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(İlkbahar Dönemi)
İNGİLİZCE
Sosyal Bilimler Testi

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SORU KİTAPÇIĞI NUMARASI:

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(Bu numarayı cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlamayı unutmayınız.)

	ADI	
	SOYADI	
	T.C. KİMLİK NUMARASI	M9991090010
	SINAV SALON NUMARASI	999999999
		SALON SIRA NUMARASI

DİKKAT!

SINAV BAŞLAMADAN ÖNCE AŞAĞIDAKİ UYARILARI MUTLAKA OKUYUNUZ.

1. Adınız, soyadınız, T.C. Kimlik Numaranız ve sınav salon numaranız yukarıdakilerden farklı ve kitapçık üzerine basılı olan fotoğraf size ait değilse bunu salon başkanına belirterek size ait soru kitapçığının verilmesini sağlayınız.
2. Soru kitapçığı numaranız yukarıda verilmiştir. Bu numarayı cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlayınız. Bu kodlamayı cevap kâğıdınıza yapmadığınız veya yanlış yaptığınızda ve soru kitapçığının üzerinde basılı olan soru kitapçığı numarasıyla cevap kâğıdı üzerindeki numara birbiriyle uyuşmadığında cevap kâğıdınız değerlendirilemez.
3. Bu sayfanın arkasında yer alan açıklamayı dikkatle okuyunuz.

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığı **Sosyal Bilimler** alanındaki **İngilizce** testini içermektedir.
2. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
3. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
4. Testteki her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
5. Bu kitapçıktaki soruların cevapları, kitapçıkla birlikte verilen cevap kâğıdında ayrılmış olan yerlere, kurşun kalemle işaretlenecektir. Cevap kâğıdı buruşturulmayacak, üzerine gereksiz hiçbir işaret konulmayacaktır.
6. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.** Bu nedenle, her soruda size en doğru görünen cevabı işaretleyerek cevapsız soru bırakmamanız yararınıza olabilir.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

1. - 17. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **Psychologists say that there is a genetic — to willpower, but that upbringing may also have an effect.**
A) description B) selection C) attachment
D) component E) reaction
2. **The lead from exhaust fumes enters the atmosphere, mostly as simple lead compounds, which are poisonous to children's — nervous systems.**
A) repeating B) developing
C) increasing D) exclusive
E) domestic
3. **Einstein's theory of relativity gives predictions that differ very little from the older theories of Galileo and Newton in — all everyday situations.**
A) identically B) flexibly C) nearly
D) usefully E) externally
4. **Expressionist artists in painting, sculpture, and literature — to distort or exaggerate natural appearance in order to create a reflection of the inner world.**
A) offered B) expected
C) pretended D) persuaded
E) tended
5. **It takes great courage for adopted children to — their biological parents, as they do not know the real reason why they were given up.**
A) run up B) look out C) confess to
D) search for E) put back
6. **Some historians believe that human destiny is mostly shaped by the efforts of people to — climate change, migration, disease, etc.**
A) cope with B) hand in C) go over
D) make up E) lay down
7. **Investigators — various methods over the years to search for genes that — to intelligence, which is a so-called quantitative trait.**
A) are using / should contribute
B) have used / might contribute
C) use / will contribute
D) may use / contributed
E) would use / are going to contribute
8. **New animal trials — hope that a cure based on transplanting stem cells — a reality for patients with Parkinson's in the future.**
A) will give / have become
B) have given / became
C) could have given / will become
D) give / could become
E) gave / becomes

9. Researchers in the 1890s — the atom as a homogeneous sphere of positive charge inside of which there — tiny negatively charged electrons.

- A) had visualized / have been
B) will visualize / are
C) were visualizing / would have been
D) have visualized / had been
E) visualized / were

10. In the future, there will probably be so many people with the power to send signals — space that it will not be possible to control communication — galaxies.

- A) within / over
B) upon / through
C) into / between
D) along / for
E) in / by

11. The 2010 Nobel Prize — chemistry was awarded — three chemists all studying carbon compounds.

- A) for / to
B) in / by
C) about / from
D) on / for
E) of / among

12. The exosphere, which is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere, is an ill-defined zone beginning somewhere — the thermosphere, and fading off — the vacuum of space.

- A) between / from
B) on / away
C) under / between
D) above / into
E) about / by

13. — electric cars are a welcome development, they are neither as useful nor as green as their supporters claim.

- A) Before
B) Just as
C) Although
D) Since
E) Because

14. Our memory for emotions is highly selective, and we tend to remember how good the good times were, — the memories of the bad times fade more quickly.

- A) even
B) as if
C) whenever
D) whereas
E) likewise

15. The assumption that mental functions are at their sharpest — our brains mature in our early 20s has been questioned by a new research study.

- A) unless
B) until
C) as if
D) although
E) when

16. Ankara University was established in 1925, and many faculties, institutes and schools have since been set up within it, the first of — was the Faculty of Law.

- A) which
B) those
C) that
D) some
E) it

17. Having the support of a friend can change our perception of — difficult an obstacle is to overcome.

- A) whichever
B) how
C) what
D) whatever
E) when

18. - 22. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The health risks of artificial feeding of infants in the industrialized world are now (18)—. Breastfed infants receive protection (19)— many illnesses including gastroenteritis, respiratory infections, and otitis media, and have a lower risk of atopic disease and insulin-dependent diabetes in childhood, (20)— women who breastfeed may have less risk of some cancers and hip fractures in later life. In addition to the health benefits, there are also significant cost implications. The United States Department of Agriculture has estimated that a minimum of \$3.6 billion per year (21)— if breastfeeding rates were increased from current levels to (22)— recommended by the United States Surgeon General.

18.

- A) well-built B) well-preserved
C) well-connected D) well-kept
E) well-established

19.

- A) about B) towards C) to
D) against E) for

20.

- A) as if B) since C) while
D) as though E) even if

21.

- A) could save B) were to be saved
C) should save D) would be saved
E) has been saved

22.

- A) those B) what C) whose
D) which E) them

23. - 27. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Nanotechnology is only the latest of a series of developments in materials science, in which one studies materials with a (23)— towards developing useful applications. Telecommunications is an example of an area in which the development of new materials has had (24)— impact, leading to rapid change in the technology. (25)—, telecommunications was restricted to voice communication by telephone using copper wires to carry a message in the form of an electrical signal. Today, it is just as likely that fibres of pure glass, or fibre-optic cables, (26)— the message in the form of light pulses. An advantage of fibre-optic cable is that it can carry (27)— more information than a copper-wire cable of similar size.

23.

- A) result B) conclusion C) view
D) conviction E) move

24.

- A) thoughtful B) generous C) similar
D) immense E) sensible

25.

- A) However B) Otherwise
C) Therefore D) Furthermore
E) Initially

26.

- A) carry B) had better carry
C) carried D) was to carry
E) would have carried

27.

- A) a few B) less C) much
D) many E) too

28. - 37. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

28. In addition to immunologists working to develop a successful vaccine and effective drugs to treat HIV-infected patients, ----.

- A) developing a vaccine against HIV has also been a most daunting challenge for them
B) other barriers to the development of a vaccine include the difficulties in finding human volunteers for testing
C) HIV often infects the central nervous system because an effective drug must cross the blood-brain barrier
D) massive educational programmes are being developed to block the increase of AIDS
E) a vaccine would not be effective against new antigens and so would quickly become obsolete

29. As children become more self-critical, ----.

- A) their work will deteriorate with each self-criticism
B) they would be more likely to repeat their failed attempts
C) their understanding of the value of criticism will suffer
D) they would have wanted to criticize others as well
E) they become more likely to discard their work

30. If user demand were the only driving force behind innovation, ----.

- A) the initial stage of stove design would seek to reduce demand
B) the cooking stove will have been designed in a way to minimize heat transfer
C) the cooking stove would be one of the most sophisticated devices in the world
D) three billion people – nearly half the world's population – would use a stove every day
E) research on the development of cooking stoves will be the first priority

31. So long as a villager in an unindustrialized country produced a little more than the family required, ----.

- A) he found that his economic freedom was at risk
B) his dependence on the outside world became complete
C) his integration into the larger economy through extra production was finalized
D) he could enjoy almost complete economic independence
E) he wanted to enjoy a lifestyle typical of industrialized countries

32. Although falling house prices could indeed pull the economy into a harmful downward spiral, ----.

- A) insuring against unemployment can be quite costly
- B) the last reading of consumer spending is surprisingly weak
- C) slower domestic spending might have speeded up a possible downturn
- D) high inflation expectation may keep the house prices very low
- E) the evidence for such an economic disaster is slim

33. A newspaper photographer cannot help but leave traces of his/her personality in his/her work ----.

- A) when s/he is exceptionally calm, patient and thorough
- B) because s/he is only doing a plain and ordinary job
- C) if s/he can capture critical details in a single frame
- D) however objective s/he may try to be
- E) as if s/he can afford to be fully objective

34. Space solar power is still an idea far ahead of its time ----.

- A) therefore a national space programme would be needed to be established first
- B) so engineers can now work on space shuttles to build orbiting space-stations
- C) but the necessary technology already exists and is gradually falling in cost
- D) because no one would have the technology to develop it further
- E) if more and more effort needs to be put in developing space tourism

35. Advocates for reform of the country's political system are now trying to pressurize the government for change, ----.

- A) despite the strong likelihood that they will be unsuccessful again
- B) because they have been encouraged by recent reports of low crime levels in cities
- C) although they are fully aware that a dictatorship would be worse than a democracy
- D) in spite of the possibility that other parties may join them
- E) while their opponents are trying to undermine their credibility to govern the country

36. They did not know that they had been successful ----.

- A) even though many claimed the project a failure
- B) until they returned and calculated the measurements
- C) so they decided to celebrate the event
- D) because linguistic diversity is a cultural resource to be preserved
- E) but various aspects of the question have already been answered

37. ----, in Brook's narrative every piece of information pushes the story forward.

- A) While most novels try to inspire and interest their readers
- B) Although some literary narrative can focus too much on the plot
- C) When the protagonist is tolerant and enlightened and has high-minded convictions
- D) After each page is turned to reveal the remarkable achievement in the story
- E) Whereas much literary fiction struggles to refer backwards

38. - 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçesini, Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizcesini bulunuz.

38. Trabzon's Ayasofya Church, which serves as a museum today, was constructed in the time of Manuel Comnenos I (1238-1263), one of the kings of the Trabzon Empire.

- A) Günümüzde müze olarak varlığını sürdüren Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesini inşa ettiren, Trabzon İmparatorluğu krallarından 1. Manuel Comnenos'tur (1238-1263).
- B) Trabzon İmparatorluğu krallarından 1. Manuel Comnenos (1238-1263) tarafından inşa ettirilen Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesi bugün varlığını müze olarak sürdürmektedir.
- C) Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesi, Trabzon İmparatorluğu krallarından 1. Manuel Comnenos (1238-1263) zamanında inşa edilmiştir ve günümüzde müzeye dönüştürülmüştür.
- D) Günümüzde müze olarak hizmet veren Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesi, Trabzon İmparatorluğu krallarından 1. Manuel Comnenos (1238-1263) zamanında inşa edilmiştir.
- E) Trabzon İmparatorluğu kralı 1. Manuel Comnenos (1238-1263) zamanında inşa edilmiş olan Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesi günümüzde müze olarak hizmet vermektedir.

39. Old Turkish houses are the structural cornerstones of Turkish urban culture which were formed over hundreds of years and are still alive at present.

- A) Yüzlerce yılda oluşan Türk kent kültürünün temel yapıtaşlarından olan eski Türk evleri, günümüzde de bu özelliğini korumaktadır.
- B) Günümüzde de varlığını sürdüren eski Türk evleri, yüzlerce yıllık Türk kent kültürünün oluşmasında en önemli rolü üstlenmişlerdir.
- C) Eski Türk evleri yüzlerce yılda oluşan Türk kent kültürünün temel yapıtaşlarıdır ve günümüzde hâlâ varlığını sürdürmektedir.
- D) Eski Türk evleri yüzlerce yılda oluşan Türk kent kültürünün, hâlâ varlığını sürdüren temel yapıtaşlarıdır.
- E) Yüzlerce yılda oluşan Türk kent kültürünün en önemli yapıtaşlarından sayılan eski Türk evleri, günümüzde de varlığını sürdürmektedir.

40. Vücut bağışıklığı zayıf olan insanlar genellikle kansere daha yatkındırlar ve bu da bağışıklık sisteminin en azından bazı kanser türlerine karşı koruyucu rol oynadığını gösteren bir gerçektir.

- A) Because the body's immune system plays a protective role against at least some forms of cancer, people with immune deficiencies are unusually susceptible to cancer.
- B) People with immune deficiencies are often usually susceptible to cancer, and this is a fact suggesting that the immune system plays a protective role against at least some forms of cancer.
- C) That the immune system plays a protective role against certain forms of cancer is suggested by the fact that cancer is more widespread among people with immune deficiencies.
- D) Since people having immune deficiencies are usually extremely susceptible to cancer, it is suggested that the immune system guards the body against at least some forms of cancer.
- E) Often people with immune deficiencies are unusually susceptible to cancer and this is supported by the fact that the immune system is able to protect the body against at least some forms of cancer.

41. Bilim insanları buz kristalleri içinde saklı doğalgazı çıkarıp sıfır emisyonlu yakıtı dönüştürmenin yollarını arıyorlar ve bunu başarırlarsa "yanan buz" geleceğin yakıtı olabilir.

- A) The attempt of scientists to find ways of making a zero-emission fuel out of the natural gas hidden in ice crystals may make "burning ice" the fuel of the future.
- B) If scientists are able to extract and transform the natural gas hidden in ice crystals into a zero-emission fuel, "burning ice" may become the fuel of the future.
- C) When scientists succeed in turning the natural gas in ice crystals into a zero-emission fuel, "burning ice" will become the fuel of the future.
- D) Scientists are trying to get zero-emission fuel by extracting the natural gas in ice crystals which may make "burning ice" the fuel of the future.
- E) Scientists are looking for ways of extracting and transforming the natural gas hidden in ice crystals into a zero-emission fuel, and if they succeed, "burning ice" may become the fuel of the future.

42. - 45. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Nowadays, we all like to think we have got past the racist nonsense of previous centuries, when even the most eminent scientists, white ones, of course, declared white people to be the pinnacle of human progress and other races to be inferior. We now accept that no race is superior to another. There is no question that most societies have made enormous progress in eliminating such overt racial prejudice. But an unsettling study published by researchers in the United States suggests that there is still a long way to go. Even today, the study finds, Americans of various races still unconsciously dehumanize their black fellow citizens by subtly associating them with apes. In an experiment in which students were subliminally flashed a photo of either an African-American or a European-American face, and then shown a blurry picture of an ape, those shown the black face were quicker to recognize the ape. More troubling still, this association is not just confined to psychologists' tests: It also appears to bias people's judgements about whether specific instances of police violence are justified.

42. As can be clearly seen in the passage, racial prejudice ----.

- A) still prevails in this century
- B) is the subject of previous centuries
- C) can be eradicated with education
- D) is most observable in white scientists' attitudes
- E) is triggered by experiments

43. As it is pointed out in the passage, ----.

- A) over the centuries, racism has been declining, especially in the US
- B) more and more studies show that the white race is superior
- C) the association of a black face with apes is evidence enough to show the existence of racism
- D) some races are inferior according to African-Americans
- E) psychologists do not believe there is racial prejudice in the US

44. According to the passage, ----.

- A) most societies have solved the problem of racism except the US
- B) more and more studies reveal the situation on racial attitudes is not what we would like to see
- C) researchers have made enormous progress in eliminating racism
- D) various studies show that some people justify police violence
- E) Americans have considerably changed their views regarding other races

45. As it is pointed out in the passage, the experiment ----.

- A) produced results contradicting white scientists' beliefs
- B) tested whether police violence is justified on certain grounds
- C) concluded that psychologists were wrong to carry out the test
- D) involved showing a picture of a human face and of an ape
- E) proved that racism is not as widespread as has been thought

46. - 49. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Best known for his novels *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* and *Around the World in 80 Days*, Jules Verne, the French science fiction pioneer, has always been a major cultural figure in his native land, France. His hometown of Amiens continues to remember his contributions with parades, exhibitions and literary conferences. Yet, in the English-speaking world, Jules Verne has been pigeonholed as merely a young boy's adventure writer, even though he was successfully able to foresee heavier-than-air flying machines and moon voyages. In addition, twentieth century pioneers such as the polar explorer Richard Byrd, the rocket scientist Wernher von Braun and the astronaut Neil Armstrong have all said that Jules Verne's writings inspired them. But now, Jules Verne enthusiasts are pushing for a reconsideration of the writer as an influential literary figure, whose 64 novels and stories – of admittedly varying literary quality – offer not only startling prophecies but also offer provide a sharp commentary on the Europe and America of his day.

46. It can be inferred from the passage that the importance of Verne's works ----.

- A) has been recognized differently in various parts of the world
- B) was only appreciated after his death
- C) lies in his foreseeing of polar explorations and rocket building
- D) has been underestimated in his native land France
- E) was constantly debated during his lifetime

47. As it is pointed out in the passage, Verne's literary merit ----.

- A) needs to be reconsidered by his enthusiasts
- B) is based on his boy's adventure stories
- C) was revealed through his prophecies about Europe and America
- D) can easily be seen in all his novels and stories
- E) is questioned by a large number of people

48. As it is stated in this passage, ----.

- A) Amiens is best known for celebrating *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* and *Around the World In 80 Days*
- B) major cultural figures in France are remembered in parades, exhibitions and conferences
- C) Jules Verne's most famous works are *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* and *Around the World In 80 Days*
- D) Jules Verne became a science fiction writer with the publication of *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* and *Around the World In 80 Days*
- E) *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* and *Around the World In 80 Days* are remembered in his hometown of Amiens

49. According to the passage, the English-speaking world ----.

- A) is reluctant to see Verne as a children's writer
- B) has underestimated the works of Verne
- C) was more interested in the moon voyages than flying machines
- D) recognized the need to put his ideas to use
- E) regarded Verne as a pioneer in scientific developments

50. - 53. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A battle between traditional and progressive educators has raged since the 1930s, when modern approaches to musical teaching were first proposed. Stephanie Pitts, author and editor of the *British Journal of Music Education*, charts the course of this battle in her book *A Century of Change in Music Education*. Both camps argued for music's inclusion in the school curriculum, but their justifications and proposed teaching methods conflicted. On the one hand, declared traditionalists, music was a body of knowledge made up of the great symphonies and folk songs of Britain's repertoire. Students could be taught to appreciate and sing this "national songbook" as part of a cultural education. This was the method that dominated the classroom for decades, and is still part of the primary school approach. On the other hand, responded the progressives, if music was an expression of our inner psyche, then children should be encouraged to play and experiment in order to learn more about themselves. "Bring something to make noise with", they shouted.

50. It is clear in the passage that —.

- A) differences between the two schools of music education are minimal
- B) it is likely that disagreement over the methods of teaching music will be resolved shortly
- C) the progressives in the field of music teaching have the upper hand in application
- D) teaching approaches in music are more or less alike
- E) both teaching methods believe music should be taught in schools

51. According to the passage, traditional music —.

- A) has been challenged for almost a century
- B) is out-dated and should be replaced
- C) has found little acceptance in most school curricula
- D) is best suited to the expression of the inner psyche
- E) was finally replaced in the 1930s in schools across Britain

52. It is stated in the passage that the progressive method —.

- A) is praised by Stephanie Pitts in her book
- B) was first proposed in the last decade
- C) is part of the primary school approach
- D) provides fewer opportunities for children to learn about themselves
- E) places emphasis on personal expression

53. It is pointed out in the passage that the two music approaches —.

- A) have more disagreements than agreements
- B) are equally disliked by students in schools across Britain
- C) complement each other in more ways than one
- D) agree that music is a body of knowledge consisting of symphonies and folk songs
- E) think that music education should be a normal part of cultural education

54. - 57. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

For centuries, when one country disapproved of another country's behaviour, political leaders sought ways to communicate their displeasure short of going to war. That is the idea behind economic sanctions. Sanctions allow countries to punish another government without having to resort to violence. At least, that was the idea. But a recent study reveals that sanctions actually make it far more likely that two states will eventually meet on the battlefield. The researchers examined more than two hundred cases of sanctions and found that, when sanctions are added to the mix, military conflict is extremely likely to occur between two countries than if sanctions had not been imposed at all. Because countries generally prefer to enact sanctions that are not especially costly to themselves, target countries often interpret the action as a lack of resolve. This interpretation may lead the country being sanctioned to become provocative in its actions, which may in turn pave the way for a military confrontation.

54. The main idea in the passage is that ----.

- A) military conflicts can usually be avoided when sanctions are imposed
- B) sanctions allow countries to examine their differences with a view to finding a peaceful outcome
- C) there is hardly any country that has not imposed sanctions on another
- D) two countries are more likely to fight when sanctions are imposed
- E) economic sanctions are more effective than military ones

55. As it is stated in the passage, for a long time political leaders ----.

- A) rejected the idea that an economic embargo is more effective than waging a war
- B) thought that economic sanctions would work
- C) disapproved of other countries' economic policies
- D) believed a short war is as effective as economic sanctions
- E) preferred to punish other governments with violence

56. It is pointed out in the passage that research findings ----.

- A) have endorsed earlier beliefs on the effectiveness of sanctions
- B) reveal that war is inevitable regardless of whether sanctions are imposed or not
- C) are based on the examination of fewer than 200 cases of sanctions
- D) have come up with a guideline to impose sanctions
- E) show that military conflict is a likely outcome of the imposition of sanctions

57. According the passage, a country that has received sanctions ----.

- A) can always turn to its neighbours for help
- B) waits for a suitable occasion to get them lifted
- C) tends to believe that the other country lacks resolve
- D) is usually willing to come to terms with its oppressor
- E) soon gets used to them and is undisturbed by them

58. - 61. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The most striking achievement of the successful Danish economy probably relates to labour market dynamism. Such an achievement is hard to find throughout the rest of the world. The unemployment rate has been brought down from a previously high level and is now amongst the lowest across Europe. The Danish labour market model has been called "flexicurity" which is a combination of flexibility and security. How is it possible to blend labour market flexibility, as in the British model, with a generous unemployment benefit system, as in the continental European model, while still maintaining high job security and satisfaction levels? The Danish labour market model is based on three pillars. First, moderate employment protection makes it easy for firms to adjust their workforce to new conditions – easy to fire, easy to hire. Second, a generous unemployment benefit system protects job losers against significant drops in income, especially for those at the lower end of the income scale, where job insecurity is also highest. Third, active labour market policies are used extensively to bring relevant qualifications to the unemployed and to test availability for work.

58. Throughout the passage, the author —.

- A) gives a detailed description of how labour markets are developed
- B) suggests Britain and Europe should follow the path of the Danish economy
- C) compares the three models: the Danish, the British and the European
- D) explains the current state of the Danish economy and how it achieved success
- E) offers the "flexicurity" model as an alternative to the British one

59. According to the passage, the labour market dynamism in the Danish economy —.

- A) has left Denmark with easily the lowest unemployment rate in Europe
- B) is the only factor for the success of the economy there
- C) is being regarded as a model by British economists
- D) has caused high unemployment rates
- E) has generated high employment levels

60. It is implied in the passage that labour market flexibility, generous unemployment benefits and job security —.

- A) are collectively referred to as "flexicurity"
- B) are the main ingredients of a successful economy
- C) have been achieved in both the British and European models
- D) are too much to expect in any average economy
- E) result in high job-satisfaction levels

61. As pointed out in the passage, the Danish labour market model —.

- A) combines moderate employment protection, a generous unemployment benefit system, and active labour market policies
- B) helps companies adjust their workforce to new conditions through a generous unemployment benefit system
- C) puts the emphasis on the flexibility to fire and hire a workforce
- D) regulates the labour market in such a way that low income earners are never at risk of losing their jobs
- E) is designed to protect the existing workforce against economic recession

62. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Few operas are as rooted in one place as Benjamin Britten's *Peter Grimes*. The title character is a dark-souled fisherman who goes mad after the death of his apprentice. Grimes was the invention of the poet George Crabbe, who grew up in Aldeburgh, on the eastern coast of England, in the later part of the eighteenth century. Crabbe apparently based Grimes on a detested local character. Montaga Slater, the opera's librettist, wove his elaboration of the tale into various Aldeburgh settings. Britten, who was a resident of the same town for most of his adult life, brilliantly evoked its sights and sounds in his music – the crying of gulls, the creaking of buoys, the endless booming of the waves. The obvious way to stage *Grimes* is to re-create the original setting of Aldeburgh and let Britten's flawless score do the rest. This was the approach taken by Tyrone Guthrie, who first directed the opera at Covent Garden's famous opera house, in 1947.

62. One major point made in this review about the opera *Peter Grimes* is that ---.

- A) the sea is the dominating force in the opera
- B) it has not received the acclaim it merits
- C) it is firmly set in a very specific part of England
- D) the strange madness of Grimes gives scope to much truly magnificent music
- E) it is the first opera in which Benjamin Britten has shown any originality

63. The writer of this review is very clearly ---.

- A) rather critical of the stage settings in Tyrone Guthrie's production
- B) someone who knows very little about the town of Aldeburgh
- C) shocked by the cruelty of the title character
- D) a great admirer of the music of Benjamin Britten
- E) less interested in music than in the sounds of the natural world

64. We understand from the passage that the people who contributed in an important way to the *Peter Grimes* opera ---.

- A) are planning to make certain changes in the next production
- B) had close connections with Aldeburgh
- C) had grown up together in Aldeburgh
- D) were all fascinated by the character of Peter Grimes
- E) knew from the beginning that it would be extremely successful

65. We learn from the passage that the poet Crabbe ---.

- A) often wrote poems about the sea and about the men who risked their lives to go out fishing
- B) was fascinated by madness and by what made people go mad
- C) was a lonely person and took very little interest in what was going on around him
- D) was a close friend of Benjamin Britten
- E) based his character on a local man

66. - 70. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

66. Student:

– What is meant by this – “curiosity killed the cat”?

Teacher:

– It's giving a warning; curiosity can be dangerous, it can kill even a cat.

Student:

– ----

Teacher:

– Yes it is; within reason. But don't put a nail into an electric socket to see what happens.

- A) But most children are naturally curious. That's how they learn.
- B) Yes; they say a cat has nine lives.
- C) Is this an idiom that is often used?
- D) But I thought curiosity was a good thing.
- E) My father used to encourage me to be curious.

67. Simon:

– I watched a report about children who spend their time glued to TV screens.

Carole:

– Yes, I saw a part of it too. Apparently the researchers say it can cause psychological problems. Do you think that's true?

Simon:

– ----

Carole:

– Yes. But either way, excessive TV viewing is probably a warning sign of deeper psychological issues.

- A) The researchers should look into how to best treat these children and cure them of their addiction.
- B) They can't say whether TV creates these problems or whether the children had pre-existing mental health problems.
- C) The decision to turn off TV rests with the parents of these children.
- D) I think the researchers should see if physical exercise can offset the effects of sitting in front of a TV screen for so long.
- E) The children should be made to watch more educational programmes to help them overcome their problems.

68. Bob:

– Why don't you join us to support our team in the stadium?

Mike:

– It's more comfortable at home. You can see the games up close, and you get different camera angles. Unless you can get good seats, watching in person isn't nearly as good. So, what's the point?

Bob:

– ----

Mike:

– I know, but that's not my style.

- A) It's the atmosphere of the crowd that makes it so exciting.
- B) Perhaps you can try at least once.
- C) Hooligans may be the real threat, so you are right!
- D) That sounds very disappointing! Why bother going to the games then?
- E) That's a good idea! You'll be happier at home.

69. Sam:

– I'm planning to have a holiday at a resort in the Caribbean, but people say every few years this spot is hit by a tropical storm. What should I do?

Tom:

– Officially, the Atlantic hurricane season is from June 1 to November 30, but Mother nature isn't reading calendars. Are you a risk taker?

Sam:

– ----

Tom:

– You'd better pick another destination then, because every once in a while a tropical cyclone hits out of season.

- A) Perhaps I should do a cruise instead. It would be much safer.
- B) There is nothing magical in these dates and hurricanes have occurred outside of these six months.
- C) Not at all! I'm not going anywhere near the hurricane zone during peak months.
- D) I think the odds of enjoying fine weather are very good.
- E) OK, I'll go but I'll be careful. I'll try to reduce the risk by taking out insurance.

70. Vera:

– I remember being at the Governor's Ball, and watching Warren talking excitedly to my ex-husband!

Nicola:

– —

Vera:

– Well, I was so astonished, I just stood there staring at them.

Nicola:

– Did you ever find out what they were talking about?

Vera:

– No, he wouldn't say!

A) The Governor's Ball! I don't believe it!

B) Why were you invited there?

C) Are you sure of that?

D) Who is Warren, anyway?

E) What was your reaction?

71. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

71. At the beginning of every term, Harvard students are able to enjoy a one-week "shopping period". --- There is a spirited quality to this stretch, a sense of intellectual possibility as students pop in and out of lecture halls, grabbing syllabi and listening for twenty minutes or so before rushing away to other classes. It's quite an amazing event and the atmosphere is truly stimulating.

- A) As soon as the "shopping period" ends, the fun of learning begins.
- B) They can sample as many courses as they like and thus prepare the most appropriate schedule.
- C) It is an exceptionally good setting for an act of political theatre.
- D) During this period they take notes in lectures for exams.
- E) It may be hard to get into Harvard, but it is easy to get out without learning much.

72. --- Colonialism, the harsh environment and the impact of the Cold War have all been cited. But these fail to adequately explain why other developing regions have made far more progress when they have had to deal with many of the same problems. So, what is it about that particular region's inability to move forward?

- A) Colonialism was the inevitable consequence of the Cold War politics, which at the time determined the fate of many nations.
- B) Many foreign companies had a false picture of this African region and so did not realize the opportunities.
- C) Many explanations have been given for sub-Saharan Africa's failure as a region to take off economically.
- D) The lack of basic infrastructure in many African countries is widely credited with being the biggest single factor inhibiting development.
- E) The cause of this failure is a lack of finance, expertise, enthusiasm and government support in the region.

73. Museums in England used to receive a grant from the government that covered the cost of running the museum. However, these grants have been abolished or reduced. They now charge for admission and need to attract large numbers of visitors. In order to persuade people that it is worth paying for a quite expensive admission ticket, museums have tried to make their exhibitions brighter and more appealing. ---

- A) Museums generally seek commercial sponsorship to increase their income, which keeps falling.
- B) In recent years, there have been many changes in the way museums present their exhibits to the public.
- C) One of the biggest changes to take place in recent years is that large numbers of teachers are employed by the museums.
- D) Many museums now have "interactive exhibits", which means that you can, in fact, touch the exhibits.
- E) There are large gift shops around selling books and reproductions, which are often more crowded than the museum itself.

74. High levels of illiteracy among women in different societies can generally be attributed to a variety of factors. In India, for example, high levels of illiteracy are common among girls and young women. — This accounts for the high drop-out rates from schools across the country. While this is one of the factors, others can be seen in relation to the cultural reinforcement of patriarchal practices.

- A) This is the reason why the Indian section of the population are either plantation workers, owners or professionals.
- B) However, the whole terrain of literacy and education has been altered in a very fundamental way.
- C) Women constitute the largest single category of persons denied full and equal opportunities for education.
- D) There are also wide variations of literacy levels between regions and sub-regions across India.
- E) This is because they often shoulder the burden of raising their families and maintaining the household.

75. The main linguistic influence on English was Norman French, the language introduced to Britain after the Norman Conquest. Following King William of Normandy's accession, French was rapidly established in the corridors of power. — Some English people learned French, so they could gain some advantage from the new aristocracy, and baronial staff learned English to deal with the local people. However, there was not much use of English by the ruling kings.

- A) English became more widely used among the upper classes, through intermarriage.
- B) Inevitably, the use of both languages flourished among those who crossed the social divide.
- C) Most of the Anglo-Norman kings were unable to communicate at all in English.
- D) Many French merchants took advantage of the commercial opportunities provided by the new regime.
- E) Nevertheless, the number of Normans may have been as low as 2 per cent of the population.

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) The United States cannot make a fresh start in Iraq. (II) The Iraqi government has decided to upgrade its infrastructure as a precaution against natural disasters like floods. (III) But it has one last chance to adjust course and partly correct its previous mistakes. (IV) When the Iraqi elections were approaching, the United States had entered the last stage of its engagement there, and had begun its withdrawal from the country. (V) No one knows just exactly how long this stage is going to last.

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

77. (I) Europe likes to claim that it is a kinder, gentler, global alternative to the United States. (II) But stagnant economies, suffering immigrants and elitist rhetoric do not make for a global powerhouse. (III) It seems then that the future of the European Project is at stake. (IV) However, all major European countries except one have now signed the Kyoto Protocol. (V) European countries must either unite behind much-needed reforms or watch their differences tear them apart.

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

78. (I) The former Soviet states and much of Eastern Europe almost entirely depend on Russia for oil and natural gas at present. (II) Russia fears that there could be potential rivals, and is taking steps to maintain its control of the market. (III) The long-running dispute with Japan over the islands is yet to be resolved. (IV) Some experts believe the Kremlin has even worked to undermine the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline Project. (V) This is because it will carry oil from the Caspian Sea to the West without going through Russia.

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

79. (I) The American Constitution requires that the senate offer advice and consent on nominees for all important positions. (II) The senate will soon need to hold proceedings for a new chief justice, to take over the position from the former one. (III) Therefore, the senators are often used in an advisory capacity. (IV) In addition, the senate acts as a potentially important check on presidential power. (V) The trouble is that there is no reason to be confident that probing will prove valuable at all times.

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

80. (I) As the world's population approaches seven billion, the challenges facing humanity have never been greater. (II) Fortunately, the solutions to many of the most fundamental challenges can be found in science. (III) But providing for the food, energy and safety needs of a growing population will require more than science alone. (IV) Companies, both large and small, need to come up with more and more innovations to facilitate trade and commerce. (V) It will require people working together across borders, governments, organizations and cultures to improve the lives of people around the world.

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

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- 1. Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayar, kol ya da cep saati, her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygıt, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılabilir, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Sınava kalem, silgi, kalemıraş, saat vb. araçla ve kulaklık, küpe, broş vb. takı, herhangi bir metal eşya ile girmek de kesinlikle yasaktır. Yiyecek, içecek vb. tüketim malzemeleri de sınava getirilemez. Adaylar sınava şeffaf şişe içerisinde su getirebileceklerdir.**
- 2. Bu sınavda verilen toplam cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır.** Sınav başladıktan sonra ilk 135 ve son 15 dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir.
- 3. Sınav evrakını teslim ederek salonu terk eden aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.**
- 4. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır.** Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca, adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
- 5. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarılarına uymak zorundasınız.** Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri tutanağa yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- 6. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.** Görevliler kopya çekmeye ya da vermeye kalkışanları uyarmak zorunda değildir; sorumluluk size aittir.
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek; bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel ya da toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların cevaplarının bir kısmı ya da tamamı iptal edilecektir.
Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunduğu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM takdir hakkını kullanarak bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
- 7. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır.** Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- 8. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz, sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçığı numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçığı numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz.** Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik ya da basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.
- 9. Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçığı No" alanına kodlayınız.**
- 10. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de tek tek incelenecektir.** Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- 11. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün olamamaktadır.** Tarafınızdan yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bu bilgilerde eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olduğunda durumunuz Sınav Salon Tutanağında belirtilecektir.
- 12. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.**
- 13. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.**
- 14. Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı ve cevap kâğıdınızı salon görevlilerine teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.**

Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Merkezimizin yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla çoğaltılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

20 MART 2011

İNGİLİZCE

SOSYAL BİLİMLER TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

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