

ÜDS SOSYAL – Ekim 2009

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

1. Organized youth camps provide young people with not only different forms of outdoor ---- but also training in co-operation, initiative, and resourcefulness.

- A) sustenance
C) permanence
E) recreation
B) irresponsibility
D) relevance

2. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, there was a common view that elegant speech was a mark of social prestige in that it was ---- of having come from a good family.

- A) possessive
C) indicative
E) extensive
B) perceptive
D) inclusive

3. Since many people are unaware of the miseries of poverty and hunger, it is ---- easy for them to feel contented.

- A) painfully
C) violently
E) usually
B) barely
D) offensively

4. The pattern of world affairs is very complicated, and by no means everything that happens can be ---- to the influence of the super-powers.

- A) attributed
C) declared
E) resolved
B) entitled
D) sustained

5. Historically, the development of capitalism has ---- several phases, following the period of feudal organization of society.

- A) taken after
C) brought forward
E) turned down
B) called in
D) gone through

6. Rice is by far China's most important agricultural product and ---- over half the total cereal production.

- A) lets in
C) sets forth
E) looks after
B) accounts for
D) falls through

7. Janet Malcolm, who is an admired photographer and ---- pictures since the early 1960s, generally ---- her summers photographing people and places in Africa.

- A) took / has been spending
B) had been taking / will spend
C) has been taking / spends
D) takes / has spent
E) had taken / would spend

8. Upon the completion next month of its renovation and expansion, the museum ---- its exhibition space and added an auditorium ---- for performances and lectures.

- A) will have doubled / to be used
B) doubled / to have used
C) has doubled / to have been used
D) doubles / being used
E) had doubled / to use

9. Without television cameras, the famine now ravaging Ethiopia ---- the attention of the well-fed world that ---- with offers of money and other forms of aid.

- A) won't have caught / will respond
B) did not catch / responded
C) will not catch / had responded
D) would not have caught / has responded
E) is not catching / is responding

10. The finest achievement of Europe's post-1945 leaders was their recognition that, unless Germany ---- into the evolving Western system, insecurity ---- across the continent.

- A) has been integrated / had reigned
B) had been integrated / has reigned
C) is integrated / reigned
D) integrates / will reign
E) was integrated / would reign

11. Our sense of self ---- by the roles and qualities that our peers and teachers ---- to us.

- A) was formed / have assigned
B) is formed / assign
C) is being formed / will be assigning
D) had been formed / assigned
E) will have been formed / would assign

12. The Houston Caribbean Festival brings a feast ---- music and colour ---- the streets of downtown Houston each year.

- A) on / by
C) of / to
E) to / within
B) at / over
D) above / off

13. Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, the highest mountain ---- Africa, rises 5,895 metres ---- sea level.

- A) over / at
C) at / through
E) in / above
- B) across / into
D) below / to

14. It is assumed ---- an educational programme should emphasize the valid aspects of the cultural and historical past.

- A) whereby
D) that
- B) since
E) in case
- C) as

15. The most rewarding aspect of taking photographs is to be able to immortalize on your film people's hearts, smiles, and soul ---- you can always feel like you are a part of their world.

- A) while
D) whereas
- B) as though
E) whenever
- C) so that

16. Painters ---- diverse ---- Goya, Manet, and Picasso were inspired by Titian and other Renaissance painters.

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

17. It is generally thought that animals love us ---- who or what we are.

- A) so long as
C) provided that
E) for the sake of
- B) no matter
D) because of

18. If there is one thing that is more astonishing than the ability of the adult human to talk, it is the process ---- he learns to do it.

- A) whichever
D) however
- B) where
E) by which
- C) that

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

Despite the American people's growing (19) ---- to this policy, more than 100,000 US soldiers remain in Iraq, where they are (20) ---- involved in training Iraqi forces to replace them. However, it is understood that they stand ready to intervene directly should the security situation again (21) ----. Politically, Iraq is still a troubled country, with major rows among political parties on the one hand and tribal leaders on the other (all of whom are solely interested (22) ---- expanding their own power base) being a regular occurrence. In Anbar province, for example, the arguments between the sheikhs and other influential figures (23) ---- are competing with one another for power and popularity often turn violent.

19.

- A) approval
C) opposition
E) failure
- B) discrepancy
D) subversion

20.

- A) relatively
C) rarely
E) scarcely
- B) hardly
D) mainly

21.

- A) increase
C) extend
E) deteriorate
- B) commence
D) emerge

22.

- A) at
D) in
- B) about
E) with
- C) for

23.

- A) which
D) when
- B) who
E) whom
- C) where

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

24. As families become more fragmented and dispersed, ----.

- A) children tend to turn more to other people for affection
- B) ties between mother and father get stronger
- C) traditionally, singleness is seen as a mark of immaturity
- D) working conditions for young people have improved a great deal
- E) the increasing rate of crime in big cities has always been a serious concern

25. Because its habitat is threatened by climate change, ----.

- A) the elephants in Africa have dwindled considerably
- B) the survival chances of many species in the Amazon area are getting worse
- C) the polar bear has been the first to be granted protection under the Endangered Species Act
- D) the Asian tiger's black-striped yellow fur is very attractive
- E) there is a very profitable market for elephant tusks

26. While children in their early years are learning about the world around them, ----.

- A) they have always been warned by their parents
- B) he makes use of his previous experiences
- C) it is obvious that child care ought to be a priority
- D) there are some diseases that have no effective treatment
- E) they often confuse the real with the imaginary

27. After Dali was expelled from art school in Madrid in 1926, ----.

- A) he had been much influenced by the earlier Spanish painters
- B) a number of paintings depict unusual landscapes
- C) especially mentally disturbed people had interested him enormously
- D) he joined a group of painters who called themselves "surrealists"
- E) today his paintings still amaze but also entertain many people

28. ----, although most French people believe that this tradition has a much more recent history.

- A) Even France's everyday wines are widely appreciated worldwide
- B) Most of the great wines of France have long been produced in its southern regions
- C) The range, quality, and reputation of the fine wines of Bordeaux have made them world-famous
- D) Each of the wine-producing regions in France has its own traditional identity
- E) Winemaking in France dates back to pre-Roman times

29. ----, until the Europeans began to settle there in the 18th century.

- A) Anthropologists believe that aboriginal people in Australia initially arrived from Asia
- B) In Australia, various aboriginal tribes had inhabited the region now known as South Wales
- C) Australia's leading city, Sydney, has experienced alternating periods of growth and decline
- D) Australia has always been inhabited by the aboriginal people
- E) Sydney is a modern cosmopolitan city that has a distinctive cultural identity

30. Sceptics often claim that reports of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) are examples of shared delusions, ----.

- A) since many people have seen them in recent years
- B) despite the fact that we never believed it
- C) though that doesn't discourage those who insist on having seen them
- D) now that what UFO enthusiasts say they have seen is taken seriously
- E) until a team of scientists examined some wreckage found in 1947

31. The traditional Middle Eastern diet, which relies heavily on lean meat, salads, vegetables, and fruit, is a healthy one, ----.

- A) even though it is often served in expensive restaurants
- B) just as one must pay close attention to one's own health
- C) as long as you intend to share it with other people
- D) if one is careful enough to follow it in moderation and not to excess
- E) when more and more Europeans have traveled to the Gulf Area

32. ----, others are more resistant to change and become dysfunctional and fail.

- A) While most companies quickly adopt new information technologies and thus survive
- B) Because companies differ in their goals and the strategies designed to reach them
- C) That most senior managers do not realize how fragile the ongoing viability of a company can be
- D) Provided that the most flexible companies rapidly acquire new knowledge and apply it quickly
- E) Unless the best companies meet the challenges that typically arise in the business environment

33. Taiwan's pink dolphins have been listed as "critically endangered", ----.

- A) as soon as the extensive fieldwork on these creatures is started
- B) as if the work of scientists and conservationists marked a victory for them
- C) if their losses could be halted and reversed
- D) when the effort to identify them along the western coast started in 2004
- E) since they face the threat of extinction

34. ----, all mammals are known today to have some form of emotion.

- A) Despite the fact that there are striking similarities between human beings and animals
- B) Although some scientists long maintained otherwise
- C) Because even birds delight us with their singing
- D) Even if studies suggest that animal behaviour is instinctive
- E) If they know how different species communicate

35. Lethal injection replaced execution by hanging, the gas chamber, and the electric chair, ----.

- A) so some researchers have challenged the efficacy of the drug protocols underlying the practice
- B) in which three poisonous chemicals are administered to the condemned
- C) thus making this method far from foolproof
- D) each of which had at some point been judged to be inhumane and excessively violent
- E) but many US states soon adopted it as their only form of capital punishment

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

36. This new collection of cosmetics has been scientifically developed to help correct the visible signs of aging, such as fine lines and wrinkles, enlarged pores, and skin imperfections.

- A) Bu yeni kozmetik serisi, ince çizgiler ve kırışıklar, genişlemiş gözenekler ve cilt bozuklukları gibi gözle görülür yaşlanma belirtilerini düzeltmeye yardımcı olmak için bilimsel olarak geliştirilmiştir.
- B) Bu kozmetik serisi, ince çizgiler ve kırışıklar, genişlemiş gözenekler ve cilt bozuklukları gibi gözle görülür yaşlanma belirtilerini düzeltmeye yardımcı olmak için yeni geliştirilmiştir.
- C) Bu yeni kozmetik serisi, ince çizgiler ve kırışıklar, genişlemiş gözenekler ve cilt bozuklukları dahil her türlü yaşlanma belirtisini yok etmeye yardımcı olmak için geliştirilmiştir.
- D) Bu yeni kozmetik serisi, ince çizgiler ve kırışıklar, genişlemiş gözenekler ve cilt bozuklukları gibi gözle görülür yaşlanma belirtilerini bilimsel yollarla düzeltmeye yardımcı olmak için geliştirilmiştir.
- E) Bu yeni kozmetik serisinin bilimsel yollarla geliştirilmesinin amacı, ince çizgiler ve kırışıklar, genişlemiş gözenekler ve cilt bozuklukları gibi gözle görülür yaşlanma belirtilerini düzeltmeye yardımcı olmaktır.

37. Logic suggests that having options allows people to select precisely what makes them happiest, but as studies show, excessive choice often makes for misery.

- A) Mantıksal olarak, çok sayıda seçeneğe sahip olmak insanları en mutlu eden şeydir; oysa çalışmalar çok fazla seçeneğimiz olduğunda genellikle kararsız kaldığımızı göstermektedir.
- B) Mantık, insanların kendilerini tam olarak en mutlu eden şeyi seçmelerini önerir; oysa çalışmaların da gösterdiği gibi, çok sayıda seçeneğimiz arasında bizi mutsuz edebilecek şeyler de vardır.
- C) Mantık, seçeneklere sahip olmanın insanlara kendilerini tam anlamıyla en mutlu kılacak olanı seçme imkânı tanıdığını belirtir; ancak, çalışmaların da gösterdiği gibi, gereğinden fazla seçenek çoğu kez mutsuzluğa neden olmaktadır.
- D) İnsanların sunulan seçenekler arasından kendilerini tam olarak en mutlu edecek olanı seçmeleri mantık açısından da önerilir; ancak yapılan çalışmalara göre, genellikle gereğinden fazla seçeneğe sahip olmak insanlarda sıkıntıya yol açmaktadır.
- E) Çok sayıda seçenek genellikle kararsızlık yaratsa da, mantık yine de kendilerini en mutlu edecek olanı seçebilmeleri için insanların farklı seçeneklere sahip olmaları gerektiğini belirtir.

38. China's one-child policy, enforced by the authorities through heavy fines, came into force in 1979 after a period of explosive population growth in the country.

- A) Yetkililerce ağır para cezaları koyularak dayatılan Çin'in tek çocuk politikası, ülkede aşırı ölçüde nüfus artışının yaşandığı bir dönemden sonra 1979'da yürürlüğe girmiştir.
- B) Çin'de yetkililerin uymayanlara ağır para cezaları öngördükleri tek çocuk uygulaması, ülkede patlama denilebilecek bir nüfus artışının yaşandığı 1979 yılından sonra güç kazanmıştır.
- C) Çin'de yetkililerin 1979 yılında güç kullanarak ağır para cezaları karşılığında kabul ettirdikleri tek çocuk politikası, aşırı nüfus artışının yaşandığı bir dönemden sonra uygulamaya girmiştir.
- D) Çin'in 1979 yılında yaşanan aşırı nüfus artışından sonra uygulamaya koyduğu tek çocuk politikası, yetkililer tarafından ağır para cezaları sayesinde kabul ettirilmiştir.
- E) Ağır para cezaları konularak halka kabul ettirilen Çin'deki tek çocuk politikası, ülkenin yaşamış olduğu aşırı nüfus artışı döneminden sonra yetkililer tarafından 1979'da yürürlüğe konulmuştur.

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

39. Dünyanın en eski ve en büyük çarşısı olan Kapalıçarşı, İstanbul'un fethinden hemen sonra Fatih Sultan Mehmet'in emriyle, Ayasofya'ya gelir sağlamak amacıyla inşa edilmiştir.

- A) The Grand Bazaar, which was built by Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror to provide income for St. Sophia right after the conquest of Istanbul, is one of the oldest and largest bazaars in the world.
- B) Being the oldest and the largest bazaar in the world, the Grand Bazaar was built soon after the conquest of Istanbul on Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror's order to provide income for St. Sophia.
- C) Built upon Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror's order to provide income for St. Sophia, the Grand Bazaar has been the oldest and the largest shopping area in the world since the conquest of Istanbul.
- D) The Grand Bazaar, which is the oldest and the largest bazaar in the world, was built after the conquest of Istanbul when Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror ordered that it should provide income for St. Sophia.
- E) It was soon after the conquest of Istanbul that Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror ordered that the Grand Bazaar, the oldest and the largest bazaar in the world, be built so that it could provide income for St. Sophia.

40. Medyadaki şiddet görüntülerini izlemenin daha sonra çocuklarda saldırgan davranışlara yol açtığını kesin biçimde ortaya koyamamaları da, aradaki bağlantıyı araştıran çalışmalar şiddet izlenmesi ile sonradan ortaya çıkan saldırganlık arasında dikkate değer bir ilişki kurmaktadır.

- A) However significant the link between observation of violence and later aggression may be, correlational studies cannot claim that viewing media depictions of violence produces subsequent aggressive behaviours in children.
- B) No matter how clearly correlational studies establish a significant link between viewing media depictions of violence and subsequent aggressive behaviours in children, they still cannot demonstrate this unequivocally.
- C) Although correlational studies are unable to establish a significant link between observation of violence and later aggression, they can demonstrate unequivocally that viewing media depictions of violence produces subsequent aggressive behaviours in children.
- D) Despite their inability to demonstrate unequivocally that viewing media depictions of violence produces subsequent aggressive behaviours in children, correlational studies establish a significant link between observation of violence and later aggression.
- E) The fact that viewing media depictions of violence produces subsequent aggressive behaviours in children has been poorly supported by the correlational studies which have established a link between observation of violence and later aggression.

41. İlk kez rihtim bölgesinde çalışan Güney Carolinalı zenciler tarafından yapılan Charleston dansı, George White tarafından Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nın hemen sonrasında yıllarda tanıtılmış ve 1920'lerin bir özelliği olmuştur.

- A) Launched by George White during the early years following the First World War, the Charleston had originally been danced by negro dockworkers in South Carolina before it became characteristic of the 1920s.
- B) The Charleston, danced by black dockworkers, originated in South Carolina and became the characteristic of the 1920s once George White introduced it soon after the First World War.
- C) The characteristic dance of the 1920s, the Charleston, was first introduced by South Carolina negro dockworkers and became well-known only when George White taught it after the First World War.
- D) Although the Charleston was danced first by black people at the docks in South Carolina, it was not until George White introduced it that it became characteristic of the postwar era in the 1920s.
- E) The Charleston, first danced by the South Carolina negro population working in the dockland area, was launched by George White in the years immediately following the First World War, and it became characteristic of the 1920s.

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

42. The carpet is of eastern origin and in general can be said to differ from tapestry by the technique of its knotted weave. The refined technique and ornate geometrical patterns found on fragments discovered in eastern Turkestan, dating from the 5th and 6th centuries A.D., indicate a long evolution in the history of the carpet. ---- The Abbasid caliphs of Baghdad were also well-known patrons of carpet manufacture: one made for Caliph Hashin early in the 8th century measured 100 yards by 50 yards. The most famous area of production was, however, northwestern Persia.

- A) The large carpets that decorate the mosque of Alaaddin date back to the 13th century.
- B) The earliest fragment of carpet still existing was found in Russia and is now in the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg.
- C) A change in the composition and decoration of carpets was made in Persia at the end of the 15th century.

- D) During the Sassanid dynasty in Persia (in the 6th and 7th centuries A.D.), carpets of wool and silk pile were already in great demand.
- E) The carpet industry in Egypt must have been of great importance at the end of the Middle Ages.

43. Castes are known in several societies, but the best known and most rigid example developed in India. It may have grown in the first two millennia B.C., chiefly with the object of preserving the pale-skinned Aryan invaders from admixture with the darker-skinned, indigenous Dravidians. ---- However, an increasing subdivision of castes was firmly established by the 5th century B.C., with strict rules of social conduct.

- A) Since British society was divided by class, the British attempted to equate the Indian caste system to their own social class system.
- B) In Hindu religious terms, the four main castes were of divine origin, having been born from different parts of Brahma.
- C) Caste rules have been considerably relaxed, especially in the last 40 years or so.
- D) The caste system was carried over into Indian Islam by those who converted to this faith.
- E) Distinctions were not particularly rigid in the early stages, and intermarriage was known.

44. ----. In the argument, additional claims are made in support of the claim we are trying to persuade people to accept. But these additional claims may be challenged as well. Recognizing this, authors frequently anticipate the need to supply further support for their arguments.

- A) Recognizing that people generally require reasons to accept a controversial claim, we set forth an argument.
- B) Distractions make it hard, even for reasonable people, to reliably differentiate between reasonable and unreasonable courses of action.
- C) We think of reason as the capacity to use disciplined intelligence to solve problems.
- D) The word "argument" is ambiguous, for one of its senses is the dispute between two people.
- E) There comes a point for most people where it is no longer possible to suspend judgment.

45. For advertisers, the most important classification of advertisements is by the type of consumer, and they spend huge amounts of money and effort in trying to divide up the public so that it can be more precisely targeted. This process entails endless discussions about whether the best divisions are those of lifestyle, socioeconomic class, personality type, or of something else altogether. Then there is the fact that certain products are more often bought by men than by women, by the rich, by a certain age group, and so on. ----

- A) The advertiser must anticipate a prospective customer's preferences and persuade him to buy the product in question.
B) Advertising has become too widespread geographically and too multifaceted in terms of media for any study to be comprehensive.
C) Nevertheless, the issue of defining an ad is closely linked to that of defining its categories.
D) In other words, when an ad appears on a wall or even a shirt, it is not the substance of this environment that matters, but its social meaning.
E) So a given advertising approach will have far more of an effect on one group than on another.

46. During the 1960s, although Tanzania had adopted Swahili as its national and official language, it was the medium of instruction only until high school, where it was replaced by English. ---- Since then, Swahili has gradually been replacing English as the medium of instruction throughout all levels of the education system.

- A) British colonial education policies, like those of the Germans before them, were seen to be grounded in linguistic imperialism.
B) Swahili also serves a symbolic function for the country, namely one of nationalism and unification.
C) This situation lasted until an official change in policy was written into the country's Third Five-Year Plan in 1976.
D) However, the role of English was central to the shaping of Tanzanians' cultural identities in colonial times.
E) During the postcolonial 1950s and 1960s, many Third World societies concentrated on their socio-economic needs.

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

47. Mike:

- **Do you know that they are going to start rationing water?**

Cindy:

- **Yes. I happened to hear it on the news this morning. They said that the reservoir had dipped below half its capacity, and the volume of water entering the reservoir is the smallest in the last ten years.**

Mike:

- **It's not surprising, actually, because we haven't had as much rain as usual this year.**

Cindy:

- **Well, if it could rain even a drop, my flowers would certainly come back. The soil has been baked so hard.**

Mike:

- ----

- A) From now on, the best thing to do is to water your garden regularly every day.
B) Forget it. It looks as if it's going to get a lot worse before it gets better.
C) You know, even before the rationing announcement, they suddenly turned off the water yesterday without a warning.
D) I don't blame you. Why don't you hire a gardener to help you?
E) Just remember, I told you to pay the water bills on time.

48. Steve:

- **How are things going with you and your roommate?**

Bob:

- ----

Steve:

- **Then, why don't you tell him that he should pay you for half of what you spend on food?**

Bob:

- **I would find that a bit hard to do, considering how he treats me to a good meal in a restaurant every weekend.**

- A) He's such a snob! He wasn't like that before he got that new job.
B) Actually, I dislike the food he prepares, so I generally eat out.
C) We get along well, except for the times he practices playing the guitar and singing off-key.
D) We're supposed to share the grocery shopping, but he ends up eating everything I have put in the fridge without buying any of it himself.
E) I've got sick and tired of his nagging me all the time. If he refuses to mend his ways, I'll ask him to move out.

49. John:

- **Each time we switch to Daylight Savings Time, I always forget to put the clock forward an hour.**

Michael:

- **Me, too. I've always had problems with Springforward and Fall-back.**

John:

- **I think adjusting ourselves twice a year is harmful to our long-term health, too.**

Michael:

- **You know, with modern technology, we could slowly ease into Daylight Savings Time by digitally having clocks add a few seconds a day for three months in the spring and the reverse in the autumn.**

John:

- ----

- A) Then the change would be imperceptible, provided all clocks moved in the same manner.
B) I really love that first evening after Daylight Savings Time has taken effect.
C) It is indeed busywork, and it has caused me to miss important things a couple of times.
D) My clock makes the changeover automatically, so I have no problem.
E) What a great idea! But I don't think it will do any good with the traffic situation, do you?

50. Ruth:

- **What do you think of global warming and humans' alleged role in it?**

Larry:

- **Global warming is a problem that will largely have to be solved through energy conservation, but ----**

Ruth:

- **What do you really mean?**

Larry:

- **I mean it's environmental hypocrisy!**

Ruth:

- **Hypocrisy?**

Larry:

- **Yes. These people preach clean energy, simple living, and use of mass transportation while doing none of these things themselves.**

- A) people who care about children, born or unborn, should be aware of the lurking environmental dangers.
B) industrial agriculture has lowered the nutritional value of staple vegetable crops far below what it used to be.
C) these high-profile environmentalists who talk and talk and do little else are worse than useless.
D) people must take scientific facts into account when making important life choices.
E) there may be no solution to the coming nightmare of world overpopulation.

51. Joanne:

- **Hi, Tom! You look worried. What's on your mind?**

Tom:

- **I really need that job I've interviewed for, but I just found out that there are many younger applicants. I guess my chances are pretty slim now.**

Joanne:

- **I wouldn't say that! You are older but highly qualified and experienced. I am sure you will get it!**

Tom:

- **But I still think that any younger applicant has an advantage over me.**

Joanne:

- ----

- A) Those young guys may only be trying to get their foot in the door so they can move on to better positions later. Most employers know this.
B) Anyway, face facts: you are eligible for retirement, and that field has moved on without you.
C) You're right! One of the most difficult things an older jobseeker has to deal with is the younger competition.
D) Having retirement income, you should start out at an entry-level salary, which should be satisfying for you.
E) Just use your common sense. Have you ever seen anyone over 40 doing that job? There's a reason for that.

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

52. (I) Today's young people in their teens and 20s, who have been dubbed "digital natives", have never known a world without computers, the Internet, and cell phones. **(II)** Many of these natives rarely enter a library, but instead use Google, Yahoo, and other online search engines for information they need. **(III)** The neural networks in the brains of these digital natives differ dramatically from those of adults. **(IV)** Investigators have reported that most of technology exposure, such as watching television and videos or listening to music, is passive. **(V)** Basic neural networks in most adults are said to have been laid down during a time when direct social action was the norm.

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

53. (I) Various studies have indicated that people exhibit many behaviours in about the same order, even though they have experienced very different environments. **(II)** We may speak of learning to read as a process and of reading abilities as the products or end results. **(III)** Learning as a process is of primary importance in deciding the level of the materials of instruction. **(IV)** What an individual can learn is determined not only by his level of physical and mental maturation but also by what skills, attitudes, interests, tastes, and knowledge he has already developed. **(V)** If the height of an individual's enjoyment in reading is *Donald Duck*, for example, it would be a mistake to begin with *Lady of the Lake* to advance his literary taste.

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

54. (I) Scientists hoping to show that Chopin died from cystic fibrosis, and not tuberculosis as is widely believed, have been refused permission to prove their theory with tests on the composer's heart. **(II)** When researchers at Warsaw's Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology asked for access to the heart, which has been preserved in alcohol since his death in 1849, the Polish government said, "No". **(III)** When Poland emerged from under Soviet domination, the people were expecting a new era of accessible government to begin. **(IV)** Their goal was to demonstrate that this hereditary disorder need not be a barrier to achieving greatness. **(V)** But much to their disappointment, Chopin remains unavailable for scientific research, at least for the time being.

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

55. (I) The practice of counting population is, in fact, a very old one. **(II)** An essential feature of a census is that the enumeration is direct and names each individual person. **(III)** The Roman census, which was designed primarily as the basis of the taxation system under which citizens were classified into six classes according to their property, also ascertained the number of men available to serve in the army. **(IV)** The census takers declared publicly the number of persons counted in Rome, and the proportion of orphans and widows. **(V)** In 5 B.C., the census was extended to the whole of the Roman Empire.

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

56. (I) After the arrival of road and rail links, the commercial importance of Amsterdam's 75 km of canals declined, although barges still ply the waters of the Amstel River. **(II)** Canals do, however, play a crucial role in the city's tourist industry, as well as providing Amsterdammers with transport routes and a place to live. **(III)** In 1994, the city council passed laws aimed at reducing pleasure-boat traffic and imposing stricter rules on houseboats. **(IV)** A rapid increase in population in the latter half of the century caused a demand for housing in the city. **(V)** In spite of this, the canals can get very clogged in summer, and there are still around 2,500 houseboats officially moored within the city's boundaries.

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

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Scottish philosopher and historian David Hume emerged as an economist also with the publication of his *Political Discourses*. The famous Adam Smith was a friend of his and may have been influenced by Hume: they had similar principles, and both were very good at illustrating and supporting these from history. Although Hume did not formulate a complete system of economic theory, as did Smith in his *Wealth of Nations*, he introduced several of the new ideas around which the “classical economics” of the 18th century was built. His economic philosophy can be understood from his main arguments: that wealth consists not of money but of commodities; that the amount of money in circulation should be kept related to the amount of goods in the market; and that poor nations impoverish the rest because they do not produce enough to be able to take much part in trade. Beyond this, he urged society to welcome the shift from an agricultural to an industrial economy, without which civilization could not be achieved.

57. According to Hume, ----.

- A) rich nations should produce more to be able to feed their citizens
- B) rich nations should provide financial help to poorer nations
- C) poor nations have a negative effect on richer nations
- D) poverty can be overcome by increasing the production capacity of rich nations
- E) poor nations can take part in international trade only when rich nations are impoverished

58. According to the text, Adam Smith ----.

- A) was very much under the influence of Hume
- B) formulated a complete system of economic theory
- C) had ideas that conflicted with Hume’s
- D) was uncertain about Hume’s principles
- E) had a great effect on Hume

59. According to the text, Hume ----.

- A) was against the ideas on which the “classical economics” of the 18th century was based
- B) misunderstood the principles that his friend Adam Smith believed in
- C) was not the only one who excelled at illustrating and supporting his principles from the past
- D) argued that money in circulation had to be barely related to the amount of goods in the market
- E) stated that civilization required advances in both agricultural and industrial production

60. Hume’s belief was that poverty was mainly caused by ----.

- A) the amount of money in circulation
- B) the scarcity of produced goods
- C) the abuse of poor nations by rich ones
- D) the lack of a complete economic theory
- E) Adam Smith’s poor grasp of economics

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The people of Hong Kong have been experiencing an identity crisis ever since the British returned the colony to China in 1997 and it became a Special Administrative Region with special privileges (for 50 years). Although they are proud of their Chinese ethnicity, culturally they have always felt overwhelmingly Western and therefore much different from their cousins on the mainland. Now they have a new worry: a growing threat to Hong Kong's economic success. The Chinese government recently announced its plan to turn the city of Shanghai into a global financial and shipping centre by 2020, a move that is seen as weakening Hong Kong's traditional and profitable position as international gateway to mainland China. Even worse, China's friendlier relationship with former enemy Taiwan is already reducing transit commerce through Hong Kong. After an economic contraction of almost 8% earlier this year, Hong Kong is feeling real pain, and the jobless rate could approach record levels. So the normally hands-off local government has sprung into action: it has announced two rounds of tax cuts and various handouts to the poor and to businesses. In addition, the city's long-term planners have recommended that Hong Kong's government focus on developing six fields – including education, environmental-related industries, and medical technology – in which Hong Kong already has an edge.

61. According to the passage, the Hong Kong government ----.

- A) has been investing heavily in medical-technology companies
- B) views the government of Taiwan as its enemy
- C) supports the plan to make Shanghai a global financial and shipping centre
- D) is planning to bring about a rise in the jobless rate in the city
- E) usually does not interfere in the local economy

62. We can infer from the passage that for many years ----.

- A) Hong Kong has made a lot of money from others' trading with China
- B) Hong Kong has been suffering from severe economic contraction
- C) the Chinese government has pressured the people of Hong Kong to give up their Western ways
- D) China and Taiwan have enjoyed friendly relations
- E) the Hong Kong government has given out money to the poor people of the city

63. The passage points out that Hong Kongers' identity crisis ----.

- A) arises from their having lived under British colonialism in the past
- B) is related to their communications with their families on the mainland
- C) is closely linked with their city's economic downturn
- D) has been made worse with the emergence of Shanghai as a future competitor
- E) did not exist before 1997

64. We learn from the passage that Hong Kong's long-term planners ----.

- A) hope to give the city a natural advantage in education, environmental-related industries, and medical technology
- B) identified six economic areas deserving of government support
- C) advised the government to carry out two rounds of tax cuts
- D) are concerned about how to meet the challenge represented by Taiwan
- E) are planning to boost the city's economy by 2020 in order to be equal to Shanghai

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

On July 1, 2009, the US state of California began enforcing a new menu-labelling law that requires chain restaurants to post on their menus the calories contained in their food items. Three other states – Oregon, Maine, and Massachusetts – have already passed similar regulations, as have 11 city and county governments. The trend has gathered strength quickly, mostly because of concern about the nation's expanding waistlines. The next step is to deploy the practice nationally, and the Congress is about to debate such a law. Pressure for this type of move is coming from the obese, who represent more than a third of American adults, and their defenders. Overweight people often struggle to estimate the number of calories they consume when eating out and make mistakes when calculating how much food they should order. Proponents of menu labelling hope that knowing what is in their food may direct people to healthier items. In Los Angeles, for example, officials optimistically predict that menu labeling could prevent nearly 40% of the annual weight gain there. However, the effect of menu labelling on dietary choices remains unclear, and the regulations are too new to produce much evidence. Furthermore, some critics of the trend believe the public-health benefits of the new legislation are irrelevant. For them, the new regulations are welcome as part of a consumer's wide-ranging right to know.

65. The passage indicates that the new menu-labelling law in California has the potential to ----.

- A) force chain restaurants there to offer less food to the public
- B) encourage the habit of overeating in the population at large
- C) persuade other states to consider passing similar laws affecting chain restaurants
- D) help people become more health-conscious
- E) reduce the population in that state by nearly half

66. We can infer from the passage that obese people in the US ----.

- A) want to control the number of calories they are ingesting in chain restaurants
- B) are under attack by other Americans
- C) eat most of their meals at chain restaurants
- D) have difficulty making mathematical calculations
- E) have their own special representatives in the US Congress

67. The passage informs us that menu-labelling laws ----.

- A) were passed in the other US states after California enforced its version of the law
- B) will all be cancelled when the US Congress passes a national requirement
- C) are a sign of the reaction to Americans' getting fatter and fatter
- D) will result in the disappearance of obese Americans in the future
- E) forbid fat people to eat too much in chain restaurants

68. The passage points out that the proponents of menu labeling ----.

- A) don't really know if it will be successful
- B) often have to defend the lifestyle choices of obese Americans
- C) are themselves regular customers of chain restaurants
- D) oppose the tendency of Los Angeles residents to gain weight every year
- E) believe much of the new law is irrelevant

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Although an extension of the worldwide ban on ivory exports to discourage the illegal killing of African elephants has been greeted enthusiastically in many places, the rhinoceroses (rhinos) of southern and eastern Africa are still paying with their lives for their horns, which remain prized by the Chinese for their medicinal and aphrodisiac qualities, and by the Yemenis for making dagger handles. According to a group, called Traffic, that monitors the wildlife trade throughout the world, this illegal business is on the rise. Last month, the group called for stronger international cooperation along smuggling routes and for more secure management of legal horn stocks. For its part, Zimbabwe, where there are a lot of illegal killings, has taken a very radical decision: it says it will start dehorning its rhinos. Today only five species of rhino survive in Africa and Asia. In the past, especially in the 19th and 20th centuries, they were slaughtered on a large scale by white hunters. By the 1960s, fewer than 70,000 black rhinos were left in Africa, and, over the next two decades, illegal hunters wiped out 96% of them. But since 1995, thanks to vigorous conservation efforts, the number of black rhinos has gone up again, to around 3,700. The number of white rhinos has nearly doubled over the same period, to over 14,500.

69. As one learns from the passage, black rhinos in Africa ----.

- A) are preferred by the Yemenis over white rhinos for making dagger handles
- B) are so much in demand for medical uses that the government of Zimbabwe is devoting more resources to conserving them
- C) were hunted almost to extinction in the past by Chinese doctors
- D) were almost completely exterminated during the 1970s and 1980s as a result of illegal hunting
- E) and white rhinos in Asia are the only surviving species of rhinoceros in the world

70. As is pointed out in the passage, there is ----.

- A) absolute indifference in the world towards Zimbabwe's decision to dehorn its rhinos
- B) a full international consensus on the ending of the wildlife trade in Zimbabwe
- C) widespread illegal killing of wild animals in Zimbabwe
- D) now wide support for a new policy of limited legal killing of African elephants
- E) today an ongoing fall in the number of African rhinos, especially in Zimbabwe

71. It is clear from the passage that the international prohibition of ivory exports ----.

- A) has been strongly opposed by the government of Zimbabwe
- B) has been totally ignored by the governments of China and Yemen
- C) has been in force throughout Africa since the early 1960s
- D) has completely prevented the illegal hunting of elephants in Africa and Asia
- E) will be continued, and this has been widely welcomed

72. According to the passage, in view of the growth of the illegal wildlife trade, the group Traffic ----.

- A) is concentrating on shutting down the Chinese and Yemeni wildlife markets
- B) has put a great deal of pressure on African countries, especially Zimbabwe, to begin dehorning their rhino populations
- C) has increased its involvement in the campaign to save African elephants from extinction
- D) is urging the international community to step up its efforts to stop the smuggling
- E) aims to have governments legalize what is now the illegal business of wildlife trade

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Many governments these days feel that the path to happiness for society as a whole lies through spending on the welfare of its youngest members: their health, education, and general well-being. A recent report from a leading international organization, the OECD, examined these efforts among its 30 member countries in order to learn if the aim was being achieved. Specifically, the researchers investigated 21 variables that were then grouped into six main categories. The results surprisingly showed that while some kinds of spending on children do work, many should be improved or scrapped. Also, total government spending per child was seen to vary considerably, as did outcomes, but the correlation between these was not strong. Moreover, the differences in spending levels among countries were not directly linked to their relative levels of prosperity. For example, rich Sweden is, as expected, kind to its children, but poorish Hungary turns out to be generous, too. Up-and-coming South Korea might be expected to be a bit reluctant to part with so much money, but the stinginess of Switzerland is totally unexpected. Children's lobbies always want more funds, but the OECD report suggests that more money does not reliably yield better results. America has one of the highest levels of spending per child, and among the worst outcomes. In contrast, Australia spends less, with better outcomes.

73. The passage points out that an OECD member country's level of prosperity in relation to other members' ----.

- A) will determine if its child-welfare programmes should be improved or scrapped
- B) is associated with the constant efforts of children's lobbies to obtain more funds
- C) generally convinces it to be more generous in providing for its children
- D) depends on its geographic location
- E) was shown to have almost no connection to its amount of spending on child welfare

74. The passage makes it clear that typical expectations about a country's spending on child welfare ----.

- A) often match the reality found by the researchers
- B) can easily turn out to be wrong
- C) are essentially the same for most of the OECD
- D) cannot be separated from its record in the six main categories
- E) do not take into consideration all the 21 variables studied by the researchers

75. According to the passage, the OECD carried out its investigation of child welfare in its members ----.

- A) to see if their stated goals were being reached
- B) because many governments believe that spending on child welfare leads to societal happiness
- C) in order to learn where government funds directed at child welfare were being wasted
- D) to prove that more spending on child welfare guarantees positive results
- E) despite the fact that a key correlation was weak

76. The passage mentions the case of Australia in order to demonstrate ----.

- A) a contrast with other members of the OECD
- B) the resistance of some OECD members to the pressures coming from children's lobbies
- C) the similarities between it and America in terms of their child-welfare policies
- D) the wisdom of the Swiss government's decisions affecting child welfare in Switzerland
- E) how spending relatively less on child welfare doesn't necessarily produce harmful results

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

He is young, dark, and handsome, with a beautiful light tenor voice, and he swept the Latin Grammy Awards in 2008. But should Juan Esteban Aristizabal, better known as Juanes, perform his songs at an upcoming “peace concert” in the Cuban capital, Havana? The debate over this Colombian rock star, who is based in the US city of Miami, has been raging on that city’s Spanish-language radio and television shows. Older Cuban-Americans, who left Cuba in the immediate aftermath of the 1959 revolution there, vehemently oppose the concert. They argue that it is just the latest attempt by the Cuban regime to manipulate public opinion. Traditionally, these older exiles have held all the political power in Miami. But younger ones are pushing back, especially when it comes to the arts. Beyond the overall Cuban-American community, the Juanes concert is seen as a potential great turning point in US-Cuban relations. A successful outcome could smooth the way for a further softening in American policy towards Cuba. Artists other than Juanes have attempted this kind of bridge-building with Cuba before; for example, left-leaning musicians like Bonnie Raitt and The Police appeared there in 1999, but they had an overtly political agenda. However, Juanes himself, who is widely admired for his humanitarian work in his native Colombia, denies having any thought of politics. “My only message is one of peace, of humanitarianism, and of tolerance,” he said recently.

77. The passage states that the relationship between the US and Cuban governments ----.

- A) depends on the approval of the older Cuban-American exiles
- B) has been affected by the debate over Juanes taking place in Miami’s Spanish-language media
- C) will change now that younger Cuban-Americans are disagreeing with the older generation
- D) may become friendlier if the Juanes concert in Havana goes well
- E) was greatly improved by the appearance in Havana of Bonnie Raitt and The Police

78. We learn from the passage that older Cuban-Americans oppose Juanes’s concert because ----.

- A) they believe the Cuban government is using him for propaganda purposes
- B) Miami’s Spanish-language radio and television programs have been severely criticizing it
- C) they are disturbed by the younger Cuban-Americans’ artistic choices
- D) they left Cuba soon after the 1959 revolution
- E) they never want to see a further softening in American policy towards Cuba

79. In the passage, it is clear that Juanes ----.

- A) wishes he were Cuban instead of Colombian
- B) claims to have no political purpose with his planned concert
- C) has a tense, hostile relationship with the Cuban-American community in Miami
- D) is more concerned with his own career than with helping people in need
- E) was invited to perform in Havana because of the Latin Grammy Awards he had won earlier

80. We can infer from the passage that the overall Cuban-American community ----.

- A) loves pro-Cuban musical artists like Bonnie Raitt and The Police
- B) believes that Juanes is lying about his reasons for performing in Havana
- C) is much more emotional about US-Cuban relations than the wider American public is
- D) does not speak or understand English very well
- E) has almost no interest in the arts

**TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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