



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

**YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMLARI
YABANCI DİL SINAVI
(2020-YÖKDİL/2)**

**İNGİLİZCE
SOSYAL BİLİMLER**

28 ŞUBAT 2021

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

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta toplam **80 soru** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
3. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacaktır, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.**
4. Kitapçığın sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
5. Cevaplamaya, istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
6. Bu kitapçıkta yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevap kâğıdında bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.
7. Sınavda uyulacak kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

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

1. Social learning theories are based on the simple but powerful ---- that people learn by observing other people.

- A) familiarity B) equation
C) disapproval D) assumption
E) correspondence

2. Participant observation is an umbrella term for a range of methods to investigate the common ---- of individuals and groups such as eating and handshaking.

- A) failures B) practices
C) sensations D) breakthroughs
E) memorials

3. Agricultural societies, in which the domestication of plants and animals provides a ---- part of human subsistence, are thought to date back as far as 10,000 BCE.

- A) transparent B) misleading
C) simultaneous D) substantial
E) desirable

4. According to the behaviourist approach to psychology, learning occurs when a new behaviour is repeatedly and ---- performed in response to a given stimulus.

- A) impatiently B) subtly
C) adversely D) preciously
E) consistently

5. Whenever one sees a complex situation from a different perspective, new and important features of the situation are often ----.

- A) revealed B) protected
C) worsened D) restricted
E) disturbed

6. In order to manage their vast empire, Mongol khans ---- an elaborate postal system in which messages could travel from Beijing to Tabriz (in Iran) in just a month.

- A) put out B) went through
C) took down D) set up
E) broke in

7. Ada Lovelace earned her place in history as the first computer programmer, but she ---- it without the help of British mathematician Charles Babbage, who developed a mechanical calculator that ---- nearly any mathematical task ordered.

- A) should not have done / must perform
- B) could not have done / could perform
- C) might not have done / can perform
- D) did not use to do / may perform
- E) would not have done / had to perform

8. By the time the first Europeans ---- in Central America in 1502, the region's greatest civilisations ---- into the jungle.

- A) were arriving / were already dissipating
- B) would arrive / are already dissipating
- C) were going to arrive / have already dissipated
- D) had arrived / already dissipated
- E) arrived / had already dissipated

9. ---- the past two decades, self-study of teacher education practices has become a well-accepted approach to developing insights ---- teaching as teacher educators have sought productive ways of researching their practice.

- A) For / with
- B) Over / into
- C) On / towards
- D) During / against
- E) Through / at

10. Prized ---- their sweet edible fruits, blueberries grow only ---- highly acidic and well-drained but moist soils.

- A) with / at
- B) for / in
- C) through / around
- D) amongst / under
- E) from / on

11. Around 3600 BCE, ---- reasons that are still unclear, people ---- Malta and the nearby island of Gozo began to construct massive limestone temple complexes and went on to create large underground burial chambers.

- A) behind / over
- B) for / on
- C) at / from
- D) through / by
- E) in / across

12. --- you are in extreme poverty and struggling to put food on the table, studies indicate that even winning a big lottery payout does not increase happiness for very long.

- A) Given that
- B) In case
- C) Unless
- D) As long as
- E) Because

13. ---- functionalism no longer exists as a school of psychology, its basic principles have been absorbed into psychology and continue to influence it in many ways.

- A) As soon as B) Although
C) Ever since D) Unless
E) In case

14. ---- aptitude tests may help you figure out one aspect of the puzzle, they do not give you the complete picture.

- A) As if B) Just as C) Given that
D) Even though E) Unless

15. ---- a child has been identified as having a disability or considered at risk, there are several intervention programmes available to support the child.

- A) Until B) Once C) Unless
D) As though E) Because

16. Our understanding of the Inca Empire comes from archaeology, early Spanish documents, and a handful of native accounts ---- there was no indigenous system of writing practiced by the Incas.

- A) since B) in case
C) whenever D) once
E) until

17. The greatest breakthroughs in understanding and treating plague came ---- the mid-19th-century developments in germ theory by Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch.

- A) unlike B) in contrast with
C) as a result of D) as well as
E) in comparison to

18. ---- various measures taken since the mid-1950s to protect the Spanish cinema industry against competition, the number of films made in Spain continued to decline.

- A) According to B) Despite
C) Along with D) Except for
E) Unlike

19. New research that studied individuals who lost a loved one in the previous year has found that ---- they talked about the loss with others, ---- likely they were to become ill during the subsequent year.

- A) as / as B) neither / nor
C) the more / the less D) not only / but also
E) whether / or

20. Science fiction is a popular kind of imaginative literature ---- basic themes include space travel, time travel, and marvellous discoveries or inventions.

- A) that B) when C) at which
D) whose E) to whom

ÖSYM

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

21.-25. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

An instinct is an automatic, involuntary, and unlearned behaviour that occurs in response to a specific trigger or stimuli. Numerous examples of what we consider human instincts (21)---- in phrases that we use every day: the maternal instinct, the survival instinct, the killer instinct, and so on. Instincts motivate us in the sense that we do what we do (22)---- we have to. Behavioural scientist James McDougall (23)---- a way to classify some of our most basic instincts. He stated that instincts are purposeful and guide our behaviour (24)---- the meeting of specific goals. In fact, McDougall believed that an instinct could be identified by first determining what its intended goal was. Using this notion, he was able to distribute numerous instincts into categories (25)---- parenting, seeking food, and mating.

21.

- A) can be found
- B) ought to be found
- C) could have been found
- D) must be found
- E) used to be found

22.

- A) unless
- B) although
- C) because
- D) whether
- E) so that

23.

- A) made up for
- B) stood up to
- C) caught up on
- D) came up with
- E) got away from

24.

- A) with
- B) by
- C) of
- D) toward
- E) from

25.

- A) in spite of
- B) such as
- C) owing to
- D) regardless of
- E) with the aim of

26.-30. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Mahatma Gandhi, one of the most transformative figures of the 20th century, often stressed how ordinary he actually was. Yet, he was compelled to constantly improve himself, morally and spiritually, and this is what (26)---- him and led him to the heights he reached as a nationalist leader and religious exemplar. But in his eyes what he achieved was not extraordinary at all. (27)----, he thought it could be attained by everyone: 'I do not have a doubt that any man or woman can achieve what I have, if he or she would make the same effort (28)---- cultivating the same hope and faith.' Gandhi's character was embodied in his strategy of non-violent resistance, (29)---- *satyagraha* (holding to the truth). In the face of injustice, he believed civil disobedience was a citizen's duty. It should have 'no ill will or hatred behind it'. The strength of the *satyagraha* was its attempt to engage with opponents and win disputes (30)---- persuasion, to affect change without creating an enemy.

26.

- A) adopted B) motivated
C) enrolled D) admitted
E) dismissed

27.

- A) To illustrate B) Otherwise
C) Likewise D) Indeed
E) Even so

28.

- A) except for B) as well as
C) despite D) owing to
E) regardless of

29.

- A) terming
B) to term
C) termed
D) to have termed
E) to be termed

30.

- A) through B) above
C) towards D) without
E) behind

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

31. **Because young children possess a natural curiosity about the world, ----.**

- A) abstract or complex notions begin to make sense when they reach a certain age
- B) learning experience is a constant source of intrinsic pleasure for them
- C) extreme shyness may prevent them from participating in classroom activities
- D) parents are advised not to harshly criticise their children based on school success
- E) some prefer to spend time with their peers while others favour playing on their own

32. **----, but the country is predominantly tropical, with the equator crossing through the northern part of the country.**

- A) Brazil is a vast country in South America with a large and ethnically diverse population
- B) Not more than one-fifth of Brazil's terrain is beyond the limits of agricultural usefulness
- C) The Amazon basin in Brazil contains the world's largest tropical rain forest
- D) Brazil's geographical diversity makes for a range of climatic conditions
- E) Countless islands are found throughout Brazil's river systems and in the huge delta of the Amazon

33. **Just as dinosaurs characterised the Cretaceous Period, which ended with their extinction 66 million years ago, ----.**

- A) studies that aim to find how they went extinct focus on the impact of a celestial body as the most probable cause
- B) dinosaurs roamed the planet for millions of years as the dominant species, much longer than human beings have
- C) human beings consume and use up the natural resources at a pace faster than any other species have in history
- D) many scientists believe we need to designate a new geologic age, called the Anthropocene, that reflects the impact of humankind
- E) the Tasmanian tiger, thylacine, was one of the species of animals that went extinct in the 1900s

34. **While the automobile provides unprecedented personal mobility, ----.**

- A) the number of vehicles on roads is increasing daily around the world
- B) this convenience has its costs including traffic crashes, and the deaths and injuries caused by these crashes
- C) cars are operated by people whose behaviours are influenced by a multitude of psychological factors
- D) traffic safety professionals have been working to reduce the frequency of motor vehicle crashes for decades
- E) an important component of the traffic safety problem is understanding, predicting, and modifying the behaviours of drivers

35. Death rates have been falling in all Western countries for decades ----.

- A) so life expectancy is calculated based on the proportion of deaths at each age
- B) even if big social as well as cultural changes occur almost in each society
- C) although life expectancy was previously climbing by about three months a year
- D) given that fatalities can be reduced substantially through mass media coverage of traffic accidents
- E) as there have been a number of improvements in medicine and nutrition

36. While the science of psychology may seem abstract at times, ----.

- A) it also relates to why we are so fascinated with celebrities
- B) it is German psychologist Wilhelm Wundt who is considered to be the father of the field
- C) it is a remarkably varied field with a great number of subfields
- D) the human mind, the main focus of psychologists, does not function in isolation
- E) its implications touch every arena in which people think, feel, or act

37. ----, it was not until only 1995 that extreme sports achieved their highest level of public exposure with the First Extreme Games.

- A) While most sports now classified as extreme have all existed for a long time and most have competitions
- B) Given that extreme sports are international with the Extreme or X Games attracting competitors from dozens of nations
- C) Because what differentiates extreme sports from others involves changes in the rules and use of equipment
- D) Although sport climbing is the only extreme sport with separate divisions for men and women
- E) Seeing that all extreme sports are individual sports and involve a greater degree of risk to the athletes

38. ----, the roots of environmental movements date back to the 1800s, when demands for cleaner water and air became common.

- A) Since they had their origins in the conservation movement that began a century earlier
- B) As long as industrialisation and colonialism sparked the first environmentalist voices
- C) Once the rapid sweep of resource exploitation aroused a few opposing voices
- D) Even though the term environmentalism was not used until much later
- E) Given that the term 'environmental' appeared during the second half of the 20th century

39. ----, some simple breathing techniques can help you lower high levels of anxiety.

- A) Though some studies have shown that controlling your breathing helps reduce anxiety
- B) Unlike ancient yoga, which can decrease your anxiety levels
- C) While you block your right nostril and keep breathing through your left nostril
- D) Despite the recent growing interest in learning how to breathe correctly
- E) Whether you are an anxious flyer, rushed off your feet or running late for an appointment

40. ----, subliminal advertising's effectiveness is still uncertain.

- A) If its effects are restricted to a select group of people
- B) Due to fears that it may influence people subconsciously
- C) In addition to several research studies on advertising techniques
- D) While it has been proven to work to some extent in some research
- E) As several studies have found that subliminal stimuli can influence behaviour

41. Because ethnicity and race are critical to Southern Africa's social and economic framework, ----.

- A) the region's main racial features originally appeared in the Cape Colony and Natal
- B) colonial boundary-makers generally ignored existing ethnic boundaries
- C) the colonial settlements also produced mixed race populations
- D) racial and ethnic struggles tend to be central drivers of the region's politics
- E) the 19th century was an especially violent period in South Africa

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

42. Since its slave revolution and war of independence, which resulted in the founding of the nation in 1804, small-scale agricultural production has dominated the economy of Haiti.

- A) Köle devrimi ve bağımsızlık savaşı sonrası 1804 yılında kurulan Haiti'nin ekonomisine, kuruluşundan beri küçük ölçekli tarımsal üretim hâkim olmuştur.
- B) Haiti ekonomisinde küçük ölçekli tarımsal üretim, 1804'te ülkenin kuruluşuyla sonuçlanan köle devrimi ve bağımsızlık savaşından itibaren hüküm sürmüştür.
- C) Köle devrimi ve bağımsızlık savaşı neticesinde 1804 yılında kurulmuş olan Haiti'nin, ekonomisinde en önemli yerlerden birini küçük ölçekli tarımsal üretim tutmaktadır.
- D) Haiti, 1804'te köle devrimi ve bağımsızlık savaşı sonrasında kurulmuş ve o zamandan beri ekonomisindeki en büyük pay küçük ölçekli tarımsal üretimin olmuştur.
- E) 1804'te ülkenin kurulmasıyla sonuçlanan köle devrimi ve bağımsızlık savaşından beri Haiti ekonomisine küçük ölçekli tarımsal üretim hâkim olmuştur.

43. It is of vital importance to learn how to identify sources of stress in order to reduce the risk of seriously impairing our mental health.

- A) Ruh sağlığımızı ciddi şekilde bozma riskini azaltmak için stres kaynaklarının nasıl tespit edileceğini öğrenmek, hayati bir öneme sahiptir.
- B) Stres kaynaklarının nasıl tespit edileceğini öğrenmek, ruh sağlığımızı ciddi şekilde bozma riskini azaltma konusunda hayati bir önem taşımaktadır.
- C) Stres kaynaklarının nasıl tespit edileceğini öğrenerek hayati bir öneme sahip olan ruh sağlığımızı ciddi şekilde bozma riskini azaltabiliriz.
- D) Stres kaynaklarının nasıl tespit edileceğini öğrenmek, ruh sağlığımızı ciddi şekilde bozma riskini azaltacağı için hayati bir önem taşımaktadır.
- E) Ruh sağlığımızı ciddi şekilde bozma riskini azaltmak hayati bir öneme sahiptir ve bunun için stres kaynaklarının nasıl tespit edileceğini öğrenmemiz gerekir.

44. Novelists explore ethical ideas through the crises and dilemmas their characters endure, and Tolstoy's exploration of happiness evidently falls into this category.

- A) Roman yazarlarının karakterlerin katlandığı krizler ve ikilemler aracılığıyla etik fikirleri keşfetmesi gibi Tolstoy'un mutluluğu keşfi de açıkça bu kategoride yer almaktadır.
- B) Roman yazarları, etik fikirleri karakterlerinin tahammül ettiği krizler ve ikilemler aracılığıyla keşfederler ve Tolstoy'un mutluluğu keşfi açıkça bu kategoriye girer.
- C) Roman yazarları, etik fikirler aracılığıyla karakterlerin katlandığı krizleri ve ikilemleri keşfeder ve Tolstoy'un mutluluk keşfi de açıkça bu kategoride yer almaktadır.
- D) Etik fikirler, karakterlerin katlandığı krizler ve ikilemler aracılığıyla roman yazarları tarafından keşfedilir ve Tolstoy'un mutluluğu keşfetmesi de açıkça bu kategoridedir.
- E) Roman yazarlarının karakterlerin tahammül ettiği krizler ve ikilemler aracılığıyla keşfettiği etik fikirler ve Tolstoy'un mutluluğu keşfi açıkça aynı kategoridedir.

45. Since the 4th century BCE, the works of Aristotle, student to Plato, have profoundly influenced a broad variety of fields, including the natural sciences, logic, and political science.

- A) Eserleri MÖ 4. yüzyıldan itibaren doğa bilimleri, mantık ve siyaset bilimi gibi pek çok alanı derinden etkilemiş olan Aristo, Platon'un öğrencisidir.
- B) Doğa bilimleri, mantık ve siyaset bilimi dâhil olmak üzere birçok alanı eserleriyle derinden etkileyen Aristo, MÖ 4. yüzyılda Platon'un öğrencisiydi.
- C) Aristo, MÖ 4. yüzyılda, Platon'un öğrencisi olarak eserleriyle doğa bilimleri, mantık ve siyaset bilimi gibi birçok alanı büyük ölçüde etkilemiştir.
- D) MÖ 4. yüzyıldan bu yana doğa bilimleri, mantık ve siyaset bilimi başta olmak üzere pek çok alanı derinden etkilemiş olan Aristo, Platon'un öğrencisidir.
- E) Platon'un öğrencisi olan Aristo'nun eserleri, MÖ 4. yüzyıldan itibaren doğa bilimleri, mantık ve siyaset bilimi dâhil olmak üzere pek çok alanı büyük ölçüde etkilemiştir.

46. Emotional intelligence, which involves the ability to recognise your own emotions as well as the emotions of other people, also has to do with how you manage your emotions and other people's emotions.

- A) Duygusal zekâ yalnızca kendi duygularınızı ve diğer insanların duygularını tanıma yeteneğini kapsamakla kalmaz, duygularınızı ve diğer insanların duygularını nasıl yönettiğinizle de ilgilenir.
- B) Hem kendi duygularınızın hem de diğer insanların duygularının farkında olma anlamına gelen duygusal zekâyâ sahip olduğunuzda kendi duygularınızın yanı sıra diğer insanların duygularını da yönetebilirsiniz.
- C) Duygusal zekâ, kendi duygularınızla birlikte başkalarının da duygularını tanıma yeteneğine sahip olup hem kendi duygularınızı hem de başkalarının duygularını yönetmekle alakalıdır.
- D) Diğer insanların duygularının yanı sıra kendi duygularınızın da farkında olma yeteneğini kapsayan duygusal zekâ, aynı zamanda duygularınızı ve diğer insanların duygularını nasıl yönettiğinizle de alakalıdır.
- E) Kendi duygularınızı ve diğer insanların duygularını tanıma yeteneği anlamına gelen duygusal zekâyâ sahip insanlar hem kendi duygularını hem de başka insanların duygularını yönetebilirler.

47. Different societies shared certain common, fundamental features until about 10,000 years ago as they all obtained their food, shelter and clothing roughly the same way.

- A) Farklı toplumlar yaklaşık 10,000 yıl öncesine kadar belli ortak temel özellikleri paylaşıyorlardı çünkü tümü yiyeceğini, barınağını ve giysilerini hemen hemen aynı şekilde elde ediyorlardı.
- B) Toplumlar farklı olsa da 10,000 yıl öncesine kadar temel özellikleri ortakı çünkü tüm toplumlar kabaca aynı şekilde yiyecek, barınak ve giysi ihtiyaçlarını karşılıyorlardı.
- C) Değişik toplumların temel ortak özellikleri neredeyse 10,000 yıl öncesine kadar aynıydı çünkü tümü yiyecek, barınak ve giysilerini, kabaca da olsa, aynı şekilde elde ediyorlardı.
- D) Farklı toplumların hepsi yiyeceklerini, barınaklarını ve giysilerini yaklaşık 10,000 yıl öncesine kadar aynı şekilde elde ettiklerinden, belli ortak özellikleri de neredeyse aynıydı.
- E) Değişik toplumlarda izlenen ortak temel özellikler neredeyse 10,000 yıl öncesine dayanır çünkü o zamanlarda toplumların tümü yiyecek, barınak ve giysilerini benzer yollarla ediniyordu.

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

48. Rönesans, bir zaman diliminden ziyade, belirli fikirlerin hayatın neredeyse tüm alanlarına uygulanmasıyla tanımlanan bir dönemdir.

- A) The Renaissance was defined as a period by the application of certain ideas to almost all aspects of life rather than a span of time.
- B) During the Renaissance, the period was not only defined by a span of time but also by the way certain ideas were applied to almost all aspects of life.
- C) Instead of a span of time, the application of certain ideas to nearly every aspect of life defines the Renaissance as a period.
- D) The Renaissance was a period defined less by a span of time than by the application of certain ideas to almost every aspect of life.
- E) The definition of the Renaissance was not made by a span of time but by applying certain ideas to nearly every aspect of life.

49. İlk Avrupalı kâşifler karşılaştıkları her kara parçasının ada olduğunu varsaymışlardır ve kıtalar ile adalar arasındaki ayırım ise ancak 16. yüzyılda yapılmıştır.

- A) Even if the distinction between continents and islands was eventually made in the 16th century, early European explorers believed that every land they encountered was an island.
- B) The distinction between continents and islands could not be made until the 16th century because early European explorers thought every land they encountered was an island.
- C) Early European explorers assumed that every land they encountered was an island, and it was not until the 16th century that the distinction between continents and islands was finally made.
- D) Because early European explorers considered every land they encountered to be an island, it was not possible to distinguish continents from islands until the 16th century.
- E) Although it was finally possible to distinguish between continents and islands in the 16th century, it was early explorers who supposed that every land they encountered was an island.

50. Kuzey Amerika'nın yerli halkları 15. yüzyıl sonundaki Avrupalı yerleşimci akınına ittifaktan silahlı direnişe kadar çeşitli şekillerde tepki göstermiştir.

- A) At the end of the 15th century, the ways native peoples of the North America reacted to the influx of European settlers varied from alliance to armed resistance.
- B) Native peoples of the North America reacted to the influx of European settlers at the end of the 15th century in varied ways from alliance to armed resistance.
- C) The reaction of native peoples of the North America to the influx of European settlers at the end of the 15th century varied from alliance to armed resistance.
- D) As the influx of European settlers grew at the end of the 15th century, native peoples of the North America reacted to it through alliances and armed resistance.
- E) Native peoples of the North America demonstrated their reaction to the influx of European settlers at the end of the 15th century in various ways including alliance and armed resistance.

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin izni olmadan hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

51. Asyalılar 175 yıldan daha fazla bir süredir ABD’de yaşamaktadırlar, fakat Asya kökenli Amerikalıların sayıca önemli bir hâle gelmeleri ve toplumlarının ve konumlarının yeterli ilgiyi çekmesi ancak 19. yüzyılın sonunda olmuştur.

- A) For over 175 years, Asians have lived in the US, but it was only in the late 19th century that the Asian Americans became important in number and thus sufficient attention was given to their society and position.
- B) It was not earlier than the late 19th century that Asian Americans became numerically significant and sufficient attention was paid to their society and position although Asians have lived in the US for more than 175 years.
- C) Asians have lived in the US for over 175 years, yet it was not until the late 19th century that the Asian Americans became numerically significant and their society and position attracted sufficient attention.
- D) Asians had lived in the US for more than 175 years when sufficient attention was paid to the society and position of the Asian Americans during the late 19th century, with their numbers becoming significant.
- E) Asian Americans became numerically so important that their society and position received sufficient attention in the late 19th century, though Asians have lived in the US for over 175 years.

52. Yaklaşık son 30 yıldır kurumlar; daha fazla esneklik sağlamaları ve maliyetleri düşürmeleri sebebiyle gittikçe artan bir şekilde yarı zamanlı çalışanlara yönelmiştir.

- A) For almost 30 years now, more and more part-time employees have been hired by organisations due to the fact that they provide greater flexibility and reduce costs.
- B) What has made organisations turn to part-time employees for the past 30 years or so is the fact that they provide greater flexibility and reduce costs.
- C) With their ability to provide greater flexibility and reduce costs, part-time employees have been increasingly preferred by organisations during the past 30 years or so.
- D) Since part-time employees have provided greater flexibility and reduced costs during the past 30 years, organisations have increasingly preferred them.
- E) For the past 30 years or so, organisations have increasingly turned to part-time employees because they provide greater flexibility and reduce costs.

53. Bal, şeker ithalatı başlayana kadar en iyi tatlandırıcı olduğu için arıcılık Orta Çağ Avrupası’nda oldukça önemli bir işti.

- A) Because honey was the best sweetener until sugar import began, beekeeping was a very important task in Europe’s Middle Ages.
- B) Before sugar import started, honey was the best sweetener, thus beekeeping was a very important task in Europe’s Middle Ages.
- C) Until sugar import began, beekeeping remained a very important task in Europe’s Middle Ages thanks to honey, which was then the best sweetener.
- D) The reason why beekeeping was such an important task in Europe’s Middle Ages was that honey was the best sweetener until sugar started to be imported.
- E) Because honey continued to be the best sweetener until sugar began to be imported, beekeeping was such an important task in Europe’s Middle Ages.

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

54. As early humans moved out of Africa and into colder, more hostile climates, they were confronted with the problem of keeping warm. ---- From this basic need developed the rich and varied dress of the world's peoples. As societies began to develop, many other factors determined the specific dress of a region or a culture, including technological levels, relative affluence, class and hierarchy, migration, war, religion, and industrialisation.

- A) The earliest forms of dress were probably animal skins, at first used in their original shapes and later modified to fit the human form.
- B) Clothing that mirrored social divisions and defined subcultures allowed an immediate visual determination of the wearer's place and status.
- C) Without a thick coat of hair to protect them from the elements they had to create an artificial means of retaining body heat in order to survive.
- D) The first woven garments were probably simple rectangles or squares of fabric wrapped around the body.
- E) Early clothing was shaped not only by climate and environment, but also by the materials that were available to make clothes.

55. There is a popular misconception that medieval food had less variety than modern food, possibly due to the number of new ingredients introduced to the cuisine after the discovery of the New World.

---- Not only did they consume domestic livestock such as cows, sheep, pigs, chicken, geese, and ducks, but they also hunted game such as deer, boars, rabbits, and wildfowl. Commoners were generally not supposed to hunt, but they often poached rabbits and wildfowl in defiance of the laws.

- A) At the bottom of the economic scale, people were suffering from undernutrition due to lack of food.
- B) For most of the people, protein came less from meat than from eggs, butter, and cheese.
- C) The range of foods was less diverse than it is today because of the difficulties of preservation.
- D) Tomato and potato were among the popular foods introduced to the medieval cuisine.
- E) Yet, the 14th-century aristocracy ate a much greater range of meats than is common today.

56. High-yield seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, and motorised well pumps have hugely increased crop yields since the 1960s in India. Once struck by famines, India feeds itself today. Its farmers sell the world torrents of grains and fruits. ---- Agricultural chemicals have poisoned entire river systems, possibly contributing to hot spots of diseases like cancer. Moreover, unsustainable harvests have resulted in a great loss of large quantities of groundwater.

- A) For example, Punjabi farmers produce nearly a quarter of India's wheat.
- B) Thus, devastating famines, coupled with political instability, led the country into turmoil.
- C) In addition, excessive mining of sand from riverbeds has destroyed aquatic habitats.
- D) But this stunning victory against hunger has come at a huge cost.
- E) With its Green Revolution, India has made a spectacular agricultural breakthrough.

57. In the United States and many Western societies, autonomy and individualism are the guiding philosophies. Individuals are socialised and reinforced to be self-sufficient and independent, and personal success and achievement are highly valued. Conversely, Asian cultures are characterised as collectivistic. ---- Roles are interdependent and inextricably woven into social structures. Therefore, a decision made by an individual must take into account the whole rather than merely the individual's needs.

- A) Successes and failures are due to the blessings or anger of their ancestors.
- B) In other words, one's identity, behaviours, and successes are rooted in collective units such as the family and community.
- C) Shameful behaviours do not merely reflect on the individual but ultimately on his/her entire family, lineage, and even community.
- D) However, the concept of independence and societal norms can take on different connotations in different cultures.
- E) Positive and negative behaviours are believed to impact future generations in Western culture.

58. DNA detective work has revealed the ancient origins of the domesticated watermelon. Its wild counterparts found in parts of Africa are nothing like domesticated varieties. They are small, round and have white flesh with a very bitter taste due to compounds called cucurbitacins. ---- However, pictures on the walls of at least three ancient Egyptian tombs depict what look like watermelons – including one that looks strikingly like modern varieties.

- A) In the 19th century, watermelon leaves were found placed on a mummy in a tomb dating back around 3500 years.
- B) We do not know much about when and where they were domesticated.
- C) One ancient Egyptian picture is of what appears to be an elongated melon, so it seems farmers had bred watermelons at least 3500 years ago.
- D) The DNA also reveals that the ancient watermelon was closely related to a sweet watermelon still grown in the Darfur region of Sudan.
- E) The watermelon was first grown by farmers in Sudan and use of the plant spread northwards along the Nile.

59. Most historians believe the first Central Americans were people from Asia who migrated around 20,000 years ago across the Bering Strait from Russia and down through the Americas. ---- Either way, things got decidedly more tense for the region in the next few thousand years. Natural disasters, such as hurricanes, volcanic eruptions and mudslides, destroyed settlements, while rival city-states battled each other. Then the Europeans showed up, with the first Spanish settlement established in Panama in 1509.

- A) Others argue that seafaring Asians crossed to present-day California only about 11,000 years ago.
- B) Most of the 'Indians' who met the Spanish lived in small tribes, as corn farmers or hunter-gatherers.
- C) The first European settlement in Central America was established in a region near Panama in 1509.
- D) In some parts of Central America, one can still trace several remnants from the Asian migrants.
- E) To many historians, how the region was populated is still a mystery that needs to be unearthed.

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

60. (I) Social informatics is a term that lies at the intersection between information technology and social science. **(II)** Over the past few decades, particularly since the early 1990s, there have been dramatic advances in information technologies. **(III)** It has two distinct meanings; in the first, social informatics consists of the study of the impacts of information and communication technology (ICT) on society. **(IV)** In the second, it consists of the use of ICT to advance research in social science. **(V)** In the second case, social informatics sometimes is contracted to socioinformatics.

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

61. (I) Ships were invented before the beginning of recorded history. **(II)** The Egyptians developed true sails by 3500 BCE and the first sail-only boats were being used by 2000 BCE. **(III)** For almost 4,000 years the leading technological developments involved refinements in sails and the design of larger and more powerful ships. **(IV)** The 19th century brought the development of steam power; after that time ships driven by electricity, fossil fuels, and even nuclear energy were developed. **(V)** Throughout history, ships have served as unifying forces, promoting multilateralism and cultural diversity through trade.

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

62. (I) Archaeologists have used remains and nutrient analyses of wild plants and animal foods consumed by hunter-gatherers that survived into our age to estimate the dominant composition of prevailing pre-agricultural diets. **(II)** The enormous diversity of hunter-gatherer societies – ranging from maritime hunters to foragers in arid environments – means that there has never been a single typical hunter-gatherer diet. **(III)** These reconstructions conclude that plant foods, generally consumed within hours after being gathered, supplied 65 to 70 percent of all food energy. **(IV)** Proteins made up about a third of food energy, and lipids about 20 percent. **(V)** Average intakes of vitamins and minerals were generally well above the modern recommended daily allowances (RDA).

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

63. (I) Seen in terms of world history, Columbus achieved a great deal. **(II)** His voyages demonstrated that the Atlantic could be crossed and recrossed in relative safety. **(III)** However, just as we cannot draw a precise map of Columbus's travels, we do not know the extent of his formal knowledge of geography and related matters. **(IV)** This fact, in turn, encouraged others to extend the range of exploring expeditions, eventually leading to the Spanish explorer Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean in 1513. **(V)** The discovery of the extent of the oceans radically transformed the European conception of the Earth's surface, making it possible to sail to all corners of the Earth.

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

64. (I) Burning herbs for purification, grounding and to drive away negative energies is common in many cultures. (II) Ancient Egyptians and Greeks burned herbs as an offering to the gods. (III) In China, also, the Naxi people have a custom that involves burning incense made from sacred plants and herbs. (IV) To deepen this historical practice, one can grow his/her own herbs such as wild ones in the forests. (V) They do not do it to make a room fragrant or to meditate, but the effort of creating the incense makes its burning an important ritual for the Chinese; a way of giving back.

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

65. (I) The history of playing cards is lost in the mists of time. (II) Some claim they were the invention of the ancient Chinese, others that they were first used in Ancient Egypt. (III) India has also been put forward as the place where they originated. (IV) There are perhaps links with the Crusaders who may have learned about them from the Saracens, who may have used them to divine the future since the eighth century AD. (V) The first cards to arrive in Britain came from France five hundred years ago, and the design of the cards is still based on a pattern used all those years ago.

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

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

66.-68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Conspiracy theories seem shot-through with paranoia, and there is evidence to suggest that the more paranoid someone is, the more they tend to believe these theories. However, studies point out that this does not refer to severe 'clinical level' paranoia, even for those who believe in theories as unreasonable as the Earth being flat instead of a globe. Most conspiracy theories are mundane, everyday suspicions that we all have to some extent – not outlandish levels. Recent studies have also found that people who are more likely to believe in conspiracy theories also tend to have a need for uniqueness – a desire to be part of the small group of people who are 'in the know'. Conspiracy theories can seem pretty harmless, but in July 2018, Public Health England announced that more than 750 cases of measles had been identified across England so far this year, because a theory was put forth by conspiracy theorists about the dangers of the measles vaccine. It is important to note that conspiratorial thinking exists within all of us. These habits of mind can creep into a lot of beliefs that do not necessarily look like conspiracy theories on the surface. In other words, perhaps the most dangerous thing of all is to assume that conspiracy theorists are all other people.

66. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards the flat Earth theory?

- A) Critical B) Indifferent
C) Sympathetic D) Neutral
E) Approving

67. The author mentions the cases of measles in England in order to ----.

- A) demonstrate how hazardous the measles vaccine really is
B) illustrate that those 'in the know' can avoid dangerous vaccines
C) prove that conspiracy theorists are just trying to stay safe
D) argue that people who are against vaccines are not actually paranoid
E) show how harmful certain conspiracy theories can be

68. What the author finds most concerning about conspiracy theories is that ----.

- A) conspiracy theorists should be considered 'clinically' paranoid
B) most people strongly feel the need to be unique
C) conspiratorial thinking aims to understand the world
D) conspiracy theorists serve a useful role in society
E) any one of us can actually be a conspiracy theorist

69.-71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1987, political scientist James Flynn of the University of Otago in New Zealand documented a curious phenomenon: broad intelligence gains in multiple human populations over time. Across 14 countries where average IQ scores of large numbers of people in the population were available for decades, all had an upward trend, some of them had a dramatic increase. Children in Japan, for example, gained an average of 20 points on a test known as the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children between 1951 and 1975. In France, the average 18-year-old man performed 25 points better on a reasoning test in 1974 than did his 1949 counterpart. Flynn initially suspected the trend reflected faulty tests. Yet in the ensuing years, more data and analyses supported the idea that human intelligence was increasing over time. Proposed explanations for the phenomenon, now known as the Flynn effect, include increasing education, better nutrition, and greater use of technology. However, beginning with people born in the 1970s, the trend has reversed in some Western European countries, deepening the mystery of what is behind the generational variations. But no consensus has emerged on the underlying cause of these trends.

69. According to the passage, James Flynn ----.

- A) revealed that all the countries studied had sharp increases in IQ scores
- B) had already analysed several IQ tests carried out especially in Western Europe by 1987
- C) observed an increase in average IQ scores from past to the present in the 14 countries he studied
- D) tested the claim whether people become more intelligent as they age
- E) is the first scientist to conduct a study on the increase of IQ scores

70. One can understand from the passage that in France, ----.

- A) the performance of the average 18-year-old man on a reasoning test got better in time
- B) the youngsters in 1974 had far worse results when compared to the ones in 1949
- C) the increase in IQ scores were not reliable due to the faulty intelligence tests
- D) the average 18-year-old man in 1974 got 25 points more than his Japanese peers
- E) the average IQ test scores of the average 18-year-old man worsened over years

71. According to the passage, for people born around and after 1970s in some Western European countries, ----.

- A) performance on IQ tests has got better thanks to improvements in education, health and technology
- B) scientists have started to believe that human intelligence is subject to change over time
- C) the overall results of young people in basic reasoning tests have worsened due to poor nutrition
- D) the average performance in intelligence tests has begun to decrease
- E) the factors causing the general variations have been better understood

72.-74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) came to national power in 1949, some Chinese sociologists left the country but most remained. Initially, those who remained were optimistic that their skills would be useful to the new government. Experience in community fieldwork and an orientation toward studying social problems seemed to make Chinese sociologists natural allies of those constructing a planned social order. These hopes disappeared quickly in 1952 when the CCP abolished the field of sociology. That decision was motivated by the CCP's desire to follow the Soviet model. The CCP argued that it had developed its own methods of 'social investigations' during the revolutionary process, with Mao Zedong playing a leading role in this development. This approach stressed basic investigations designed to further official revolutionary or economic goals of the CCP rather than any sort of search for objective truth. Chinese sociologists, trained in a different tradition and looking for objective truth to raise questions about the CCP's policies, were seen as a threat to the ideological hegemony of the new regime.

72. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the CCP?

- A) It tried hard to prevent Chinese sociologists from leaving the country.
- B) It refused to ally itself with sociologists before taking control of the country.
- C) It made extensive use of contributions of sociologists as expected by them.
- D) It disappointed sociologists who stayed in China after rising to power.
- E) It wanted to collaborate with sociologists who focused mainly on social problems.

73. It can be inferred from the passage that the Soviets ----.

- A) opened their doors to sociologists fleeing from China
- B) did not recognise sociology as a field of study in their own regime
- C) sent sociologists to China to help design its own methods of social investigations
- D) forced the CCP to abolish sociology and expel sociologists from the country
- E) offered aid to the CCP in achieving its goal of rising to political power

74. What can be understood from the passage about Mao Zedong?

- A) He feared that sociologists seeking objective truth could harm the new regime.
- B) He took more interest in meeting the CCP's revolutionary objectives than economic ones.
- C) He was the one who gave hope to Chinese sociologists in the first place.
- D) He desired to transform the mindset of the remaining sociologists radically.
- E) He copied the Soviet model to introduce valuable insights into the study of sociology.

75.-77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Was Jane Austen a shy, gentle country girl, happy to write her romantic novels in the peace and quiet of the family house, or was she an independent business woman determined to achieve fame? This question has provoked much debate over the past decades and will no doubt continue to resurface. Frustratingly, little is known about Austen, who died tragically young, at the age of 41. Much of the evidence we have of her life is in the form of the many letters she wrote to family and friends, which offer a unique insight into the daily life of the novelist, but little about her thoughts and feelings. Paula Byrne, who has written two books on Austen, has never been a subscriber to the cosy cliché of Austen scribbling her novels in the safety of her cottage. Instead, she wants people to see her as she really was; an independent woman in Georgian England who was well-travelled, socially adept and far more in touch with her world than has previously been assumed. Austen died in 1817 leaving what may have been her finest novel unfinished. No matter how one views Jane Austen, there is no doubt she had so much more to offer the world.

75. According to the author, many people have questioned ----.

- A) why so little is known about Austen even today
- B) why Austen wished to be famous in her lifetime
- C) what kind of a person Austen really was
- D) why Austen's books trigger debate in literary circles
- E) what genre Austen's books fall into

76. Paula Byrne describes Austen as someone who ----.

- A) was typical of English writers at the time
- B) was aware of the importance of social skills
- C) was reluctant to express her feelings in letters
- D) avoided literary clichés as much as possible
- E) was sophisticated and aware of the world outside

77. Which of the following is implied by the underlined sentence in the passage?

- A) Jane Austen's role in Georgian England
- B) Jane Austen's well-known novels
- C) The private life of Jane Austen
- D) The early death of Jane Austen
- E) Jane Austen's frustrations in life

78.-80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Ancient Egyptian society was composed of three classes, one of which consisted of 'free people.' Free Egyptian citizens – both male and female – possessed two defining rights: they were free to travel and to enter into contractual agreements. Although they enjoyed no other rights of modern societies, their right to make contracts permitted members of this group to own property and marry. Serfs and slaves were also permitted possessions, but they could not transfer them without a contract – only the free class could acquire and sell animals, property and buildings as they wished. Though most free people earned just enough to live on, some accumulated wealth, and a few even earned high positions in government. Whether rich or poor, any free person had the right to marriage. Marriage was not a religious matter in Egypt – no ceremony involving a priest took place – but simply a social convention that required an agreement, that is, a contract, negotiated by the suitor and the family of his prospective wife. The agreement made an exchange of objects of value necessary on both sides. The agreement also specified what property belonged to the woman and what belonged to the man, as well as stating who would inherit what on the death of either party. In some cases, a written contract was executed before witnesses, in others only a verbal agreement took place.

78. According to the passage, free Egyptian citizens ----.

- A) had as many rights as a free citizen in a modern society
- B) enjoyed certain rights regardless of gender
- C) needed a contract to sell and buy possessions belonging to serfs
- D) could sell property just the same as slaves and serfs
- E) were required to have a contract in order to travel

79. Which of the following is true about ancient Egypt?

- A) It was possible for most free Egyptians to become very rich.
- B) Free people were not allowed to work for the government.
- C) Marriage ceremonies usually involved a priest.
- D) Marriages were religious conventions accompanied by an agreement.
- E) The family of the bride was one party of the marital contract.

80. The marriage contract ----.

- A) required the exchange of valuable gifts by each party
- B) ensured all mutual property owned by the couple transferred to the woman
- C) did not address the possible death of either the husband or the wife
- D) was only legally valid if executed in front of witnesses
- E) was handled exclusively by the family of the prospective wife

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. Sınav salonunda saate entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları, ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
2. **Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Adayların sınav binasına; her türlü delici ve kesici alet, ateşli silah, çanta, cüzdan, cep telefonu, saat (kol saati ve her türlü saat), anahtarlık, her türlü araç anahtarı, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth ve benzeri cihazlar ile; kulaklık, kolye, küpe, yüzük (**alyans hariç**), bilezik broş ve diğer takılar, her türlü plastik, cam eşya (**şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç**), plastik ve metal içerikli eşyalar (**başörtü için kullanılan boncuklu/boncuksuz toplu iğne, para, anahtarlıksız basit anahtar, ulaşım kartı, basit tokalı kemer, basit tel toka ve basit piercing (taşsız, metal top veya sivri uçlu) hariç**) banka/kredi kartı vb. kartlarla, her türlü elektronik/mechanik cihaz ve her türlü müsvedde kâğıt, defter, kalem, silgi, kalemıraş, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete ve benzeri yayınlar, cetvel, pergel, açıölçer ve bu gibi araçlarla, yiyecek içecek (**şeffaf pet şişe içerisinde bandajı çıkarılmış su hariç**), ilaç ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri yasaktır. Bu tür eşya, araç-gereçlerle sınav girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınav giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç-gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
3. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**. Sınav başladıktan sonra **ilk 135** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süre dışında, cevaplama sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. Bildirilen sürelerle aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.**
4. **Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacaktır.**
5. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanlar ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanlar Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca bu aday/adaylar 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen hiçbir sınava başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir. Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
8. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların, cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
9. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kitapçık kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz. **Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz. Soru kitapçığı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
10. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
11. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
12. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
13. **Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz. Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.**
14. Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" uyarısıyla başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" uyarısıyla sona erer.

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

İNGİLİZCE SOSYAL BİLİMLER İNGİLİZCE SOSYAL BİLİMLER

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

Bu soruların hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.