



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

**YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMLARI  
YABANCI DİL SINAVI  
(2021-YÖKDİL/1)**

**İNGİLİZCE  
SOSYAL BİLİMLER**

28 MART 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 yapılacak, 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 işlemi 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 yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Skills assessment tests try to find out how well you are likely to satisfy the technical or operational ---- of a job.

- A) requirements                      B) solutions  
C) shortcomings                      D) conflicts  
E) punishments

2. The introduction of printing was delayed in Europe because of the ---- of paper until the 14th century.

- A) occupation                      B) variety  
C) expansion                      D) absence  
E) validation

3. The human face is a highly meaningful stimulus that provides scholars with ---- information for adaptive social interaction with people.

- A) weak                      B) deceptive  
C) redundant                      D) diverse  
E) erroneous

4. Centres and programmes that support excellence in college and university teaching have grown ---- since the mid-20th century, and offer a broad range of services and resources to various institutions.

- A) accurately                      B) severely  
C) incidentally                      D) extensively  
E) temporarily

5. If people ---- a group, they want to be like the group's members and to hold similar characteristics and opinions.

- A) admire                      B) offend  
C) leave                      D) divide  
E) defeat

6. Millions of immigrants and refugees change homes each year in pursuit of freedom, security, economic betterment, or simply to ---- a more desirable environment in which to live.

- A) turn down                      B) look for  
C) give up                      D) take off  
E) fall behind

7. Native American tribes and nations ---- their own religions and political views long before Europeans ---- their lands.

- A) had been developing / had been invading  
 B) were developing / have invaded  
 C) have developed / had invaded  
 D) developed / could have invaded  
 E) had developed / invaded

8. London ---- the oldest and most comprehensive subway system in the world today, and all of the city's train stations ---- by subway.

- A) had / might be reached  
 B) has had / could have been reached  
 C) has / can be reached  
 D) is having / may have been reached  
 E) will have / must be reached

9. Our brains are the most flexible when we are young children, as it is ---- this time that we learn the most ---- our environment.

- A) before / for  
 B) behind / without  
 C) between / across  
 D) during / about  
 E) against / from

10. With around 1.5 billion people living ---- its borders, China is currently the most populous land ---- the globe.

- A) from / around  
 B) into / under  
 C) throughout / upon  
 D) within / across  
 E) about / for

11. The search ---- gold and silver and the control of their sources have had a significant influence ---- human history as a motivation for exploration, trade, and conflicts.

- A) at / during  
 B) for / on  
 C) about / beyond  
 D) in / through  
 E) towards / around

12. ---- he was never regarded as a musical genius at a very young age like Mozart or Mendelssohn, Beethoven's talent was quite impressive.

- A) As long as  
 B) Because  
 C) Even though  
 D) Once  
 E) Provided that

13. ---- attention is a process that is so widely distributed throughout the brain, different systems have been proposed to explain the varying types of attention.

- A) Unless  
B) Once  
C) After  
D) Because  
E) As soon as

14. Many animals can communicate with each other and share information basically; ----, humans are the only creatures who can communicate using symbolic language.

- A) that is  
B) however  
C) accordingly  
D) likewise  
E) as a result

15. Computers and the Internet have greatly increased the amount and range of information available to students ---- their benefits are often exaggerated in media reports.

- A) until  
B) even if  
C) in order that  
D) in case  
E) unless

16. They are some of the oldest monuments in the world, ---- much about Egypt's pyramids remains a mystery.

- A) but  
B) otherwise  
C) as  
D) supposed that  
E) once

17. ---- the rationalists, who thought that we were born with certain ideas about the world, 17th-century philosopher John Locke claimed that our minds were like a blank slate (*tabula rasa*) at birth, meaning we are not born with innate knowledge.

- A) With the help of  
B) On behalf of  
C) In terms of  
D) Unlike  
E) Together with

18. ---- disagreements over the definition, meaning and value of privacy, most philosophers defend the unique and fundamental value of privacy protection.

- A) Such as  
B) In spite of  
C) By means of  
D) Similar to  
E) In the hope of

19. Much of the overall increase in population between now and 2050 is projected to occur ---- in high fertility countries ---- in countries with large populations.

- A) so / that  
B) such / that  
C) both / and  
D) as / as  
E) the more / the more

20. Our rapidly changing society necessitates continuous updating of knowledge and competences in an evolving work environment ---- lifelong learning solutions are required.

- A) how  
B) where  
C) what  
D) whom  
E) which

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 veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Pedagogy is typically defined as the art and science of teaching. Teaching young children is a dynamic process that demands not only that a teacher should have a fully realised vision of the goals and content present in a curriculum but also a theoretical understanding of how best (21)---- students to learn. (22)----, teachers must develop and become expert at using a repertoire of strategies. With this repertoire, they can respond (23)---- to both an individual student's learning and the class as a whole. In other words, pedagogy is a teacher's toolkit that encompasses his or her professional philosophy about teaching and the purposes of early education (24)---- a range of methods for putting views into action. This toolkit can be developed (25)---- professional preparation opportunities and teachers' individual experiences of schooling.

- 21.
- A) to assist
  - B) assisting
  - C) to be assisted
  - D) being assisted
  - E) having assisted

- 22.
- A) Otherwise
  - B) By comparison
  - C) In addition
  - D) Instead
  - E) On the contrary

- 23.
- A) effectively
  - B) reluctantly
  - C) harshly
  - D) instinctively
  - E) adversely

- 24.
- A) in case of
  - B) as well as
  - C) with the exception of
  - D) regardless of
  - E) as opposed to

- 25.
- A) beyond
  - B) over
  - C) below
  - D) at
  - E) through

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

Described with majesty and respect in many historical texts, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon were said to be one of humanity's greatest achievements. They were a multi-layered, irrigated paradise, and in many ways they (26)---- the core values of Babylon: beauty, wealth and remarkable engineering skills. Some academics, (27)----, consider them pure myth. After all, while the Hanging Gardens are mentioned in numerous later texts, no documents from the time identifying them (28)----. What is more, 'Father of History' Herodotus does not mention them at all in his *Histories*, (29)---- visiting the city and describing many of its other features in detail. As a result, today debate rages fiercely (30)---- whether or not these legendary gardens were real. Unfortunately, while much of the region today remains overrun by conflict, excavation work to pin down if the Hanging Gardens did once exist is not possible.

26.

- A) survived  
B) demanded  
C) exemplified  
D) destroyed  
E) diminished

27.

- A) however  
B) moreover  
C) for instance  
D) at first  
E) eventually

28.

- A) had been found  
B) would be found  
C) will be found  
D) have been found  
E) were being found

29.

- A) instead of  
B) prior to  
C) despite  
D) due to  
E) for the purpose of

30.

- A) along  
B) without  
C) for  
D) over  
E) in

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

**31. ----, they have no real evidence for what early society was like.**

- A) Now that the glyph writing system of the Maya city-states were decoded by the archaeologists
- B) When archaeologists use radiocarbon dating in the sites with materials that contain carbon
- C) Provided that an archaeological report describes everything a researcher did in the field and laboratory
- D) Since many archaeological reports are now available online
- E) Although archaeologists can reconstruct what early people ate and how they made some artefacts

**32. While many people in the US are only aware of anti-war and peace movements from the period of social unrest in the 1960s and 1970s, ----.**

- A) people and groups resist war and armed conflict for various reasons
- B) these efforts rarely receive mainstream attention in the US
- C) the goals of such movements vary according to the dominant issue of the moment
- D) they concentrate on a variety of issues related to violence, war, and oppression
- E) these notions have been in existence since long before

**33. ---- if food security for all people in the world is to be provided.**

- A) Supermarkets can now offer not only frozen and packaged food, but also fresh food year-round from all over the world
- B) The way food is produced and distributed throughout the world has changed dramatically since the Industrial Revolution
- C) In a world where food is abundant as never before, food supply is extremely vulnerable to economic and political interests
- D) Fundamental changes in global trade and the international financial system must be introduced
- E) Lack of access to food leads to undernourishment, a problem that affects more than 800 million people

**34. Because the vast changes in altitude and terrain in Ecuador can make road travel slow and difficult, ----.**

- A) taxis and buses provide non-stop city transport for very reasonable fares
- B) telecommunication and electrical services in Ecuador are state-owned and -operated
- C) tourists and Ecuadorians alike utilise in-country flights, which serve as a more practical alternative
- D) the country harbours a lot of holiday destinations and tourist attractions
- E) goods are still transported through rocky and tough roads

35. Although only the well-to-do could afford to have their own carriage in Victorian England, ----.

- A) electric trams were introduced at the end of the 19th century
- B) ordinary people could hire a private coach by making arrangements in advance
- C) the nobles often avoided using a public cab for door-to-door transportation in town
- D) the cabs for private use were too expensive for most people's ordinary daily use
- E) the underground revolutionised the speed and cost of urban transportation

36. ----, it nevertheless does contribute to carbon emissions and climate change.

- A) Because the transportability of natural gas makes it suitable for various uses
- B) While natural gas is cleaner compared to other fossil fuels
- C) As long as natural gas fulfills a vital role in the global supply of energy
- D) As natural gas has recently lost its role as a lighting source
- E) Since natural gas is a flammable mixture of hydrocarbon gases

37. ----, water has been a dominant factor in determining the location and distribution of human settlement in Afghanistan.

- A) Although many of the historically important towns are located near rivers and streams
- B) Since much of the country is covered by deserts and receives little rain
- C) Whereas the country's capital lies on the well-watered plains of a river
- D) Despite the fact that 80 percent of the country's population is rural, utilising water sources on a large scale
- E) Even if humid air from the Persian Gulf produces summer showers in the southwest

38. ----, written communication continues to change both in speed and fluency.

- A) As the world becomes increasingly interconnected via technologies such as e-mail and text messaging
- B) Given that the Internet may have some undesirable effects on written communication
- C) Since the development of paper is thought to have facilitated communication for commoners
- D) Although engaging in written communication over long distances has become much easier
- E) Even though written communication is intricately connected to the technology of writing

39. The earliest examples of plant and animal domestication date back hundreds of thousands of years, ----.

- A) as domestication changed the natural behaviour and characteristics of the plants and animals
- B) although the domestication of their environment was a great survival technique of the human population
- C) instead, the domestication of plants and animals took place in a single limited area
- D) whereas domestication was one of the most fundamental changes in human history
- E) but the environmental effects of those lifestyle changes are still apparent today

40. The modern concept of sport refers mainly to organised physical activities such as football, basketball, or table tennis, ----.

- A) however, modern sports evolved mainly in the West during the time of the Industrial Revolution
- B) thus it leaves out board and card games such as bridge, chess, or poker
- C) as there is no evidence that sports are necessary for human existence
- D) yet basketball has now become one of the most popular sports around the world
- E) in other words, sports as a form of cultural expression reflects a culture's history

41. Very few researchers have an interest in studying whistled languages ----.

- A) whereas their intelligibility does not always match that of spoken languages
- B) although the populations that use them are located in isolated areas
- C) so that they are most ideally used in areas with high noise concentrations
- D) if users could detect an entire sentence from long distances
- E) even though such speech has been around since ancient times

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

42. **People with disabilities have always been part of society, but what has changed is how society defines these differences and how people with special needs are treated.**

- A) Toplumun her zaman bir parçası olan engellilere yönelik farklılıkların tanımlanması ve özel ihtiyacı olan insanlara nasıl davranıldığı konularında değişim meydana gelmiştir.
- B) Engelliler toplumun her zaman bir parçası olmuşlardır, ancak değişen şey toplumun bu farklılıkları nasıl tanımladığı ve özel ihtiyaçları olan insanlara nasıl davranıldığı olmuştur.
- C) Engelliler toplumun her zaman bir parçası olsa da toplumun onların bu farklılıklarının tanımlanması ve özel ihtiyaçları olan insanlara nasıl davranıldığına yönelik yaklaşımı değişmiştir.
- D) Toplumun her zaman bir parçası olan engellilerin farklılıklarının tanımlanma biçimi ve özel ihtiyaçları olan insanlara yönelik davranış biçimleri değişime uğramıştır.
- E) Engelliler her zaman toplumun bir parçası olmalarına rağmen toplumun bu farklılıkları nasıl tanımladığı ve özel ihtiyaçları olan insanlara nasıl davrandığı konularında değişim yaşanmıştır.

43. **The Europeans' exploration of the world began in the second half of the 15th century when the desire to find a sea route to the East led the Portuguese to make a series of voyages to the west coast of Africa.**

- A) Doğu'ya deniz yolu bulma arzusunun Portekizlileri Afrika'nın batı sahiline bir dizi seyahat gerçekleştirmeye yönelttiği 15. yüzyılın ikinci yarısı, Avrupalıların dünyayı keşfinin başladığı zamandır.
- B) Avrupalıların dünyayı keşfi, Doğu'ya deniz yolu bulma arzusunun Portekizlileri Afrika'nın batı sahiline bir dizi seyahat gerçekleştirmeye yönelttiği 15. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında başlamıştır.
- C) Avrupalıların dünyayı keşfi, Doğu'ya deniz yolu bulma arzusunun Portekizlileri Afrika'nın batı sahiline bir dizi seyahat gerçekleştirmeye yönelttiği 15. yüzyılın ikinci yarısına dayanmaktadır.
- D) Avrupalıların dünyayı keşfi, 15. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında, Portekizlilerin Doğu'ya deniz yolu bulma arzusuyla Afrika'nın batı sahiline yönelerek bir dizi seyahat gerçekleştirmesiyle başlamıştır.
- E) Avrupalıların dünyayı keşfi, Doğu'ya deniz yolu bulma arzusu ile Afrika'nın batı sahiline yönelen Portekizlilerin bir dizi seyahat gerçekleştirmesiyle, 15. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında başlamıştır.

44. Some scholars argue that most European cultures stem from ancient Celts, who migrated from what is now Eastern Europe to the British Isles in the 9th century BCE.

- A) Çoğu Avrupa kültürünün antik Keltlerden geldiğine inanan bazı araştırmacılar, Keltlerin MÖ 9. yüzyılda günümüzde Doğu Avrupa olarak bilinen bölgeden Britanya Adaları'na göç ettiğini öne sürmektedir.
- B) Bazı araştırmacılara göre, MÖ 9. yüzyılda günümüzde Doğu Avrupa olarak bilinen bölgeden Britanya Adaları'na göç eden antik Keltler, çoğu Avrupa kültürünün temelini teşkil etmektedir.
- C) MÖ 9. yüzyılda Doğu Avrupa'dan Britanya Adaları'na göç eden antik Keltlerin bugünkü çoğu Avrupa kültürünün kökenini oluşturduğu, bazı araştırmacılar tarafından iddia edilmektedir.
- D) Bazı araştırmacılar, çoğu Avrupa kültürünün MÖ 9. yüzyılda günümüzde Doğu Avrupa olarak bilinen bölgeden Britanya Adaları'na göç eden antik Keltlerden geldiğini öne sürmektedir.
- E) Günümüzdeki çoğu Avrupa kültürünün MÖ 9. yüzyılda Doğu Avrupa'dan Britanya Adaları'na göç eden antik Keltlerden geldiğini öne süren bazı araştırmacılar vardır.

45. As coffee spread from its native Africa to the Middle East, then to Europe and other parts of the world, it was transformed from the drink of a select few to a product consumed by the masses.

- A) Kahve, ana vatanı Afrika'dan Orta Doğu'ya, oradan da Avrupa ve dünyanın diğer bölgelerine yayıldıkça seçkin bir azınlığın içeceği kitlelerin tükettiği bir ürüne dönüşmüştür.
- B) Ana vatanı Afrika'dan Orta Doğu'ya, oradan da Avrupa ve dünyanın diğer bölgelerine yayılan kahve, önceleri seçkin bir azınlığın içeceği kitlelerin tükettiği bir ürün hâline gelmiştir.
- C) Kahve, ana vatanı Afrika'da seçkin bir azınlığın içeceği Orta Doğu'ya, oradan da Avrupa ve dünyanın diğer bölgelerine yayıldıkça kitlelerin tükettiği bir ürüne dönüşmüştür.
- D) Kahveyi seçkin bir azınlığın içeceği olmaktan çıkarıp kitlelerin tükettiği bir ürüne dönüştüren şey, ana vatanı Afrika'dan Orta Doğu'ya, oradan da Avrupa ve dünyanın diğer bölgelerine yayılması olmuştur.
- E) İlk zamanlarında seçkin bir azınlığın içeceği olarak bilinen kahve, ana vatanı Afrika'dan Orta Doğu'ya, oradan da Avrupa ve dünyanın diğer bölgelerine yayılması sonucunda kitlelerin tükettiği bir ürüne dönüşmüştür.

46. Although cities provide the optimum context for social activities, daily life conditions in cities are becoming increasingly more difficult.

- A) Şehirlerdeki günlük yaşam koşulları gittikçe daha zor bir hâle gelse bile şehirler sosyal aktiviteler için en uygun ortamlardır.
- B) Şehirlerdeki günlük yaşam koşulları gittikçe daha zor bir hâl almaktadır, ancak şehirler sosyal aktiviteler için en uygun ortamı sunar.
- C) Sosyal aktiviteler için en uygun ortamı sağlayan şehirlerdeki günlük yaşam koşulları gittikçe daha zor bir hâl almaktadır.
- D) Şehirler sosyal aktiviteler için en uygun ortamı sağlasa da şehirlerdeki günlük yaşam koşulları gittikçe daha zor bir hâle gelmektedir.
- E) Sosyal aktiviteler için en uygun ortam şehirlerde bulunmasına rağmen şehirlerdeki günlük yaşam koşulları gittikçe daha zor bir hâl almaktadır.

47. Despite advances in understanding of the anatomy and physiology of pain and the development of treatments based on sophisticated technology, chronic pain continues to be a prevalent and costly problem.

- A) Ağrının anatomisinin ve fizyolojisinin anlaşılmasındaki ilerlemelere ve üst düzey teknolojiye dayalı tedavilerin geliştirilmesine rağmen, kronik ağrı yaygın ve maliyetli bir sorun olmaya devam etmektedir.
- B) Ağrının anatomisi ve fizyolojisi konusunda ilerlemeler kaydedilmiş ve üst düzey teknolojiye bağlı tedaviler geliştirilmiştir, ancak kronik ağrı yaygın ve maliyetli bir sorun olmaya hâlâ devam etmektedir.
- C) Kronik ağrı, anatomisinin ve fizyolojisinin anlaşılmasındaki ilerlemelere ve üst düzey teknolojik tedavilerin geliştirilmesine rağmen, yaygın bir sorun olmaya devam etmektedir ve tedavisi maliyetlidir.
- D) Hâlâ yaygın ve maliyetli bir sorun olan kronik ağrıya karşı üst düzey teknolojik tedavilerin geliştirilmesi, ağrının anatomisinin ve fizyolojisinin anlaşılmasındaki ilerlemeler sayesinde olmuştur.
- E) Ağrının anatomisinin ve fizyolojisinin anlaşılmasındaki ilerlemeler sayesinde üst düzey teknolojiye dayalı tedaviler geliştirilmiş olsa bile kronik ağrı yaygın ve maliyetli bir sorun olmaya devam etmektedir.

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

48. Immanuel Kant, deneyciliğin ve doğa bilimlerinin oluşmasına katkıda bulunan bir düşünce sistemi geliştirdiği için 19. yüzyıldan itibaren diğer Aydınlanma Dönemi düşünürlerinden daha etkili olmuştur.

- A) Immanuel Kant, who has been more influential than any other Enlightenment philosopher since the 19th century, constructed a system of reason in order to contribute to the emergence of empiricism and the natural sciences.
- B) The reason why Immanuel Kant has been more influential than any other Enlightenment philosopher since the 19th century is that he contributed to the emergence of empiricism and the natural sciences with the system of reason he developed.
- C) Thanks to his contributions to the emergence of empiricism and the natural sciences through a system of reason he constructed, Immanuel Kant has been more influential than any other Enlightenment philosopher since the 19th century.
- D) Immanuel Kant has been more influential than any other Enlightenment philosopher since the 19th century because he constructed a system of reason which contributed to the emergence of empiricism and the natural sciences.
- E) Immanuel Kant, who developed a system of reason, contributed to the emergence of empiricism and the natural sciences, which is why he has been deemed more influential than any other Enlightenment philosopher since the 19th century.

49. Amazon yağmur ormanları insan toplumlarının varlığı için uygun olmayan bir yer olarak tanıtılmıştır, fakat yeni çalışmalar çeşitli eski toplumların bölgede tarım yaptıklarını öne sürmektedir.

- A) While current studies suggest that numerous ancient societies practiced agriculture in the Amazon rainforest, the region has been introduced as a place unsuitable for the presence of human societies.
- B) The Amazon rainforest, introduced as a place unsuitable for the presence of human societies, has been shown by recent studies to be a region where various ancient societies practiced agriculture.
- C) The Amazon rainforest has been introduced as a place unsuitable for the presence of human societies; however, several ancient societies have been reported by new studies to practice agriculture in the region.
- D) Although the Amazon rainforest has been introduced as a place unsuitable for the presence of human societies, new studies have revealed that some ancient societies practiced agriculture in the region.
- E) The Amazon rainforest has been introduced as a place unsuitable for the presence of human societies, but new studies suggest that various ancient societies practiced agriculture in the region.

50. Klasik koşullanma, davranışçılık olarak bilinen psikoloji ekolünde önemli bir kavramdır ve davranış terapisinde kullanılan bazı tekniklerin temelini oluşturmaktadır.

- A) Providing the basis for some of the techniques used in behaviour therapy, classical conditioning is an important concept in the school of psychology known as behaviourism.
- B) Classical conditioning, which is a key concept in the school of psychology known as behaviourism, lays the foundation for some of the techniques used in behaviour therapy.
- C) Classical conditioning is an important concept in the school of psychology known as behaviourism, and it forms the basis for some of the techniques used in behaviour therapy.
- D) The school of psychology known as behaviourism sees classical conditioning as an important concept, and some of the techniques used in behaviour therapy are based on it.
- E) Classical conditioning is a fundamental concept in the school of psychology known as behaviourism, and some of the techniques used in behaviour therapy have originated from it.

51. İlk medeniyetlerdeki nüfuslar yoğunlaştıkça ve kasabalar şehirleştikçe bazı insan toplulukları bir dizi yeni özelliklere sahip olmaya başladılar.

- A) A series of new features emerged in some human societies when populations grew in density and towns turned into cities in early civilisations.
- B) A range of new characteristics were developed in some human societies in early civilisations as populations became denser and towns transformed into cities.
- C) In early civilisations, some human societies began to demonstrate a series of new characteristics as a result of populations increasing in density and towns growing into cities.
- D) With populations becoming denser and towns turning into cities in early civilisations, it was possible for some human societies to develop a group of new features.
- E) As populations increased in density and towns grew into cities in early civilisations, some human societies began to take on a set of new characteristics.

52. Kıtılıkların hâlâ meydana geliyor olması küresel ölçekli gıda eksikliđinin deđil, gıdanın yerel dađıtımıyla ilgili olanlar da dâhil olmak üzere siyasi ve sosyal sorunların bir sonucudur.

- A) A global food shortage is not responsible for the fact that famines still occur, which is rather caused by political and social problems such as those linked to local distribution of food.
- B) Famines that still occur are a consequence of not only a global food shortage but also political and social problems associated with local distribution of food.
- C) Although there is not a global food shortage, famines still occur due to political and social problems such as those resulting from local distribution of food.
- D) The fact that famines still occur is not a consequence of a global food shortage, but of political and social problems, including those associated with local distribution of food.
- E) Political and social problems, including those related to local distribution of food, are contributing to the fact that famines do still occur, along with a global food shortage.

53. Roma, MÖ 509 yılında bir cumhuriyet hâline geldiđinde, karar alma gücü bulunan bir grup yaşlı devlet adamından oluşan Senato dâhil olmak üzere, eski monarşik düzenin bazı unsurlarını korumuştur.

- A) The Senate, a group of elder statesmen with decision-making powers, was preserved even after Rome became a republic in 509 BCE as some elements of the old monarchical system were to be retained.
- B) When Rome became a republic in 509 BCE, it retained some of the elements of the old monarchical system, including the Senate comprised of a group of elder statesmen with decision-making powers.
- C) Rome became a republic in 509 BCE; however, certain elements of the old monarchical system such as the Senate, consisting of a group of elder statesmen having decision-making powers, was maintained.
- D) Although Rome became a republic in 509 BCE, it maintained some of the elements of the old monarchical system, including the Senate, a group of elder statesmen with decision-making powers.
- E) Preserving certain elements of the old monarchical system such as the Senate, which included a group of elder statesmen having decision-making powers, Rome became a republic in 509 BCE.

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

54. Anthropology literally means the science of mankind. The word was used in this broad sense in English for several centuries. In the 18th century, and even for most of the 19th century, it was conceived as a primarily physiological study, though there were always those who insisted that anthropology should study body, soul, and the relations between them. ---- What remained was primarily 'cultural' anthropology and an emphasis on the variety of human societies.

- A) This meant an emphasis on primitive societies which can be studied in a more comprehensive way.
- B) It is usually impossible to study advanced societies in detail and compare them with primitive ones.
- C) After the discovery of the DNA in 1953, physical anthropology became more significant than it had ever been.
- D) This has often cast the anthropologist in the role of the defender as well as the interpreter of the values of societies.
- E) With the development of zoology, sociology, and economics, anthropology lost a great deal of its territory.

55. Before World War II, Brazil was the leading world producer of many agricultural goods. Sugar, rubber, and coffee were important exports. Yet, price variations in the world market for these commodities left the Brazilian economy vulnerable. After the war, the government succeeded in rapidly industrialising the economy in order to diversify and decrease its dependency on imported goods. ---- However, the country's growing prosperity was damaged by the inflation caused by budget deficits.

- A) The agricultural sector of Brazil represented a larger percentage of the gross domestic product than industry before World War II.
- B) Brazil became one of the only industrialised nations of South America and an important exporter of manufactured goods.
- C) Besides economic factors, Portuguese and African immigrants had a remarkable impact on the social life in Brazil for a long time.
- D) The government debt, which highly increased during the 1980s, was due mainly to the borrowing of new money to implement economic plans in the country.
- E) Major imports were machinery and equipment, chemical products, oil, and electricity, most of which came from the United States.

56. The purpose of a library, whether paper or digital, is to facilitate communication across space and time by selecting, preserving, organising, and making accessible documents of all kinds. ---- For example, technological methods of information retrieval make it possible to index books at the level of chapters, or even at the level of sections and paragraphs. However, just as a paper library can provide too many books, digital libraries can provide an even greater overabundance of documents, chapters, and passages.

- A) Some digital library collections contain images created with human effort.
- B) Like all professions, librarianship offers specialties and subspecialties.
- C) Digital libraries provide many opportunities to improve upon paper libraries.
- D) A library must have a collection of materials that carry information.
- E) People tend to associate the word 'librarian' with anyone who works in a paper library.

57. The world's longest river, stretching for about 6,400 km from the African tropics to the Mediterranean Sea, the Nile was a great source of life flowing through the heart of ancient Egypt. With much of the country covered in inhospitable desert, civilisation grew up along the river's banks. ---- The Egyptians relied on it for transportation and entertainment, and to plant their crops on its nutrient-rich banks.

- A) Ancient people living along the Nile wore jewellery to honour their gods.
- B) High rainfall near the Nile's source would cause the waters to rise rapidly.
- C) The farming year in ancient Egypt began following the annual flooding of the Nile.
- D) Pharaohs would ride on large ceremonial boats on important occasions along the Nile.
- E) Every aspect of ancient Egyptian daily life depended on the Nile.

58. North America was an arena of conflict between British and French colonialism in the mid-18th century. The British victory in the French and Indian War of 1754-63 settled this issue in Britain's favour, but disagreements between Britain and its thirteen North American colonies arose in the aftermath of the war. ---- Escalating conflict led them to unite in declaring independence in 1776 and, with French help, they defeated British efforts to suppress the rebellion, which led to the establishment of the United States of America.
- A) Most colonists who had remained loyal to Britain left the country, many moving to Canada, which remained in British hands.
- B) Born of an uprising against the British rule in 1776, the United States of America was a new kind of state embodying the principles of democracy.
- C) The new United States had an initial population of around 4 million, similar in size to the population of Ireland at that time.
- D) The war was followed by a burst of economic growth that radically changed the nature of the United States of America.
- E) Colonists disputing the right of the British Parliament to impose taxes and duties on them staged rebellious acts that provoked a repressive response.

59. In 1925, Le Corbusier, the Swiss-French architect suggested demolishing the homes, statues, and streets of much of Paris's Right Bank. In their place, he proposed erecting 18 glass towers, divided by lawns for pedestrians and elevated highways for cars. ---- A quote attributed to him leaves no doubt as to which side he was on: "Progress is achieved through experimentation; the decision will be awarded on the field of battle of the new."
- A) Le Corbusier contended that lovers of antique architecture and progressive thinkers were at war about how humans should live.
- B) Based on the need for security and housing, or other facilities, most people preferred to move to a new neighbourhood.
- C) High-rise buildings similar to those envisioned by Le Corbusier have recently been dotting various urban districts across China.
- D) Le Corbusier was one of the pioneers of modernism in architecture and insisted on this extraordinary suggestion.
- E) Some leaders suggested that we should live in dense urban areas with public transit and walkable facilities.

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

60. (I) Elizabeth I reigned as queen of England from 1558 to 1603. (II) During that time, England began its rise to become the empire 'on which the sun never sets'. (III) In her reign, popular culture flourished; her court became a focal point for writers, musicians, and scholars such as Shakespeare and Francis Bacon. (IV) Elizabeth inherited an England that was troubled by inflation, bankruptcy, disastrous wars, and religious conflict. (V) She also encouraged a spirit of free inquiry that in turn facilitated the Scientific Revolution and the Age of Enlightenment.

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

61. (I) Poultry, birds kept for their meat and eggs, have long figured in human symbolism and legend. (II) Geese supposedly saved ancient Rome from a surprise attack in the 4th century BCE by cackling loudly when the invaders tried to sneak up on the Capitol. (III) Pigeons were offered as sacrifices by the Hebrews of the Bible. (IV) The 16th-century Flemish artist Pieter Bruegel the Elder used the turkey as a symbol of envy in his series of paintings on the seven deadly sins. (V) The chicken has always been one of the most familiar domesticated animals since almost any family could afford to keep a hen.

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

62. (I) All governments have some laws requiring location and protection of historic and archaeological sites, at least on public lands. (II) Important historic buildings, objects, or archaeological sites are only a few of cultural resources of a nation. (III) Historic preservation specialists may work in private foundations or government agencies to achieve these goals. (IV) In addition, they work as lobbyists with legislators to improve laws or raise funds to protect sites. (V) Sometimes they spend more time raising money and public awareness than digging operations.

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

63. (I) The Aborigines have a belief system based on events believed to have occurred in what is called the Dream Time, in which mystic ancestors gave shape to the landscape. (II) The events that occurred in the Dream Time are considered to be sacred. (III) A form of communal ceremony to imitate such events involves a dramatic ritual based upon this magico-religious tradition. (IV) There are records of white settlers enjoying the spectacle of scripted plays by the Aborigines in the 19th century as a sort of novelty. (V) It consists of song cycles, dancing, and mime in a cleared performance space, and the belief is that performers are born with a gift for performing.

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

64. (I) When we are sleeping, there is a brain mechanism that stops the neural activity associated with dreaming from triggering speech or body movements, but this system is not perfect, and sometimes signals can get through. (II) This can lead to mumbling and groaning, and sometimes even proper speech while sleeping. (III) There are laboratory experiments proving that stress can increase the likelihood of body movements during sleep. (IV) The content of sleep talking can be complex and usually varies from person to person. (V) It may be influenced by recent events in the sleeper's life, but can be strange and nonsensical.

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

65. (I) There has been much discussion of the potential consequences of early bilingualism. (II) Historically, early bilingualism was seen as dangerous, leading to language disorders and language delay. (III) Bilingualism is often the product of second language learning after the first language has been acquired. (IV) Research has made clear that early bilingualism may well bring cognitive advantages, particularly in domains such as helping children understand the arbitrary nature of language systems. (V) Nonetheless, such advantages are also small – they are only a few months ahead of monolingual children in accomplishing some tasks.
- A) I      B) II      C) III      D) IV      E) V

ÖSYM

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



66.-68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

There is only one Turkish word that a foreigner should learn before visiting Gaziantep: *fıstık* (pistachio). This fast-paced and gourmet city is believed to harbour more than 180 pastry shops producing the world's most famous pistachio baklava. Other gastronomic treats are also on offer for adventurous foodie travellers. On the other hand, Gaziantep is also known for its historic places. Some of them, including the fortress, bazaars, caravanserai and old stone houses, have been recently restored. One of south eastern Anatolia's gateways, Gaziantep, formerly known as Aintab, has rarely been as full of confidence and hope for the future as it is today because it witnessed great conflicts and wars in history. By the time the Arabs conquered the town in 638, the Persians, Alexander the Great, the Romans and the Byzantines had all left their imprints on Gaziantep. The region was politically unstable until the Seljuk Turks arrived from the east around 1070. It was later taken over by the Ottomans in 1516 and has remained predominantly populated by Turks since then.

66. According to the passage, Gaziantep's cuisine ----.

- A) has always been popular among foodie travellers
- B) offers several different pastries made with pistachio
- C) is known worldwide for its pistachio baklava
- D) includes authentic foods from diverse civilisations
- E) has delicious dishes whose names tourists learn even before visiting the city

67. According to the passage, some parts of the city having ancient heritage ----.

- A) have lately undergone some restorations
- B) attract tourists from all around the world
- C) have recently lost their past magnificence
- D) are now being renovated with extreme care to attract more tourists
- E) were under risk of demolition before they were restored

68. It is clearly stated in the passage that before the arrival of the Seljuk Turks, ----.

- A) great empires fiercely battled with each other in an effort to not surrender the city
- B) the Byzantines had the most significant impact on Gaziantep
- C) Gaziantep was a region that lacked political stability
- D) Turks mainly lived in regions neighbouring Gaziantep
- E) the city suffered from serious political conflicts caused by the Arabs

69.-71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Do we all pursue happiness? Is happiness something that can be chased and sometimes captured? The phrase 'the pursuit of happiness' contains at least two major assumptions: firstly, happiness lies outside of us, out there in the world; and secondly, it is elusive, requiring intention and effort to capture it. The novels of Leo Tolstoy explore these assumptions in great depth. His books are filled with characters in feverish pursuit of happiness in many different ways. Yet few, if any, manage to attain it. Indeed, his stories often portray tempting yet deceptive pathways that promise happiness but end with disasters: soldiers seeking the glory of battle; young men and women plunging into the insanity of romantic love; greed addicts pursuing wealth, power, or status. They often experience a temporary bliss, which then fades away, leaving behind emptiness. True, sustainable happiness, as opposed to temporary pleasure, is a state of well-being and the harmony of all aspects of one's life – especially in relationships. But the more manically Tolstoy's characters pursue happiness, the more it escapes them. Hence the paradox in Tolstoy's works is that the pursuit of happiness seems to result in deep unhappiness.

69. According to the passage, the 'pursuit of happiness' as a phrase ----.

- A) means that one cannot really capture happiness because it is not within people's reach
- B) indicates that few people make an effort to attain true, sustainable happiness
- C) constitutes part of human nature that one should seek to attain through interaction
- D) implies that happiness is an external concept that could be chased and achieved
- E) is a title of one of Tolstoy's novels where he explores the nature of happiness

70. The author of the passage states that in Tolstoy's novels, ----.

- A) characters seek happiness in various fields of life, having no satisfying and long-lasting outcomes
- B) the pursuit of romantic love as a means to attain happiness is ridiculed
- C) though the promise of happiness is deceptive, some characters could achieve it with ease
- D) characters seek to achieve bliss although they are aware of its temporary nature
- E) joining battles is shown to bring happiness to soldiers in every aspect of life

71. According to the author, the irony implied in Tolstoy's works is that ----.

- A) even though happiness is elusive in nature, it can still be attained if there is the will to do so
- B) the more one tries to attain happiness, the more sadness this chase leads to
- C) the harmony in one's relationships will not necessarily bring sustainable happiness
- D) the temporary bliss one feels later turns into intense happiness
- E) feverish pursuit of happiness is always bound to cause disasters in romantic love

72.-74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Scientific academies and associations played a key role in the development of science prior to the 20th century, providing a way for scientists to meet with each other and sponsoring publications in journals and books as a way to **disseminate** scientific knowledge so that it could be shared by everyone. These roles have continued through the 20th century and into the 21st century. Scientific associations are usually found organised along national lines or within scientific disciplines. The Royal Society in the United Kingdom, founded in 1660, is the premier example of a national society; it has remained vigorous, publishing journals, funding research, and electing distinguished scientists to be fellows of the society. Other prominent national societies have played more important roles. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, for instance, selects the winners of the scientific Nobel prizes and plays a much stronger role in promoting research in different fields and countries. National associations often function as a method to promote interdisciplinary research, as do the broader international associations. Today, almost every scientific discipline has an association that also engages in media relations, campaigns for funding and promotion of science as a way to knowledge. One of the best ways for historians to see that a scientific subdiscipline has been successfully created is to look for the founding of the accompanying association.

72. The underlined word in the passage 'disseminate' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) refute  
B) spread  
C) possess  
D) substitute  
E) approve

73. It can be understood from the passage that the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences ----.

- A) was initially meant to be a national association but now functions as an international one  
B) is a less active association than the Royal Society in the UK although it has more international members  
C) is like the Royal Society in the UK in many ways even though it was founded much later  
D) is the most important international association that engages in media relations  
E) serves a remarkable function in the advancement of international research

74. According to the passage, scientific associations ----.

- A) were initially founded for the quick circulation of innovative interdisciplinary research  
B) are a sign of the successful establishment of a scientific subdiscipline  
C) are criticised by scientists unless they support international and interdisciplinary research  
D) should commit themselves to research to encourage more Nobel prize winners  
E) give priority to fund-raising and receiving support through media relations

**75.-77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Life expectancy is the average number of years to be lived by an individual or a population at a given age. The term is often confused with a related term, life span, which refers to the age to which the longest-lived members of a species survive. The life expectancy of a country has been shown to be related to its socioeconomic development. Most countries that are classified as 'more developed' have higher levels of life expectancy at birth than most of the countries classified as 'developing'. While the US has a high level of life expectancy compared to that of the developing countries of the world, it ranks quite low in life expectancy among developed countries. Japan and most European countries including some in southern Europe have higher life expectancies at birth than the US for both males and females. In recent years, Japan has become the world leader in life expectancy at birth. The success of the Japanese in raising their levels of life expectancy has been due to large declines in mortality from heart disease relative to other developed countries.

**75. We can infer from the passage that life expectancy ----.**

- A) is a concept that developing countries pay more attention to
- B) is not as reliable as life span in evaluating the socioeconomic development of a country
- C) is noted as the most important difference between developed and developing countries
- D) could be used as an indicator of a country's level of socioeconomic development
- E) refers to the age to which the longest-lived members of a species can reach

**76. It is stated in the passage that Japan ----.**

- A) is the only developed country that has a higher life expectancy than the US
- B) is currently the country with the highest life expectancy in the world
- C) has been cooperating with countries in southern Europe to increase its life expectancy
- D) does better on life expectancy at birth, but not overall life expectancy
- E) has witnessed a dramatic improvement in life expectancy despite high mortality rates from heart disease

**77. The passage is mainly about ----.**

- A) the difference between life expectancy and life span
- B) how to increase life expectancy in developing countries
- C) life expectancy differences across genders
- D) international differences in life expectancy
- E) socioeconomic causes and outcomes of life expectancy

78.-80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It has been estimated that the average child in the US spends more time each week watching TV than attending school. This is of great concern, as a surprisingly large proportion of what children watch is violent. Saturday morning cartoons, for example, present as many as twenty violent acts per hour. Despite this concern, the producers of violent programming have often continued to claim that children will not imitate what they see in those programmes. This claim has sounded **unfounded** to psychologists ever since Albert Bandura's classic 'Bobo doll' studies in the early 1960s. In his seminal experiment, Bandura showed pre-schoolers a film of an adult playing with a new toy, known at the time as a Bobo doll. The adult in the film committed abuse on the toy in various ways, punching it, kicking it, striking its head with a hammer, and throwing other toys at it, all the while clearly enjoying herself. The children were then led into a room with various toys in it, including the Bobo doll. Children who had seen the film were far more likely to beat up the doll than children who had not. This prompted Bandura to describe a new type of learning theory: social learning or modelling.

78. Children's excessive exposure to TV in the US is concerning because ----.

- A) most of the children do poorly on school subjects
- B) there is not enough empirical evidence on how it affects children
- C) producers admit that children may act out what they see on TV
- D) violence is present in much of the content children watch
- E) children mostly prefer violent TV shows to cartoons

79. The underlined word in the passage 'unfounded' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) undeniable
- B) irreversible
- C) respectable
- D) groundless
- E) threatening

80. It can be understood from the passage that the experiment carried out by Albert Bandura is significant ----.

- A) but it has not received the attention it deserves over the decades
- B) because it was the first psychological experiment that used toys
- C) since it was conducted in collaboration with producers of TV programmes
- D) although more and more evidence now is in contradiction with its findings
- E) as it led to the development of a new type of learning theory

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

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir şekilde yayımlanamaz, kopya yapılamaz, çoğaltılamaz, dağıtılamaz, yayımlanamaz, kopya yapılamaz, çoğaltılamaz, dağıtılamaz, yayımlanamaz.