

A

İNGİLİZCE

SOSYAL BİLİMLER

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

1. In the 1990s the Belgian government was involved in numerous scandals that contaminated it with a reputation for incompetence and ----.

- A) participation B) despair
C) corruption D) dislike
E) certainty

2. Queen Mary's attempts to restore Catholicism to England during her reign (1553-1558) resulted in ---- turmoil and much bloodshed.

- A) internal B) reasonable C) stable
D) arrogant E) versatile

3. In spite of the widespread effects of Christianity on the Anglo-Saxons, they clung ---- to many of the superstitions and customs from their pagan past.

- A) hardly B) firmly C) rapidly
D) fairly E) urgently

4. In 1968, Bermuda, which used to be a British colony, was ---- a new constitution and autonomy except for foreign relations, defence and internal security.

- A) leased B) exploited C) appropriated
D) granted E) abolished

5. The trouble with golf as a hobby is that it ---- too much of one's time.

- A) turns over B) looks for C) gives up
D) puts out E) takes up

6. The Council of Europe, the continent's oldest political organization, was ---- in 1949 to defend, among other things, human rights and the rule of law.

- A) set up B) pulled through C) set aside
D) put up E) made out

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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7. The EU ---- that the establishment of the International Criminal Court ---- a milestone achievement in global human rights protection.

- A) believed / may have represented
- B) had believed / has represented
- C) has believed / represented
- D) believes / represents
- E) would have believed / had represented

8. It ---- true that property prices in Ireland and Spain ---- by 208 and 150 per cent, respectively, since 1997.

- A) may be / would increase
- B) has been / had increased
- C) was / increased
- D) could be / would have increased
- E) is / have increased

9. In Mozambique, the 1992 peace accord that ---- 15 years of civil war ---- a blanket amnesty for all those who had committed war crimes.

- A) has ended / had mandated
- B) had ended / would have mandated
- C) ended / mandated
- D) ends / will mandate
- E) could have ended / has mandated

10. Many observers predict that as China ---- to open itself, state control ----.

- A) has continued / had eased
- B) continues / will ease
- C) continued / could have eased
- D) will continue / has eased
- E) had continued / may have eased

11. Although archaeological exploration of Tibet ----, evidence of civilization in the region ---- back to at least 4000 B.C.

- A) was limited / will have to date
- B) is limited / had dated
- C) had been limited / has dated
- D) has been limited / dates
- E) will be limited / must have dated

12. Economists take pride ---- the sophisticated statistical techniques ---- which they rely to analyze phenomena such as growth rates, inflation, unemployment, trade and fiscal practices.

- A) at / for
- B) about / from
- C) over / by
- D) out of / through
- E) in / on

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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13. Much can be learned from a study ---- two Medicare bills that are currently working their way ---- Congress.

- A) in / at B) for / into C) to / over
D) of / through E) from / for

14. ---- demand grows for graduate business degrees, schools are offering their students more options regarding the length and content of their programmes.

- A) If B) As C) Unless
D) Once E) Whenever

15. For more than a decade, economists have maintained ---- the dollar was too expensive and its devaluation was unavoidable.

- A) whereas B) because C) that
D) since E) as

16. Designed as a palace and fortress for the Moorish monarchs of Granada, the Alhambra is surrounded by a heavily fortified wall ---- a mile in perimeter.

- A) except for B) apart from C) just as
D) so long as E) more than

17. In Renaissance England, though the European influence was strong ---- poetry was concerned, the native drama continued to develop and gain popularity.

- A) as well as B) in that C) so that
D) as far as E) in case

18. The Symbolists explored the subtle changes in the human psyche and conveyed them through symbol and metaphor ---- by direct statement.

- A) including B) rather than
C) not so much as D) such as
E) as if

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

The European Parliament is comprised of 626 members. It (19) ---- significantly stronger since its inception. (20) ----, the Parliament was simply an advisory body, but its responsibilities were widened (21) ---- the Single European Act and Treaty of the European Union of 1993. Three major responsibilities of the Parliament are legislative power, control over the budget and supervision of executive (22) ----. The European Commission (23) ---- community legislation to the Parliament. The Parliament must approve the legislation before submitting it to the Council for adoption.

19.

- A) became B) had become
C) has become D) would become
E) becomes

20.

- A) Further B) Consequently
C) Occasionally D) Initially
E) Accordingly

21.

- A) on B) at C) over
D) in E) through

22.

- A) decisions B) reasons C) obstacles
D) results E) commodities

23.

- A) determines B) requires C) presents
D) recognizes E) approves

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

24. As he grew older, ----.

- A) he grew less active and less dogmatic
B) he'll start to interfere less with the affairs of the company
C) he's not grown any wiser
D) he now seems determined to assert his authority
E) the more he plays the role of the big businessman

25. Although Russia's space technology is simpler than that of NASA in the US, ----.

- A) the Shuttle is grounded for repairs
B) it stil manages to work reliably
C) subsequent flights ran smoothly
D) more than one flight had ended in disaster
E) another one has flown more than 100 missions

26. ---- as long as the economy was good and the US remained strong abroad.

- A) The American people seem to have ignored Clinton's weaknesses in character during his presidency
B) Clinton became the second president in American history to be impeached
C) Clinton made history by becoming the first US president to testify in front of a grand jury
D) In the second year of his presidency, Clinton faced persistent troubles on the domestic front
E) Clinton's overall popularity among Americans remained high

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

27. ---- that the Celts once dominated the breadth of Europe from the Black Sea to the Atlantic.

- A) They will consult little known historians
- B) Some archaeological clues had been discovered
- C) The whole question may have sparked an academic debate
- D) Most of us are unaware of the fact
- E) Most historians will have denied

28. ---- since the break-up of the Soviet Union.

- A) Millions of Ukrainians have gone abroad in search of a living
- B) Ukrainian migrants often took on menial jobs
- C) Many Ukrainian women had been tempted overseas by promises of glamorous careers
- D) There were Ukrainian immigrants in Western Europe working on farms
- E) From time to time Ukraine felt threatened politically

29. ---- where you can read a book or meet with friends.

- A) Security at the new art museum is provided by young artists
- B) In Paris' new contemporary art space, the Palais de Tokyo, there is a salon
- C) The new contemporary museum is being built for the French collector François Pinault
- D) None of the French contemporary artists enjoys international prominence
- E) France never paid much attention to its own contemporary artists, beginning with the 19th-century impressionists

30. The UN insists ----.

- A) even though China's economic growth must have had a perverse effect on democratization
- B) because China had underinvested in crucial social services, especially education and public health
- C) that China is under an unconditional obligation to prohibit torture and ill-treatment
- D) as Korea's political system is more likely to experience decay than democracy
- E) since civil wars have devastated African economies, leaving millions dead and millions more displaced

31. The European Central Bank can't raise rates ----.

- A) just as they would have benefited Europe's largest economies
- B) because the Eurozone's two largest economies, France and Germany, need lower interest rates to spur growth
- C) since the European countries were particularly scared of an approaching crash
- D) while, in Spain, interest rates on mortgages were almost zero
- E) so long as real estate in Ireland and Spain had been overvalued by 15 and 13 per cent respectively

32. ----, Afghanistan is still a country on edge.

- A) As the UN Security Council passed two resolutions in 1999 and 2000, demanding the Taliban cease their support for terrorism
- B) Unless President Hamid Karzai had an army of 20,000
- C) Since 50 per cent of voters braved threats of insurgent attacks to vote in the September parliamentary elections
- D) Ever since the Taliban seized control of Kabul in September 1996
- E) Four years after the US and its allies ousted the Taliban from power

33. ----, he was well-read in both Latin and Greek, and excelled in swimming and boxing.

- A) When Lord Byron entered Cambridge at the age of 17
- B) However eager Lord Byron may have been to fight for the oppressed
- C) Since Lord Byron had left England in 1816, never to return
- D) Because, to his contemporaries, Lord Byron seemed more a colourful and scandalous personality than he was a poet
- E) As Lord Byron was a fiery rebel, an idealist and a conventional aristocrat

34. The aid package offered by the G8 may be wasted ----.

- A) so the G8 summit in 2005 promised 100 per cent debt relief to an initial group of 14 countries
- B) if the rich world's governments made expansive promises about fostering development in Africa
- C) although it had not brought about a significant transfer of resources
- D) unless there are improvements in the management of public spending in sub-Saharan Africa
- E) but most aid is now conditional on good governance and structural reform in sub-Saharan Africa

35. Market research worldwide shows that football has attracted millions in some countries ----.

- A) that there is also a desire for football in China and Japan
- B) where until a few years ago people were not interested in it
- C) which football is starting to compete with baseball in the USA
- D) who will be able to enjoy a fascinating battle in Europe for the Champions' League
- E) unless football enters people's homes through different media, but above all through television

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

36. Before privatization, Russia's oil and steel companies were thoroughly criminalized, and output fell day by day.

- A) Özelleştirme öncesi, Rusya'da yasadışı işlere bulaşan petrol ve çelik şirketleri üretimin her gün biraz daha düşmesine yol açtı.
- B) Özelleştirmeden önce, Rus petrol ve çelik şirketlerinin tümünde pek çok kanunsuzluk vardı ve günlük üretimleri giderek düşüyordu.
- C) Özelleştirmeden önce, Rusya'nın petrol ve çelik şirketleri tamamen yasadışı işlere giriştiler ve üretim günden güne düştü.
- D) Rusya'nın petrol ve çelik şirketleri, özelleştirme öncesi üretimlerini düşürmüş ve pek çok yasadışı uygulamalarda bulunmuştu.
- E) Rus petrol ve çelik şirketlerinde özelleştirmeden önce üretim giderek düşüyor ve pek çok kanunsuzluk oluyordu.

37. Speaking for 25 nations and bringing together their considerable voice and influence, the European Union is a leader in global efforts to protect human rights.

- A) Avrupa Birliği, 25 ulus adına konuşmaktadır ve onların güçlü sesini ve nüfuzunu birleştirerek insan haklarını korumaya yönelik küresel girişimlerin lideri durumuna gelmiştir.
- B) 25 ulus adına konuşan ve onların güçlü sesini ve nüfuzunu birleştiren Avrupa Birliği, insan haklarını koruma amaçlı küresel çabaların bir lideridir.
- C) İnsan haklarını korumaya yönelik küresel girişimlerin bir lideri olan Avrupa Birliği, 25 ulus adına konuşmaktadır ve onların güçlü sesi ile nüfuzunu birleştirmektedir.
- D) 25 ulus adına konuşan Avrupa Birliği, onların güçlü sesini ve nüfuzunu birleştirdiği için insan haklarını korumaya yönelik küresel çabalarda lider rolü oynayabilmektedir.
- E) Avrupa Birliği, 25 ulus adına konuşma yetkisiyle onların güçlü sesini ve nüfuzunu birleştirerek insan haklarını korumayı amaçlayan küresel çabalarda bir lider olmuştur.

38. **Undoubtedly, some intelligence services in the world know where every single high-ranking member of the largest terrorist groups is.**

- A) Dünyadaki en büyük istihbarat örgütleri, bazı terörist gruplarının üst düzey üyelerinin nerede olduğunu kuşkusuz biliyordur.
- B) Kuşkusuz, bazı istihbarat örgütleri en büyük terörist gruplarının her bir üst düzey üyesinin dünyanın neresinde olduğunu bilmek istiyordur.
- C) Kuşkusuz, en büyük terörist gruplarının üst düzey üyelerinin bulunduğu yer dünyadaki bütün istihbarat örgütlerince bilinmektedir.
- D) Kuşkusuz, dünyada, bazı terörist gruplarının her bir üst düzey üyesinin nerede olduğu büyük istihbarat örgütlerince bilinmektedir.
- E) Kuşkusuz, dünyadaki bazı istihbarat örgütleri en büyük terörist gruplarının her bir üst düzey üyesinin nerede olduğunu bilmektedir.

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

39. **Önemli olan, siyasi liderlerin uygun gördükleri gibi harcama yapmada özgür olup olmadıkları değil, yetkilerine ilişkin sınırların var olup olmadığıdır.**

- A) The important thing is whether political leaders have freedom to spend as they wish, not whether their powers are limited.
- B) Important political leaders are free to spend as they think fit, but there are limits to their powers.
- C) It is whether political leaders have limited powers, not whether they are able to spend money on their own projects, that is important.
- D) What is important is not whether political leaders are free to spend as they see fit, but whether limits exist on their powers.
- E) Whether political leaders are important or not and whether they are free or not to spend as they see fit, they must be subject to limitations regarding their powers.

40. **Çoğu Fransız siyasetçi, Avrupa Birliği Anayasası'nın halk tarafından ezici bir şekilde reddedileceğini sanmıyordu.**

- A) The politicians, most of whom were French, were not expecting the European Union Constitution to be so overwhelmingly rejected by the people.
- B) Most French politicians did not think that the European Union Constitution would be overwhelmingly rejected by the people.
- C) The fact that the European Union Constitution was overwhelmingly rejected by the people surprised most French politicians.
- D) Some French politicians supposed that the European Union Constitution would be overwhelmingly rejected by the people.
- E) The firm rejection of the European Union Constitution by French politicians came as a surprise to the people.

41. **Ukrayna, anayasaya dayalı demokrasi kurma yönünde sağladığı ilerlemeye karşılık olarak, 1995'te Avrupa Konseyi'ne kabul edildi.**

- A) Ukraine, having made considerable progress towards establishing a constitutionally-based democracy, was accepted into the Council of Europe in 1995.
- B) Because it had made tremendous progress on its path to a constitutionally-based democracy, Ukraine was accepted into the Council of Europe in 1995.
- C) Ukraine made tremendous progress towards establishing a constitutionally-based democracy after being accepted into the Council of Europe in 1995.
- D) Before its acceptance into the Council of Europe in 1995, Ukraine had already made recognisable progress towards establishing a constitutionally-based democracy.
- E) Ukraine was accepted into the Council of Europe in 1995, in recognition of the progress the country had made towards establishing a constitutionally-based democracy.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

42. – 46. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

42. **At any point in time, some regions of a country may experience difficulties while others prosper. For example, high oil prices will simultaneously benefit oil producers in Texas, but hurt businesses and consumers in northern states like Vermont that rely heavily on natural gas for heating. ----.**
- A) Likewise, recessions can affect different parts of the country in different ways
- B) When unemployment is low, firms compete for workers and wages rise sharply
- C) Low employment and high employment have somewhat different effects on wages
- D) As a consequence, the greater the differences in unemployment across regions, the higher the natural rate of unemployment will be in the country as a whole
- E) What this means is that even if the total unemployment rate in the country is fairly normal, inflation can still occur
43. **It is straightforward, in principle, to determine who is employed: ----. What is more difficult is to distinguish between those who are unemployed and those who are not in the labour force.**
- A) These two groups have very different characteristics
- B) The unemployed are those individuals who do not currently have a job, but who are actively looking for work
- C) The unemployed and employed comprise the labour force
- D) Just count the people who are working
- E) That person is classified as not being in the labour force
44. **A few years ago the price of a set of Encyclopaedia Britannica was \$1,600. ----. Why did the price drop to such a great extent?**
- A) An encyclopaedia is an information good, and its production involves collecting information and packaging it for use by consumers
- B) Now you can get a CD version of the encyclopaedia, along with a dictionary, thesaurus and world atlas, for as little as \$80
- C) The cost of compiling the information for the first copy of an encyclopaedia is huge
- D) The move from book-form encyclopaedias to digital ones decreased the cost of production
- E) The cost of reproducing the encyclopaedia in digital format is small
45. **Many emergencies begin ambiguously, and it is difficult to understand the difference between, for example, a man who is drunk and one who is ill. ----. What you are likely to see, of course, are other people who, for the same reasons, are also acting as if nothing is wrong.**
- A) One common way to deal with such dilemmas is to postpone action, to act as if nothing is wrong, and to look around to see how others are reacting
- B) We have all heard about crowds panicking because each person leads everybody else to overreact
- C) It was also difficult to tell whether a woman was being threatened by a stranger or arguing with her husband
- D) Despite this fact, we cannot tell at first glance whether what we see is smoke from a fire or just steam pouring out of the window
- E) We would have been embarrassed if we had reacted as if the situation were an emergency when it actually was not

46. Psychologists argue over whether language influences how people think, but it could affect half of what they see. The view from the right eye is processed in the brain's left hemisphere, which also seems to handle language. Researchers have found that native English speakers, who have separate words for *blue* and *green*, are faster at distinguishing between these colours when they appear within their right visual field, in contrast to people whose language uses the same word to indicate either colour. ----.

- A) Scientists planned to continue the research on these same lines using different colours
- B) Most of the world's languages use a single word to mean both *blue* and *green*
- C) Investigators tested how well the right and left fields of view distinguish between the colours known in English as *blue* and *green*
- D) This leads scientists to question the reason why, in some languages, there is no differentiation between the two colours
- E) This suggests that for English speakers, language influences the visual discrimination between the colours *blue* and *green*

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

47. Publisher :
- **Academics like to write about Shakespeare's plays, you know.**
- Bookseller :
- ----
- Publisher :
- **What is the public interested in reading then?**
- Bookseller :
- **Biographies. They want to learn about his life.**
- A) That makes sense. Tell me more.
 - B) I'm sure they do. It earns them a lot of money.
 - C) Why is that? They don't sell well, do they?
 - D) I know they do. But that's not what the public wants.
 - E) Do you publish many of them?

48. Ron :
- **Why don't we take a trip this summer?**

Susan :
- **Oh yes, I'd very much like to visit my friend Colleen in Chicago.**

Ron :
- ----

Susan :
- **So there'll be plenty for you to do while Colleen and I are chatting and catching up on old times.**

- A) Have you really? Why didn't you say so sooner?
- B) And I know that the city has become a great place for cultural activities.
- C) Oh, no. Not Colleen!
- D) But there's nothing to do or see in Chicago!
- E) Let's call and book a flight right away! And what about dates? Shall we say mid-July onwards?

49. Mary :
- **Have you heard the news that Colombia's cocaine production has been reduced by one-third to one-half?**

Roy :
- **No. How did they manage to do that?**

Mary :
- **The Colombian government used airplanes to spray weed-killer on areas they suspected were being used to grow coca plants.**

Roy :
- ----

- A) Wow, that should reduce the amount of cocaine available on the market, and raise the price as well.
- B) Who is the president of Colombia?
- C) Would you like to visit Colombia?
- D) Did you know that Colombia has a large wildlife refuge that has many species of animals and plants not found anywhere else on earth?
- E) They are still having trouble with guerrilla forces and land mines in Colombia, according to this article.

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50. Robert :
- **Have you seen the French documentary film *March of the Penguins*?**
- Cherie :
- ----
- Robert :
- **Yes, and I've read an article that says that it was also really difficult to film because of the rough terrain and the harsh climate.**
- Cherie :
- **Shall we go see it this evening?**
- A) No, I haven't.
B) Yes, I have.
C) Not yet, but I've heard it's really fascinating.
D) How much does it cost these days to see a film?
E) I don't think it's playing in cinemas any longer.

51. John :
- **It says here that there are some really good plays and musicals on Broadway this season.**
- Daniel :
- ----
- John :
- **Well, instead of mostly revivals of old plays and Andrew Lloyd Webber musicals, they've got some really great new dramas and musical comedies.**
- Daniel :
- **Let me have a look at that article – maybe we'll find some that we want to see.**
- A) Oh? What's the difference between this season and last season?
B) How long have you been so interested in Broadway theatre, anyway?
C) Too bad we don't live near New York City.
D) Let's call our friends and see if they want to go and see something.
E) I like films better than theatre.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

52. (I) The face of education is changing rapidly as a direct result of innovative computer technology. (II) Gone are the days of studying repetitive grammar exercises from an old copy of *A First Aid In English*, while chalk dust floats in the air. (III) Teachers are becoming weary of teaching the same subjects in the same way year after year. (IV) The students of today are more likely to find themselves in front of a computer screen than a black board. (V) As the tools of education change, so does the nature of learning and acquisition of knowledge.

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

53. (I) Because a play is written to be performed, it uses certain conventions you do not encounter in short stories. (II) It contains stage directions that tell the actors how to speak and how to move upon the stage. (III) Most of the story is presented through dialogue, the words the characters speak. (IV) When you read a play do you try to imagine how it would appear on stage? (V) In addition, it is divided into short units of action called "scenes" and larger ones called "acts".

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

54. (I) Labour unions arose in the late 1800s and early 1900s largely in response to the awful working conditions in factories. (II) Unions try to increase the wages of their members in three ways. (III) In garment factories, iron plants and textile mills, labourers worked about 14 hours per day, seven days a week. (IV) The long workweek was not new to those who had worked on farms, but the working conditions were. (V) Men, women and children as young as 5 operated clattering machinery so dangerous that many workers lost their sight, hearing and limbs.

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

55. (I) After World War II, rock music quickly captivated audiences, especially young audiences, around the world. (II) It articulated an entire generation's frustrations with the traditions and values of the society of that day. (III) It even influenced hair styles, dress, language and political and social behaviour. (IV) Rock is believed to have got its name from the fifties blues song "There is Good Rocking Tonight". (V) Further, it created international heroes like the Beatles, inspired numerous films and mushroomed into a multibillion-dollar industry.

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

56. (I) In November 1859, British biologist Charles R. Darwin published one of the most important and controversial books ever written. (II) Entitled *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, Darwin's book was an immediate bestseller. (III) Darwin's second point was to propose a mechanism for evolution. (IV) This book soon made his name almost synonymous with the concept of evolution. (V) For this reason, Darwin stands out in history with people like Newton and Einstein, scientists who synthesized ideas with great explanatory power.

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

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The young child's reliance on visual impressions is made clear by an experiment on the conservation of number. If two rows of checkers are matched one for one against each other, young children will say, correctly, that the rows have the same number of checkers. If the checkers in one row are brought closer together to form a cluster, 5-year-olds say there are now more checkers in the straight row – even though no checkers have been removed. The visual impression of a long row of checkers overrides the numerical equality that was obvious when the checkers appeared in matching rows. In contrast, 7-year-olds assume that if the number of objects was equal before, it must remain equal. At this age, numerical equality has become more significant than visual impression.

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

- A) differences in counting ability between 5- and 7-year-old children
- B) the game of checkers
- C) the fact that older children are better at playing checkers than younger children
- D) an incorrect assumption made by most 7-year-olds
- E) differences in perception between older and younger children

58. It can be inferred from the passage that, while very small children depend more on what they see to form a concept of their environment, older children ----.

- A) depend more on their intellect
- B) never make a mistake when counting objects
- C) know that the experimenters are trying to trick them
- D) are more interested in their friends
- E) have a better understanding of games

59. By the words "conservation of number" in the passage is meant ----.

- A) numbers should be used sparingly so as not to run out of them
- B) even when the members of a group move their places, the number of the members remains constant
- C) every child should learn how to play checkers
- D) when the members of a group move their places, the number of members may change
- E) the visual impression of a long row of checkers taking precedence over numerical equality, at least for very young children

60. According to the passage, the reason that 5-year-olds say that there are more checkers in a straight row than in a cluster with the same number is that they ----.

- A) are trying to confuse the experimenter
- B) become confused when the experimenter moves the checkers
- C) have a counting ability on the same level with that of older children
- D) depend on the outward appearance of things to understand them
- E) are frustrated with the experiment and unwilling to carry on

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1964, Kitty Genovese was murdered outside her home in New York City late at night. She fought back, and the murder took over half an hour. At least 38 neighbours heard her screams for help, but nobody came to her aid. No one even called the police. The American public was horrified by this incident, and social psychologists began to investigate the causes of what at first was termed "bystander apathy". Their work showed that "apathy" was not a very accurate term, however. It is not simple indifference that prevents bystanders from intervening in emergencies. First, there are realistic deterrents such as physical danger. Second, getting involved may mean lengthy court appearances or other entanglements. Third, emergencies are unpredictable and require quick, unplanned action; few of us are prepared for such situations. Finally, one risks making a fool of oneself by misinterpreting a situation as an emergency when it is not. Researchers concluded that "the bystander to an emergency situation is in an unenviable position. It is perhaps surprising that anyone should intervene at all".

61. According to the passage, Kitty Genovese's murder is an example of what was at first called ----.

- A) a realistic deterrent
- B) quick, unplanned action
- C) court entanglements
- D) misinterpretation of a situation
- E) bystander apathy

62. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) whenever a person tries to offer help in an emergency, other bystanders will think he is foolish
- B) all people intervening in emergencies must testify in court
- C) the American public likes to get involved in emergencies
- D) there are so many obstacles to intervening in an emergency that most people are unwilling to do so
- E) simple indifference prevents most bystanders from intervening in emergencies

63. According to the passage, one thing that prevents witnesses from getting involved in emergencies is ----.

- A) the fact that they are too busy
- B) their distrust of the legal system
- C) their surprise and horror at the incident
- D) their fear of the police
- E) the possibility of physical harm

64. It can be understood from the passage that although Kitty Genovese cried out for help when she was attacked, ----.

- A) the police arrived too late to help
- B) the American public disregarded the incident
- C) none of her neighbours helped her
- D) her neighbours put themselves in danger trying to help her
- E) her neighbours had to appear in court because they did nothing to help her

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

During the “hunger winter” of 1944 in Amsterdam, over 20,000 people died of starvation. Many of the city’s trees were cut down, and the interiors of abandoned buildings broken up for fuel. When peace came this once most beautiful and urbane of cities was in urgent need of large-scale reconstruction. In the years following the end of World War II in Europe, modern architecture had an unprecedented opportunity to demonstrate a socially minded, urban style. The consensus today is that in most places it failed. The young Dutch architect Aldo van Eyck was one of the earliest critics of the mechanistic approach taken by his modernist colleagues to urban reconstruction. The failure of architecture and planning to recreate forms of urban community and solidarity has become a problem in post-war Europe, as so many acclaimed housing estates, new towns, or newly designed urban quarters, around Europe, have been troubled by vandalism, disrepair and abandonment. Van Eyck saw this coming. In 1947 at the age of 28, he went to work for the Office for Public Works in Amsterdam and, as his first project, built a small playground. This was in line with his belief that by promoting and shaping the daily “encounter” or “inbetween-ness” of social space, architecture could humanize cities and create public trust.

65. We understand from the passage that, in the late 1940s, Europe was in need of massive reconstruction due to ----.

- A) the destruction caused by World War II
- B) the mechanistic approach taken by post-war architects to urban reconstruction
- C) vandalism, disrepair and abandonment of property
- D) the unprecedented opportunity to demonstrate a socially minded, urban style
- E) the failure of modern architecture

66. It is stated in the passage that although ----, it was mostly unable to do so.

- A) a small playground was the first project designed by van Eyck while at the Office for Public Works in Amsterdam
- B) modern European architecture had a chance after World War II to create an attractive new style in cities
- C) post-war architecture in Europe was greatly influenced by the ideas of Aldo van Eyck
- D) Amsterdam suffered major destruction during World War II
- E) post-World War II architecture in Europe took a mechanistic approach

67. It is clear from the passage that the new towns and residential areas built after World War II in Europe ----.

- A) were the work of a very talented group of young architects
- B) immediately became popular and have remained so to this day
- C) became the most beautiful areas in and around the cities
- D) failed to provide a sense of community for the residents
- E) had playgrounds designed by van Eyck

68. According to the passage, Aldo van Eyck ----.

- A) approved of the mechanistic design approach of his modernist colleagues
- B) thought that many post-war residential areas deserved acclaim
- C) viewed the post-war period as an opportunity to display his design ability
- D) thought the post-war period was a good opportunity to destroy older buildings and design modern cities
- E) believed that urban architecture had the power to create a sense of solidarity and trust in a city’s residents

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Not long ago, football was not a good example of globalization. The labour market in international club football was highly protected. National leagues like Italy's *Serie A* and Spain's *La Liga* imposed quotas on their teams, allowing them to import only a limited number of players. Some teams could have only two foreign players on the field. This arrangement, however, began to crumble in 1995, when the European court ruled that the difference of treatment of nationals from other EU countries was anti-constitutional. This permitted players to move freely within the EU, and made the club teams much more multi-national. Now it is not unusual for a majority of the players on a successful league team to be foreign nationals.

69. It can be understood from the passage that the quotas imposed in the past by national leagues ----.

- A) pushed their teams toward a more global approach
- B) allowed many foreign nationals to enter the labour market
- C) created a closed labour market in international club football
- D) were approved by the European court
- E) made the club teams quite multi-national

70. An example of football's globalization given in the passage is ----.

- A) the large number of foreign players on many teams today
- B) the ruling by the European court in 1995
- C) the quotas that many national leagues still impose on their teams
- D) that the Italian teams exchange their players more frequently than the other teams do
- E) that the number of football teams in the EU countries has increased since 1995

71. According to the passage, the European court ruling of 1995 ----.

- A) created a new constitution
- B) resulted in a complete reorganisation of the European football leagues
- C) restricted the number of foreign players a team could import
- D) made mandatory the inclusion of at least two foreign players from outside the EU on every national team
- E) made it illegal for EU teams to refuse to employ foreign players simply because they were foreign

72. As is understood from the passage, in the past, football was not a good example of globalization because ----.

- A) there weren't many national football clubs playing internationally
- B) most players didn't want to leave their native country
- C) most teams weren't allowed to have many foreign players
- D) the number of clubs throughout Europe was limited
- E) foreign players could not cross the borders to play in other countries

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Despite various scientific advances, in the early 1900s the public still did not understand mental illness and viewed mental hospitals and their inmates with fear and horror. Clifford Beers undertook the task of educating the public about mental health. As a young man, Beers developed a bipolar disorder and was confined for 3 years in several private and state hospitals. Although chains and other methods of torture had been abandoned long before, the straitjacket was still widely used to restrain excited patients. Lack of funds made the average state mental hospital – with its overcrowded wards, poor food, and unsympathetic attendants – a far from pleasant place to live. After his recovery, Beers wrote about his experiences in the now-famous book *A Mind That Found Itself* (1908), which aroused considerable public interest. Beers worked ceaselessly to educate the public about mental illness and helped to organize the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. In 1950, this organization joined with two related groups to form the National Association for Mental Health. The mental hygiene movement played an invaluable role in stimulating the organization of child-guidance clinics and community mental health centres to aid in the prevention and treatment of mental disorders.

73. According to the passage, Clifford Beers' book, *A Mind That Found Itself*, ----.

- A) became popular when it was published, but is not popular anymore
- B) concentrates on the better aspects of life in a mental hospital
- C) did not gain much popularity among the public
- D) did little to inform the public about what went on inside mental hospitals
- E) made people more interested in mental health than they had previously been

74. It can be understood from the passage that, in the early 1900s, people feared mental hospitals and mental patients due to ----.

- A) their lack of education about mental health
- B) the torture and chains that were still in constant use to cure mental illness
- C) the book Clifford Beers had written about his experiences in mental hospitals
- D) the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene
- E) the inmates who had escaped from the hospitals

75. It is pointed out in the passage that the part played by the mental hygiene movement in founding centres for child guidance and mental health was ----.

- A) unwanted
- B) minimal
- C) not at all helpful
- D) extremely important
- E) short-lived

76. It can be inferred from the passage that Beers' desire to educate people about mental health resulted from ----.

- A) the improvements he saw taking place in mental hospitals
- B) his three-year confinement in mental hospitals
- C) his having been chained for long periods of time
- D) his reading of the book *A Mind That Found Itself*
- E) various scientific advances

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Each year in the touristic town of Agrigento, Sicily, hundreds of illegally-built houses are bulldozed by the local government. New construction in Agrigento, home to many ancient temples which tourists come to see, has been banned since 1968. In spite of this, hundreds of new and half-built houses can be seen in the hills surrounding the archaeological park. Not only do these buildings spoil the landscape, but many are also unsafe and unsanitary. Some of the people living in these buildings pour sewage into the sea and pile garbage on roadsides since their houses are illegal and they aren't allowed to use the city sewage system and garbage service. Several of these houses are also built on dangerous cliffs, sites that would never be allowed by Italy's strict building codes.

77. It is made clear in the passage that pouring sewage into the sea and piling garbage on roadsides are examples of ----.

- A) the reason these houses are built in the hills
- B) compliance with Italy's strict building codes
- C) why the illegally-built houses in Agrigento are unsanitary
- D) the beautification of Agrigento's archaeological park
- E) a protest against the Italian government

78. According to the passage, the building prohibition in Agrigento, Sicily, ----.

- A) has meant that no new houses have been built there since 1968
- B) has not put a stop to the building of new houses
- C) has meant that there are no houses on the surrounding hills
- D) has caused the destruction of many ancient temples
- E) has led to the strict control of new construction

79. It can be inferred from the passage that the local government in Agrigento, Sicily, does not want new houses to be built near the archaeological park because ----.

- A) the local government wants to use the land to build houses for its officials
- B) the local government cannot collect taxes from the owners of these houses as they are built on public land
- C) there is no water, sewage or garbage service available near the temples
- D) new houses spoil the landscape around the ancient temples
- E) the local government is planning to build several new hotels for tourists on the land

80. This passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the illegal construction of a new archaeological park in Agrigento, Sicily
- B) the beautiful ancient temples found in Agrigento, Sicily
- C) the pollution of the archaeological park in Agrigento, Sicily, which began in 1968
- D) the reasons why illegal construction is still continuing in Agrigento, Sicily
- E) the problem of illegally-built houses in Agrigento, Sicily

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

08 EKİM 2006

İNGİLİZCE

FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

A KİTAPÇIĞI

1. D	21. C	41. A	61. A
2. C	22. A	42. D	62. D
3. B	23. B	43. B	63. B
4. E	24. C	44. E	64. D
5. D	25. E	45. A	65. E
6. A	26. D	46. C	66. A
7. E	27. C	47. B	67. B
8. B	28. B	48. D	68. C
9. D	29. E	49. E	69. D
10. E	30. A	50. A	70. E
11. C	31. D	51. E	71. B
12. A	32. C	52. D	72. D
13. B	33. B	53. B	73. C
14. C	34. D	54. C	74. B
15. A	35. B	55. E	75. E
16. E	36. A	56. C	76. C
17. D	37. E	57. A	77. D
18. E	38. D	58. D	78. B
19. B	39. B	59. B	79. A
20. D	40. C	60. E	80. D

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

08 EKİM 2006

İNGİLİZCE

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

A KİTAPÇIĞI

1. A	21. E	41. B	61. A
2. B	22. B	42. E	62. C
3. C	23. C	43. A	63. B
4. A	24. D	44. B	64. D
5. E	25. E	45. C	65. C
6. D	26. A	46. D	66. A
7. E	27. B	47. B	67. B
8. D	28. D	48. E	68. A
9. C	29. B	49. C	69. D
10. B	30. A	50. B	70. A
11. D	31. E	51. D	71. C
12. E	32. C	52. C	72. D
13. C	33. A	53. B	73. A
14. B	34. E	54. D	74. C
15. C	35. B	55. E	75. B
16. E	36. D	56. B	76. A
17. D	37. A	57. A	77. E
18. A	38. C	58. E	78. A
19. B	39. B	59. A	79. B
20. A	40. A	60. E	80. A

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

08 EKİM 2006

İNGİLİZCE

SOSYAL BİLİMLER TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

A KİTAPÇIĞI

1. C	21. E	41. E	61. E
2. A	22. A	42. A	62. D
3. B	23. C	43. D	63. E
4. D	24. A	44. B	64. C
5. E	25. B	45. A	65. A
6. A	26. E	46. E	66. B
7. D	27. D	47. D	67. D
8. E	28. A	48. B	68. E
9. C	29. B	49. A	69. C
10. B	30. C	50. C	70. A
11. D	31. B	51. A	71. E
12. E	32. E	52. C	72. C
13. D	33. A	53. D	73. E
14. B	34. D	54. B	74. A
15. C	35. B	55. D	75. D
16. E	36. C	56. C	76. B
17. D	37. B	57. E	77. C
18. B	38. E	58. A	78. B
19. C	39. D	59. B	79. D
20. D	40. B	60. D	80. E