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İNGİLİZCE

ÜDS İNG. SOS. BİL. / MART 2008

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

1. The process of economic and social reforms that began in the 1990s in some developing countries has had a profound ---- on the functioning and adjustment of their labour markets.

- A) dismissal B) recovery
C) impact D) recognition
E) distrust

2. Ever since the ---- remains of ancient states and cities were first discovered, the collapse of their civilizations has been a focus of debate and inquiry.

- A) consistent B) implicit
C) vulnerable D) competent
E) impressive

3. The Arawak Indians were the first to inhabit Grenada, but they were all ---- massacred by the belligerent Carib Indians.

- A) fairly B) previously C) eventually
D) principally E) rarely

4. In the advertising industry, it is a maxim that a message needs to be ---- often in order to be both understood and appreciated.

- A) repeated B) engaged C) negotiated
D) involved E) settled

5. In narrative poems, characters often ---- certain ideas or heroic qualities which the poet wishes to celebrate.

- A) head towards B) stand for
C) show up D) carry out
E) try on

6. Children can ---- different roles, work through conflicts, and attempt various methods of communication, all under the pretence of play.

- A) go along with B) give up
C) get in D) try out
E) fall back on

7. In the US, the percentage of obese people ---- over the past two decades, and at present, 35% of the population ---- overweight.

- A) could have doubled / would be
B) had doubled / was
C) has doubled / is
D) would double / will be
E) doubled / has been

8. The Pyramid of the Sun ---- in stages in the second and third centuries A.D. and ---- about 200 feet high and 700 feet in length.

- A) was built / measures
B) had been built / may measure
C) could have been built / was to measure
D) has been built / would measure
E) could be built / had measured

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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9. Underwater archaeology is generally considered to ---- its first major encouragement during the winter of 1853-54, when a particularly low water level in a Swiss lake ---- bare enormous quantities of wooden posts, pottery and other artifacts.
- A) be receiving / has laid
B) be received / would lay
C) have been received / had laid
D) receive / could have laid
E) have received / laid
10. Sub-Saharan Africa ---- at a relatively stable rate since the mid-1990s, and its growth ---- in the following years.
- A) was growing / continues
B) has been growing / should continue
C) has grown / should have continued
D) grew / has continued
E) is growing / will have continued
11. In a clever experiment carried out during the 1980s, a team of psychologists at Cornell University ---- that being in a happy mood ---- people generate more creative solutions to problems.
- A) have found / will help
B) had found / helped
C) are to find / would help
D) found / helps
E) would find / has helped
12. Psychological studies show that Belgian and French workers place greater importance ---- personal independence than do workers ---- many other countries.
- A) in / of
B) on / in
C) about / by
D) to / for
E) of / within
13. Ancient Pompeii, destroyed in A.D. 79 ---- an eruption of Vesuvius, lay buried ---- rock and ash until the 18th century.
- A) by / under
B) at / for
C) with / below
D) in / on
E) through / over
14. During the second half of the 20th century, the fracture rates among high-risk European populations grew higher, ---- this increase was modest compared with that of the urbanized populations in Southern Asia.
- A) in case
B) because
C) unless
D) but
E) now that
15. Citizens of countries that are members of the EU, as well as citizens from the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, do not need a visa to visit Germany ---- their stay does not exceed three months.
- A) whereas
B) as if
C) so long as
D) whether
E) so that

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

16. Every Turkish citizen over the age of 25 is eligible to be a deputy in Parliament ---- he or she has completed primary education and has not been convicted of a serious crime.

- A) with the idea that
- B) from the point of view that
- C) despite the fact that
- D) by the fact that
- E) on condition that

17. The number of frauds in the US ---- the criminal uses someone else's credit card number doubled to 162,000 cases in 2002.

- A) in which
- B) by whom
- C) of which
- D) which
- E) with whom

18. Unlike many other European nations, Finland has not been the destination of large groups of foreign workers, ---- has it ever been a colonial power.

- A) and
- B) nor
- C) or
- D) also
- E) not

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

The Spanish people take particular pride in their cultural heritage. (19) ---- the traditional art form of flamenco dance and the three-act drama of the bullfight (*corrida*), the theatres and opera houses of Spanish cities provide one of the best ways of sharing the cultural experience (20) ---- Spain. Many activities (21) ---- well after midnight, and so taking full advantage of the afternoon siesta is a good way to (22) ---- for the evening ahead. Further, Spain's mountain ranges, woodlands and extensive coast offer great potential for scenic tours and sports vacations (23) ---- alternatives to sunbathing on the beach.

19.

- A) In opposition to
- B) As a result of
- C) In addition to
- D) Dependent on
- E) In spite of

20.

- A) at
- B) for
- C) by
- D) of
- E) from

21.

- A) begin
- B) began
- C) are to begin
- D) have begun
- E) was to begin

22.

- A) maintain
- B) prepare
- C) complete
- D) identify
- E) participate

23.

- A) just
- B) like
- C) such
- D) even
- E) as

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

24. When a rise in civil-servant numbers resulted in economic problems in Tanzania, ----.

- A) newly emerged leaders often offered civil service jobs to their supporters in Africa
- B) the payment of civil servants is still problematic
- C) a painful cut in pay would be inevitable because of staff numbers
- D) the IMF forced the government to cut the total wage bill
- E) holding civil servants to account is another problem

25. Since older people perform certain tasks better than the young do, ----.

- A) it is wrong to categorize them as generally less capable
- B) older people often are more socially competent
- C) an older employee might prove initially slower at a particular mental function
- D) it is exactly what employers worry about in quality-control jobs
- E) this insight has important implications for the workplace

26. Although it is not known exactly when pottery-making began in Cappadocia, ----.

- A) early pottery was generally shaped by the wrapping-rolling method
- B) it is still agreed that the art originated in Mesopotamia
- C) it dates back at least to Hittite times
- D) most archaeologists are keenly interested in the excavations that are going on
- E) pottery belonging to other cultures has been found in the townships of Hacibektaş and Güzelyurt

27. As long as the inflation rate differs from what is expected, ----.

- A) there will always be winners and losers
- B) the same is true for unanticipated inflation
- C) it is called hyperinflation when rates exceed 50% per month
- D) the purchasing power of your wage would be less than you anticipated
- E) many people devoted their time to speculation in real estate

28. On the issue of why men earn more than women, ----.

- A) various studies suggest the opposite is true
- B) some people are of the opinion that sex discrimination plays an important role
- C) American economists observed a gap of about 20% among workers aged 26-34
- D) a recent study suggests that Afro-American females earn 86% as much as white females
- E) others believe that the gender gap is smaller in Europe but much larger in Japan

29. Even before the Walt Disney Company signed an agreement with the French government to open Euro Disney, ----.

- A) the park would employ thousands of people and attract a large number of tourists
- B) Disneyland Paris has more than twice as many visitors as the Louvre
- C) certain attractions are introduced to cater to French tastes
- D) critics began to refer to it as a cultural disaster
- E) the French are the largest European consumers of Disney products such as comic books

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

30. The most prominent ancient monument in İzmir is the ruined fortress of Kadifekale, ----.

- A) so successive reconstructions were made by the Romans, Byzantines and Ottoman Turks
- B) and all that survives are the fortifications on Kadifekale
- C) but the foundations and a few of the lower courses were built around 295 B.C.
- D) whereas the ruins that one sees there today are the remains of the citadel
- E) which was originally the acropolis of the Hellenistic city

31. Small states in Africa like Senegal would probably integrate with the global production chains of multinationals ----.

- A) although Mali and Cameroon could be industrialized by processing foodstuffs
- B) while countries with large populations like Nigeria might develop their own national industries
- C) if ever South African firms expand aggressively across the region
- D) whereas such obstacles explain why sub-Saharan countries have only a marginal share in manufactured goods
- E) in that most African industries are classified as small-to-medium sized enterprises

32. Some researchers have recently questioned ----.

- A) whether drug protocols used in American lethal injections produce death without pain
- B) that some people used to believe capital punishment was wrong
- C) which lethal injections replaced death by hanging
- D) because it is obliged to execute as humanely as it can
- E) when the time has come for renewed consideration of the death penalty

33. Dutch was widely known in Europe in the 17th century, ----.

- A) since English has had much influence on Dutch since the Second World War
- B) as it has had an influence in Sri Lanka
- C) when Dutch-derived artistic terms such as "landscape" and "sketch" were adopted into English
- D) but there was a *Low German* influence on English starting with the later Middle Ages
- E) until scholars use the word "*Netherlandic*" as a historical term for the various dialects spoken in the Netherlands

34. It was not until the middle of the 19th century ----.

- A) while some geologists were studying the stratification of rocks
- B) when there were significant achievements in the newly developing science of geology
- C) in which these guidelines were to be the basis of archaeological excavations
- D) that the discipline of archaeology became truly established
- E) before the term "prehistory" itself came into general use

35. Most stutterers can recite poems or sing with relative ease, ----.

- A) since they exhibit structural weaknesses in the brain's speech motor centres and auditory areas
- B) whether speculation about the causes of the speech problem has been widespread since ancient times
- C) so as late as the mid-19th century, physicians were using surgery to correct supposed defects in the tongue
- D) although stress may also influence the onset and durability of stammering
- E) but normal conversation can be a distressing exercise in frustration

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

36. **The Romans adopted from the Greeks not only epic and lyric poetry, but also rhetoric, philosophy, and the writing of history.**
- A) Romalılar, Yunanlılardan sadece destanı ve lirik şiiri değil, aynı zamanda söylevi, felsefeyi ve tarih yazımını almışlardır.
- B) Romalıların Yunanlılardan aldıkları arasında sadece destan ve lirik şiir değil, aynı zamanda söylev, felsefe ve tarih yazımı bulunmaktadır.
- C) Romalılar, destan, lirik şiir, söylev, felsefe ve tarih yazımının hepsini Yunanlılardan almışlardır.
- D) Destan ve lirik şiirden başka, söylev, felsefe ve tarih yazımı da, Romalıların Yunanlılardan aldıkları arasındadır.
- E) Romalıların Yunanlılardan aldıklarını, hem destan ve lirik şiir, hem de söylev, felsefe ve tarih yazımı oluşturmaktadır.
37. **Until the 1950s, Nepal was a closed society ruled by hereditary prime ministers, but since then it has had an open-door policy for integration with the outside world.**
- A) 1950'lere gelinceye kadar aynı soydan gelen başbakanlarca kapalı bir toplum olarak yönetilen Nepal, o zamandan beri dış dünya ile bütünleşerek açık kapı politikası benimsemiştir.
- B) Aynı soydan gelen başbakanlar, 1950'lere kadar Nepal'i kapalı bir toplum olarak yönetmişlerse de daha sonra dış dünya ile bütünleşmek amacıyla, açık kapı politikası benimsenmiştir.
- C) Nepal'in, aynı soydan gelen başbakanlarca kapalı bir toplum olarak yönetilmesi 1950'lere kadar sürmüştür, fakat daha sonra, dış dünya ile bütünleşme hedeflenerek, açık kapı politikası benimsenmiştir.
- D) Her ne kadar 1950'lere gelinceye değin Nepal, aynı soydan gelen başbakanlarca kapalı bir toplum olarak yönetilmişse de daha sonra, açık kapı politikası izlenmiş ve dış dünya ile bütünleşme sağlanmıştır.
- E) 1950'lere kadar Nepal, aynı soydan gelen başbakanlarca yönetilen kapalı bir toplumdur; ancak, dış dünya ile bütünleşmek için, o zamandan beri açık kapı siyaseti izlemiştir.

38. **Whereas the freedom of the press in America is guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution, the British press has never enjoyed such a right.**

- A) Her ne kadar Birinci Anayasa Değişikliği ile Amerika'da basın özgürlüğü güvenceye kavuşturulmuş ise de, İngiliz basınının böyle bir haktan yararlanması söz konusu değildir.
- B) Amerika'da Birinci Anayasa Değişikliği sonucu basın özgürlüğünün tam bir güvence altına alınmış olmasına karşın İngiliz basınının böyle bir hakka sahip olması hiçbir zaman öngörülmemiştir.
- C) Basın özgürlüğü, Birinci Anayasa Değişikliği ile Amerika'da güvence altına alınırken, böyle bir hak İngiliz basını için hiçbir zaman gündeme gelmemiştir.
- D) Amerika'da basın özgürlüğü, Birinci Anayasa Değişikliği ile güvence altına alındığı halde, İngiliz basını hiçbir zaman böyle bir hakka sahip olmamıştır.
- E) İngiliz basınının hiçbir zaman sahip olmadığı basının özgürlüğü hakkı, Amerika'da Birinci Anayasa Değişikliği ile kayıtsız şartsız güvence altına alınmıştır.

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

39. **Son derece saygın bir yazar ve muhalif olan Vaclav Havel, 1989'da Çekoslovakya cumhurbaşkanı seçilince, ülkedeki aşağı yukarı 42 yıllık komünist yönetim sona erdi.**
- A) The election in 1989 of Vaclav Havel, a much admired writer and rebel, as the president of Czechoslovakia ended the 42-year Communist regime in the country.
- B) In 1989 when Vaclav Havel, a highly respected writer and dissident, was elected president of Czechoslovakia, nearly 42 years of Communist rule in the country came to an end.
- C) Communist rule in Czechoslovakia had lasted for about 42 years before Vaclav Havel, who was admired greatly as a writer and political rebel, was elected president of the country.
- D) Vaclav Havel was so respected in Czechoslovakia as a writer and political figure that, when he was elected president in 1989, the Communist regime in the country, which had lasted for over 42 years, came to an end.
- E) As a dissident and an extremely admired writer, Vaclav Havel was elected president of Czechoslovakia in 1989, and this brought to an end the 42-year Communist rule in the country.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

40. I. Dünya Savaşı'nın başında Romanya tarafsızlığını ilân etti; ancak, daha sonra Almanya ve müttefiklerine karşı savaşa katıldı.

- A) Although Romania was neutral at the time World War I broke out, it soon decided to declare war on Germany and her allies.
- B) When World War I started, Romania was determined to remain neutral but, soon after, it declared war on Germany and her allies.
- C) At the start of World War I, Romania proclaimed its neutrality, but later joined the war against Germany and her allies.
- D) Romania's neutrality was declared at the start of World War I, but this did not last long since it later declared war on both Germany and her allies.
- E) Romania's declaration of war on Germany as well as her allies came later, since at the start of World War I it had decided to remain neutral.

41. Yunan alfabesinden kendi alfabelerini geliştiren Akdeniz ulusları arasında, M.Ö. 9. yüzyılda İtalya'ya yerleşmiş olan Etrüskler de bulunuyordu.

- A) The Etruscans, who had invaded Italy during the 9th century B.C., were one of the Mediterranean peoples who adopted their alphabets from the Greek alphabet.
- B) Among the Mediterranean peoples who developed their own alphabets from the Greek alphabet were also the Etruscans, who had settled in Italy in the 9th century B.C.
- C) It was from the Greek alphabet that, like other Mediterranean peoples, the Etruscans, who had conquered Italy in the 9th century B.C., developed their own alphabet.
- D) Like the other Mediterranean peoples, the Etruscans, who invaded and settled in Italy in the 9th century B.C., adapted the Greek alphabet and developed their own.
- E) The Etruscans were among the Mediterranean peoples who settled in Italy during the 9th century B.C. and created their own alphabet from the Greek alphabet.

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

42. Although difficulties with names are nothing new, the nature of name-giving changed with the introduction of computer technology. ----. In the old days, a letter from overseas addressed to the "U.S." or the "U.S.A." or even the "E.U." would stand a chance of being delivered, but an e-mail for the corresponding geographic domain must have the exact designation "US"; no variation is tolerated.

- A) For example, the ticker symbols that identify securities on the New York Stock Exchange can be no more than three characters long
- B) Broadcast radio stations in the US have call signs of either three or four letters, and the first letter is always either K or W
- C) The names can get so long and intricate that only a computer can identify them
- D) It is not just the names that are scarce; we are even running out of numbers
- E) Place names – and abbreviations for them – offer a good example of how names have changed

43. Capturing your attention and holding it is the prime motive of most television programming, and this enhances its role as a profitable advertising vehicle. ----. So the surest way to get audiences focused on a programme is to provide them with constant stimulation through variety, novelty, action and movement.

- A) It is difficult to escape the influence of television
- B) The advertisements are often more entertaining than the actual programmes
- C) The only things Americans do more than watch television are work and sleep
- D) Programmers live in constant fear of losing the attention of their audiences
- E) By the age of 20 an average person will have been exposed to at least 20,000 hours of television

44. The arts in Italy have enjoyed a long and glorious history, and Italians are very proud of this. ----. Still, efforts are being made throughout the country to put as many art collections on show as possible. The performing arts such as opera and cinema are also underfunded, yet there are spectacular cultural festivals.

- A) A tradition of literary Italian was established back in the 13th and 14th centuries by Dante and Petrarch, who wrote in a cultured Florentine dialect
- B) In the land of Verdi and Rossini, opera is naturally well supported
- C) However, it does cost a lot to look after them
- D) It was the artists and scholars of 15th-century Florence who inspired the Renaissance in Europe
- E) On the other hand, Rome, Florence and Venice are naturally the main tourist destinations

45. In its first case concerned with global warming, the US Supreme Court ruled in April that greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide are air pollutants which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) can regulate. As a consequence, experts agree that greenhouse emissions from automobiles and possibly power plants will face regulation. The debate will now focus on how strict or flexible those rules will be. ----. Moreover, the agency also stated that even if it did have the power to regulate these gases, it would not do so.

- A) If the agency were to refuse, there would be a lawsuit against it
- B) However, the EPA had long claimed to have no authority in regulating these gases
- C) Siding with the EPA were several industry groups and ten states, a number of which rely heavily on coal, electricity or motor vehicle production
- D) The Supreme Court ruling may represent a milestone in the legal battle over climate change
- E) Notably, 12 states had been seeking waivers from the Agency permitting them to pass laws requiring reduced car emissions of greenhouse gases from the 2009 model year onward

46. Whether or not the number of pilots increases in the long run, for the foreseeable future small planes could make a difference mainly if they constitute the operating fleet for a new national system of air taxis. ----. And, in the race to create this fleet, two companies are deeply involved.

- A) They will be looking for jet planes priced at well under a million dollars apiece
- B) The people racing to create new systems of air transportation are nearly all men who learned to fly as teenagers
- C) Both these companies have already begun large-scale production of a genuinely new small airplane
- D) In fact, most airlines have introduced considerable reductions in their air fares
- E) A supply of inexpensive, safe, comfortable small planes could bring freedom and convenience to a broader share of the travelling public

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

47. Woody :

- Hi, Amy. How are you?

Amy :

- Oh, I'm fine, but I'm worried about my daughter. Her notes in maths have fallen this year, and I think it's mostly due to her teacher.

Woody :

- ----

Amy :

- Oh, the teacher is qualified enough, but I don't think she's used to teaching at my daughter's age level.

- A) Why? Isn't he or she a good enough teacher?
 B) I had the same worries with my son last year, but everything turned out alright.
 C) Why don't you talk to the school principal?
 D) Are you sure your daughter is working hard enough?
 E) What about your son? How's his maths this year?

48. Maria :

- Natives of the areas near the Arctic Circle say that people who come from Europe or America are essentially lonely.

Bob :

- ----

Maria :

- Well, I think they're trying to say that Europeans and Americans are not so closely involved with their neighbours or relatives.

Bob :

- That idea deserves some thought, I suppose.

- A) Do you ever feel lonely? I never do.
 B) In fact, natives of the Arctic used to live together with their extended families.
 C) I completely disagree.
 D) What do they mean by that?
 E) Which natives do you mean?

49. Oscar :

- This article tells how a poor woman in Bangladesh borrowed money from a bank and set up a small profitable business.

Ernie :

- ----

Oscar :

- I had never heard of it until I read this article. Very interesting.

Ernie :

- Imagine. When she has finished paying off the loan, she'll make an even greater profit!

- A) So you are interested in economic matters, are you?
 B) Oh, I know. It is an example of the micro-credit system practised in Bangladesh.
 C) How did she find a bank that would lend her the money?
 D) As you may recall, the per capita income in Bangladesh has always been very very low.
 E) Bangladesh is not an industrialized country, and the rate of unemployment there is very very high.

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50. Helena :
- I'm reading an article on the US government's breakup of the Standard Oil Trust, which occurred in 1911.

Ron :
- ----

Helena :
- **Well, the trust was controlling over 90% of the market for refined petroleum products, and using unfair means to do so. The government broke it up into several new companies to encourage competition and reduce prices.**

Ron :
- **It's a good thing they did, too.**

- A) Why don't you try reading something a little more current?
B) Yes; there are many similar stories in US economic history.
C) Oh? What happened?
D) I've always found American industrial history fascinating.
E) I don't think it should have been broken up.

51. Fred :
- **Have you read this article about Lady Bird Johnson, the wife of former US president Lyndon Baines Johnson?**

Bob :
- ----

Fred :
- **That's right. The article is largely about her commitment to cleaning up America and making it more beautiful by planting trees and flowers in the cities.**

Bob :
- **Well, that's a worthy cause, and I think she succeeded during her lifetime.**

- A) No, I haven't. How do you find the time to read so many articles?
B) No; I was never a big fan of either President or Mrs Johnson.
C) No. What does it say about her?
D) No, but I'd like to have a look at it when you're through.
E) No, I haven't. Didn't she die last year?

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

52. (I) It has been estimated that at least 100,000 children testify in court cases in the US every year. (II) This figure does not include the much larger number of instances in which children provide evidence outside court. (III) In recent years, a number of researchers have performed studies that speak directly to this important question. (IV) The cases in which children testify have a range of topics, but the most frequent category among criminal trials, accounting for about 13,000 cases each year, is child sexual abuse. (V) In most instances of alleged abuse, the child witness is also the target of the abuse.

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

53. (I) In 1958, following the signing of the Treaty of Rome in the previous year, the European Economic Community (EEC), now the European Union (EU), was born, and Brussels became its headquarters. (II) Today, the city remains home to most of the EU's institutions. (III) The European Commission, the EU body that formulates the policies, is currently based in various buildings in the city. (IV) The city is also one of the seats of the European Parliament. (V) Each nation has a certain number of votes according to their size in the Council of Ministers.

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

54. (I) The World Cup football tournament has grown much more competitive due to globalization. (II) More and more players from teams with no history of success are getting the chance to play for more experienced teams in other countries. (III) Indeed, football is the most popular sport in South America. (IV) Further, the trend now in world football is for games in the competition to be decided by much closer scores. (V) This means more suspense for the spectators, a fact that makes watching the matches more enjoyable.

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

55. (I) To answer the question "why?" is the most difficult task in archaeology. (II) The past 30 years have seen the re-emergence of the use of archaeological theory. (III) Indeed, it is the most challenging and interesting task in any science or field of knowledge. (IV) For with this question, we go beyond the mere appearance of things and on to a level of analysis that seeks in some way to *understand* the pattern of events. (V) Indeed, this is the goal motivating many researchers who take up the study of the human past, whether through archaeology or history.

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

56. (I) An engineer may choose either to work or not to work in defense-related industries and be ethically justified in either position. (II) Many reasonable engineering professionals feel that, ethically, they cannot work on designs that will ultimately be used to kill other humans. (III) Their remoteness from the actual killing doesn't change this feeling. (IV) Everyone in his working life is likely to face problems that cannot be solved easily. (V) Even though they won't push the button or may never actually see the victims of the weapon, they still find it morally unacceptable to work on such systems.

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

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The most important idea of the nineteenth century in Britain was that everyone had the right to personal freedom, and this became the basis of capitalism. This idea, which had originated with Adam Smith in the eighteenth century, spread widely due to the popularity of his book *The Wealth of Nations*. After Adam Smith, several capitalist economists argued that the government should not interfere in trade and industry at all. Fewer laws, they claimed, meant more freedom, and freedom for individuals would lead to happiness for the greatest number of people. These ideas were eagerly accepted by the growing middle class. However, it soon became very clear that the freedom of factory owners to do as they pleased had led to slavery and misery for the poor, not to happiness or freedom. By 1820, more and more people had begun to accept the idea that the government must interfere to protect the poor and the weak. The result was a number of laws to improve working conditions. For instance, one of the laws, which went into effect in 1833, limited the number of hours that women and children were allowed to work.

57. As pointed out in the passage, in the early decades of the nineteenth century in Britain ----.

- A) a growing number of people shared the view that the poor had to be protected against capitalist abuse
- B) the English middle class strongly supported the government's proposals for the improvement of life for the poor
- C) most factory owners introduced a wide range of measures to improve the working conditions of women and children
- D) the government adopted a new policy which ultimately led to the abolition of slavery in the country
- E) the government strongly held the view that new legislative steps had to be taken to increase the effectiveness of capitalism in the country

58. It is stated in the passage that the idea of individual freedom, ----.

- A) widely popular among factory owners, led to a serious decline in trade and industry in nineteenth-century Britain
- B) first put forward by Adam Smith in the eighteenth century, led to the rise of a capitalist economy in Britain
- C) supported by capitalist economists, in fact had nothing to do with the development of the capitalist economy in Britain
- D) which formed the essence of Britain's government policies, had been originally attacked by Adam Smith
- E) which was confined to economic activities, had much influence on the government's economic policies in Britain in the eighteenth century

59. According to the passage, following in the footsteps of Adam Smith, a number of capitalist economists in Britain ----.

- A) were much upset about the practices of factory owners and, therefore, made proposals to the government to stop child labour
- B) believed that more laws were needed to encourage commercial and industrial activities throughout the country
- C) were so concerned with the happiness of the majority in society that they provided employment even for women and children
- D) did their best to improve the economy of the country and fully supported the government's economic policies
- E) maintained that commercial and industrial activities were to be completely free from any government interference

60. Though it was still widely believed in nineteenth-century Britain that laws limit freedom, ----.

- A) the government in Britain did not hold with this belief
- B) factory owners felt that they needed the protection of laws
- C) laws to improve working conditions in the factories were eventually introduced
- D) Adam Smith did not share this view
- E) the book, *The Wealth of Nations*, discredited this theory

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The seventeenth century is probably the first in English history in which more people emigrated than immigrated. In the course of the century, something over one-third of a million people, mainly young adult males, emigrated across the Atlantic. The largest single group made for the West Indies; a second substantial group made for America, in particular Virginia and Catholic Maryland, and even Puritan New England. The pattern of emigration was a fluctuating one, but it probably reached its peak in the 1650s and 1660s. For most of those who emigrated, the search for employment and a better life was almost certainly the principal cause of their departure. For a clear minority, however, freedom from religious persecution took precedence. Moreover, an increasing number were forcibly transported as a punishment for criminal acts. In addition to these transatlantic emigrants, an unknown number emigrated to Europe and settled there. The largest group were probably the sons of Catholic families making for religious houses in France and elsewhere. There were also some adventurers who were willing to fight in any cause if the pay were good.

61. As clearly pointed out in the passage, for a very large majority of people who left England in the seventeenth century for America and the West Indies, ----.

- A) the main motive was to find work and improve their way of life
- B) New England seemed to offer far better economic opportunities than any other place
- C) religious freedom was of vital importance and became the main reason for emigration
- D) the real attraction was a life filled with excitement
- E) Virginia and Maryland provided better conditions for employment than the West Indies

62. According to the passage, seventeenth-century emigration from England ----.

- A) was mostly in the direction of Europe
- B) included as many women as men
- C) surpassed immigration to England
- D) did not include men wishing to fight in foreign wars
- E) to the West Indies exceeded emigration there from many other European countries

63. It is stated in the passage that the emigrants from England to America in the seventeenth century ----.

- A) had to choose between Virginia and New England
- B) were almost all in search of religious freedom
- C) found what they were looking for there
- D) included criminals who, as a punishment, were being deported from the country
- E) followed a very stable pattern since most of the emigrants shared the same aims

64. It is clear from the passage that those emigrating from England in the seventeenth century, ----.

- A) were largely criminals hoping to make a fresh start in life
- B) were mostly Catholics headed for Europe and Maryland
- C) were usually reluctant to do so
- D) were not usually serious about finding employment
- E) included a small number who were simply looking for good pay and adventure

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Ancient Greece consisted of a number of city-states, of which Athens was one of the greatest. In the fifth century B.C., all citizens native to Athens could both vote and speak in a government assembly; but this, of course did not apply to women and slaves. This system of "direct democracy" was feasible because Athens was a small community. Each individual could be involved, gathering collectively in the public square where decisions on government matters, such as laws and foreign affairs, were made. City administrators were expected to account for their decisions. What counted in ancient Athens was the authority of the community as a whole. This took precedent over the liberty of the individual. The freedom of the individual to make private decisions, such as choosing a religion, was restricted on the grounds that the interests of society were paramount. However, this simple form of democracy had its drawbacks. While subsequent political thinkers praised the concept of direct political involvement, it was recognized that this would be impractical in larger communities. Indeed, societies with populations of thousands or millions would never be able to manage the logistical problem of direct participation. It was, therefore, natural that in modern times there emerged the idea of *representative* democracy.

65. It is clearly stated in the passage that, in ancient Athens, ----.

- A) women enjoyed the same democratic rights as men and took part in the process of collective decision-making
- B) what was to the benefit of the community counted more than the personal interests of the individual
- C) representative democracy was fully practised although it had certain drawbacks with regard to the process of decision-making
- D) everybody living in the city was required to take part in public assemblies and vote for the election of city administrators
- E) the authority of city administrators was so great that their decisions on government matters were final

66. As pointed out in the passage, the system of direct democracy ----.

- A) fully safeguarded individual liberties while it restricted the authority of the community as a whole
- B) was so efficient that, with the exception of Athens, every Greek city-state adopted it
- C) would obviously be unworkable in large communities
- D) was short-lived as it resulted in so many disagreements
- E) enabled a number of Greek city-states to resist the interference of Athens in their foreign affairs

67. According to the passage, every recognized Athenian male citizen ----.

- A) had the right of direct involvement in collective decision-making
- B) attending a public assembly was expected to speak on laws and foreign affairs
- C) was dissatisfied with the system of direct democracy as practised by a number of city-states in Greece
- D) had the right to hold whatever religious beliefs he chose to
- E) believed that representative democracy was more feasible than direct democracy

68. In the passage, attention is drawn to the fact that administrators in ancient Athens ----.

- A) were so powerful that no citizen dared to speak against them in the assembly
- B) were elected by the members of the public assembly
- C) were normally held responsible for their decisions of government
- D) did their best to reconcile the liberties of the individual and the interests of the community
- E) were biased against direct democracy and advocated representative democracy

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

During the economic depression that affected the whole Western world in the 1930s, with its mass unemployment, poverty and other social ills, governments, for the most part, did nothing. The accepted wisdom was that, given time, the free market would solve its own problems and that government interference would only make things worse. John Maynard Keynes, the British economist who challenged this belief, argued that it was the proper responsibility of governments to prevent both booms and recessions in order to maintain gradual economic growth and permanent full employment. He maintained that this could be done by manipulating taxation, credit and public expenditure. If the economy was growing too fast, then money and, therefore, demand could be taken out of the economy by higher taxes, lower government spending and by making it harder to borrow money. If there was recession and growing unemployment, then the government could put money into the economy through lower taxes, higher public expenditure and easier credit. Thus, demand could be encouraged. If, as a result, there was money in people's pockets, then more would be spent on goods and more people would be needed to make the goods to fulfil the extra demand, and this would reduce unemployment.

69. According to the Keynesian argument summarized in the passage, in order to bring down unemployment, ----.

- A) new economic policies would be formulated by the government, so that demand could be curbed
- B) governments would follow a policy of non-intervention in the economy and allow the problem to be solved through the free market
- C) the government had to make new loans available for businesses at very high interest rates
- D) the government would prefer to increase taxation, so that people would spend less
- E) one of several measures to be introduced by the government would be to encourage an increase in public spending

70. As is clear from the passage, Keynes ----.

- A) differed little from his contemporaries in his economic theories
- B) had much trust in the free market, which he believed had a positive impact on the economy of the 1930s
- C) did not think that the economic depression of the 1930s was serious enough to justify government interference
- D) firmly believed that government intervention in the management of the economy could be necessary
- E) argued that economic prosperity should not be the prime aim of any government

71. It is pointed out in the passage that, due to the economic depression in the West in the 1930s, ----.

- A) most governments curbed public expenditure and changed their system of taxation
- B) there was unemployment on a very large scale
- C) the increasing demand for goods had to be prevented through harsh economic policies
- D) many governments introduced a series of measures to solve social problems
- E) it was almost impossible for people to borrow money

72. As it is stated in the passage, in the 1930s, ----.

- A) all governments in the West carefully followed the economic policies proposed by Keynes
- B) permanent full employment was achieved through an efficient implementation of free market policies
- C) governments generally felt that the free market was the only way of solving the problems of the depression
- D) despite high unemployment, people had so much money that the demand for goods could not be controlled
- E) the British government gave Keynes full responsibility to improve the economy

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Since the dawn of civilization, the Middle East, a region at the crossroads of Africa, Asia and Europe, has been important to large and small powers alike, from the empires of the East to the imperial powers of the West. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, which transformed maritime travel between Europe and Asia, added to European interest. The region's other riches also encouraged European intervention and rivalries. This resulted in a series of confrontations between the Ottoman Empire and its European adversaries, and finally in the collapse of the former and the direct or indirect European colonization of large parts of the region in the course of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. But what added to the Middle East's importance in the twentieth century was oil, which was found in abundance in the Persian Gulf and in parts of North Africa. Moreover, in the strategic context of the Cold War, the region's geopolitical importance provided an additional reason for the superpowers to increase their role and presence.

73. According to the passage, during the Cold War, ----.

- A) the Middle East was geopolitically so important that the superpowers came to believe that involvement in the area was desirable
- B) the geopolitical importance of the Middle East was recognized for the first time
- C) the European powers competed with each other in the Middle East in order to have full control of the oil reserves in the Persian Gulf
- D) the superpowers not only increased their activities in the Middle East but also formed alliances with the countries of the region
- E) the superpowers were attracted by the oil of the Middle East more than by its geopolitical position

74. It is stressed in the passage that, from very early times, every Eastern as well as every Western power ----.

- A) has ignored the geopolitical position of the Middle East
- B) has tried to colonize the Middle East and exploit its natural resources
- C) has maintained its presence in the Middle East on account of its oil
- D) has regarded the Middle East as having crucial importance
- E) has followed a policy of peace and cooperation with the Middle East

75. It is asserted in the passage that, when the Suez Canal was opened in 1869, ----.

- A) European powers had already begun to colonize the Middle East on a large scale
- B) an increasing number of Europeans began to make long journeys through Asia
- C) the flow of Middle Eastern oil to the West increased steadily
- D) European powers made a joint effort to get control of the region
- E) travel by sea between East and West underwent great changes

76. It is pointed out in the passage that, from the nineteenth century onwards, European involvement in the Middle East ----.

- A) was solely concerned with the security of the Suez Canal
- B) was strongly resisted by the Ottoman Empire, which thus prevented the colonization of the whole region
- C) has largely been motivated by the region's geopolitical importance
- D) led to various conflicts with the Ottoman Empire and finally ended its presence in the region
- E) centred only on the Suez Canal and the opening of the sea-route to Asia

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Until the early 1960s, the picturesque ruins of Aphrodisias were scattered in and around the very pretty village of Geyre, where the houses had been built largely from remnants of the ancient city. But the present excavations, which began in 1961, have now reached such a scale that the village and its inhabitants have been moved to another site nearby. Some of the superb sculptures unearthed are now exhibited in a new museum, which is located in what was once Geyre's village square, while others can be seen around the archaeological zone, one of the most interesting and beautiful sites in all of Turkey. Surprisingly, the excavations at Aphrodisias have unearthed remains of a settlement dating back to about 5,800 B.C. The site seems to have been a very ancient shrine of Ishtar, the fertility goddess of Nineveh and Babylon, who was one of the predecessors of Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love. In fact, the earliest Greek sanctuary of Aphrodite on this site dates from the sixth century B.C., and it was from this sanctuary during the next four centuries that the cult of Aphrodite spread throughout the Graeco-Roman world.

77. As one learns from the passage, the excavations at Aphrodisias ----.

- A) originally had a single aim: to find out whether there was any connection between this city and the Mesopotamian cities of Nineveh and Babylon
- B) confirm that Ishtar was reborn as Aphrodite
- C) have unearthed only a small part of the ancient settlements, which are very extensive and need to be carefully identified
- D) have focused on unearthing Aphrodite's sanctuary as well as other Graeco-Roman remnants
- E) have been going on for over four decades and reveal that the city dates back to very early times

78. It is pointed out in the passage that the people of modern Geyre ----.

- A) have always played an active part in the excavations, since they are very keen to learn about the past of their village
- B) were forced to re-settle at a new site quite far from that of Aphrodisias itself
- C) used the remains of ancient Aphrodisias as building material for their homes
- D) had been moved to a new site for re-settlement before the excavations began in the early 1960s
- E) have insisted that the sculptures unearthed during the excavations be exhibited in the village square

79. The writer claims in the passage that Aphrodisias, with its wonderful ruins, ----.

- A) has been a place of attraction for archaeologists for many centuries
- B) is among the most attractive and loveliest of the archaeological sites in Turkey
- C) has now been completely excavated and declared an archaeological zone
- D) still lies hidden under the modern village of Geyre and, hence, needs to be unearthed
- E) is a Graeco-Roman archaeological site, settled for the first time in the sixth century B.C.

80. It is stated in the passage that the temple of Aphrodite in Aphrodisias ----.

- A) was the very first site to be excavated in the early 1960s and is today one of the most captivating sights at Geyre
- B) was designed and built in full imitation of the temple of the Babylonian fertility goddess Ishtar on the same site
- C) lost its importance completely once the cult of the goddess had spread in the Graeco-Roman world
- D) is still regarded by most archaeologists as an architectural wonder, which, with its superb sculptures, surprises everybody
- E) gave rise to the popularity among the Greeks and the Romans of the worship of the goddess

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

23 MART 2008

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

23 MART 2008

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

23 MART 2008

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

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