

1. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Countries with a higher ---- of internet users tend to have more people who are willing to immigrate to other countries as connectivity to the other parts of world plays a key role in decisions.
- A) proportion B) occupation  
C) revolution D) destination  
E) opportunity
2. When colleagues trust each other, their work relationships are stronger, they are more committed to the organisation, and the ---- they make is more positive.
- A) incidence B) inclination  
C) abolishment D) contribution  
E) achievement
3. Smartphones and laptops seem ubiquitous among university students, but there is still a 'digital divide,' with some students less likely than others to have ---- access to reliable technology.
- A) affluent B) distinctive  
C) consistent D) negligible  
E) cautious
4. School administrators often sacrifice music courses to decrease costs because they believe the time spent on music will ---- undermine performance in math, science and English.
- A) embarrassingly B) vaguely  
C) favourably D) substantially  
E) enthusiastically
5. Some countries provide healthcare to both citizen and non-citizen residents; however, some may ---- non-citizens to buy private health insurance to get permanent residence.
- A) require B) conduct  
C) intervene D) release  
E) measure
6. Smartphone apps are being tested as a way to ---- domestic violence cases, but it is too early to say whether these can make a real difference.
- A) go through B) bring down  
C) take up D) look up  
E) pay off
7. Although the lifestyle of Inuit, who are indigenous people inhabiting Canada, ---- significantly over the past century, many traditions such as storytelling, mythology, and dancing ---- important parts of the culture.
- A) had changed / will remain  
B) changed / would remain  
C) changes / remained  
D) was changing / had remained  
E) has changed / remain
8. People using sign language ---- advantages such as being more alert to changes in their peripheral field, which ---- them when driving or playing sport, for example.
- A) possessed / may help  
B) have possessed / must help  
C) possess / could help  
D) had possessed / should have helped  
E) will possess / might have helped
9. Increasing amount of evidence suggests that growing up ---- poverty has detrimental effects ---- the child brain.
- A) with / into B) during / to  
C) at / upon D) in / on  
E) against / about
10. Aging populations tend to benefit a lot more ---- automation in workplace settings as they run short ---- middle-aged labour.
- A) with / around B) against / by  
C) through / at D) on / over  
E) from / of

# TÜRKİYE GENELİ YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - DENEME SINAVI - I

11. The Norwegian Vikings maintained trade connections ---- Persia and the Byzantine Empire ---- a network of traders from a variety of places and cultures to bring silk to the Nordic countries.

- A) in / for                      B) with / through  
C) about / at                 D) from / along  
E) between / within

12. ---- listening to music is common in all societies, the biological determinants of this are largely unknown.

- A) As soon as                 B) Because  
C) Although                 D) Only when  
E) Provided that

13. Shopaholics keep spending even in the face of harmful financial and emotional consequences ---- they believe that new purchases will create a happier life, which fuels compulsive buying.

- A) though                      B) whether  
C) unless                      D) as  
E) even if

14. Security threats to countries usually involve conventional foes such as other nation-states, ---- non-state actors such as violent groups, narcotic cartels, and multinational corporations are a concern as well.

- A) hence                      B) yet  
C) meanwhile               D) indeed  
E) as a result

15. ---- consumers pay very limited attention to what they see on the screen, advertising can succeed through repetition.

- A) Until                      B) Even if  
C) As long as               D) Whether  
E) Just as

16. Archaeologists unearthed the Teotihuacan's Pyramid of the Moon and many Teotihuacan artefacts long ago, ---- they haven't been able to entirely shed light on their culture and history.

- A) but                          B) rather  
C) consequently             D) for instance  
E) similarly

17. Despite differences in rituals and beliefs among the world's major religions, spirituality often enhances health ---- a person's faith.

- A) for the sake of             B) in response to  
C) in excess of               D) regardless of  
E) in contrast with

18. ---- proposals and reports put forward by researchers, governments and privacy advocates, the ways to solve the problem of privacy have improved markedly.

- A) In pursuit of               B) Thanks to  
C) In addition to             D) Rather than  
E) In favour of

19. Given the challenges of food and water security, effective population policies can ---- support achieving social justice ---- improve climate adaptation.

- A) so / that                      B) such / that  
C) not only / but also       D) neither / nor  
E) whether / or

20. Japan has an extensive legal framework ---- supports families, but has yet to address the traditional division of labour according to gender, with men working and women tending to domestic responsibilities.

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

21.- 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Learning is not just teaching the standards to children. It is a process, a series of experiences (21) ---- to the great "aha!" moments of life. Interestingly, when a sample of adults were asked if they loved learning in school, most answered that the worry of getting the answer right and doing what the teacher expected took the joy (22) ---- learning. Many said that they learned to love learning (23) ---- exploring things on their own at home, outdoors, or later when they got to college. (24) ----, early childhood educators emphasise the need to change the teaching emphasis from an "industrial model" of outcomes based on the standards to "standards of experiences" that all children should have. They also say that these standards of experiences need to focus on engaging children in investigating topics that provide experiences that are intellectually challenging and that (25) ---- encourage children to have confidence in their own intellect.

21.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| A) leading    | B) to be leading |
| C) to be led  | D) being led     |
| E) having led |                  |

22.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| A) below  | B) along |
| C) out of | D) into  |
| E) beyond |          |

23.

- A) by means of
- B) such as
- C) other than
- D) in spite of
- E) in addition to

24.

- A) Yet
- B) Thus
- C) Nevertheless
- D) Otherwise
- E) Likewise

25.

- A) strictly
- B) severely
- C) diligently
- D) intuitively
- E) ultimately

# TÜRKİYE GENELİ YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - DENEME SINAVI - I

26. - 30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

The Library of Alexandria was the ancient world's single greatest archive of knowledge. The loss from its destruction through a great fire has been lamented for ages (26) ---- there is still no explanation as to how and why it was lost. The mystery exists not (27) ---- lack of suspects but an excess of them. Alexandria was founded in Egypt by Alexander the Great. His (28) ---- as Pharaoh, Ptolemy I Soter, founded the Museum or Royal Library of Alexandria in 283 BC. The Museum was a shrine of the Muses modelled after the Lyceum of Aristotle in Athens. The Museum was a place of study, which included lecture areas, gardens, a zoo, and shrines for each of the nine muses, as well as the Library itself. Over the centuries, it (29) ---- that at one time, the Library of Alexandria held over half a million documents from Assyria, Greece, Persia, Egypt, India and many other nations. More than 100 scholars lived at the Museum (30) ---- a regular basis to perform research, write, lecture or translate and copy documents.

26.

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| A) when     | B) since |
| C) although | D) if    |
| E) as       |          |

27.

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A) because of     | B) unlike          |
| C) despite        | D) irrespective of |
| E) in addition to |                    |

28.

- A) conqueror
- B) collapse
- C) confusion
- D) successor
- E) sanction

29.

- A) was estimated
- B) is estimated
- C) has been estimated
- D) would be estimated
- E) will be estimated

30.

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



# TÜRKİYE GENELİ YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - DENEME SINAVI - I

31. - 41. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. ----, people find other ways such as body language to get their message across.

- A) Even if communication cannot be reduced to words alone
- B) Though body language forms the basis for the development of new languages
- C) Provided that the relationships between the signs and things become more understandable
- D) Since people create references to actions and objects via signs that resemble things
- E) When there is no way to use conventional spoken language

32. While political representation for women in some countries has increased, compared to men, by 14 per cent two decades ago, ----.

- A) legislative bodies everywhere are trying to increase the number of female members
- B) governments are more likely to ignore the extra burdens on women
- C) at least 13 countries have had women leaders who held office for less than a year
- D) policy solutions include affordable childcare, paid parental leave and diverse hiring practices
- E) they are still severely underrepresented with nearly no improvement in sight

33. ---- unless we change our approach and launch a fire protection campaign.

- A) Older adults represent one of the highest fire risk populations in the United States
- B) Fires caused by cooking are the leading cause of fire-related injuries in the elderly
- C) Elderly fire victims usually come in close contact with the heat source that starts the fire
- D) The average number of elderly deaths a year from house fires will rise by 25 per cent by 2050
- E) Kitchen stoves as well as cooking plates cause most of the house fires

34. Because they have zero or extremely low sulphur content compared to fossil fuels, ----.

- A) the new regulations are enforced by individual countries with little effect
- B) some ship owners hesitate to install sulphur scrubbers to reduce emissions
- C) among many alternatives, biofuels seem to be very good options to curb climate change
- D) both of these options come with an additional cost, making them useless
- E) fuelling costs already account for a significant part of running a shipping line

35. Although the Akkadian Empire was the first united empire in Mesopotamia to have thrived with the development of irrigation-farming, ----.

- A) the climatic dynamics causing agricultural failures at the time have yet to be sufficiently explored
- B) the settlements appear to have been suddenly abandoned 4,200 years ago due largely to abrupt droughts
- C) during the developmental phase of the empire, the area suffered from significant dry periods
- D) the impact of the dust storms and the lack of rainfall cannot have caused major agricultural problems
- E) the official mark of the collapse of the empire is the invasion of Mesopotamia by other populations

36. ----, it has very distinct cultural elements unique to northern and southern regions.

- A) Since the differences across China seem to be caused by different crops grown in both regions
- B) Just as the Chinese constitution states that people are allowed freedom of religion
- C) Even if cooperative rice farming makes the Chinese culture in the region interdependent
- D) While it is easy to think of the entire mainland China as a single culture
- E) Because traditional farming in China is extremely labour-intensive, requiring more effort than wheat

37. ----, sea levels from earlier in Earth's history are more challenging to estimate.

- A) Although scientists have assumed that the global ocean size remained constant throughout history
- B) Because scientists can trace back the history of water only to relatively recent times
- C) While the new findings shed light on how the global ocean may have changed over time
- D) Since scientists can now better understand the water cycles on Earth and other planets
- E) Though scientists' estimates of the mantle's water storage capacity carry a lot of uncertainty

38. ----, researchers are wondering what they can reveal about and help better understand human behaviour.

- A) As more and more people, as well as institutions, now incorporate emojis and emoticons into their texts and emails
- B) Unless emojis are designed to be used by not just the young but also the elderly
- C) While facial movements, voice pitch, and shaking fists are essential to understanding the meaning of what we are communicating
- D) Just as emojis and emoticons can be used as tools for evaluating how we relate to each other in the digital age
- E) No matter how useful emojis and emoticon can be in cross-cultural communication and provide insights into user personalities

39. ----, humans might have welcomed them because they controlled rodents that consumed their grain harvests.

- A) As most modern breeds are the result of humans breeding cats for their favourite hair patterns
- B) Although cats have a relatively recent history of domestication compared with dogs
- C) Because scientists hypothesise that humans offer cats food as a reward to stick around
- D) Whereas cats rely less on their sense of smell while hunting than do dogs
- E) Although we have no written record of how our cat friends first became domesticated

40. Making a good first impression on consumers is critical for every business enterprise, ----.

- A) yet, in most cases, the name is the first thing consumers learn about a brand
- B) therefore, it is not surprising that the market for brand naming services is booming
- C) otherwise, even consumers loyal to certain brands may sometimes leave them for another
- D) whereas in marketing, brand loyalty describes a consumer's positive feelings towards a brand
- E) that is, a brand's name does only the part of the work of communicating what the brand represents

41. Archaeologists have discovered a spectacularly preserved ancient harbor town of the Mycenaeans, ----.

- A) even if it had archaeological importance for earlier scientists across the world
- B) although the oldest submerged town in the world doesn't give up its secrets
- C) as the site offers major new insights into the workings of Mycenaean workers
- D) just as this period provides the historical setting for much Ancient Mycenaean literature and myth
- E) though the settlement in Mycenaean society was built 3,500 years ago

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# TÜRKİYE GENELİ YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - DENEME SINAVI - I

42.- 47. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Older women in the workforce should be considered as a distinct demographic group that includes both gender and age if they are to be protected adequately against workplace discrimination.

- A) İşgücündeki yaşça büyük kadınların, işyeri ayrımcılığına karşı yeterince korunabilmesi için, hem cinsiyeti hem de yaşı içeren ayrı bir demografik grup olarak düşünülmelidir.
- B) İşgücündeki yaşça büyük kadınlar, işyeri ayrımcılığına karşı yeterince korunabilirse, bu hem cinsiyeti hem de yaşı içeren ayrı bir demografik grup olarak düşünülmektedir.
- C) İşgücündeki yaşça büyük kadınlar, işyeri ayrımcılığına karşı yeterince korunacaksa, hem cinsiyeti hem de yaşı içeren ayrı bir demografik grup olarak düşünülmelidir.
- D) Hem cinsiyet hem de yaş ayrımcılığı yaşayan işgücündeki yaşça büyük kadınlar, işyeri ayrımcılığına karşı yeterince korunacaksa, ayrı bir demografik grup olarak düşünülmelidir.
- E) Yaşça büyük kadınların işyeri ayrımcılığına karşı yeterince korunması, hem cinsiyeti hem de yaşı içeren ayrı bir demografik grup olarak düşünülmeleriyle mümkündür.

43. Like passionate food lovers who know the best places to eat in every town, Silk Road nomads were the gastronomic elites of the Medieval Ages, enjoying a much more diverse diet than their sedentary urban counterparts.

- A) Orta Çağ'ın gastronomik seçkinleri olarak yerleşik şehirli emsallerinden daha çeşitli bir beslenmenin keyfini sürmüş olan İpek Yolu göçebeleri, her kasabada yemek yenebilecek en iyi yerleri bilen tutkulu yemek severlerdi.
- B) Her kasabada yemek yenebilecek en iyi yerleri bilen tutkulu yemek severler gibi, İpek Yolu göçebeleri yerleşik şehirli emsallerinden çok daha çeşitli bir beslenmenin keyfini süren Orta Çağ'ın gastronomik seçkinleriydiler.
- C) İpek Yolu göçebeleri, tıpkı her kasabada yemek yenebilecek en iyi yerleri bilen tutkulu yemek severler gibi, Orta Çağ'ın gastronomik seçkinleriydi ve yerleşik şehirli emsallerinden çok daha çeşitli bir beslenmenin keyfini sürdüler.
- D) İpek Yolu göçebeleri her kasabada yemek yenebilecek en iyi yerleri bilen günümüzün tutkulu yemek severleri gibi, Orta Çağ'ın gastronomik seçkinleri olan yerleşik şehirli emsallerinden çok daha çeşitli besinler tüketmiş olabilirler.
- E) Her kasabada yemek yenebilecek en iyi yerleri bilen İpek Yolu göçebeleri, Orta Çağ'ın her tutkulu yemek severi gibi gastronomik seçkinlerdi ve yerleşik şehirli emsallerinden çok daha çeşitli bir beslenmenin keyfini sürüyorlardı.

## TÜRKİYE GENELİ YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - DENEME SINAVI - I

44. China's second great wall, a vast seawall covering more than half of the country's mainland coastline, is a foundation for financial gain, and it is also a dyke holding ecological woes.

- A) Çin'in ikinci büyük seddi, ülkenin anakara kıyı şeridinin yarısından fazlasını kaplayan geniş bir deniz duvarıdır ve artan ekolojik sıkıntılar barındırır da, finansal kazanç için bir temeldir.
- B) Ülkenin anakara kıyı şeridinin yarısından fazlasını kaplayan geniş bir deniz duvarı olan Çin'in ikinci büyük seddi, finansal kazanç için bir temel ve aynı zamanda ekolojik sıkıntılar barındıran bir settir.
- C) Finansal kazanç için bir temel oluşturan ve aynı zamanda artan ekolojik sıkıntıları barındıran Çin'in ikinci büyük seddi, ülkenin anakara kıyı şeridinin yarısından fazlasını kaplayan geniş bir deniz duvarıdır.
- D) Çin'in ikinci büyük seddi, ülkenin anakara kıyı şeridinin yarısından fazlasını kaplayan geniş bir deniz duvarı, finansal kazanç için bir temel ve giderek artan ekolojik sıkıntıları barındıran bir settir.
- E) Çin'in ikinci büyük seddi, ülkenin anakara kıyı şeridinin çoğunu kaplamaktadır, finansal kazanç için bir temeldir ve ayrıca artan ekolojik sıkıntıları barındıran geniş bir deniz duvarıdır.

45. It is important for people diagnosed with ADHD to understand that it is normal to have times in their life where things are more unmanageable or other times when they feel things are more under control.

- A) DEHB tanısı konan kişilerin, yaşamlarında birşeylerin daha yönetilemez olduğu ya da birşeylerin daha fazla kontrol altında olduğunu hissettikleri zamanlar geçirmenin normal olduğunu anlamaları önemlidir.
- B) DEHB tanısı konan kişiler, yaşamlarında birşeylerin nispeten daha yönetilemez olduğu ya da daha fazla kontrol altında olduğunu hissettikleri zamanlar geçirmenin gayet normal olduğunu anlamalıdır.
- C) DEHB tanısı konan kişiler, yaşamlarında birşeylerin daha yönetilemez olduğu ya da daha fazla kontrol altında olduğunu hissettikleri zamanlar geçirebilirler ancak bunun normal olduğunu anlamaları gerekmektedir.
- D) Yaşamlarındaki işlerin daha yönetilemez olduğu ya da birşeylerin daha fazla kontrol altında olduğunu hissettikleri zamanlarda, DEHB tanısı konan kişiler, öncelikle, bunun normal olduğunu anlamalıdır.
- E) Hayatlarındaki birşeylerin bazen yönetilemez olması; bazense nispeten daha kolay kontrol altına alınabileceğini hissetmeleri, DEHB tanısı konan kişiler için oldukça önemlidir.

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46. While most of the benefits from urban agriculture seem to be limited and very local when taken collectively, there is a significant environmental impact that results from them.

- A) Kentsel tarımdan elde edilen faydaların çoğu sınırlı ve çok yerel görünürken, toplu olarak yürütülmesi bunların çevresel etkisini önemli ölçüde artırmaktadır.
- B) Kentsel tarım ortaklaşa yürütüldüğünde, bunlardan elde edilen faydalar sınırlı ve yerel görünmekle beraber, çevreye önemli derecede etki etmektedir.
- C) Toplu olarak ele alındığında, kentsel tarımdan elde edilen faydaların çoğu sınırlı ve çok yerel görünmektedir, ancak bunlardan kaynaklanan önemli bir çevresel etki vardır.
- D) Kentsel tarımdan elde edilen faydaların çoğu, toplu olarak ele alındığında, sınırlı ve çok yerel görünse de, bunlardan kaynaklanan önemli bir çevresel etki vardır.
- E) Çevreye önemli ölçüde etki eden kentsel tarımdan elde edilen faydalar sınırlı ve son derece yerel görünmelerine karşın, bu durum toplu halde ele alınmalarından kaynaklanmaktadır.

47. Meaning cooperating with the assumption that we will receive benefits in return, reciprocity outweighs our desire to conform with group norms when we are deciding whether to cooperate with someone.

- A) Karşılığında fayda elde edeceğimiz varsayımı ile işbirliği yapmak anlamına gelen mütekabiliyet, birisiyle işbirliği yapıp yapmamaya karar verirken grup normlarına uyma arzumuzdan daha ağır basar.
- B) Mütekabiliyet, karşılığında fayda elde edeceğimiz için işbirliği yaptığımız varsayımdır ve bu birisiyle işbirliği yapıp yapmamaya karar verirken grup normlarına uyma arzumuzdan daha ağır bastığı anlamına gelir.
- C) Mütekabiliyet, karşılığında fayda elde edeceğimizi varsayarak işbirliği yapmak demektir, bunun anlamı da birisiyle işbirliği yapıp yapmamaya karar verirken grup normlarına uyma arzumuzdan daha ağır bastığıdır.
- D) Birisiyle işbirliği yapıp yapmamaya karar verirken grup normlarına uyma arzumuzdan daha ağır basması, işbirliği yapmak anlamına gelen mütekabiliyetin fayda elde edeceğimiz anlamına gelmesi nedeniyledir.
- E) Mütekabiliyet, karşılığında fayda elde edeceğimiz varsayımı ile işbirliği yapmak anlamına geldiği için birisiyle işbirliği yapıp yapmamaya karar verirken grup normlarına uyma arzumuzda üstün gelir.

# TÜRKİYE GENELİ YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - DENEME SINAVI - I

48. - 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

48. Abruzzo bölgesindeki dik yokuşlarda seyretme yeteneği nedeniyle bir mühendislik şaheseri olarak kabul edilen İtalya'nın Sulmona-Carpinone treni, 1897'de hizmete açıldı.

- A) When Italy's Sulmona-Carpinone train was opened for service in 1897, it was considered a masterpiece due to its ability to navigate steep slopes across the Abruzzo region.
- B) Since Italy's Sulmona-Carpinone train, opened for service in 1897, was considered an engineering masterpiece as it has the ability to navigate steep slopes across the Abruzzo region.
- C) Due to its ability to navigate the steep slopes across the Abruzzo region, Italy's Sulmona-Carpinone train, which was opened for service in 1897, was considered an engineering masterpiece.
- D) Once opened for service in 1897, Italy's Sulmona-Carpinone train was considered an engineering masterpiece for its ability to navigate steep slopes across the Abruzzo region.
- E) Considered a masterpiece of engineering due to its ability to navigate steep slopes in the Abruzzo region, Italy's Sulmona-Carpinone train was opened for service in 1897.

49. Serengeti'de birkaç etnik grup yaşıyor olmasına rağmen, hiçbirisi 16. ve 17. yüzyıllarda aşağı Nil Vadisi'nden göç ettiklerinden beri Kenya ve Tanzania'nın bazı bölgelerinde yaşayan Maasai'lerden daha fazla bu bölgeyle ilişkilendirilmez.

- A) Though several ethnic groups who migrated from the lower Nile Valley during the 16th and 17th centuries inhabit the Serengeti, none is more associated with this place than the Maasai, who have lived in parts of Kenya and Tanzania.
- B) Although several ethnic groups inhabit the Serengeti, none is more associated with this place than the Maasai, who have lived in parts of Kenya and Tanzania since they migrated from the lower Nile Valley during the 16th and 17th centuries.
- C) Among several ethnic groups that inhabit the Serengeti, none is more associated with this place than the Maasai, who have lived in parts of Kenya and Tanzania since their migration from the lower Nile Valley between the 16th and 17th centuries.
- D) Several ethnic groups inhabit the Serengeti; however, the Maasai, who have lived in parts of Kenya and Tanzania since migrating from the lower Nile Valley during the 16th and 17th centuries, are more associated with this place than others.
- E) The Maasai, who are more associated with Serengeti than other several ethnic groups that inhabit the place, have been living in parts of Kenya and Tanzania despite migrating from the lower Nile Valley during the 16th and 17th centuries.

50. Japonya'da hala yaygın olarak uygulanan çay töreni, Zen düşüncesine ve sembolizmine dayanan ve diğer katılımcılarla paylaşılan yakınlığın yanı sıra anı yakalamak için tasarlanmış zarif bir ritüeldir.

- A) Based on Zen thought and symbolism, and designed to seize the moment as well as shared intimacy with fellow participants, the tea ceremony is still widely practised in Japan as an elegant ritual.
- B) An elegant ritual of Japan, the tea ceremony is still widely practised there and is rooted in Zen thought and symbolism designed to seize the moment as well as shared intimacy with fellow participants.
- C) Still widely practised in Japan, the tea ceremony is an elegant ritual rooted in Zen thought and symbolism and designed to seize the moment as well as shared intimacy with fellow participants.
- D) Designed to seize the moment as well as shared intimacy with fellow participants, the tea ceremony is still widely practised in Japan as an elegant ritual associated with Zen thought and symbolism.
- E) The tea ceremony, which is still widely practised in Japan as an elegant ritual, is based on Zen thought and symbolism designed to seize the moment as well as shared intimacy with fellow participants.

51. Şiir, imgeleme, metafor ve anlatı gibi yazım teknikleri kullanarak soyut kavramları okuyucular için daha gerçek hale getirme gücüne sahiptir.

- A) Poetry has the power to make abstract concepts more real to readers by using literary devices like imagery, metaphor and narrative.
- B) The power of poetry stems from the use of imagery, metaphor and narrative poetry to make real concepts more abstract to readers.
- C) Literary devices like imagery, metaphor and narrative that are used to help poetry have the power to make abstract concepts more real to readers.
- D) Poetry has the power to make abstract concepts more real to readers with the help of literary devices we call imagery, metaphor and narrative.
- E) What allows poetry to have the power to make abstract concepts more real to readers is the literary devices like imagery, metaphor and narrative that it uses.



52. Doğuştan yeteneklilerin eğitimi, doğuştan yetenekli çocukların eğitiminde kullanılan metodolojileri ve uygulamaları kapsayan bir terim olsa da, doğuştan yetenekli olmanın tam olarak ne anlama geldiğine dair evrensel olarak üzerinde anlaşmaya varılmış bir tanım yoktur.

- A) Gifted education, a term that encompasses the methodologies and practices, is employed in the education of gifted children; however, there is no universally agreed-upon definition of what exactly it means to be gifted.
- B) Even if the definition of what exactly it means to be gifted is not universally agreed upon, gifted education encompasses the methodologies and practices employed in the education of gifted children.
- C) The term gifted education encompasses the methodologies and practices employed in the education of gifted children; however, what exactly gifted means is not a universally agreed-upon definition.
- D) Although gifted education is a term that encompasses the methodologies and practices employed in the education of gifted children, there is no universally agreed-upon definition of what exactly it means to be gifted.
- E) Gifted education is a term that encompasses the methodologies and practices employed when gifted children are educated; however, what exactly it means to be gifted is not a universally agreed-upon definition.

53. COVID-19 salgını nedeniyle daha geniş bir grupla etkileşim kurabilecekleri sosyal fırsatlardan mahrum kalan insanlar, küçük bir sırdaş grubuna her zamankinden daha fazla bağımlı hale geldi.

- A) As people have been deprived of social opportunities to interact with a wider group due to the COVID-19 pandemic, they have become reliant on a small group of confidants.
- B) Deprived of social opportunities to interact with a wider group as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, people now rely on a small group of confidants more than ever.
- C) People have become reliant on a small group of confidants due to the COVID-19 pandemic, during which they have been deprived of social opportunities to interact with a wider group.
- D) Deprived of social opportunities to interact with a wider group due to the COVID-19 pandemic, people have become more reliant than ever on a small group of confidants.
- E) People have become more reliant than ever on a small group of confidants, as they lack the social opportunities to interact with a wider group because of COVID-19 pandemic.

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54. - 59. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. It is common to get lost in your thoughts every once in a while. Experts estimate we spend about 47% of our waking hours in a daydream, momentarily distracted from the world around us as we let our minds wander, which is thought to be natural. ---- Also known as daydreaming disorder, it describes a condition where a person regularly experiences daydreams that are intense and highly distracting – so distracting, in fact, that the person may stop engaging with the task or people in front of them. These daydreams may be triggered by real-life events or stimuli, such as noise, smell, conversation topic, or movie.
- A) Maladaptive dreamers, on the other hand, may dissociate from reality to absorb themselves completely in their daydreams.
- B) Also, some daydreams are described as soap operas, while others feature an idealised version of the daydreamer.
- C) Yet, maladaptive daydreaming may develop as a coping strategy in response to deep trauma.
- D) Similarly, symptoms of maladaptive daydreaming may include a desire to keep daydreaming.
- E) If your daydreams are so intense that they interfere with your daily life, however, you may be a maladaptive daydreamer.

55. Daily temperature variations cause the economy to grow less. These small variations may have strong impacts on economic growth. Particularly affected are economies in low-income regions of the global South. It has been found that familiarity with temperature variations is important. For instance, in Canada or Russia, the average monthly temperature varies by more than 40°C within a year. ---- However, in low-latitude regions such as parts of Latin America or Southeast Asia, seasonal temperature differences can be as small as 3°C, and dramatic changes in temperature cause severe damage to crops, reducing farmers' profitability.

- A) Changes in annual temperature have an adverse impact on this growth.
- B) These countries and their economies seem better prepared to cope with daily temperature fluctuations.
- C) If the daily temperature deviates from seasonal expectations, their economies are negatively impacted.
- D) Rapid temperature variability is something completely different from long-term changes.
- E) Farmers and other businesses around the world need to start to adapt to climate change.

56. A great feature about a smartphone is that its functionality can be massively expanded by installing apps, allowing you to build a device with a personalised feature set over time. However, those apps are often not from the most reputable sources, and they may help themselves to more information than is required. ---- Thus, we should at least be a little more suspicious why a new game needs access to our contacts, GPS and camera. Also, it's recommended that you only download apps only from reputable sources, and avoid using unfamiliar websites.

- A) Recent years have shown us all how insecure our smartphones can be.
- B) The main concern for many of us may be someone listening to our private conversations.
- C) Apps also track us, and use that information in order to see which retailers we most often visit.
- D) Our phones have truly become the new personal computer for many of us.
- E) The scary thing is that we willingly provide this when we agree to the app permissions.

57. The weight systems that emerged between Mesopotamia and Europe were very similar. This meant that a single merchant could travel, for instance, from Mesopotamia to the Aegean or Central Europe and never needed to change their own set of weights. ---- There was no international authority to regulate the accuracy of weight systems in the area. In Europe, centralised authorities did not even exist at this time. It is thought that the emergence of accurate weight systems must have been the outcome of a global network regulating itself from the bottom-up.

- A) Knowing the weight of a commodity provided an objective way to value goods in the marketplace.
- B) However, different units of weight emerged in remote regions at different times.
- C) New and very similar units of weight appeared in a gradual spread west of Mesopotamia.
- D) It was therefore likely to be sufficient to react to local price fluctuations.
- E) The merchant could trade with foreign partners while simply relying on approximating the weights.

58. National security is the requirement to maintain the survival of the state through the use of economic power, diplomacy, power projection and political power. The concept developed mostly in the United States after World War II. ---- These all have a negative impact on the non-military or economic security of the nation and the values adopted by the national society. Accordingly, in order to possess national security, a nation needs to possess economic security, energy security, environmental security and so on.

- A) Similarly, violent non-state actors, drug cartels, and social classes also pose security risks.
- B) Therefore, security threats involved not only conventional foes but also natural disasters.
- C) For instance, measures were taken to ensure national security using diplomacy.
- D) Additionally, cooperation was required to maintain armed forces and implement civil defence.
- E) Initially, it focused on military might, but now it encompasses a broad range of facets.

59. That panicked feeling we get when the family pet goes missing is the same when we misplace our mobile phones. However, those feelings of loss and hopelessness without our digital companion are natural according to scientists. That attachment, called mobile affinity, depends on whether an owner views their cell phone or smartphone as a device that is more fun than it is functional or vice versa. ---- This, in turn, could even make it possible to market to consumers individually based on their interests and beliefs.

- A) Gaining insight into this relationship could enable retailers to better understand the consumer mindset.
- B) The individual ownership of a cell phone, different from other devices, is a really big deal for most people.
- C) Users are attached to their phones because of their functionality as an entertainment device rather than as a tool that can communicate.
- D) It is no surprise that games are the most downloaded applications for cell phones, followed by instant messaging apps.
- E) With the adoption of more smartphones and the introduction of apps, the entertainment factor of phone has become a source of pride and joy.

# TÜRKİYE GENELİ YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - DENEME SINAVI - I

60.- 65. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

60. (I) Airlines should collect more data on their pilots' commuting practices and educate pilots according to these data. (II) Commuting practices among airline pilots could potentially cause them to feel dead tired. (III) Because fatigue can reduce performance, pilots, airlines, and governments should therefore take steps to reduce the likelihood that commuting will pose a safety risk. (IV) However, there are currently too little data to determine the extent to which it poses a safety risk or whether commuting should be regulated. (V) More research should be supported to gather data on how commuting practices are related to risk factors for fatigue.

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

61. (I) Before 1960, the way by which British schools taught English grammar was totally based on Latin. (II) Categories that had been developed for Latin grammar were imposed on English, which made little sense because English is a very different language. (III) However, research showed that teachers did not have the knowledge they needed to teach it. (IV) From the 1920s onwards, this approach was highly criticised, and the argument against English grammar in schools gathered force in the following decades. (V) It finally disappeared from the English school curriculum altogether in 1960.

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

62. (I) Learning to read does not begin when a child puzzles over the words in a book for the first time. (II) In the early weeks of their lives and even before birth, babies are skilfully processing important information about the sounds they hear and start to comprehend and learn. (III) They are attuning to tones, patterns of language and distinguishing their own familiar adults' voices. (IV) Making sense of sounds, patterns, words and sentences are important skills that will help a child as they progress towards reading. (V) For instance, some children who struggle with reading comprehension may have some challenges in later life.

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

63. (I) As disabled children are more likely to be sedentary, it is particularly important that they should take part in Physical Education (PE) classes in school. (II) Surveys have shown that most of them actually would like to be able to take part in PE more often. (III) PE is one of the main ways in which both primary and secondary schools meet these guidelines. (IV) Yet, as far as the latest statistics are concerned, these children, especially attending mainstream schools, still face many difficulties in joining in with PE lessons. (V) Personal accounts of social isolation and non-inclusive mainstream education show that school, for many children with disabilities, is far from inclusive.

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

64. (I) The Vikings' favourite tales included myths, heroic legends, folk tales, and family and local histories. (II) Viking people were also highly civilised and greatly valued the art, apart from telling stories. (III) These stories circulated orally, sometimes in the form of complex narrative poems. (IV) Passed on through successive generations, many were written down in the 13th century, mainly by scholars in Iceland. (V) Their books included the Prose Edda and the Poetic Edda, which today form the basis of much of what we know about ancient Norse myths and legends.

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

65. (I) In contrast with the First World War, the Second World War has been perceived in the UK as a 'good' war resulting in the triumph of western democracies over evil fascist regimes. (II) This victory was the result of the UK putting aside differences and pulling together to fight for freedom. (III) It is therefore unsurprising that these happy memories have been frequently invoked in the UK media, particularly in times of stress and uncertainty. (IV) The Second World War was, hence, the deadliest and most destructive global conflict in history, claiming the lives of more than 50 million people. (V) The fascination with this war continues, together with the now ubiquitous 'Keep Calm and Carry On' poster, which was never actually deployed during the war but is now seen on mugs, tea towels and countless other products.

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

# TÜRKİYE GENELİ YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - DENEME SINAVI - I

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Chichen Itza was a Mayan city on the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico. Some historical documents place the establishment of the city in the early 400s AD, while others suggest construction started a few years later, in the middle part of the fifth century. By 600 AD, it was one of the largest cities in the Mayan world with densely-packed commercial, residential and other structures made of stone. Remarkably, given the relatively simple technology available at the time, Chichen Itza was built in an area of rough terrain that was levelled in order to accommodate larger structures. One of the most notable of these is El Castillo ("the castle"), a pyramid structure still stands today thanks to restoration efforts on the part of the Mexican government. Chichen Itza became a significant economic centre, trading in goods including gold and other treasures with other cities throughout the Americas. Although the fall of Mayan civilisation is widely attributed to the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492, and the European colonialists that followed the famous explorer, Chichen Itza may well have lost its place as an important city in the region long before then.

66. Which of the following is true about Chichen Itza?

- A) The city was constructed using sophisticated architectural methods still unknown to science.
- B) The city remains an active archaeological site by providing important insights into the Mayan people.
- C) The city was an important commercial centre throughout the Mayan world.
- D) There were huge buildings as it was one of the most populated cities in the Mayan world.
- E) Most of the structures remain intact to date owing to the strict regulations of the Mexican government.

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

- A) the Mexican government spent a great deal of time to restore El Castillo due to the rough terrain
- B) historic accounts differ as to the exact time when Chichen Itza was built
- C) archaeologists still make new discoveries about the Mayan culture at Chichen Itza site
- D) immigration from other cities was one of the main reasons for the high population of Chichen Itza
- E) Chichen Itza obtained locally unavailable resources thanks to trade relations with other cities

68. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) Chichen Itza was probably no longer a significant settlement by late 15<sup>th</sup> century
- B) the European colonists arrived in Chichen Itza prior to Christopher Columbus
- C) The Mayan civilisation was at its height when Christopher Columbus discovered Chichen Itza
- D) Chichen Itza rose to prominence due mainly to the lively trade with the Europeans
- E) Chichen Itza site contains fine stone buildings, many of which have undergone restoration

# TÜRKİYE GENELİ YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - DENEME SINAVI - I

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Black Friday has been adopted as a shopping period on the Friday following Thanksgiving in the United States. It began as a day of 'doorbuster' sales – a sales and marketing strategy retailers used to get a high volume of customers into stores during the late 1960s. Understandably, retailers love Black Friday as billions are spent within a matter of hours, but the police do not. This is because, in 1966, the Philadelphia Police Department grew so frustrated by the congested streets and regular fights among shoppers that, it is believed, they coined the name 'Black Friday' in the hope of dissuading a large number of people from heading to the shops. It completely failed, but the name stuck. Retailers were not keen on this name as it had strong associations with the Great Depression of the 1930s, signalled by Black Thursday, so they tried to call it the Black Friday frenzy. However, this term did not catch on. The 'black', it was argued, referred to the account books used by retailers. For the majority of the year, shops would be 'in the red' (losing money), but Black Friday indicated the moment when most retailers would be 'in the black' (making profit). Another widely adopted theory goes back to a 19th-century tradition when slave owners would sell their weak or elderly slaves at low prices. However, this story is purely fictional.

69. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) retailers adopted the term Black Friday frenzy in the hope of attracting more customers to the shops
- B) Black Friday became a widespread practice across the world after its introduction in the US in the 1960s
- C) retailers were not content with the term Black Friday as it had a negative connotation
- D) the practice of Black Friday is closely associated with the emergence of Thanksgiving
- E) there is controversy about the use of the term Black Friday among the retailers in the US

70. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) stores in the US offer products at discounted prices after Black Friday
- B) Black Friday was the best strategy retailers came up with to attract people to the shops in the 1960s
- C) the police in Philadelphia managed to discourage people from doing shopping during Black Friday
- D) the theories as to how the term Black Friday came into use are inconclusive
- E) people used to have a higher purchasing power in the 1960s than they do now

71. The primary purpose of the author is to ----.

- A) debunk the common myths about the emergence of the term Black Friday
- B) provide the audience with the background of the term Black Friday
- C) condemn the sales and marketing methods that retailers use to generate huge profits
- D) criticise the consumers who are tricked into making purchases at the expense of their budgets
- E) illustrate the reasons why retailers were unwilling to adopt the term Black Friday

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Standing on a pedestal on Liberty Island in New York Harbour, the Statue of Liberty holds a torch in her right hand and in her left hand a tablet inscribed with the date of 4 July 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and under her feet is a broken chain in commemoration of the abolition of slavery at the end of the American Civil War. Interestingly, however, not every aspect of Lady Liberty's appearance was designed with its intended destination in mind. A few years earlier than its official opening in 1886, the sculptor, Bartholdi had met with Ismail Pasha in Egypt to discuss his plan for a giant sculpture inspired by the magnificent statues from ancient Egypt. It would stand at Port Said at the entrance of the Suez Canal, which was still under construction itself, and represent a peasant woman, holding a torch above her head. The work, entitled 'Egypt Carrying the Light to Asia', would even stand on a pedestal, much like the eventual design for the Statue of Liberty. Ismail Pasha turned down this proposal, saying that it would be too costly. However, Bartholdi still clung to the hope of using that design and his opportunity came quickly as he embarked on a trip to the US. He refined and adapted the design many times in the following years until he came to the statue currently seen today.

72. Which of the following is true about Bartholdi, the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty?

- A) He had already started the construction of the statue before he left Egypt.
- B) It was his ambition to build the statue as a universal symbol of freedom and democracy.
- C) Ismail Pasha refused his offer as the Suez Canal was being built at that time.
- D) The statues from ancient Egypt gave him the idea of designing an enormous statue.
- E) He required the assistance of others to address structural issues associated with the design.

73. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage about the Statue of Liberty?

- A) The statue has undergone an extensive renovation up until now.
- B) Apart from financial concerns, the representation of a peasant woman also determined the destination of the statue.
- C) It took US officials a long time to decide on the place where the statue would be erected.
- D) Believing it would be less costly, Ismail Pasha ordered the statue to be built in the US.
- E) The statue could be in Egypt now if the events had unfolded differently.

74. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) Bartholdi had to make major changes to the initial design of the Statue of Liberty
- B) some features of the Statue of Liberty symbolise universal concepts as well as important events in US history
- C) Bartholdi and Ismail Pasha were at odds with each other about the design of the statue
- D) the statue "Egypt Carrying the Light to Asia" would be the largest one in Egypt at the time
- E) Ismail Pasha disliked the idea of a giant statue as there were too many of them in Egypt at the time



# TÜRKİYE GENELİ YÖKDİL SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ - DENEME SINAVI - I

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The term "Bantu" is used to describe the roughly 60 million Africans who speak languages in the Bantu language family. Given that there are approximately 400 of these closely related languages, these people are incredibly diverse. The tribes that make up this group probably began migrating from Northern Africa in the 2nd millennium BCE, bringing an assortment of skills with them, including the ability to farm and work metals such as iron, and this migration continued until around the fourth century CE. Over time, a number of languages, including Swahili, Kirundi, Gikuyu, Tsonga, and Basaa, developed. Many of the great kingdoms of South Africa were ruled by the Bantu, who tended to be highly resourceful and adaptable. Their culture subsumed those of other native Africans, although traces of earlier African peoples can be seen in some societies today. Although most historians would agree on the general occurrence of the Bantu migrations across Africa, the precise timings, motivations, routes, and consequences and so on are all still being debated. Around the 1920s, whites in South Africa started to use the term "Bantu." Over time, the term began to be perceived as racially offensive, and many modern South Africans prefer to use the term "African" instead, because of the connotations with apartheid South Africa.

75. The underlined word in the passage 'subsumed' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) hindered
- B) committed
- C) scrutinized
- D) encompassed
- E) overlooked

76. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) majority of the languages spoken in Africa today are derived from the Bantu language family
- B) the Bantu people believed they were superior to the other indigenous peoples in Africa
- C) the Bantu language family consists of a great variety of languages
- D) some historians believe that the Bantu migration is a myth widely adopted by Africans
- E) the Bantu people established their own kingdoms, forcing other tribes to leave their lands

77. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) most of the descendants of the Bantu people reside in South Africa nowadays
- B) the term Bantu can be regarded as an insult in some regions of Africa today
- C) most native African peoples had to assume the Bantu customs and traditions
- D) the Bantu migrations are estimated to have continued up until the 1920s
- E) the Bantu contributed to the development of native tribes by teaching them the skills they possessed

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The halo effect is a type of cognitive bias whereby our perception of someone is positively influenced by our opinions of that person's other related traits. An example of the halo effect is the tendency to assign positive qualities to physically attractive people. People often tend to judge attractive individuals to have higher morality, better mental health, and greater intelligence. This cognitive error in judgement reflects one's individual prejudices and social perception. The halo effect can shape our perception of others, and its influence can be seen in many settings ranging from the classroom to the courthouse. In the classroom, for example, a teacher might assume that a well-behaved student is also bright and motivated before they have objectively evaluated the student's capacity in these areas. A study examining the effects of physical attractiveness on the sentences recommended for criminals revealed that attractive criminals were likely to receive more lenient penalties than unattractive ones for the same crime. This stems from the societal perception that more attractive individuals have better prospects for the future. On the other hand, the horn effect, which is also common, is essentially the reverse of the halo effect. It is a type of cognitive bias that refers to the tendency to make an overall unfavourable impression of a person, based on one negative trait.

78. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) the halo effect may lead people to form unfounded opinions about people
- B) the halo effect functions as a cognitive illusion stemming from our past bitter experiences
- C) people often tend to perceive others "bad in general" rather than "good in general"
- D) the halo effect usually has an adverse impact on the people we perceive negatively
- E) people are reluctant to change their first judgement about others even when they know it is incorrect

79. We can infer from the passage that the halo effect ----.

- A) is considered an evolutionary trait that helps a person to adopt a positive attitude
- B) lasts for years and is irreversible due to the societal pressures on individuals
- C) is believed to be most widespread among professionals such as teachers and judges
- D) seems to be prevailing, affecting a wide variety of aspects of life
- E) is less harmful than its reverse counterpart called the horn effect

80. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the halo effect and its reverse counterpart, the horn effect
- B) the reasons why the halo effect affects how we perceive others
- C) why some people are more vulnerable to the halo effect than others
- D) the inevitable consequences of the halo effect that change people's lives forever
- E) the factors that make the halo effect an indispensable aspect of daily life