

# A

## İNGİLİZCE

### SOSYAL BİLİMLER

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

1. In their ---- to overcome the anti-social effects of modern architecture, architects have directed their attention to more informal settlements.

A) avoidance      B) condition      C) attempt  
D) involvement      E) development

2. Much of our knowledge of the ---- lives of the ancient Romans has been derived from the excavations at Pompeii and nearby Herculaneum.

A) pretentious      B) daily      C) complete  
D) convenient      E) extensive

3. The growing closeness between China and the Gulf nations has not gone unnoticed in the rest of the world, most ---- in the US.

A) similarly      B) vaguely      C) relatively  
D) equally      E) notably

4. Language learning can ---- in interesting ways across different societies and cultural settings.

A) divide      B) distract      C) vary  
D) tend      E) dismay

5. As a family we are used to moving from one part of the country to another, and we usually ---- pretty quickly in each new home.

A) run through      B) move round      C) turn down  
D) come through      E) settle down

6. The EU recognizes that progress on human rights around the world ---- the cooperation and collaboration of many groups and individuals.

A) gets into      B) makes up      C) takes off  
D) depends on      E) puts off

7. If they ---- us their plans at the beginning, these problems ---- us now.

A) showed / would not have been worrying  
B) had shown / would not be worrying  
C) show / will not be worrying  
D) have shown / could not be worrying  
E) will show / may not be worrying

8. Most physical anthropologists ---- that modern human abilities ---- present since the emergence of *Homo sapiens* some 40,000-100,000 years ago.

A) will agree / would be  
B) could agree / are  
C) have agreed / were  
D) agree / have been  
E) had agreed / must be

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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9. It ---- until the 17<sup>th</sup> century that military leaders began to realize that stress on soldiers ---- a profound influence on the success of military operations.

- A) had not been / is having
- B) is not / has
- C) was not / could have
- D) has not been / had
- E) may not be / must have

10. A deeply hypnotized subject ---- to initiate activity and would rather wait for the hypnotist ---- something to do.

- A) does not like / to suggest
- B) had not liked / suggesting
- C) did not like / should suggest
- D) may not like / has suggested
- E) will not like / to be suggesting

11. Ever since James R. Flynn ---- his startling results, psychologists and educators ---- to figure out whether people really are getting smarter.

- A) has published / had struggled
- B) published / have struggled
- C) had published / will struggle
- D) was publishing / had been struggling
- E) publishes / are struggling

12. Two factors that contribute ---- the Eastern Sierra's wildflower diversity are its local habitat diversity and the fact that it is the meeting point ---- three floristic regions.

- A) over / from
- B) for / in
- C) into / at
- D) on / about
- E) to / for

13. ---- the same time as modern humans pushed into Europe, some of the same group that had paused ---- the Middle East spread east into Central Asia.

- A) Of / for
- B) About / in
- C) With / at
- D) During / to
- E) On / through

14. Research evidence suggests that, in their games, girls show preference for home-centered interests ---- boys are drawn to more naughty and dangerous themes and plots.

- A) unless
- B) when
- C) as though
- D) whereas
- E) now that

15. ---- winemaking in France dates back to pre-Roman times it was the Romans who spread the practice.

A) Although B) Until C) If  
D) Whether E) In that

16. ---- regulate the life of a society, general and legal rules are set down in written form by the highest legislative authority of a country.

A) Due to B) In order to  
C) With reference to D) Contrary to  
E) With regard to

17. The Mann-Whitney test is a procedure used in nonparametric statistics to determine ---- the means of two populations are equal.

A) so far as B) so long as C) while  
D) since E) whether

18. France is a large country and, although it has over 56 million inhabitants, is ---- densely populated ---- most of its western European neighbours.

A) so / that B) more / as C) less / than  
D) either / or E) not only / but

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

A market economy provides plenty of opportunities to people, but there are risks. Your level of success in a market economy – how much income you earn and how much wealth you accumulate – will depend on your innate intelligence (19) ---- your efforts. But there is also an element of luck: Your fate (20) ---- affected by where you were born, what occupation you choose, and your genetic makeup and health. There are also chance events, such as natural disasters and human accidents, that can affect your (21) ----. Given the uncertainty of market economics, most governments have a “social safety net” (22) ---- provides for citizens who do not succeed in the market economy. The safety net includes programmes that redistribute income from the rich to the poor and (23) ---- programmes of support.

19.

A) owing to B) in case of  
C) by means of D) as well as  
E) on behalf of

20.

A) was B) is  
C) had been D) would have been  
E) should have been

21.

A) account B) demand C) prosperity  
D) requirement E) schedule

22.

A) what B) of which C) when  
D) that E) wherever

23.

A) one another B) other C) another  
D) each other E) every other

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

24. Although the pace of progress in Latin America and the Caribbean over the past two decades has been impressive, ----.

- A) there remain tremendous development needs in the region, resulting from poverty and inequality
- B) the EU works with Latin American and Caribbean nations to advance these goals
- C) since 2000, the European Investment Bank has financed €1.3 billion in projects in the region
- D) Europe and Latin America share historic and cultural ties stretching back over 500 years
- E) the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office has funded disaster relief operations in the region

25. Once rarely found in newsrooms, ----.

- A) each radio and television station and daily newspaper will have subscribed to one or more wire services
- B) the news editor will also assign headline sizes to be written on the various stories as they are edited throughout the night
- C) a very small newspaper or radio station may have a reporting staff consisting of one or two persons
- D) the reporter's task could have been to present information, not to pass judgement on it
- E) women now comprise about half of the news-editorial staffs of America's daily newspapers

26. As most of the archaeological and paleontological records consist of bones, ----.

- A) people often think of the human skeleton as a symbol of death
- B) skeletal remains form the basis for most of what we know about human ancestors and our evolution
- C) the pace of skeletal weakening has accelerated over the past few millennia
- D) it is undoubtedly true that bone resists decomposition better than flesh
- E) the bones of modern humans are, on average, more slender than those of our ancestors

27. While some of the tapestries at the exhibition are representations of local life, ----.

- A) they were created by individuals without any formal art training
- B) few observers appreciated the colour or the creativity of the abstract designs
- C) others depict fruit, flowers, trees and the like
- D) one wonders whether they have taken up to 18 months to complete
- E) the exhibition itself will continue until the end of the year

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28. ---- if it is faced with American-inspired international sanctions.

- A) Iran has threatened to disrupt oil supplies
- B) Tehran would probably have found considerable foreign support
- C) Iran's use of the "oil weapon" in the past had serious economic consequences around the globe
- D) The Iranians have developed a petro-euro system for oil trading
- E) The likelihood of Tehran taking action to undermine the US economy has grown stronger

29. Though there has been significant improvement in the growth of Africa's gross domestic product in recent years, ----.

- A) inflation eased to single digits, from 10.6% to 8.4%, in the previous year
- B) macroeconomic conditions in the region continued to improve in 2006
- C) the report suggests concrete approaches for employment-based poverty reduction programmes
- D) poverty remains higher there than in other developing regions
- E) West Africa has the lowest unemployment rate of all

30. ----, the actual pace of change in these countries has been disappointingly slow.

- A) Since most of the sub-Saharan African countries have good governance
- B) Even though many sub-Saharan African governments say they support structural reforms
- C) Unless firmer action is taken against corruption in sub-Saharan Africa
- D) In order to improve the management of public spending in sub-Saharan African countries
- E) In spite of the IMF's demand that countries at a similar stage of development should receive equal treatment

31. France's biggest problem is mass unemployment, ----.

- A) since students are protesting against a new, more flexible job contract
- B) if employers transform permanent jobs into less secure ones
- C) which had been outside the control of the government for at least two decades
- D) as long as the government continues to support the heavily-protected high-level workers
- E) which has continued for more than two decades

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32. In Britain last year, there were about 5.5 million residents born outside the country, ----.

- A) whatever one means by Britishness, citizenship and integration
- B) since the government denies migrants free English lessons
- C) of whom only about 60 per cent were citizens
- D) although many migrants work in situations that only require their native language
- E) while British customs and institutions help people to integrate

33. Classical musical literacy in much of Europe today is in decline ----.

- A) because its theory remains far behind the realities of contemporary music practice
- B) whether the musical world has changed
- C) even though new technology has also affected the music itself
- D) when hundreds of thousands of musicians form amateur symphony orchestras and chamber music groups
- E) though many countries were giving considerable encouragement to young conductors and composers

34. The public may be interested in whom ministers have lunch with, ----

- A) regardless of the fact that civil servants are always at the heart of public decision-making.
- B) even though the contribution of civil servants to policy-making was decreasing in recent years.
- C) and what are the benefits of greater openness for a democratic political system?
- D) but is it in the public interest for the day-to-day activities of ministers to be fully disclosed?
- E) even if most senior civil servants get paid more than academics.

35. It is generally felt that members of the white working class in Britain express racist sentiments ----.

- A) or there may be disagreements and tensions between different groups of people
- B) since they are the people most directly affected by Asian immigration
- C) if the class hierarchy is internalized by each member of society
- D) unless they want to be respected on their own terms
- E) whether or not they have control over their own lives

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

36. **With the exception of its southwest, a large part of Afghanistan is covered by high snow-capped mountains and divided by deep valleys.**

- A) Afganistan'ın güneybatısı hariç büyük bir bölümü, zirveleri karla örtülü yüksek dağlarla kaplıdır ve derin vadilerle bölünmüştür.
- B) Afganistan'ın birçok bölgesinde olduğu gibi güneybatısında da karla kaplı yüksek dağlar ve derin vadiler büyük bir yer tutar.
- C) Afganistan'da güneybatı kesimler dışındaki bölgelerin çoğunu, karlı yüksek dağlar kaplar ve derin vadiler böler.
- D) Karlı yüksek dağlar ve derin vadiler, güneybatısı dışında Afganistan'ın büyük bir bölümünü kaplar.
- E) Afganistan, güneybatısının büyük bir bölümü dışında, tepeleri karlı yüksek dağlarla ve boydan boya uzanan derin vadilerle kaplıdır.

37. **The writers of the Romantic movement generally regarded humans as inherently good but corrupted by society and its institutions.**

- A) Romantik akımın yazarları, çoğunlukla, doğuştan iyi olan insanın toplumdaki kurumlar tarafından bozulduğunu kabul ederler.
- B) Romantik akımın yazarları, insanların doğuştan iyi olduğunu ancak toplumun kurumlarının genellikle onları değiştirdiğini benimsemişlerdir.
- C) Romantik akım yazarlarının, tüm insanların doğuştan genellikle iyi olmalarına rağmen, toplum ve kurumları yüzünden bozulduklarını kabul ettiklerine inanılmıştır.
- D) Romantik akım yazarları, genellikle, insanları doğuştan iyi fakat toplum ve kurumları tarafından bozulmuş olarak görmüşlerdir.
- E) Romantik akım yazarlarına göre, insanlar doğuştan iyidir, fakat genellikle toplum ve kurumları tarafından bozulmuştur.

38. **Although the British gained control of the Alabama region in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris, they had to cede almost all of the region to the US and Spain after the American Revolution.**

- A) 1763 Paris Antlaşması'yla Alabama bölgesinin kontrolü İngilizlere geçti; ancak, Amerikan Devrimi'nden sonra bölgenin tümü Birleşik Devletler'e ve İspanya'ya bırakıldı.
- B) İngilizler, 1763 Paris Antlaşması'yla kontrolünü ele geçirdikleri Alabama bölgesinin hakimiyetini, Amerikan Devrimi'nden sonra, Birleşik Devletler'e ve İspanya'ya bırakmak zorunda kaldılar.
- C) 1763 Paris Antlaşması'ndan sonra Birleşik Devletler ile İspanya'nın hakimiyeti altında olan Alabama bölgesinin kontrolü daha önceden İngilizlerin elindeydi; ancak, bu durum sadece Amerikan Devrimi'ne kadar sürdü.
- D) Alabama bölgesinin kontrolü 1763'te imzalanan Paris Antlaşması'yla tümüyle İngilizlere geçmiştir; fakat bölgeye Amerikan Devrimi sonrasında Birleşik Devletler ve İspanya hakim olmuştur.
- E) İngilizler 1763'te Paris Antlaşması'yla Alabama bölgesinin kontrolünü ele geçirmelerine rağmen, Amerikan Devrimi'nden sonra bölgenin hemen tümünü Birleşik Devletler'e ve İspanya'ya bırakmak zorunda kaldılar.

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

39. **2000 seçimlerinden sonra Başkan George W. Bush her ne kadar ülke içi sorunlara odaklanmış olarak Beyaz Saray'a gelmişse de kısa sürede, dikkatini dış konulara çevirmek zorunda kaldı.**

- A) Although, after the 2000 election, President George W. Bush came into the White House focused on domestic issues, he was soon forced to turn his attention to foreign affairs.
- B) Following the 2000 election, President George W. Bush came into the White House with a full awareness of domestic problems but, within a short time, he had to focus his attention on international issues.
- C) After the 2000 election, when President George W. Bush entered the White House primarily concerned with domestic matters, his attention was immediately focused on foreign affairs.
- D) Even if, after the 2000 election, President George W. Bush began his tenure in the White House thoroughly aware of domestic affairs, his attention soon turned to international matters.
- E) A short time after the 2000 election, President George W. Bush began to focus his attention on foreign issues, although he had come into the White House mainly concerned with domestic affairs.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

40. 100 yaş ve üzerinde olan insanlar, Amerikan nüfusunun en hızlı artan yaş gruplarından birini temsil etmektedir.

- A) The fastest-growing age group of the American population is represented by people living to age 100 and beyond.
- B) People living to age 100 and beyond is known as the fastest-growing age group of the American population.
- C) It is known that people living to age 100 and beyond are one of the fastest-growing age groups of the American population.
- D) It is in the American population that the group of people living to age 100 and beyond is growing the fastest.
- E) People living to age 100 and beyond represent one of the fastest-growing age groups of the American population.

41. Vietnam ile Amerika Birleşik Devletleri arasındaki savaşta en vahşi çarpışma, 1968 başlarında, Tet olarak bilinen Vietnam Yeni Yılı sırasında olmuştur.

- A) The bloodiest fighting in the Vietnam-United States of America war took place during the Vietnamese New Year known as Tet, in 1968.
- B) During the war between Vietnam and the United States of America, it was early in 1968, the time of the Vietnamese New Year known as Tet, that the fiercest battle was fought.
- C) In the war between Vietnam and the United States of America, the most savage fighting occurred early in 1968, during the Vietnamese New Year, known as Tet.
- D) Throughout the war between Vietnam and the United States of America, the most dangerous of the battles fought was the one early in 1968, during the Vietnamese New Year known as Tet.
- E) In the war between Vietnam and the United States of America, the fighting occurring early in 1968, during the Vietnamese New Year known as Tet, was quite terrible.

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

42. Isaac Newton and Francis Bacon were considered by their contemporaries to be ornaments of the English humanities, and many whom we now call scientists were called "natural philosophers" in their day. ----. According to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the earliest use of the term was in 1840.

- A) Inspired by the example of the University of Berlin, other institutions of learning were beginning to detach themselves from theology and classics and devote themselves to research
- B) Sigmund Freud considered himself a "biologist of the mind"
- C) Charles Darwin was a man driven to explain his ideas in rational terms
- D) The term "scientist" was only invented in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a kind of counterpart to the term "artist"
- E) Human life was illuminated by being compared to a chariot pulled by two horses of different temperaments, a flowing stream, or the task of pushing a stone up a hill

43. The low-tax, high-income countries are mostly English-speaking ones that share a direct, historical lineage with 19<sup>th</sup> century Britain. ----. The high-tax, high-income states are the Nordic social democracies, notably Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway, which have been governed by social democratic parties for much or all of the post-World War II era. They combine a healthy respect for market forces with a strong commitment to anti-poverty programmes.

- A) Unemployment rates are roughly the same in both groups
- B) These countries include Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the UK and the US
- C) All of them, but especially Sweden and Finland, have taken to the sweeping revolution in information and communications technology
- D) One of the great challenges of sustainable development is to combine society's desire for economic prosperity and social security
- E) The US spends less than most other rich countries on social services for the poor and disabled



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44. As you may have seen in a museum, men and women have grown taller and heavier in the last 300 years. ----. Body weights are also substantially higher today. The average weight of English males in their thirties was about 60 kg in 1790 – 20% below today's average.

- A) Not only did lower food supplies lead to smaller physical stature, but they also led to a higher incidence of chronic disease
- B) A typical Frenchman in his thirties at that time weighed only 50 kg
- C) As an example, an average male adult today is at approximately 1.75 m tall, which is nearly 12 cm taller than the typical Englishman in the late eighteenth century
- D) Robert Fogel from the University of Chicago estimated that the chronic malnutrition caused by limited food supplies at those times limited labour productivity
- E) Economic growth increased food supplies, enabling workers to become more productive and increase gross domestic product even more

45. A number of globalization issues involving children require our thoughtful consideration and action. ----. These children and their families represent a challenge to educators because of cultural and language barriers.

- A) A great challenge in the twenty-first century is how to enrich or give positive content to the process of globalization
- B) The effects of globalization are seen over a wide spectrum of our lives, including children's play and people's beliefs and attitudes about it
- C) One can judge the quality of a nation by the willingness of its citizens to care about other people's children
- D) An educational consequence of globalization facing many teachers of young children in the US and elsewhere is the growing number of recent immigrant children in classrooms
- E) Conditions are being created so that more and more people will come to have both a global identity and a local identity (one's own cultural reference group) in the twenty-first century

46. After earning his degree, John M. Keynes became a civil servant, taking a job with the India Office in Whitehall, London. ----. With the onset of World War I, Keynes returned to government employment, this time in the Treasury.

- A) Between the wars, Keynes wrote his most famous work: *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*
- B) After World War I, he attended the Versailles Peace Conference
- C) His book, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, condemned the Versailles Peace Treaty and its negotiators
- D) His wife, a Russian ballerina, was very active in promoting the arts
- E) After a while, he returned to Cambridge, where he taught economics at the University

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

47. Benjamin :  
- Have you ever heard of a "cargo cult"?

Adam :  
- ----

Benjamin :  
- It happens when a person from an economically-developed country goes to a place that is completely isolated from the outside world. The people there see all the things the foreigner brings, and start to treat the foreigner as a god.

- A) No. You tell me.
- B) No, is it something about world travel?
- C) What did you say?
- D) Who came up with that term?
- E) I don't want to hear about it.

48. Frank :  
- **Do you know which country has the most tourists each year?**
- Tom :  
- ----
- Frank :  
- **No, it's France, but the US takes in more money from tourism than any other country.**
- A) No, I don't.  
B) I should think it must be Italy.  
C) There is fierce competition among countries, isn't there?  
D) Where do you like to travel?  
E) Portugal is the country I am most interested in.

49. Barry :  
- **It says in this newspaper article that, in the year 2000, almost 40% of all traffic fatalities in the US were alcohol-related.**
- Jean :  
- ----
- Barry :  
- **Yes. The percentage has dropped from 51% in 1987.**
- Jean:  
- **That's an improvement, then.**
- A) What do you think about this topic?  
B) People shouldn't drink alcohol and then drive.  
C) I think they need better public transportation systems in US cities.  
D) Is that a change from previous years?  
E) Were intoxicated pedestrians also included in the survey?

50. Alex :  
- **This article claims that, within the next ten years, the economies of developing countries will grow extensively.**
- Jeannette :  
- **Yes, I've read it. I don't think the economies will grow only because of foreign or domestic investment, however.**
- Alex :  
- ----
- Jeannette :  
- **They'll grow because most of the poor people in those countries will finally have enough money to start spending it.**
- A) How do you know?  
B) Then what is it that will cause the growth?  
C) I don't agree with the article, do you?  
D) Who wrote this article, anyway?  
E) What do you think will happen?
51. Anna :  
- **With global warming seeming to become a reality, tourist destinations are changing.**
- Peter :  
- ----
- Anna :  
- **Well, the most popular places formerly have become too hot for most tourists, so they're choosing cooler spots.**
- Peter :  
- **Then the traditional tourist spots probably stand to lose income.**
- A) What can we do to stop the trend?  
B) Oh, are people going to Antarctica to see the ice before it melts?  
C) I don't believe that the earth is really warming up.  
D) Do you think this will affect Turkey's economy?  
E) Really? In what way?

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

52. (I) During the 1990s, the Japanese economy was in a prolonged recession. (II) Economists and journalists put forward many different ideas to try to jump-start the economy. (III) This is an example, although an unusual one, of government fiscal policy. (IV) One suggestion was that the Japanese government should issue everyone a certificate entitling each person to the equivalent, in yen, of \$200. (V) However, these yen certificates would only be valid for purchases for one month.

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

53. (I) Folk ballads were songs sung by the common people of England. (II) Their origins remain a mystery. (III) Most seem to have been composed between 1200 and 1500, and while there has been much argument, no one is exactly sure how they were created. (IV) The ballad form does not allow elaborate detail in plot, setting or character. (V) Present-day theories suggest that many were invented by local minstrels, descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, who entertained the humble people of a village by making up songs.

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

54. (I) In the last decade, improvements in the effectiveness of organ transplants have increased the demand for used human organs. (II) Each year, thousands of Americans will die waiting for replacement kidneys, hearts and lungs. (III) Because the supply has not increased along with demand, however, there are shortages of transplantable organs. (IV) In a normal market, the price would rise to eliminate the shortage, but because it is illegal to buy and sell human organs, there is no pricing mechanism to close the gap between the quantity supplied and the quantity demanded. (V) This gap in the organ-transplant system has led Nobel-winning economist Gary Becker to suggest monetary incentives for organ donors.

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

55. (I) Oil wealth in Venezuela has given rise to grand aspirations ever since 1922, when a blowout of oil sprayed "black rain" over the small town of Cabimas. (II) By 1928, Venezuela had become the world's largest oil exporter, with Venezuelans of all classes acquiring costly *Yanqui* tastes. (III) In recent surveys, a majority of Venezuelans said they had benefitted from government spending on food and health care as well as on education. (IV) In 1976, the government nationalized its subsoil wealth, and high oil prices and stable politics increased the national living standard. (V) But by 1980, oil prices began to fall, and hard times followed, making life difficult for most Venezuelans.

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

56. (I) The 26.2-mile footrace known as the Last Marathon takes place every other February on King George Island, about 2,000 miles from the South Pole. (II) Some 600 scientists and support workers live here in the summer conducting meteorological and wildlife studies. (III) The race was founded in 1955 by Thom Gilligan, a marathoner from Boston. (IV) The participants, ranging in age from 18 to 71 years old and hailing from 15 countries, are competitive runners as well as casual joggers. (V) All the participants, however, possess the "three D's" some runners jokingly say are necessary to complete a marathon: desire, discipline and dementia.

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

**57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The Roman city of Pompeii in A.D. 79 was a thriving provincial centre, a few miles from the Bay of Naples, with a population of between 10,000 and 20,000 people. Its narrow streets, made narrower by street vendors and shops with cloth awnings for shade, were full of shoppers, tavern-goers, slaves, and vacationers from the North. A huge new aqueduct supplied running water from the Lower Apennine mountains, which flowed from fountains throughout the city, even in private homes. But the key to Pompeii's prosperity, and that of smaller settlements nearby like Oplontis and Terzigna, was the region's rich black earth provided by Mount Vesuvius' volcanic eruptions. "One of the ironies of volcanoes is that they tend to produce very fertile soils, and that tends to tempt people to live around them", says geologist Philip Janey. Had Roman knowledge in the summer of A.D. 79 been less mythological and more geological, the Pompeians might have recognized the danger signs from Mount Vesuvius and escaped the volcanic eruption that was to follow.

**57. According to the passage, in A.D. 79, there had been some geological indications that ----.**

- A) Mount Vesuvius was about to erupt, but the people of Pompeii failed to understand them
- B) the Bay of Naples posed a serious danger to the city of Pompeii, but it was ignored by the Pompeians
- C) the area in which the city of Pompeii was situated was becoming less and less fertile
- D) the water resources in the Lower Apennine mountains were no longer adequate to supply water to the city of Pompeii
- E) Oplontis and Terzigna, the settlements near Pompeii, were not safe to live in and, therefore, had to be evacuated

**58. It is emphasized in the passage that the economic well-being of Pompeii ----.**

- A) reached its climax in A.D. 79, the year in which there was a sharp increase in its population
- B) primarily depended on the commercial activities of its people as well as holidaymakers from the North
- C) attracted all kinds of people with money, who crowded its streets and led a carefree life
- D) was essentially related to the fertility of its land, which was due to the volcanic eruptions of Mount Vesuvius
- E) was the outcome of its exploitation of the settlements around it such as Oplontis and Terzigna

**59. One understands from the passage that Pompeii ----.**

- A) was the only Roman city famous for its taverns and shopping centres
- B) was one of the Roman centres for the slave trade
- C) had a very efficient water system
- D) was the second largest city in the Roman Empire
- E) had been destroyed by volcanic eruptions several times before A.D. 79

**60. According to the passage, what geologist Philip Janey is actually saying in the part quoted is that ----.**

- A) the city of Pompeii should have been founded on the other side of the Bay of Naples
- B) volcanic terrain is most suitable for people to settle and live on
- C) people always prefer to settle in volcanic areas since they believe the land there is more fertile
- D) the Pompeians knew that the area around Mount Vesuvius was not a safe place to settle in, but they settled there anyway
- E) people attracted by the fertile lands around volcanoes prefer to live there, ignoring the dangers of a volcanic eruption

**61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Artist Paul Cézanne wanted to make paint “bleed”. The old masters, he said, painted warmblooded flesh and made the trees look warm and alive, and he would too. He wanted to capture “the green odour” of his Provence fields and “the perfume of marble from Saint-Victoire”, the mountain that was the subject of so many of his paintings. He was bold, spreading and slapping paint onto his still-lives with a palette knife. “I will astonish Paris with an apple”, he boasted. In the years when his friends Manet, Monet, Pissarro and Renoir were finally gaining acceptance, Cézanne worked furiously and mostly in isolation, ridiculed by critics and mocked by the public, sometimes tearing up his own canvases. He wanted more than the quick impressions of the Impressionists, and devoted himself to studying the natural world. He called himself a “slave to nature”, but he knew that he could never completely capture the natural landscape on canvas.

**61. It is stated in the passage that, as a painter, Cézanne ----.**

- A) wasn't able to depict nature in his works as fully or as vividly as he would have liked to
- B) achieved far more popularity in art circles than his contemporaries
- C) dismissed the old masters as only artists whose style was old-fashioned
- D) was interested more in the representation of still life than in the depiction of landscape and natural scenes
- E) was noted for his quiet personality and refined manners

**62. According to the passage, Cézanne's style of painting ----.**

- A) was widely acclaimed by art critics and the public
- B) mainly derived from the views held by his friends Manet, Monet, Pissarro and Renoir
- C) was achieved by copying the works of the old masters whom he studied
- D) differed significantly from that of his fellow artists
- E) had a great influence on his contemporaries and their work

**63. It is pointed out in the passage that the world of nature ----.**

- A) appealed to Cézanne so powerfully that it became the main focus of his art
- B) depicted by Manet and the other Impressionists failed to appeal to the public
- C) was most successfully represented by Cézanne in all of his works
- D) meant for Cézanne only different shades of colours and nothing else
- E) was understood by Cézanne as a reference to environmental issues

**64. It is clear from the passage that, in his paintings, Cézanne ----.**

- A) developed a completely new style which was imitated by his contemporaries
- B) was influenced, to a great extent, by the French Impressionists
- C) used daring techniques to produce his likenesses of the fields of Provence
- D) attached more importance to the depiction of the human body than the natural landscape
- E) almost always depicted Paris and its surroundings

## SOSYAL BİLİMLER

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Angola's emergence as a serious player in the global oil sector has been underlined by the publication of its latest production figures. After several years of slow output growth, the fruits of the multi-billion dollar deepwater investment programme are finally feeding through. Thus, production reached 1.3 million barrels a day during the final quarter of 2005. With the new deepwater fields now coming into production, the government's target of producing 2 million barrels a day by 2008 now seems eminently within reach. In the meantime, official Angolan government figures indicate that oil production averaged 1.25 million barrels a day during the course of 2005, a steep jump on the year before. In addition, the government's estimate of proven oil reserves has finally been increased from 5.4 billion barrels to 12.4 billion barrels. This shows that, as sub-Saharan Africa's second biggest oil producer after Nigeria, Angola is in an excellent position to overtake countries such as Libya and Algeria in the table of oil powers on the continent as a whole.

65. It is suggested in the passage that, with its rich oil reserves and rapidly increasing oil production, Angola ----.

- A) has become one of the major oil powers in Africa
- B) has already completely left behind such major oil producers as Nigeria, Libya and Algeria
- C) has emerged as a threat in sub-Saharan Africa as well as the global oil sector
- D) can be regarded as a long-time constructive player in the African oil league
- E) has always been in fierce competition with Nigeria and other sub-Saharan African countries

66. One understands from the passage that Angola's previously poor oil output ----.

- A) can only be improved through the exploitation of its deepwater reserves
- B) has improved dramatically and reached a record level in 2005
- C) is related to Nigeria's dominant position in the sub-Saharan oil sector
- D) prevents it from competing efficiently with other oil producing countries
- E) does not make it a current major player in the global oil sector

67. It is pointed out in the passage that the Angolan government ----.

- A) is working on multi-billion dollar deepwater investment programmes to be implemented in 2008
- B) feels that its 2008 oil production target may not be realized due to the high costs of deepwater investments
- C) is resolved to challenge only Libya for oil leadership in Africa
- D) has invested huge sums for the production of oil from its deepwater fields
- E) announced that it has published its oil figures in order to prove to the world that it is a serious player in the global oil sector

68. It is pointed out in the passage that, according to the Angolan government, ----.

- A) the country's verified oil reserves are more than twice the original estimate
- B) the country owns the largest and most productive deepwater oil fields in sub-Saharan Africa
- C) Angola has already become the largest oil producer in all of Africa
- D) after 2008, Nigeria and other oil producing countries in Africa will no longer be major players in the global oil sector
- E) the country's deepwater oil reserves have finally been verified but are too costly to be exploited

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Supporters of today's international criminal tribunals say that their work builds on the post-World War II tribunals in Nuremberg and, to a lesser degree, Tokyo. As a matter of legal doctrine, that is true. The category of "crimes against humanity", for example, was developed at Nuremberg and is now a central element in many prosecutions. But there is a critical difference between now and then. The courts in Nuremberg and Tokyo were part of a broader political project that aimed to rehabilitate Germany and Japan, respectively, both socially and economically, not simply to try guilt or innocence or hand out harsh punishments. These were military courts that operated with military efficiency, and the Allies could then focus fully on the reconstruction of these countries. Yet, the international courts for the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, and the new International Criminal Court (ICC) in the Hague, on the other hand, operate under civilian law and provide generous protection to defendants. The result is a ballooning of the court timelines and costs. For instance, it took the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) 10 years to complete the same number of trials that Nuremberg conducted in less than a year. Indeed, it is clear that, because of their protracted proceedings and excessive costs, today's war crimes trials cannot serve the decisive political and social function that Nuremberg did.

**69. It is argued in the passage that today's international criminal courts ----.**

- A) were originally established in Nuremberg and Tokyo for the trial of war crimes committed during World War II
- B) have no correlation whatsoever with the principles of the Nuremberg trials
- C) follow a punitive policy and recognize no right of appeal for defendants
- D) are costly, time-consuming and lacking in efficiency
- E) have been set up only for the trial of specific crimes and are to be abolished in due course

**70. It is stressed in the passage that the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials ----.**

- A) were not interested in what is today termed "crimes against humanity"
- B) were conducted in accordance with the provisions of both military and civilian law
- C) involved both prolonged and extremely complicated proceedings
- D) were mainly confined to war crimes with the single aim of handing out harsh punishments
- E) made up the first stage of a broader policy which aimed for the reconstruction of Germany and Japan

**71. It is stated in the passage that, a case in an international criminal court today ----.**

- A) may not always be conducted within the context of civilian law
- B) has far-reaching positive political and social consequences
- C) is not necessarily concerned with crimes against humanity
- D) can continue for many years before being finalized
- E) can be conducted at a lower cost

**72. One understands from the passage that people put on trial at an international criminal court today ----.**

- A) usually complain about protracted proceedings and excessive expenses
- B) always deny that they have committed crimes against humanity
- C) are given extensive rights to defend themselves
- D) are invariably found guilty and, therefore, given harsh punishments
- E) only remain on trial for, at most, one year

**73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The ability to deal with numbers and mathematical concepts reveals an interesting pattern of differences between girls and boys. Girls usually begin counting before boys. Throughout the primary-school years and middle school, girls are better at computational problems, whereas boys do better with math-reasoning problems. During this period, girls also tend to get higher grades. By high school, however, boys begin to perform better, especially at the higher levels of ability. Some psychologists believe this advantage is genetic, but others think that it may derive, in part, from males' use of more effective strategies and their lower level of anxiety when approaching mathematics problems. It has also been suggested that the sex differences come about to some degree because girls view math as a male activity (and, therefore, have less interest in it) and because some parents and teachers offer greater encouragement to males in this area. Some studies support this analysis, but others do not. In this area, too, biological and socialization factors probably combine to produce the observed differences.

**73. The author thinks that differences between girls and boys ----.**

- A) can be observed only through their approach to mathematics
- B) have concerned psychologists far more than their performance at school
- C) is a subject that has attracted a great deal of attention in recent years from psychologists
- D) remain constant throughout their school years
- E) may be attributed to the joint effect of their biological nature and social environment

**74. It is suggested in the passage that boys ----.**

- A) are never influenced by their social environment in their attitude towards mathematics
- B) are always discouraged when they are faced with a mathematical problem
- C) are genetically far more motivated towards mathematics than girls
- D) are more successful than girls at primary level in dealing with mathematical problems which require reasoning
- E) usually rely on their parents and teachers in solving all kinds of mathematical problems

**75. One learns from the passage that, according to one view, the sex difference between boys and girls ----.**

- A) has been categorically ruled out by all psychologists as an important factor in learning mathematics
- B) ought to be taken into consideration by parents and teachers
- C) is negligible at the high school level
- D) cannot be a significant factor in their performance at high school
- E) does have some effect on their mathematical performance

**76. It is pointed out in the passage that girls ----.**

- A) never fail in their determination to excel over boys in mathematics
- B) begin to use numbers before boys do
- C) are relatively more conscious than boys as regards their sex differences
- D) always use mathematical concepts as efficiently as boys in solving problems
- E) in the long run perform much better than boys in all aspects of mathematics



## SOSYAL BİLİMLER

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The printing press was first introduced into England by William Caxton in the last quarter of the fifteenth century. During his earlier travels in Europe, he had seen the newly invented system of printing from moveable type in Germany. He set up his own press in London in 1476. This initiated a major change in English literature. Now books did not have to be laboriously copied by hand. Soon, they would become relatively cheap. With books easily obtainable, more people could learn to read, and more books would be produced. The experience of literature would soon shift from the breathless group of listeners gathered in a hall or around a fire, hearing an old tale told once more, to the solitary individual, alone with the thoughts and feelings of another person speaking from the printed page.

77. It is asserted in the passage that the introduction of the printing press into England ----.

- A) made book production easy but caused a major increase in their prices
- B) caused the complete disappearance of oral literature
- C) was too late to have any constructive effect on social and literary life
- D) aroused a great deal of objection from copyists and booksellers
- E) had a very significant impact on people's relationship with literature

78. One understands from the passage that, with the printing press, ----.

- A) Caxton soon caught the attention of the general public and was much respected
- B) Caxton was able to produce a lot of books and make a huge profit from their sale
- C) London came to be a major centre of book production in the fifteenth century
- D) the number of books produced increased greatly and to the benefit of the reading public
- E) booksellers in London began to compete with each other fiercely

79. It is clear from the passage that Caxton's interest in the printing press ----.

- A) was originally aroused when he was visiting Germany
- B) had always been strong ever since his early years
- C) was essentially related to his desire to make a lot of profit from book production
- D) was the main motive for his journey to Germany
- E) became stronger as more and more people were learning to read

80. It is pointed out in the passage that, after the introduction of the printing press, a reader's easy access to books ----.

- A) contributed enormously to the development of different types of literature in fifteenth-century England
- B) was hindered by the fact that books were hardly affordable
- C) was what the London book publishers primarily cared about
- D) made storytelling obsolete and, hence, angered the storytellers of the time
- E) enabled the individual to share the thoughts and experiences of another person through the printed page

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

# ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

25 MART 2007

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

## FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

# ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

25 MART 2007

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

## SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

# ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

25 MART 2007

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

## SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

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