all classes, not from their opposition.

- A) Why do you ask? No one remembers them now.
- B) Everyone will give you a different answer to that question.
- C) They weren't really a group, you know. They were a collection of unusual people.
- D) Some people reckon they were. But some of their beliefs were quite different.
- E) George Bernard Shaw was the best known member of the group. And I don't think he was a communist.

43. Frank : At last I've managed to get a copy of this month's Practical Matters.

Dan : ----

Frank : Do you really have one? I thought you never read magazines, so I never even thought of asking you.

Dan : I don't usually. But this month I heard there were a couple of interesting articles in it.

- A) Then when you've finished with it pass it on to me.
 B) Why didn't you ask me for mine?
 C) Good. There are some interesting articles in it this month.
 D) You were lucky then. They are usually all sold by the 17th of the month.
 E) I took out a subscription so mine comes through the post.

44. Clara : Welcome back! When were you last here? It must be something like 15 years.

Sarah : Even more than that. Nearly 20!

Clara : ----

Sarah : I certainly have. For one thing, everywhere is very much greener.

- A) Then I'm sure you must have found everywhere very changed.
 B) How long do you expect to be here this time?
 C) Well, you're certainly looking fine. All things considered, you haven't changed very much.
 D) It doesn't seem that long, but I suppose it is.
 E) Is it really? And where have you been in the meanwhile?

45. Pat : What is the function of the jury in a trial?

Colin : It has to listen to all the evidence and decide whether or not the accused person is guilty.

Pat : ----

Colin : He advises the jury and passes sentence on the accused if he is found guilty.

- A) How does the jury know that the accused really is guilty?
 B) Does the jury have a legal training?
 C) How are the jury members chosen?
 D) What happens if the judge and the jury disagree?
 E) Well then, what is the duty of the judge?

46. Ken : If you go to the Lake District, be sure to visit the little town of Grasmere. The scenery there is magnificent.

Mary : ----

Ken : That's right. He lived there for nine years in Dove Cottage and was buried in the churchyard of St. Oswald.

- A) Is that on Lake Windermere too?
 B) The poet Wordsworth is associated with Grasmere, isn't he?
 C) I plan to avoid all tourist centres and head for the mountains.
 D) I'm told that one walks up the mountains there; there is no serious climbing.
 E) Yes, Wordsworth describes that particular view in a number of his poems.

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

Başlangıç saati : 10:30

Bitiş saati : 10:40

Toplam süre : 10 dakika

47. (I) In the field of interior decoration, glass has come into high favour in recent times. (II) There have also been many innovations in lighting methods allowing lighting systems to be worked into the structure of rooms. (III) This is largely on account of its versatility. (IV) It can take any colour and is capable of a large variety of surface treatment. (V) The use of a mirror-wall has also become popular as it doubles the size of an interior and gives it completeness and symmetry.

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

48. (I) The education systems of the world are constantly being criticised. (II) They are criticised because emphasis is given to theories instead of values, to concepts instead of human beings, to efficiency rather than conscience. (III) Children are taught to compete. (IV) One might expect that education would serve as an adequate barrier to barbarity. (V) But they are not taught how best to live in a truly sustainable society.

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

49. (I) Advertising by its very nature is obtrusive and attracts attention to itself as well as to the goods and services it offers. (II) This is why everyone has something to say about it. (III) So it is not surprising that it has become a popular subject of controversy. (IV) As a matter of fact, in the long run, products sell on their merits. (V) Nor is it likely that the arguments that rage around it will soon be settled one way or the other.

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

50. (I) The causes of depression differ in men and women. (II) Research shows that women usually internalise distress, while men externalise it. (III) Depressed women are more likely to talk about their problems and reach out for help. (IV) Depressed men often have less tolerance for internal pain and turn to some action or substance for relief. (V) Male depression is thus less obvious than female depression, as the male, instead of trying to deal with it, seeks to run away from it.

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

51. (I) Dante's influence on the literature of his country is unparalleled in literary history. (II) Especially with his Divine Comedy, he set the final pattern of literary Italian. (III) His epistles and eclogues owed a lot to Latin rhetorical writings. (IV) This great masterpiece is a poetic narrative of a journey through hell, purgatory, and heaven in which he passed moral judgement on early 14th century Italy. (V) Already in his lifetime imitations of this great work were attempted, but he was too great to be successfully imitated.

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

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

Başlangıç saati : 10:40

Bitiş saati : 10:55

Toplam süre : 15 dakika

52. Everyone in the US has been shocked by the recent series of high school murders committed by male students. People are also extremely puzzled by them. ---- . Presently, many scientists are even seeking biological explanations for this not common but certainly destructive, social pathology.

- A) In fact, only a relatively small percentage of adolescents will agree to overlook acts of violence
- B) No one knows where the border between normal and abnormal is
- C) Some people argue that the brain is the cause of aggression and the cure for it
- D) Clearly there is no easy way to eliminate school violence
- E) They want to know why they have happened

53. The arguments for and against advertising have been complicated by the difficulty of isolating advertising costs. ---- . For instance, the expense involved in making the yearly style changes in American cars is put down as a manufacturing cost, but it could well be argued that it should be put down as a selling cost.

- A) It has been claimed that, in some cases, one cannot distinguish between manufacturing and selling costs
- B) Conversely, it can be argued that advertising contributes to economies in manufacture
- C) Nevertheless, the true cost of advertising is extremely difficult to assess
- D) This is because advertising on a mass scale enables a manufacturer to produce goods in greater quantities, and therefore more cheaply
- E) The two main types of advertising are the informative and the competitive

54. The precise health and environmental effects of noise pollution are not fully known. ---- . Moreover, sounds of high intensity and long duration can cause permanent damage to the auditory system.

- A) Noises from industrial operations are usually confined to the plant structure
- B) The impact of vehicle noise on a population usually depends on traffic concentrations rather than on any individual vehicle
- C) Prolonged noise exposure may cause general personal distress, either singly or in combination with other stress
- D) The other important secondary effect of noise on human health is noise-induced vibration
- E) Noise has the same general effects on animals as it does on humans

55. It has been argued that 'capitalism' entails the production of goods or the provision of services for profit. ---- . Even though many of these transactions were barter exchanges, this does not mean that profit was entirely absent. It was simply some form of profitable exchange that did not involve money.

- A) By capital we mean not just money but more especially a means of production
- B) As it happens, in a capitalist society only a very small proportion of industrial activity is under the control of the government, and sometimes none at all
- C) This notion of private ownership of the means of production as a central feature of capitalism should not arouse controversy
- D) This, however, will not serve to identify capitalism as a distinctive system since goods and services have at all times been exchanged with a view to striking a good bargain
- E) However, it is necessary to limit the application of the term 'capitalism' to a discernible pattern of social and economic relations

56. The troubadours belong to 11th century France. They were poet-musicians about whom we know little as practically none of their music has survived. ---- . Contemporary with them in Germany were 'the Minnesingers' but their songs were mostly similar to ecclesiastical hymns.

- A) Not until the 15th century did England begin to make a significant contribution to the history of music
- B) The earliest history of Western music is closely bound up with the Church
- C) Probably their music was largely secular and their songs were mostly about love and beauty
- D) Meanwhile in 14th century Italy a quite separate form of music was developing
- E) Indeed, little is known about the history of secular music

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.

In surveys of British public opinion, journalists typically rank below politicians, lawyers and used-car salesmen as trustworthy characters. And yet we depend upon journalists to guide us through today's rapidly evolving, information-rich 'media age'. The internet, digital television and technologies as yet unborn all promise to revolutionise how we learn about what's going on, in a world increasingly shaped by the forces of economic globalisation. But there is surely no substitute for good-quality, probing journalism. After all, it is the great crusading craft. It is the great support of democracy. In every society, authority - whether government, corporate or pressure group - needs to be constantly and vigorously challenged by an independent press. In every society too, that challenge rarely comes from the right. Indeed, in theory at least, it should come from the campaigning, liberal media.

57. The important point stressed in this passage is that ---- .

- A) the internet will replace the press unless the press improves its standards
- B) the standard of journalism in Britain is particularly high
- C) journalism has a very important duty to fulfil
- D) the importance of the press is very often overestimated
- E) there is no valid role left for the press in the 'media age'

58. It is pointed out in the passage that, in general, the British people ---- .

- A) do not have much faith in the press
- B) are more influenced by what they see on the television than by what they read in the newspapers
- C) are indifferent to the forces of economic globalisation
- D) prefer right-wing to left-wing journalism
- E) equate journalism with democracy

59. The writer of this passage is clearly firmly convinced that the various news-providing technologies such as the internet and television ---- .

- A) are very liberal in their attitudes towards human behaviour
- B) will presently take over all the functions of the press
- C) already present matters of global importance in a far more convincing manner than the press can
- D) cannot serve the same purpose as an independent press
- E) are being unfairly criticised by a great many journalists

60. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

As one steps out of the busy commercial streets in front of the station in a Japanese city and moves on into the side streets, one often encounters old shops and historic temples and shrines which hint at the former character of the city. It is in the side streets rather than the main roads that the original face of a city is to be found. But even in antique-looking houses in side streets, one can often see that their interiors may have been rebuilt and their fittings replaced in an attempt to keep abreast of the times. This applies in farming villages as well as cities; old-style houses and buildings decrease year by year, and in some cases the changes have been even more radical than those which have occurred in the cities. But although outward appearance and facilities may have been renovated, there has surely been no renovation in the sensibilities and attitudes of the people who live in these new environments.

60. The passage contains a lot about renovation within the old houses and buildings ---- .

- A) though many of them are being pulled down
- B) including the decorations of temples and shrines in the main streets
- C) though a large proportion of the interiors have remained unchanged
- D) which are largely situated around the main station
- E) but the people are basically still traditional

61. An interesting point made in the passage is that ---- .

- A) the old history of a Japanese city is to be found in side streets not in busy commercial ones
- B) the Japanese villages have completely avoided the city trends of modernisation
- C) the character of the Japanese is changing rapidly as a result of modernisation
- D) Japanese temples and shrines no longer play a significant role in the Japanese way of life
- E) in modern Japan more and more people are moving from farming villages to cities

62. This passage is primarily concerned with ---- .

- A) the pride that the Japanese people feel for their great historic heritage
- B) the economic importance of activities in the side streets of Japanese cities
- C) the contrast in life-styles between the villages and the cities of Japan
- D) the social importance of Japanese temples and shrines
- E) the blend of old and new in present-day Japan

63. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In the past decade the term 'internal marketing' has emerged in many companies to describe the application of marketing internally within the firm. This seems to be an area where practise appears ahead of theory. Despite the existence of many internal marketing programmes, no books, at least in English, have been published on internal marketing and only a handful of articles have addressed this important and emerging area. There are two key aspects to this. One involves the notion of the internal customer. That is, every person working within an organization is both a supplier and a customer. Here we are concerned with getting staff to recognise that both individuals and departments have customers, and determining what can be done to improve levels of customer service and quality levels within the organisation. The second aspect is concerned with making certain that all staff work together in a manner that is attuned to the company's mission, strategy and goals.

63. We learn from the passage that as a term, 'internal marketing' ---- .

- A) refers to the qualifications required of a company's staff
- B) has only been in use since the 1990s
- C) has been extensively dealt with in academia publications
- D) has as yet no practical application
- E) has been in use in marketing strategies for several decades

64. According to the passage one of the aims of internal marketing is to ---- .

- A) upgrade the quality of a company's customer service
- B) ensure that there is a continual supply of goods
- C) encourage in-service training for all employees
- D) promote a spirit of competition between departments
- E) increase the number of customers through promotions

65. According to the passage, when there is internal marketing within a firm ---- .

- A) its activities will be reviewed at regular intervals and its employees encouraged to make their suggestions
- B) every employee should be instructed as to the company's aims and strategies
- C) the employees are invariably seen to be contented
- D) all the employees are expected to work together in harmony with the company's objectives
- E) there are regular meetings between management and representatives of the employees

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The advertising techniques and methods used today were for the most part devised in Britain, Europe and America, and as a new technique evolved in one country it was quickly taken up elsewhere. The practise continues on a world-wide scale. The simplification of the words and illustrations in advertisements has come about as the result of the skill of copywriters, artists and photographers combined with the findings of advertising research workers. Advertisers have found it is often more effective to concentrate on putting across one aspect of their product than to go into lengthy descriptions. They have seized on the truth of the saying that a picture can be worth a thousand words. Some critics of advertising have argued that an advertiser should be content to furnish the public with information about his product and draw the line at persuasion, but in practise the dividing line between informing and persuading is impossible to draw. Persuasion starts at the point where information is first supplied, particularly when, as must happen for reasons of space and time, the information given is selective.

66. As it is pointed out in the passage, advertising in this age ---- .

- A) has not grown rapidly more effective in spite of the increased enthusiasm and skill of copywriters and artists
- B) has tended to give more and more detailed information
- C) tends to concentrate on the arts of persuasion
- D) seems to have forgotten how effective an illustration can be
- E) has grown more selective and simpler

67. According to the passage, as new techniques in advertising evolve in one part of the world ---- .

- A) other parts of the world feel under pressure to come up with something new
- B) they rapidly spread to another
- C) the competition for markets is intensified
- D) and are copied in another, local differences disappear
- E) copywriters start to look for fresh inspiration elsewhere

68. We understand from the passage that advertising is generally regarded as serving the dual functions of informing and persuading, ---- .

- A) though the information supplied is not always reliable
- B) persuasion, however, is by far the more important
- C) however, these two functions are actually inseparable
- D) but the amount of information offered is restricted by lack of space
- E) and this is the reason why advertisements have grown longer

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The growth of the importance of libraries in both the social and the scientific spheres has led to a great development in library science and in educational training for the profession of librarianship. In Germany and France requirements for admission to the profession of librarian have been laid down by the state; in other countries where there are library schools and professional examinations, professional qualifications are usually expected though they are not necessary for admission to the profession. The American Library Association, founded in 1876, was the first such association to be established in the world, and has been responsible in no small measure for the advances in library techniques in America and elsewhere. Library associations now exist in most countries. The English Library Association, founded in 1878, holds national and local conferences, maintains an excellent library and information bureau, promotes facilities for professional education, conducts examinations (elementary, intermediate and final) and maintains a register of qualified librarians.

69. We understand from the passage that, as librarians have grown in importance, ---- .

- A) the state has, in most countries, taken over their administration
- B) it has been necessary to find separate facilities for scientific subjects
- C) the need to train people in librarianship has been recognised
- D) professional qualifications are everywhere essential for admission to the profession of librarian even in a very junior capacity
- E) library associations have been formed in most countries to ensure that all libraries are organized in the same manner

70. It is pointed out in the passage that advances in library technique ---- .

- A) have slowed down and are now almost at a standstill
- B) have, to a large extent, been the work of the American Library Association
- C) comprise only a very small part of a librarian's training
- D) are still little known outside of America
- E) are of interest only to the professional librarian and do not affect the general public

71. It is clear from the passage that the English Library Association ---- .

- A) plays a very active role in the training of librarians
- B) rarely makes any contact with the general public
- C) is almost an exact replica of the American Library Association
- D) is in many important respects very different from its counterpart in the States
- E) has been responsible for the rapid development in library science throughout the world

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The art of Leonardo da Vinci, like his character, is full of conflicting tendencies and apparent contradictions. His tireless curiosity, combined with his deep feeling for all living things, led him as a scientist to explore the entire range of natural phenomena, while at the same time a fantastic creative imagination caused him as an artist to transform the results of his scientific researches in a thousand ways. These two elements of his nature alternated throughout his life and explain his restless changes of occupation and the fact that he never devoted himself exclusively to painting for very long at a time. Although in his versatility and scientific interests he is usually regarded as the quintessence of the man of the Renaissance, yet some of the products of his tortured imagination are a direct reminder of the middle ages. Even in his artistic output conflicting tendencies are apparent. In the 'Last Supper' he reaches the peak of his Renaissance classicism, whereas in other works, such as the Anghiari cartoon, his sense of restless movement clearly foreshadows the baroque. Finally, in the 'Deluge' drawings, he produces works which are completely unrelated to European art and suggest that of the Far East.

72. This passage about Leonardo da Vinci puts the emphasis on ---- .

- A) his scientific activities rather than on his artistic ones
- B) his versatility and the apparently conflicting elements in his works
- C) the masterly execution of his 'Last Supper' painting
- D) how medieval influences are apparent in all his paintings
- E) how fully representative he was of the Renaissance spirit of Italy in his age

73. The writer of this passage offers an explanation as to why da Vinci ---- .

- A) fills his pictures with so much restless movement
- B) preferred scientific exploration to creative painting
- C) had to keep his scientific activities quite separate from his creative ones
- D) chose to paint the 'Last Supper' in the high Renaissance style
- E) did not concentrate exclusively on his art for any long period of time

74. It is clear from this passage that the writer does not share the commonly held view that da Vinci ---- .

- A) was a lonely, isolated figure who did not share in the activities of his own age
- B) was the greatest artist of the Renaissance
- C) should have devoted himself exclusively to his artistic activities
- D) is the embodiment of the typical Renaissance man
- E) had a creative imagination but it was stifled by his scientific curiosity

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The extension of French as a second or acquired language is particularly striking. This was to some extent the result of military and political prestige, but the virtues of the language itself and French cultural achievements actually played a much greater role. The lead which France took in the 12th century in literature and in other domains made its language a sort of lingua franca of the cultured classes of Europe; and in the 17th and 18th centuries French was cultivated assiduously by the royal courts and the upper classes of most European countries and was written by many non-French authors. But even before the end of the 18th century French began to lose ground, and the movement was accelerated by the revival of national sentiment in Europe at the turn of the century and later by the rise of English under the influence of Britain and America. Many things, however, have found their supreme expression in French; and its precision, beauty and eloquence make it a classical language in the true sense of the world.

75. According to the writer of this passage, French was widely used outside of France ---- .

- A) especially in Britain and America
- B) only during the years of France's military and political supremacy
- C) though this was not gratifying to the French people
- D) among all classes of society
- E) largely on account of its intrinsic merits and because France was culturally to the fore

76. It is pointed out in the passage that French ---- .

- A) is the ideal language of literature and culture but lacks the definition necessary for the conduct of everyday life
- B) is a language of great beauty and eloquence, but that these qualities cannot be appreciated out of France
- C) was the language favoured by many non-French writers in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries
- D) should not have been replaced by English
- E) has scarcely changed at all since it rose to importance in the 12th century

77. It is clear from the passage that the spread of nationalism in Europe in the opening years of the 19th century ---- .

- A) slowed down the emergence of English as an international language
- B) contributed to the decline in the importance of French as a foreign language
- C) followed the sudden loss of the military prestige of France
- D) was firmly encouraged by a group of non-French writers
- E) was a sure sign that the period of France's lead in cultural matters was completely over

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Hans C. Andersen, the Danish author, was born on 2nd April, 1805 at Odense in Fünen. His father, a poor shoemaker, was devoted to reading and thinking, but died when Hans was a child. His mother was a simple, uneducated woman, who after her second marriage sank still deeper into poverty and took to drinking in her old age. Andersen, who loved her dearly, told her story in 'She was Worth Nothing'. His grandmother did her best to spoil the boy, who was given to daydreaming. After a very meagre education in a pauper-school it was intended to apprentice him to a tailor, but as a fortune-teller had foretold that Odense would one day be illuminated in his honour, his mother permitted him to go to Copenhagen, where he tried to become an actor or a singer, but cut a pitiable figure. Fortunately, kind people supported him. Thanks to the support and guardianship of Jones Collin, an influential councillor of state, Andersen at the age of 17 was sent to school. In 1828 he matriculated and at once began to write, mostly plays and poems. In the 30s he travelled abroad twice. From 1835 his fairy tales began to appear in instalments, and were soon translated into almost all the European languages, and gained for him a world reputation. The full acknowledgement of his own countrymen, for which he longed so much, came much later. But it came at last. He lived to see Odense, his native town, illuminated in his honour as prophesied.

78. We understand from the passage that the story of Andersen's own life ---- .

- A) reads like a fairy story
- B) is one of continual hardship and disappointment
- C) lacked intensity and variety
- D) provided him with no materials for the stories he wrote
- E) shows how lonely is the life of a gifted writer

79. It is clear from the passage that the great turning point in Andersen's career came ---- .

- A) with the publication of the story 'She was Worth Nothing'
- B) when his father died
- C) when his first poems were published
- D) during his first tour of Europe
- E) when, aged 17, Collin sent him to school

80. It is pointed out in the passage that though Andersen got world acclaim early in his career ---- .

- A) this did not make up for the fact that his own country never recognised him
- B) he never set foot outside his own country
- C) this only lasted for a short time
- D) his own country was slow to recognise his gifts
- E) his happiest days were those he had spent with his family in his childhood

• Kalan 30 dakika sürenin 15 dakikasını hiç bakamadığınız 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 - 8 CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

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**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SOSYAL BİLİMLER - 8
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **make for** = yapmak, ortaya çıkarmak, ileriye götürmek, **produce, advance**
- Soru 2. **make off** = aceleyle gitmek/çıkılmak/terk etmek, **make away, escape**
see off = (birini) geçirmek/uğurlamak/yolcu etmek
turn out = 1) (bir hatası nedeniyle birini) dışarı çıkarmak, **throw out**; 2) (ışık vs.) kapamak, söndürmek
look over = incelemek, göz gezdirmek, **examine, inspect**
- Soru 3. **pull up (to/with)** = (diğer bir yarışmacı vs. ile) aynı düzeye gelmek, (diğerini) yakalamak
make up for = telafi etmek, **compensate, settle**
turn down = geri çevirmek, reddetmek, **refuse**
- Soru 4. **separation** = ayrılma, ayırma, **break-up, split**, zıt anl. = unification
discrimination = ayrımcılık, ayırım yapma, **bias, unfairness**, zıt anl. = impartiality
diversity = çeşitlilik, farklılık, **variety, assortment**, zıt anl. = uniformity
- Soru 5. **rely on** = güvenmek, bel bağlamak, **depend, entrust**, zıt anl. = distrust
react (to) = tepki göstermek, **respond**
- Soru 6. **contemporary** = çağdaş, güncel, yaşıt, **modern, current**, zıt anl. = archaic, ancient
conceivable = akla yatkın, makul, **reasonable**, zıt anl. = inconceivable
reliable = güvenilir, emin, sağlam, **trustworthy, dependable**, zıt anl. = unreliable
- Soru 7. **syndicalism** = sendikacılık (özellikle genel grev yoluyla üretim araçlarını işçi örgütlerine devretmeye çalışan siyasi hareket)
embody = kapsamak, içermek, **include, combine**, zıt anl. = exclude, divide
seize = tutmak, yakalamak, el koymak, ele geçirmek, **grab, catch**, zıt anl. = relinquish
means of production = üretim araçları
tremendously = son derece, çok büyük çapta, **greatly, enormously**, zıt anl. = slightly
consistently = tutarlı bir şekilde, **invariably**, zıt anl. = divergently
- Soru 8. **flora** = bitki örtüsü
- Soru 9. **ripen** = olgunlaş(tır)mak, **mature**
gradually = aşamalar halinde, yavaş yavaş, **step-by-step, progressively**, zıt anl. = abruptly, suddenly
make one's way = ilerlemek, yol kat etmek, hayatta başarılı olmak, **advance**
globe = yerküre
- Soru 10. **eliminate** = gidermek, yok etmek, **throw out, defeat, get rid of**
steady = tutarlı, istikrarlı, sabit, değişmeyen, devamlı, sağlam, **stable, consistent**, zıt anl. = unsteady, shaky
- Soru 11. **fall into disrepute** = adı kötüye çıkmak
in accordance with = —e uygun olarak, uyarınca, **in compliance with**, zıt anl. = contrary to
- Soru 12. **slavery** = kölelik
as such = 1) öyle, şöyle, böyle; 2) aslında
moreover = bundan başka, ayrıca, üstelik, **additionally, furthermore**

- Soru 13. **occasion** = olay, fırsat, vesile, gerek, neden, **event, opportunity, cause**
assert = (zorla) kabul ettirmek, öne sürmek, **insist, press, declare**
mediate = aracılık/arabuluculuk etmek, araya girmek, **intercede**
dispute = anlaşmazlık, uyuşmazlık, tartışma, çekişme, **controversy, argument**, zıt anl. = agreement, understanding
involved = (olaya) karışmış, işin içinde olan
acknowledge = (bir gerçeği) kabul etmek, **admit, recognise**, zıt anl. = deny, ignore
intervene = araya girmek, **interfere, mediate**
- Soru 14. **manufactured** = imal edilmiş
- Soru 15. **with great ease** = çok büyük bir kolaylıkla
- Soru 16. **acknowledgement** = 1) (kitaplarda) teşekkür bölümü; 2) kabullenme, **recognition**
- Soru 17. **Industrial Relation(ship)s** = İşveren – işçi ilişkileri
- Soru 18. **severe** = sert, katı, şiddetli, ciddi, güç, **firm, hard, rigid, serious, difficult**, zıt anl. = soft, mild
Act = yasa
pass = (yasa) geçirmek/çıkarmak, **enact**
- Soru 21. **provided that** = koşuluyla, şartıyla
unless = —mezse, —medikçe
- Soru 22. **threaten** = tehdit etmek, gözdağı vermek, **warn, jeopardise**, zıt anl. = relieve, protect
empirical = deneysel, ampirik
resolve = 1) çözmek, **solve**; 2) karar vermek, **decide**; 3) azalmak, iyiye gitmek, **recover**
critical = eleştirisel
- Soru 23. **traditionally** = geleneksel olarak, **conventionally**
persecution = zulüm, eziyet, **cruelty, brutality**, zıt anl. = benevolence
unite = birleştirmek, bir araya getirmek, **combine, consolidate**, zıt anl. = disunite, sever
warrior = savaşçı
- Soru 24. **involvement** = ilgi, ilişki, karışma, bulaşma, **concern, engagement**
carry out = yapmak, yerine getirmek, uygulamak, **accomplish, fulfil, implement, perform**
- Soru 25. **incident** = olay, hadise, **occurrence, event, happening**
devastating = yıkıcı, yok edici, harap edici, **destructive, disastrous**, zıt anl. = constructive
witness = tanık/şahit olmak, tanıklık/şahitlik etmek, **observe**
- Soru 26. **bring down** = 1) aşağıya çekmek, azaltmak; 2) yıkmak, yerle bir etmek
enterprise = girişim, teşebbüs
ensure = garanti etmek, sağlamak, temin etmek, **secure, guarantee**
privatisation = özelleştirme
crucial = can alıcı, kritik, çok önemli, **pivotal, vital**, zıt anl. = trivial
- Soru 27. **fit into** = sığ(dır)mak, uy(dur)mak, uygun olmak, **go/place in, be suitable**
mold = kalıp
alike = 1) benzer; 2) eşit şekilde; 3) hem..., hem..., **similar, in the same way, both**
- Soru 28. **colonist** = koloni kuran
imperial = imparatorluğa ait, emperyal

supervision = gözetim ve denetim, **superintendence**, **administration**
grievance = yakınma, şikayet, şikayete yol açan şey, **complaint**
monetary = parasal, mali
legislation = yasama, kanun yapma; yasalar, kanunlar, **enactment**; **laws**

- Soru 29. **sense of community** = cemaat/topluluk/birliktelik duygusu
advocate = destekçi, savunucu, avukat, **supporter**, **lawyer**; (fiil=) desteklemek, savunmak, **support**
relativism = bağıntıcılık, görecelik
inevitably = kaçınılmaz bir şekilde, **unavoidably**, zıt anl. = avoidably
separatism = ayrılıkçılık
- Soru 30. **approach** = yaklaşmak, yanaşmak, **reach**, **near**, (isim=) yaklaşım, **attitude**
fatigue = yorgunluk, **tiredness**
overlook = dikkate almamak, gözden kaçırmak, **disregard**, **ignore**, **miss**, zıt anl. = notice, spot
interrelated = birbiriyle ilgili/ilişkili
recover = iyileşmek, kendine gelmek, **improve**, **get well**, zıt anl. = deteriorate
- Soru 31. **care about** = 1) sevmek, hoşlanmak, **be fond of**; 2) (bir fikir vs.) ile ilgilenmek
overestimate = fazla tahmin etmek, abartmak, **overrate**, zıt anl. = underestimate
context = bağlam, çevre ve koşullar
- Soru 42. **enlighten** = aydınlatmak, bilgilendirmek, **explain**, **advise**, **educate**
enlightened = aydın
opposition = muhalefet
collection = toplama, koleksiyon
reckon = sanmak, düşünmek, saymak, hesaplamak, **think**, **calculate**
- Soru 43. **manage** = 1) becermek, başarmak, **accomplish**, **succeed**; 2) yönetmek, idare etmek, **administer**, **run**
pass on (to) = (bir bilgi, söz vs.) (kişiden kişiye) iletmek/göndermek, **send**
take out = (belge, evrak, sigorta poliçesi vs.) elde etmek, satın almak, **obtain**
subscription = abonelik
- Soru 44. **all things considered** = her şey göz önüne alındığında
in the meanwhile = bu süre içinde, bu arada
- Soru 45. **sentence** = karar, hüküm
pass sentence on = kararı bildirmek/iletmek
- Soru 46. **scenery** = doğal manzara
magnificent = görkemli, harika
churchyard = kilise bahçesi/avlusu
be associated with = ile ilgisi/ilişkisi olmak, **be affiliated/connected with**
head for = (bir yere doğru) yolculuğa hazırlanmak
- Soru 47. **come into high favour** = çok tutulmaya başlamak
work into = (yavaş hareketlerle) yerleştirmek, oturtmak, uydurmak, (yuvasına) alıştırmak
versatility = çok yönlülük/fonksiyonluluk, **many-sidedness**
surface treatment = yüzey işlemleri
- Soru 48. **constantly** = devamlı, sürekli, **continually**, **perpetually**, zıt anl. = rarely, seldom
criticize = eleştirmek
concept = kavram

conscience = vicdan
barrier = engel, bariyer
sustainable = sürdürülebilir, **maintainable**

Soru 49. **obtrusive** = göze batan, kendini belli eden, **conspicuous, prominent**, zıt anl. = unobtrusive, inconspicuous

as a matter of fact = aslında

in the long run = uzun vadede

merit = değer, erdem, fazilet, **worth, virtue**, zıt anl. = disadvantage

rage = şiddetle devam etmek, **storm, surge**

settle = halletmek, çözmek, karara varmak, **conclude, resolve**

one way or the other = bir şekilde

Soru 50. **internalise** = içe atmak, kişiselleştirmek, öznelenştirmek, özümsemek

distress = üzüntü, acı, endişe, **misery, pain, worry**, zıt anl. = alleviation, comfort, relief

externalise = dışa vurmak, nesnelenştirmek

substance = 1) madde, **material, entity**; 2) öz, esas, asıl anlam, **essence**

Soru 51. **unparalleled** = eşsiz, emsalsiz, bezeri olmayan, **superlative, unmatched**, zıt anl. = inferior

epistle = mektup

eclogue = pastoral şiir

rhetorical = söz sanatına özgü

narrative = anlatım, **account**

purgatory = Araf (cennetle cehennem arasındaki yer)

moral judgements = ahlaki değerlendirmeler

Soru 52. **puzzle** = şaşır(t)mak, hayrete düş(ür)mek, **confuse, baffle**

destructive = yıkıcı, zararlı, **devastating, detrimental**, zıt anl. = constructive

pathology = patoloji (hastalıkların nedeni olan yapısal ve fonksiyonel sapmaları inceleyen bilim dalı)

Soru 53. **for and against** = lehinde ve aleyhinde

put down = 1) yazmak, kaydetmek, **enter**; 2) (yere, geri veya aşağı) koymak, **lay**

distinguish (between) = (arasında) ayırım yapmak, ayırmak, ayırt etmek, **recognize, identify, tell (the difference)**

conversely = tersine, aksine, **contrarily**

assess = değerlendirmek, değer biçmek, hesaplamak, **evaluate, upraise**

on a mass scale = kütleli boyutta

enable = sağlamak, imkan vermek, mümkün kılmak, yetki vermek, **allow, let, empower**, zıt anl. = forbid, hinder

informative = bilgilendirici, tanıtıcı, aydınlatıcı

Soru 54. **precise** = 1) tam, kesin, **definite**; 2) dikkatli, titiz, **rigorous**, zıt anl. = indefinite, inaccurate

noise pollution = gürültü kirliliği

intensity = yoğunluk, keskinlik, şiddet

auditory = işitme ile ilgili, işitsel

be confined to = - ile sınırlı olmak, **be limited to**

plant = fabrika

impact = etki; vuruş, çarpışma, **effect, influence; hit, collusion**

concentration = yoğunluk; yoğunlaşma, odaklanma, **intensification; focusing**

prolong = uzatmak, sürdürmek, **extend, carry on**, zıt anl. = shorten

prolonged = uzun süreli

exposure = maruz bırakma/kalma

singly = tek başına, **individually**

in combination with = — ile birlikte, **together with**
secondary = ikincil, tali, **subordinate, subsidiary**, zıt anl. = fundamental, essential
induce = 1) neden olmak, **cause**; 2) ikna etmek, kandırıp yaptırmak, **convince, persuade**
noise-induced = gürültü kaynaklı
vibration = titreşim

Soru 55. **entail** = içermek, gerektirmek, **involve, require**
transaction = işlem, **action, deed**
barter = değiş tokuş, takas
entirely = tamamen, bütünüyle, **completely**, zıt anl. = partially
notion = düşünce, fikir, inanç, **idea, thought**
arouse = uyandırmak, **activate, stir, wake**, zıt anl. = pacify
distinctive = tipik, kendine özgü, kolaylıkla ayırt edilebilen, **characteristic**, zıt anl. = ordinary
striking a good bargain = iyi bir ticaret yapmak, iyi kar elde etmek
discernible = fark edilebilir, görülebilir, **perceptible, noticeable**, zıt anl. = imperceptible, obscure

Soru 56. **hymn** = ilahi
be bound up with = çok yakın ilişkisi/bağlantısı olmak
secular = dünyevi; laik

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

rank above/below = (birinden) yüksek/aşağı rütbede/düzeyde olmak
trustworthy = güvenilir
guide through = kılavuzluk etmek, yol göstermek
rapidly = hızla, çabucak, **quickly, fast**, zıt anl. = slowly
evolve = (uzun bir zaman diliminde) geliş(tir)mek, **progress, develop**
revolutionise = —de devrim yapmak, —i kökten değiştirmek
substitute = (bir şeyin veya kişinin) yerine geçen, yedek, **replacement, reserve**
probe = araştırmak, incelemek, **investigate, explore**
crusade = 1) mücadele etmek, savaşım vermek, kampanya yapmak, **struggle, fight, campaign**; 2) haçlı seferi
craft = zanaat, meslek (daha çok esnaf ve sanatkarlar için)
vigorously = kuvvetlice, gayretli bir şekilde, **actively, energetically**
challenge = meydan okumak, kafa tutmak, (gücünü, yeteneğini vs.) sınamak, **confront a challenge** (isim) = başarılması zor iş
campaign = mücadele etmek, kampanya yapmak

Soru 57. **fulfil** = yerine getirmek, yapmak, **accomplish, satisfy, meet**, zıt anl. = fail to meet
valid = geçerli, sağlam, yasal, **credible, solid, legitimate**, zıt anl. = invalid, unacceptable

Soru 58. **indifferent** = aldırmaz, umursamaz, **disinterested**, zıt anl. = heedful
right/left-wing = sağcı, solcu
equate = — ile bir tutmak, — ile eşit görmek, **match**

Soru 59. **firmly** = kararlılıkla, ödün vermez biçimde, kuvvetle, sıkıca, sağlam bir biçimde, **strongly**
present = sunmak, takdim etmek, ortaya koymak, **introduce, demonstrate, manifest**
unfairly = haksızlıkla, adaletsizce, **unjustly**, zıt anl. = fairly, justly

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

step out = dışarıya adımını atmak
encounter = karşı karşıya gelmek, rastlamak, **face, come across**
temple = tapınak
shrine = yata, türbe
hint at = akla getirmek, izlenim bırakmak, ima etmek, **point to, suggest**

former = önceki, eski, **previous, old**, zıt anl. = latter, future, next
fittings = tesisat malzemeleri
keep abreast of = geri kalmamak, ayak uydurmak; olan bitenden haberdar olmak, **keep up with**
apply = içermek, kapsamak, geçerli olmak, **involve, pertain**
facility = 1) tesisat; tesis; 2) kolaylık, imkan
renovate = yenilemek, tadilat yapmak, **recondition, restore**
renovation = yenileme, tadilat
sensibility = ayırt etme yetisi, duyarlılık

Soru 60. **pull down** = yıkmak, **demolish, destroy**, zıt anl. = erect, set up
be situated = bir yerde bulunmak, **be located**

Soru 62. **heritage** = miras, kalıt

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

address = değinmek, — ile uğraşmak, **deal with**
aspect = açı, yön, bakım, görünüş, **feature, facet, perspective**
attune to = —e uydurmak, —e alıştırmak, **adjust, accord**

Soru 63. **extensively** = yaygın bir şekilde, büyük miktarda, **substantially, largely**, zıt anl. = partly
academia = akademisyenler camiası
publication = yayın, basılı metin

Soru 64. **upgrade** = geliştirmek, düzeyini yükseltmek, **improve, advance**, zıt anl. = worsen, weaken
continual = sürekli, devamlı, kesintisiz, **constant, perpetual**
in-service training = hizmet içi eğitim
spirit = gayret, heves

Soru 65. **invariably** = değişmez, şaşmaz bir şekilde, her zaman, **always, ever**, zıt anl. = never
content = hoşnut/tatmin etmek, **gratify, satisfy**

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

devise = tasarlamak, plan geliştirmek, düzenlemek, **formulate, invent, organise**
take up = 1) ele almak, başlamak, **start**; 2) (gaz, sıvı) tutmak, içine almak, **absorb**
illustration = resim, şekil
come about = meydana gelmek, ortaya çıkmak, olmak, **take place, arise**
finding = bulgu
put across = etkili bir şekilde anlatmak/açıklamak/söylemek, **convey, express**
lengthy = uzun, uzun uzadıya
seize on = alıp kullanmaya hevesli olmak, **hook onto**
furnish = 1) sağlamak, **provide, supply**; 2) döşemek
draw the line at = sınır koymak
persuasion = ikna etme, inandırma, **convincing**
selective = seçici, özellikle seçilmiş

Soru 66. **enthusiasm** = şevk, istek, heves

Soru 67. **come up with** = (karşılık, yanıt, fikir vs.) bulmak, ortaya atmak, önermek, **think of, suggest**

Soru 68. **dual** = ikili, çifte, çift yönlü
by far = (öbürlerinden) kat kat daha ...
inseparable = (birbirinden) ayrılamaz

69. - 71. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**sphere** = alan; küre**librarianship** = kütüphanecilik**admission** = kabul, giriş; itiraf, **acceptance, entrance; confession****lay down** = koymak, yapmak; sermek, **set down****association** = 1) dernek, birlik, kurum, **society**; 2) ilişki, **relation****in no small measure** = hiç de küçümsenmeyecek bir boyutta**maintain** = 1) muhafaza etmek, bakmak, **keep, retain**; 2) sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, **sustain****conduct** = yürütmek, yönetmek, uygulamak, **administer, carry out****register** = sicil, kayıtSoru 69. **junior** = az, küçükSoru 70. **be at a standstill** = durmuş olmak**comprise** = kapsamak, içermek, —den oluşmak, oluşturmak, **constitute, consist of, make up**Soru 71. **replica** = kopya**counterpart** = karşılık, kopya, akran**72. - 74. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)****conflicting** = (birbiriyle) çatışan, **contradictory****contradiction** = çelişki, aykırılık, tutarsızlık, **conflict, inconsistency**, zıt anl. = agreement**tireless** = bitmez tükenmez, yorulmak bilmez, **energetic, vigorous**, zıt anl. = weary, worn out**curiosity** = merak**throughout** = boyunca**restless** = hiç durmayan; huzursuz, **hurried; uneasy**, zıt anl. = calm, peaceful**exclusively** = sadece, yalnızca, **solely, entirely****quintessence** = mükemmel bir örnek**tortured** = acı dolu, kederli, **anguished****reminder** = hatırlatma, hatırlatıcı şey**output** = randıman, çıktı, üretim, verim, **product, yield**, zıt anl. = input**peak** = doruk noktası**foreshadow** = (bir şeyin) habercisi olmak, **foretell, anticipate**Soru 72. **masterly** = ustaca, ustalıklı**execution** = uygulama, yerine getirme, yapma, **completion, realisation****medieval** = ortaçağa ait/özgüSoru 73. **exploration** = araştırma, incelemeSoru 74. **isolated** = toplumdaki uzak**embodiment** = (bir şeyin) somut hali, kendisi, **symbol****stifle** = boğmak, bastırmak, gelişmesini engellemek, **choke, prevent, suppress****75. - 77. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)****extension** = büyüme, genişleme, uzatma, **development, expansion**, zıt anl. = curtailment, shrinkage**acquired** = doğuştan olmayan, sonradan elde edilmiş**virtue** = meziyet, yarar, avantaj; erdem, fazilet, **asset, advantage, goodness**, zıt anl. = evil**lead** = başrol, önderlik**lingua franca** = değişik ülkelerin kullandığı ortak dil**cultivate** = geliştirmek, zenginleştirmek, yetiştirmek, (toprağı) işlemek, **develop, enrich**

assiduously = dikkatli ve sürekli çalışarak, **diligently**
lose ground = gerilemek, rağbet görmemek, **regress, fall back**, zıt anl. = gain ground
accelerate = hızlan(dır)mak, ivme kazandırmak, **speed up**, zıt anl. = retard
revival = yeniden canlanma, diriliş, uyanış
sentiment = duygu, düşünce, **emotion, opinion**
eloquence = etkili ve güzel söz söyleme yeteneği

Soru 75. **intrinsic** = kendine özgü, kendi tabiatında olan, **peculiar, innate**, zıt anl. = acquired
to the fore = öne çıkmış

Soru 76. **definition** = kesinlik, netlik, tam anlamını verebilme özelliği
rise to importance = önem kazanmak

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

sink into poverty = yoksulluğa düşmek
take to = alışkanlık edinmek, hoşlanmaya başlamak; (bir yere) gitmek
be given to = (bir şey yapmak) alışkanlığında olmak, huy edinmek
daydreaming = hayal kurma, hayallere dalma
meagre = yetersiz, eksik, az, **inadequate, poor**, zıt anl. = abundant, sufficient
pauper-school = yoksullar okulu
apprentice = çırak, stajyer; (fiil=) (birinin yanına) çırak olarak vermek
foretell = tahmin etmek, önceden söylemek, **predict, guess, anticipate**
illuminate = 1) aydınlatmak, ışıklandırmak, **light, brighten**; 2) eğitmek, aydınlatmak, **educate, enlighten**
cut a pitiable figure = acınacak bir tip çizmek (biçmek)
guardianship = vasilik, himaye
influential = sözü geçen, nüfuzlu, **powerful**
councillor of state = eyalet meclisi üyesi
matriculate = (üniversiteye) öğrenci olarak kaydedilmek
fairy tale = peri masalı
in instalments = bölümler halinde; taksitle
countryman = vatandaş, hemşeri
long = hasretini çekmek, çok arzulamak, **desire**
prophecy = kehanette/tahminde bulunmak

Soru 78. **hardship** = güçlük, sıkıntı, darlık, **burden, trouble**, zıt anl. = ease, prosperity
gifted = yetenekli, **talented**, zıt anl. = inept

Soru 80. **acclaim** = bağırarak beğendiğini göstermek, alkışlamak, **hail, applaud**
set foot = adımını atmak